

Activity / Measure	Start Date	End Date	0	1	2	3
ANNUAL MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE REPORT			25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29
By 31 July of each year that the consents are exercised, the Consent Holder must provide in writing to the Councils an Annual Work Programme for the following year commencing on 1 September (for information purposes). The Annual Work Programme must include:						
a. A summary of the site establishment and/or mining operations proposed for the following year;						
b. A description of the proposed sequencing of works and the environmental procedures to be adopted to manage the works; and						
c. Details of the proposed progressive rehabilitation and revegetation of active mining areas.	1	35				
By 30 November of each year that the consents are exercised, the Consent Holder must provide in writing to the Councils an Annual Monitoring and Compliance Report which must include the following:						
(a) The extent to which the Annual Work Programme for the previous year has been achieved;						
(b) The results of all monitoring required by the conditions of the consents for the BOGP;						
(c) A report summarising the activities of the Iwi Advisory Group and any other engagement undertaken with iwi in the previous year (suitably redacted to address confidentiality obligations between the Consent Holder and the parties it is engaging with)						
(d) A summary of the complaints register from the previous 12 months and any action taken to address the complaints as required by Conditions C9 and C10.						
(e) An Annual Ecological Monitoring Report setting out the results of all the monitoring and reporting required by the conditions attached to the Land Use Consent for the BOGP (within the jurisdiction of CODC) relating to ecological matters.						
(f) Blasting Summary Report as required by Condition 22 of the CODC Land Use Consent.						
(g) A log for each water take bore drilled during that calendar year;						
(h) A list of any decommissioned bores, including their logs.						
(i) A register of ponds and reservoirs located in the project site as required by Condition 24 of the ORC General Conditions (Schedule Two);						
(j) Instream Works Aquatic Ecology monitoring as required by Condition 23 of the ORC General Conditions (Schedule Two);						
(k) A register of the tailings storage locations in the project site as set out in Condition 33 of the ORC General Conditions (Schedule Two);						
(l) Documentation demonstrating that the TSF has complied with the specifications as set out in Condition 27 of the ORC General Conditions (Schedule Two);						
(m) All work undertaken on each individual ELF for the previous year as set out in Condition 53 of the ORC General Conditions (Schedule Two);						
(n) Annual Surface Water and Groundwater Monitoring Report as required by Condition 15 of the ORC General Conditions (Schedule Two) including the volume of water taken from the Bendigo Aquifer as required by Condition 8 of Water Permit [insert Consent Number]; and						
(o) The air quality monitoring report required by Condition 84 of the ORC General Conditions (Schedule Two).	1	35				
TANGATA WHENUA						

**Iwi Advisory Group**

Within 3 months of commencement of the consents the Consent Holder must invite the following parties to participate as members of an Iwi Advisory Group (comprising one representative from each of the following groups) to assist the Consent Holder to undertake the functions set out in Condition C25.

Meet quarterly for the first two years, and annually thereafter, or any other frequency as agreed.

The functions of the Iwi advisory group are to:

- a. Facilitate engagement and long-term working relationships between the Consent Holder and tangata whenua in respect of the BOGP, and the management, mitigation, offsetting and compensation, and monitoring of environmental effects;
- b. Identify and create opportunities for social, economic and environmental enhancement through enhancement of the cultural values and interests as they relate to the project; and
- c. Provide other cultural advice to the Consent Holder as may be required.

As part of the Annual Monitoring and Compliance Report required by Condition C12, the Consent Holder must prepare a report summarising the activities of the Iwi Advisory Group and any other engagement undertaken with iwi in the previous year (suitably redacted to address confidentiality obligations between the Consent Holder and the parties it is engaging with).

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**Cultural Awareness Programme**

The Consent Holder must prepare and ensure that a Cultural Awareness Programme is provided to the Consent Holder's staff and full-time contractors working in the BOGP mining operations as part of site induction. The purpose of the Cultural Awareness Programme is to ensure that staff and contractors are aware of, and understand their obligations in relation to:

- a. aspects of the Project Site and the wider BOGP Consent Area that are of particular importance to iwi including archaeological sites, streams, indigenous vegetation and fauna; and
- b. the Accidental Discovery Protocol required by Condition C32.

The Cultural Awareness Programme must be reviewed and updated, as necessary, every two years

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**Karakia**

Prior to the commencement of mining operations for the BOGP in the Project Site, the iwi groups listed in Condition C23 must be offered by the Consent Holder the opportunity to conduct a karakia.

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**ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERY PROTOCOL**

Accidental discovery protocol must be followed should any previously unidentified archaeological site, feature or artifact be located when exercising the consent. The protocol is outlined in C32

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**LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGICAL REHABILITATION**

**Landscape and Ecological Rehabilitation Management Plan**

The primary objective of the LERMP is to enable the modified mined landscape to be re-integrated into the Dunstan Mountains Outstanding Natural Landscape. This includes enabling natural systems to be reestablished and ensuring rehabilitated landforms can be absorbed within a broader connected mosaic of native revegetation which reflects the legible transition between the south and north Dunstan Mountains, west of Thomsons Saddle.

The LERMP must see to achieve the following outcomes for key elements of the BOGP:

Engineered Landforms (Shepherd's ELF, Western ELF, SREX ELF):

- a. To progressively finish the final contours to create a range of contours and aspects that blend in as much as possible with the adjacent landforms;
- b. To ensure edges with natural landforms blend as much as possible, avoiding linear features and vertical cuts over 2m height;
- c. To establish sufficient depths and heterogeneity of root zones to support rehabilitation with native revegetation, with the Western ELF creating slopes, aspects and soils to support revegetation trials and lizard habitats including cushionfield, spring annual herbs and tussocks; and
- d. To establish coarse heterogeneous mosaic of vegetation covers on the final landform as soon as possible to visually assimilate within surrounding landcover for sediment and erosion control purposes.
- e. Shepherd's ELF final surface must be intensively scalloped to a minimum 50 cm depth and covered with 1 m to 2 m depth of weathered brown rock and 10 to 50 cm of soil. At least 50% of the south to east facing slopes and at least 25% of the north east to north west facing slopes shall have root zones at least 2 m depth. A broad low-biomass fire buffer must be established along the top of the ELF.
- f. SRX ELF landform must have slopes to a maximum of 1:3 vertical to horizontal with special consideration for future public access

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Permanent Open Pits:

- a. To minimise or otherwise remedy the extent to which permanent open pits remain visible from beyond the Dunstan Mountains;
- b. To backfill the CIT Open Pit to resemble the pre-mining landforms to the extent possible and support the permanent reestablishment of native vegetation mosaic that includes native spring annual herbs and cushionfields;
- c. To finish the final contours of the RAS and SRX Open Pits to facilitate the permanent establishment of native vegetation wherever practicable. This shall include placing root zones a minimum of 20 metres along the edges of pit benches where they contact natural ground and along haul roads into the resultant pit lakes; and
- d. To implement biosecurity and pest control to prevent plant pest species and mammalian pests from affecting the establishment of native vegetation.

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Tailings Storage Facility:

- a. To cap the final landform of the Tailings Storage Facility with suitable material once operations have ceased and tailings material has dried;
- b. To facilitate the permanent establishment of wetland and riparian native vegetation and habitats by constructing swales to receive and transport water across the TSF to constructed wetlands planted at a minimum density of 7500 plants/ha; and
- c. To implement biosecurity and pest control to prevent plant pest species and mammalian pests from adversely affecting the establishment of native vegetation establishment.

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Haul Roads:

- a. To treat all areas other than a 4m maximum width of running surface required for permanent access tracks;
- b. To break linear features including relocating windrows and filling against cuts that are more than 2 m height;
- c. To recontour and distribute overburden to reflect the surrounding landform; and
- d. To use spot-ripping and mounding to at least 0.5 m depth before covering with at least 0.5 m depth of root zone over at least 60% of the surface.

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Processing Plant:

- a. To remove plant, including foundations and associated infrastructure;
- b. To establish revitalised native riparian margins to Shepherds Creek;
- c. To establish wetlands covering at least 0.5 ha and at least 0.5 ha of tall forest species;
- d. To implement pest control to prevent plant pest species and mammalian pests from adversely affecting the establishment and growth of native riparian vegetation;
- e. To complete final contours of earthworks to the south of the Processing Plant by ripping and recontouring with overburden and soils to blend into the adjacent landform; and
- f. To establish vegetative cover on the final landform as soon as possible to support integration within the surrounding land cover.

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Soil Stockpiles:

- a. During storage/extraction, to maintain stockpile contours and to establish vegetative cover that integrate the stockpile into the surrounding landscape; and
- b. During rehabilitation of, stockpiles, recontour and replace at least 0.5 m depth of root zones to reflect the surrounding landform and support native revegetation.

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The Consent Holder must undertake ecological rehabilitation progressively over approximately 480 ha of habitat within the DDF (excluding the majority of the permanent pit lakes and pit walls, and permanent infrastructure), to deliver outcomes that are consistent with Plan 3 and to comply with the standards and limits in the LERMP as follows:

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- a. Re-establish indigenous swamp/marsh wetland communities over 7.5 ha, comprising at least 2 ha of swamp wetlands (with at least 0.5 ha of open water), 4 ha of marshlands, and three smaller swamp/marsh wetland communities of ~0.5 ha each. The Ardgour Terrace wetland will be constructed with >0.4 ha of direct transfer wetland sods that include *Carex kaloides* in year 1 that includes at least 24 kowhai trees. The lower Shepherds Valley will be constructed with direct transfer sods, salvaged individual plants and nursery-raised seedlings before the end of year 3;

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- b. Deploy rock stacks and create rock rubble pits across the DDF in accordance with the requirements of Condition 63 of the CODC Land Use Consent. Ensure a minimum 5% rock cover measured within 24 months of revegetation, with the exception of wetlands and pit lakes;

- c. Rehabilitate terrestrial vegetation so that at 35 years following commencement of the consents the extents in the following table are achieved as a minimum:

Habitat Type to be Rehabilitated.	Areal Extent (at Year 35)
Indigenous tussockland	222 hectares that contains at least 20% tussock cover
Indigenous woody scrubland.	230 hectares
Taramea herbfield and shrubland	2 hectares

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- d. Establish the nationally or regionally Threatened, At-Risk plant species in accordance with Appendix E.7 of the LERMP;

- e. Establish Cushionfield in accordance with Condition 109 of the CODC Land Use Consent regarding the Applied Research Plan for the Conservation, Management, Rehabilitation and Expansion of Cushionfield, and the outcomes therein;

TBC upon research plan

- f. Establish vegetation on the haul roads entering both pit lakes by establishing minimum 30 cm depth of favourable root zone along at least 50 m of haul road centred on the intersection with the predicted lake edge; and place 10-25% rock and boulder cover across this zone to provide habitat features and deter vehicle access;

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g. Rehabilitate mined areas progressively as final landforms become available in accordance with the LERMP, including:  
 (i) Phase 1: The northern and western slopes of the Western ELF must include at least 5ha of trial slopes for cushionfields and spring annuals, by the end of year 3. The remainder of the Western ELF surface must be completed with trial slopes comprised of tussock and shrublands within and around habitat rock stacks and rubble pits;

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(ii) Phase 2: Areas of Shepherds ELF, SRX ELF and SRX Pit, CIT Backfill, SRX haul road, topsoil stockpiles and the temporary construction workers accommodation must be rehabilitated as final landforms become available. The temporary construction workers accommodation area must be cultivatable to at least 30cm depth and maintain a kg/ha of pasture  
 (iii) Phase 3: Rehabilitation of the TSF, Shepherd's ELF, main haul roads, RAS pit and associated stockpiles shall be completed as part of mine closure;

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h. Nursery-sourced native plants must be eco-sourced primarily within the DDF and MRZ of the BOGP with at least 25% are sourced from outside the Dunstan Ecological District but within the Central Otago Ecological region;

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i. Remove benching in all landforms other than pit walls, and place root zones on haul roads into pits to 1m below the expected water height, with root zones placed over at least the outer 20 m of all pit wall contacts with natural ground to 4 m depth at base of the batter, and minimum root zones depths over minimum areas for ELF; and

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j. Separate salvage and stockpiling of organic-enriched wetland soils and use for re-establishing wetlands, SHRX soil not to be used outside SRX area (to contain elevated arsenic (i.e. 70 ppm or above)).

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The Consent Holder must ensure that the Landscape Management Units in the DDF (described in Appendix A and Figure 1 of the LERMP) are delivered to include the following:

a. Tailings Storage Facility (TSF): the embankment must be naturalised to remove linear features while providing for a permanent vehicle access track, and a variable depth of root zone used to:

(i) Create swales to receive and transport water across the TSF to constructed wetlands planted at a minimum 7,500 plants/ha that include *Carex kaloides*;

(ii) Support a heterogeneous mosaic of native vegetation heights that include *Olearia lineata* and *O. bullata*; and

(iii) Support at least 50 habitat rock stacks and temporary diversion drains;

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b. Shepherds ELF: the landform must be shaped to create specific slopes and aspects to designed to support at least 15ha of cushionfield and spring annual herbs, as informed by the ARP. The final surface must be intensively scalloped to a minimum 50 cm and covered with 1 m to 2 m depth, weathered brown rock and 10 cm to 50 cm stripped soils before establishing at least 1,500 nursery plants/ha and translocated tussocks. A broad low-biomass fire buffer must be established and maintained along the top of the ELF to connect with and complement the wider fire buffer network;

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c. Western ELF: the landform must be constructed within the first 2 years;

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d. SRX ELF: the landform must have slopes to a maximum of 1:3 Vertical:Horizontal, using methods adapted from the Western ELF with special consideration of future public safety and access;

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e. Permanent Pits: must have plants and root zones on the haul roads where lake emergent vegetation will naturally establish and areas where kowhai will be planted in fire-resistant pockets, and minimum 20 m of benches contacting natural ground where edges are enriched with relocated native plants and reduced cover of non-native plants (LERMP Appendix C);

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f. Soil stockpiles: must be reinstated to similar contours to pre-mining while minimising erosion risk; and

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g. Haul roads: must be rehabilitated by treating all areas other than a maximum 4 m wide running surface required for permanent access tracks. Rehabilitation must break linear features including relocating windrows and filling against cuts more than 2 m high.

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Root zones and microtopography within the DDF must be established per the LERMP (Appendix D) to underpin vegetation success and include:

- a. TSF: cover must be a minimum 1 m protective cap of weathered rock and minimum 0.2 m soils with habitat rock stacks placed where cover is at least 1.5 m depth;
- b. Shepherd's ELF: root zones must be at least 2 m depth covering >50% of south to east slopes and at least 25% of north-east to north-west slopes;
- c. Pit benches: must have a wedged root zone from 10 cm to 400 cm thick placed during construction along at least the outer 20 m of pit benches to support natural regeneration, and haul roads must have a minimum 2 m deep root zone;
- d. Soil stockpiles: must be rehabilitated using at least 0.5 m of root zone;
- e. Haul roads: must be spot-ripped and mounded to at least 0.5 m depth to create adjacent water shedding and harvesting areas and covered with at least 0.5 cm of root zone over at least 60% of the surface; and
- f. Wetlands: must be created using direct transfer sods and stripped and/or stockpiled organic-enriched soils where possible.

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**Mine Regeneration Zone Management**

As part of the offsetting and compensation programme, the Consent Holder will maintain and enhance at least 889 ha of Mine Regeneration Zones (MRZs) surrounding the Project Site, which will be ecologically enhanced as part of the offsets/compensation package for the project for a minimum of 35 years.

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Specific actions associated with each MRZs must include:

- a. Kowhai protection within at least 12 rabbit-proof enclosures - each enclosure will be up to 1,000 m2 and planted with more than 20 kowhai of diverse genetics and at least 25 plants of 6 other browse intolerant species (Table E3.1);
- b. Enrichment planting of nursery-raised seedlings into suitable microsites at minimum densities of 1,500 plants/ha for exotic pasture and 500 native plants/ha for all other vegetation types except native dominant scrubland where at least 250 plants/ha must be planted. The species must include those listed in Appendix E3 Table 3.1 and Appendix E7 of the LERMP;
- c. At least 5,000 snow tussocks planted at 0.8 to 1.2 m spacing over 10 years over 10 ha in MRZ-A, interplanted in year 3 with tree and shrub species in protective guards;
- d. At least 2,000 riparian forest trees into exotic pasture; and
- e. At least 25 individuals of each of the following species established in each of 5 successive years into MRZ and DDF: *Veronica buchananii*, *V. hectorii* subsp *demissa*, *V. pimeleoides*, *Carmaeaelia monroi*, *Coprosma brunnea*, *C. cheesemaniae*, *Gaultheria antipoda*, *G. depressa*, *Helichrysum aff. crassifolius*, and *Olearia cymbifolia*.

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Targets for MRZ by ha of ecosystem. The exotic pasture cover is a maximum; the area of mixed depleted herbfield and grassland, wetland and native dominant scrubland are minimums.

MRZ	A	B1	B2	B3
Total area	436.58	6.187	30.49	354.76
Exotic Pasture (EP)	110.29	5.11	2.08	7.59
Mixed depleted herbfield & grassland	1.86	50.35	3.34	32.09
Native dominant tussockland*	23.6	0	2.15	107.16
Native herbfield and shrubland	15.93	0	0	59.58
Mixed native tussock shrubland/EP	171.27	9.63	12.27	148
Mixed scrubland	15.4	2.10	10.62	40
Native dominant scrubland	98.22	0	0.02	27.20
Wetland	0	0	0	0

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From the third anniversary of the commencement of the consents or six months after commercial production is declared, whichever occurs later, the Consent Holder must provide an annual payment of \$500,000 + GST for every year in which gold is produced up to a maximum of 10 years to the Alexandra Office of the Department of Conservation. The purpose of the annual payment is to enable the Department of Conservation to support the protection and enhancement of cushionfield habitat (or other threatened or at-risk species or ecosystems) outside of the BOGP Consent Area within the Dunstan Ecological District and to enhance heritage values outside of the BOGP Consent Area within Central Otago.

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**MINE REHABILITATION AND CLOSURE**

At least 12 months prior to the cessation of mining operations, the Consent Holder must submit an updated Mine Closure Plan to CODC and ORC for certification.

**Habitat Impact Management Plan**

Before habitat impacts

Pre-impact habitat and biodiversity surveys for vegetation/habitat features, threatened plants, avifauna nests, lizards and terrestrial invertebrates	1	10
Onsite construction method refinements to further avoid or minimise effects where possible	1	10
Physical delineation of disturbance area and habitat/biodiversity features for salvaging	1	10
Salvaging of plants and habitat features and certain biodiversity values (e.g. seeds or seedlings of threatened plants or cuttings of invertebrate host plants)	1	10
- 0.5ha of wetland transplants relocated into rehabilitated wetland habitats within the DDF once the hydrology has been established		
-25,000 tussocks within available habitat within ecological rehabilitation and the mine regeneration zones		
-topsoil, rocks stacks, boulders, weathered rock and coarse wood		
Confirmation that all pre-habitat clearance measures to avoid or minimise effects on ecology have been completed	1	10

During habitat impacts

Ecological oversight of habitat clearance and clearance management measures	1	15
Salvaging and stockpiling of habitat features (vegetation, rocks, boulders, and coarse wood)	1	10

**Avifauna management measures**

Before habitat impacts

Pre-impact avifauna nest surveys (all native avifauna)	1	10
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During habitat impacts

Ecological oversight of habitat clearance and clearance management measures	1	15
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Ecological rehabilitation of bird habitat within the DDF

Ecological rehabilitation of habitat for avifauna and other biodiversity values	1	35
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Offset/compensation for residual adverse effects on avifauna

Mammalian pest management, weed management and habitat enhancement for avifauna and other biodiversity values within offset/compensation sites, including the MRZ, ARA, and the Matakanui Sanctuaries	1	35
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**Lizard management measures**

Before habitat impacts
















Engage, report to, and seek feedback from mana whenua	1	35
Undertake pre-clearance lizard salvaging within the Direct Disturbance Footprint (DDF) and relocation into the Ardgour Restoration Area (ARA)	1	10

During habitat impacts

Construction assisted lizard salvaging within the DDF and relocation into the Ardgour Restoration Area	1	10
Ecological rehabilitation of habitat for lizards and other biodiversity values	1	35

Offset/compensation for residual adverse effects on lizards			
Mammalian pest management, weed management and habitat enhancement for lizards and other biodiversity values within offset/compensation sites, including the MRZ, ARA, and the Ardgour and Bendigo Sanctuaries	1	35	
Biodiversity outcome monitoring of lizards to verify stated outcomes and apply adaptive management where required			
Lizard monitoring before and after commencement of ecological rehabilitation and offset/compensation measures within the DDF ecological rehabilitation sites and within the MRZ, ARA, and Ardgour and Bendigo sanctuaries	1	35	
<b>Terrestrial Invertebrate Management Measures</b>			
Pre-impact protocols			
Pre-clearance habitat assessment	1	10	
Target invertebrate salvage and relocation	1	10	
Target host plant salvage and relocation	1	10	
Disturbance minimisation			
Artificial light at night (ALAN) and vehicle disturbance management	1	15	
Host plant protection and enhancement	1	35	
<b>Ardgour Restoration Area Management Plan</b>			
Fencing			
ensure that the existing fences around LMU 1 and 2 are stock proof.	1	1	
install new fencing to allow stock exclusion from LMU 1 (but noting that some fencing around LMU 1 might be temporary until LMU 4 fencing has been completed).	1	1	
as required install additional fences for efficient livestock grazing.	2	2	
complete fencing of kōwhai clusters across the Ardgour Restoration Area using rabbit netting. These fences should be located at least 25 m from remnant kōwhai trees to allow room for planting and natural regeneration.	2	2	
fence off LMU 4 as dictated by planting plans for this LMU	3	35	
Track Management			
upgrade existing tracks to 'side-by-side' standard.	1	1	
install additional tracks ('side-by-side' standard) to provide management access.	1	1	
maintain tracks	2	35	
Grazing and fertiliser			
establish a contract grazing arrangement with a grazier that supports the restoration goals of this management plan including sheep grazing only.	1	1	
ensure that stock water is available in all grazed areas.	1	1	
install additional fences to allow for effective and efficient management of livestock.	1	1	
no fertiliser or seed will be applied except where required for restoration management purposes.	1	35	
annually review the effectiveness of grazing on biodiversity outcomes.	2	35	
Restoration planting			
contract a suitably qualified plant propagator (nursery).	1	1	
seed collection and propagation.	1	35	
establish a suitable 'hardening off' site as part of the mine infrastructure.	1	2	
map all kōwhai trees/groves and plan sites for kōwhai groves	2	2	
planting and ongoing maintenance.	2	35	
plant kōwhai at five existing groves and establish at least five new groves (including rabbit fencing).	3	4	
monitor kōwhai plantings.	3	35	
plant kōwhai at four existing groves and establish at least six new groves (including rabbit fencing).	4	5	

commence a programme of enrichment plants with short tussocks and taramea in LMU 7.	4	35	
<b>Wetlands</b>			
ensure new fencing and tracking avoids any wetlands.	1	1	
where reticulated water needs to be taken from wetlands, make sure that this does not adversely impact wetlands	1	1	
repeat wetland photo-monitoring	4	4	
<b>Mammalian pest management</b>			
commence annual ungulate control across all the Ardgour Restoration Area.	1	35	
undertake additional pig control when pig rooting sign indicates it is required.	1	3	
liaise with adjacent landowners prior to undertaking a 1080 operation across the Ardgour Restoration Area in Year 2.	1	1	
undertake 1080 operation	2	2	
carnivore control in LMUs 1 and 2.	3	35	
commence carnivore control in LMUs 1 and 2.	5	5	
<b>Plant pest management</b>			
survey Ardgour Restoration Area for all woody weeds (trees, shrubs, lianes), mapping their locations and removing at the same time.	1	1	
remove sweet brier and thistles, if they start forming dense swards, from cushionfield vegetation in LMU 5.	1	35	
eliminate thyme or stonecrop from cushionfield vegetation in LMU 5 should they be recorded there.	1	35	
undertake annual surveys and control on a rolling three-year basis as described above.	2	35	
control herbaceous weeds when planting new native plants through spray or manual removal.	2	35	
map adjacent areas (as much as possible) for wood plant pests that have the potential to spread into the Ardgour Restoration Area (e.g. elderberry) and discuss control with landowners.	3	3	
remove adjacent elderberry where permission has been granted.	4	4	
<b>Ardgour Rise Road Corridor</b>			
placing signage at regular intervals along the road informing visitors about the need to keep to the formed road and not to light fires.	1	1	
placing signage at stopping points along the road informing visitors about the objectives of Ardgour Restoration Area management.	1	1	
ensure that any tracks leaving the Ardgour Rise Road have no entry signs and/or have chains across preventing access.	1	1	
monitor impact of road users on the Ardgour Restoration Area and if adverse impacts are occurring review how road is managed (including potentially installing security cameras).	1	35	
being vigilant for new weeds establishing along the side of the Ardgour Rise Road and removing them.	1	35	
<b>Species specific management</b>			
regularly review the outcomes of the management actions in this plan against the Lizard and Invertebrate Management Plans.	1	35	
update management actions relating to LMU 5 to reflect the outcomes of the Applied Research Programme for Cushionfield and Spring Annuals when completed.	1	35	
<b>Fire management</b>			
erect educational signs highlighting fire risk at stopping points on the Ardgour Rise Road.	1	1	
graze LMU's 5, 6 and 7 to maintain in an herbaceous state to reduce the chance of fire spreading from the Ardgour Rise Road.	1	35	
liaise with adjacent landowners to limit or exclude burn-offs on adjacent land.	1	35	

Biodiversity outcome monitoring				
	baseline biodiversity condition is established.	1	1	
	biodiversity outcome parameters are monitored at appropriate intervals.	2	35	
Photo monitoring				
	At least 20 photo-points have been established across the Ardgour Restoration Area.	1	1	
	Repeat photo-points to obtain a good baseline.	3	3	
	Repeat photo-points at 2-3 year intervals thereafter.	5	5	
Land Management Units				
LMU 1 - Broad Gully shrublands				
	Identify initial planting areas.	1	1	
	contract nursery to raise plants for this LMU (in conjunction with plant propagation for other LMUs	1	1	
	establish enrichment plantings aiming for at least 1000 plants per year	3	35	
	monitor enrichment plantings.	3	35	
LMU2 – Upper Dry Creek shrublands				
	identify initial planting areas.	1	1	
	contract nursery to raise plants for this LMU (in conjunction with plant propagation for other LMUs	1	1	
	establish enrichment plantings aiming for at least 3000 plants per year	3	35	
	monitor enrichment plantings.	3	35	
LMU3 - Lower and Middle Dry Creek shrublands				
	continue to graze this LMU in a similar manner to what is being done currently but only using sheep (no cattle).	1	35	
	no vegetation clearance and liaise with adjacent landowner/manager to ensure that any vegetation clearance in adjacent areas (Wongs and across Dry Stream on Cloudy Peak Station) is undertaken in a manner that minimises risk on this LMU (e.g. from herbicide spray drift or fire).	1	35	
LMU4 - Alluvial valley flats				
	clearly identify where sites are with the best soils for alluvial forest establishment (including undertaking some soil analyses – nutrients, water holding capacity etc).	1	1	
	work with grazier (considering stock movement and water requirements) in planning fencing	1	1	
	contract nursery to raise plants for this LMU (in conjunction with plant propagation for LMUs1 and 2	1	1	
	undertake fencing as required for the next years planting	4	35	
	establish 0.25 ha of plantings (ca. 2000 plants) annually.	4	35	
	monitor plantings.	4	35	
LMU5 - Cushionfields				
	support the Applied Research Programme for Cushionfield and Spring Annuals.	1	35	
	continue to graze with sheep at current stocking rates.	1	35	
	no fertilizer or seed application.	1	35	
	maintain compliance with Otago RPMP requirements for rabbits	1	35	
	remove all sweet brier and thistles where required	1	35	
	implement management as recommended from the results of the Applied Research Programme for Cushionfield and Spring Annuals.	1	35	
LMU6 - Exotic pasture				
	develop a leasing arrangement that allows for sheep grazing.	1	1	
	ensure all paddocks have stock water prior to the new predator proof fencing being completed (LMU 8).	1	1	
LMU7 - Short tussock grassland				
	work with grazier to finalise optimal grazing, but focus is on sheep only for limited periods of time	1	35	

explore and implement short-tussock and taramea enrichment planting if deemed necessary as part of the offset for loss of these species within the mine footprint.	1	35	
based on outcome monitoring, reevaluate the need for future management including grazing and potential for expansion of native woody vegetation.	5	5	
<b>Matakanui Sancturay Management Plan</b>			
Design and construct two pest exclusion fences that meet all technical standards and timeframes contained within this MSMP			
Successfully certify all quality assurance tests. Signoff from suitably qualified pest fence construction experts before pest eradication starts.			
Bendigo	3	3	
Ardgour	5	5	
Complete all regulatory requirements for aerial or broadcast brodifacoum bait application, according to the national Operating Plan 63 (OP-63) code of practice, or fulfil alternative regulatory requirements if brodifacoum use regulations have been modified	3	3	
Eliminate 100% of target pest species within each fenced area within 3 years of fence completion.	3	8	
Sustain pest-free sanctuary status through rapid response eradication of any target species incursions, with complete removal achieved within 6 months of detection	4	35	
Establish a monitoring network capable of detecting breaches.	4	35	
Implement weekly fence inspections for major defects.	4	35	
Implement monthly detailed fence inspections for minor defects.	4	35	
Conduct annual structural assessments to identify, address and prevent long-term fence degradation.	4	35	
Respond to and start repairs to any defects with identified breaches within 12 hours of detection.	4	35	
Start incursion response protocol within 48 hours of suspected incursion, with key personnel alerted within 24 hours.	4	35	
Promote the re-establishment of diverse local plant species throughout the sanctuaries.	4	35	
Create a suitable environment for reintroduction of critically threatened species (from outside of the BOGP area) within 6 years.	4	10	
Establish measurable biodiversity outcome monitoring that feeds into management decisions.	4	35	
<b>Mammalian pest management plan</b>			
Feral Cats	1	35	
Feral deer	1	35	
Feral goats	1	35	
Feral pigs	1	35	
Hedgehogs	1	35	
Mustelids	1	35	
Possums	1	35	
Rats	1	35	
<b>Biosecurity and Plant Pest Management Plan</b>			
Group 1: Large Woody	1	35	
Group 2: Small Woody	1	35	
Group 3: Thorny/Spiny Woody	1	35	
Group 4: Climbing/Vine Species	1	35	
Group 5: Mat-Forming Herbaceous	1	35	

Group 6: Tall Herbaceous	1	35
Group 7: Rosette/Low Herbaceous	1	35
Group 8: Specialist Species	1	35
<b>Biodiversity Outcome Monitoring plan</b>		
Baseline monitoring prior to the commencement of ecological rehabilitation and/or offset/compensation measures		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The approximately 480 ha of ecological rehabilitation within the DDF (all available areas);</li> <li>• The approximately 889 ha MRZ</li> <li>• The approximately 1,263 ha ARA</li> <li>• The approximately 38 ha Ardgor Sanctuary</li> <li>• The approximately 29 ha Bendigo Sanctuary</li> </ul>	0	5
Terrestrial monitoring programme		
- Remote sensing		
- Integrated terrestrial biodiversity monitoring - monitoring stations will be rotationally monitored once every 5 yrs between Feb and March		
- Terrestrial vegetation monitoring		
- Terrestrial bird monitoring		
- Lizard monitoring		
- Invertebrate monitoring	1	35
Wetland monitoring programme		
- Remote sensing		
- Integrated wetland biodiversity monitoring - monitoring stations will be rotationally monitored once every 5 yrs between Feb and March		
- Wetland vegetation monitoring		
- Wetland bird monitoring	1	35
<b>Freshwater Ecology Management and Monitoring Plan</b>		
Effects management provides remedy of 9,558 m (9,558 m <sup>2</sup> of stream area) of created permanent watercourse through rehabilitation of the proposed diversion of Shepherd Creek, including the reinstated stream across the surface of the TSF at closure. A further 1,196 m length (~957 m <sup>2</sup> of stream area) of Shepherds Creek will be enhanced to improve aquatic ecological values. This amounts to a total enhancement of 10,754 m of stream length (~10,515 m <sup>2</sup> of stream area) of stream values.	1	15
Estimates of stream loss and modification in Rise and Shine Creek suggest that some 1,483 m length of stream (~741.5 m <sup>2</sup> ) will be lost and approximately 1,600 m of stream length (800 m <sup>2</sup> of stream area) will be created within the catchment, and the equivalent will apply for enhancement of aquatic ecological values.	1	15
Additional compensation is proposed in the form of management of existing willows and transformation to native riparian vegetation over some 6,700 m of Bendigo and Clearwater Creeks (Willow concession area).	7	15

