

Examples of minimising environmental impacts

From the Best Practice Charter 2025 reports

Developer	Project Name	Case Study
Alinta	Oven Mountains Pumped Hydro	The Oven Mountain Pumped Hydro Project near Armidale, NSW, has included a robust biodiversity and cultural heritage assessment process through a detailed Environmental Impact Statement. This included evaluating potential impacts on local ecosystems and communities. Based on the findings from cultural and biodiversity assessments, we refined the project design to avoid significant cultural sites and minimise impacts on high-value biodiversity areas. There was a realignment of the Upper Dam Access Road in the amended project design to avoid known habitat and potentially significant impacts to the threatened brush-tailed rock-wallaby. Stockpile areas were also redesigned to minimise impacts associated with threatened flora species. Detailed and robust surveys were completed across the project area to ensure that Aboriginal heritage sites were identified and adverse impacts to any culturally significant areas avoided.
Alinta	Oven Mountains Pumped Hydro	The Oven Mountain Pumped Hydro Project is designed to work with the natural landscape of the New South Wales New England region. Using a closed-loop, off-river system, the upper and lower reservoirs are positioned to minimise direct impacts on the Macleay River. These reservoirs will be connected via underground tunnels and a hydroelectric station, reducing impacts associated with surface disturbance and maintaining minimal environmental footprint. By harnessing the steep terrain of Oven Mountain, the project is planned to deliver over 600 metres of hydraulic head, enabling efficient energy storage and generation. Importantly, it's engineered to have no net effect on local water resource, which means it does not increase or decrease the overall amount of water available for use in the local area. Flood modelling and environmental assessments ensure the design of the project is aligned with existing catchment conditions.
Acciona	Cathedral Rocks	Cathedral Rocks Wind Farm, extensive works have been carried out over the last seventeen years. This has included eradication of feral pests such as foxes, rabbits and rodents as well as minimising erosion. Coir logs made from coconut fibre have been placed strategically to avoid water run-off, which also encourages the growth of native vegetation around the logs.
Acciona	Central Otway Landcare Network	Central Otway Landcare Network has provided valuable insights on plantings that create ecosystems necessary for establishing sustainable habitats for insects, birds, and other wildlife. The partnership with ACCIONA Energía and our employees has generated widespread interest and participation among local residents and businesses in the region.
Acciona		As part of an Australian-first deployment of world leading transport technology, two blade manipulators have been commissioned that attach turbine blades to a hydraulically operated adapter, helping manipulate blades around tight corners and over vegetation. This eliminates the need for large sweeping roads to accommodate the long turning circle of turbine blades, resulting in more than 20,000m ² of farmland and vegetation being left undisturbed.
Ark Energy	Various	Ark Energy's projects are carefully designed to avoid and minimise impacts to biodiversity, cultural and landscape value. During early development, avoiding high value environmental areas and minimising impacts to flora and fauna that might utilise project areas is a priority. The approach is to: • Iterate the project's design as more information becomes available, to avoid and minimise negative environmental impacts to the maximum extent achievable. • Consult widely with stakeholders and collaborate on solutions where required, to find workable compromises with meaningful benefit. • Invest and collaborate on strategies and commitments for environmental repair such as rehabilitation of the initial construction disturbance. • Develop strategic initiatives to improve the quality and size of habitat and habitat connectivity for key species, such as environmental offset management areas with strategic benefits and tailored management regimes for fire, feral pest species and weeds. • Focus on how to achieve net gains for biodiversity and key species in the project area over the longer term. Traditional Owners are involved in studies to protect and manage cultural heritage. For operating projects such as the Sun Metals Solar Farm environmental management plans and mitigation strategies are in place and periodically reviewed and adapted to protect flora and fauna on the site

Ark Energy	Various	Project teams are committed to collaborating with host landowners, Traditional Owners and other stakeholders to implement environmental management plans and responsible land stewardship of project areas. An aim of each project is to achieve net gains for biodiversity and key species in the project area over the longer term. Measures to achieve this could include rehabilitation of the initial construction disturbance, improved management regimes for threatening processes such as feral pests, weeds and fire, and environmental offset areas that present the opportunity to increase and improve habitat for key species. As an example, at Sun Metals Solar Farm, land management practices monitor and maintain the ecological value of the site including native species, waterways and wildlife corridors. Ark Energy also seeks opportunities to support environmental stewardship organisations and collaborate with environmental stakeholders to improve outcomes. An example of this is Ark Energy's membership of the Healthy Rivers to Reef Partnership, a collaboration between community, Traditional Owners, farmers and fishers, industry, science, tourism, and government, to protect and improve the Mackay-Whitsunday-Isaac region's waterways and the health of the Great Barrier Reef.
Atmos	Lilyvale BESS	Ecological surveys conducted for the Lilyvale BESS Project in central Queensland identified a threatened ecological community (TEC), Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>), within the project footprint. The discovery of this TEC was unexpected, as the area was undergoing regrowth and the TEC had not been identified during initial desktop and due diligence assessments. The presence of the TEC presented potentially significant ecological impacts and substantial offset requirements for the project. Before proceeding with these additional obligations, discussions with the landholder led to the identification of an alternative site that would avoid impacts to all native vegetation. Although relocating the project necessitated some redesign, it was widely agreed that the benefits of reduced environmental impacts justified the change.
Atmos	Cattle Hill Windfarm	Using the 5+ year dataset collected by Identiflight at the Cattle Hill Wind Farm, Atmos is collaborating with a group of renewable energy developers on a research project around bird collision risk with turbines. The first stage of this project aims to develop a neural network for the White Throated Needle Tail and various parrot species (blue winged, orange-bellied etc.) so that their presence at Cattle Hill Wind Farm and flight height/behaviour around turbines can be analysed. This information is fundamental to understanding collision risk with turbines and therefore the potential impact at new wind farm development sites.
BJEI	Gullen Range Windfarm	Gullen Range Wind Farm: During the period of 30 November to 31 March each year, four turbines are switched off between one hour prior to sunset and one hour after sunrise so as not to impact the breeding patterns of a pair of Powerful Owls that nest nearby. This was determined during the Environmental Impact Study process and has been undertaken each year since the wind farm commenced operation. A Compensatory Habitat Package (CHP) was also developed for Gullen Range Wind Farm, which identifies several management zones within an identified offset area to improve the site's biodiversity values. The required management actions within these zones, such as native vegetation monitoring, have been incorporated into a Conservation Property Vegetation Plan (CPVP), which is available to view here. The CHP and CPVP combined, set a goal of improving the site towards or maintaining vegetation levels within 5 years and 20 years of the CPVP approval date, respectively. These activities are audited annually, with further information available in the 2024 CHP report.
Cubico	Wambo Wind Farm	The Wambo Wind Farm has secured an environmental offset adjacent to Diamondy State Forest to help preserve and improve habitat for koala and greater glider in the area. This will ensure that the habitat for these endangered species is protected and will be subject to ongoing monitoring of its condition.
Genex	Kidston Clean Energy Hub	Located in North Queensland, the Kidston Clean Energy Hub remains Genex flagship development that integrates solar, hydro, and wind energy sources. The site repurposed the former Kidston gold mine, transforming it into a renewable energy facility, thereby mitigating environmental degradation associated with abandoned mines. Our mitigation strategies, largely focus on the management of water at the site. This included water quality monitoring, management of hazardous materials, and rehabilitation plans for disturbed areas. The K2H project remains under construction, and as such, focuses on minimising environmental impact through recycling and reuse. Some notable practises include participation in the Gulf Containers for Change (C4C) initiative where can collection recycling costs are donated to Etheridge Cares in Georgetown; recycling of construction plant/vehicle tyres; recycling of oils; recycling of safety glasses and PPE clothing. The repurposing of the Kidston Gold Mine features in a widely referenced publication called "102 Things to Do with a Hole in the Ground" for the Kidston Mine Pumped Storage Hydro Project (Entry 51).
Genex	Bulli Creek Clean Energy Park	BCCEP aims to encompass 2GW of large-scale solar and battery energy storage capacity. All planning, cultural heritage, and environmental approvals have been received for the project. Genex appointed PCL Constructors (PCL) as the preferred Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) contractor under an Early Contractor Involvement arrangement, ensuring that environmental considerations are integrated into the project's development. The site design approach has focused upon the avoidance of environmentally sensitive areas (including creeks and water bodies). An ethno-ecological study funded by Genex will explore the use of native plants on solar farms and biodiversity will be undertaken with the University of Armidale, Genex and the Bigambul people.

Iberdrola	Flyers Creek Windarm	Following confirmed sightings of Squirrel Gliders at our Flyers Creek Wind Farm site near Orange, NSW, we partnered with ecologists from Habitat Innovation & Management to design a targeted habitat enhancement project to support this vulnerable native species. KeyActions Taken: Habitat Structures Installed: We installed 25 custom designed modular nesting boxes and glider poles specifically tailored to meet the needs of Squirrel Gliders, providing safe nesting and movement options within the landscape. Native Tree Planting: To expand and reconnect fragmented habitat, 1,200 native tubestock species— consistent with the local Box-Gum Woodland habitat favoured by the gliders—were planted to increase this critically endangered ecological community. Wildlife Monitoring: Remote sensor cameras were installed to monitor glider activity and assess the effectiveness of the habitat improvements. Site works were undertaken in November 2024, and footage captured in May 2025 on the remote sensor cameras confirmed the active use of the new habitat structures by Squirrel Gliders. You can see the gliders in action in the Flyers Creek Wind Farm Squirrel Glider Cam video, which offers a glimpse into their use of the nest boxes and glider poles
Engie	Willogoleche 2 Wind Farm Project	As part of the Willogoleche 2 Wind Farm Project, ecological surveys over a number of years have identified the project poses a possible impact to an endangered vegetation species, Lomandra Iron grass. While some categories (classes) of Iron-grass are protected by legislation, lesser value areas are also present in the project site. In addition to legislated requirements to avoid protected areas, Class C Lomandra grassland is considered to be amenable to rehabilitation through measures such as weed control, natural regeneration and protection from grazing. ENGIE has adopted guidance that areas assessed as Class C Lomandra should be treated with caution and avoided if possible and has designed the project by avoiding locations where Lomandra is present.
Kilara		The results and observations of more than three years of fieldwork and insights produced through the engagement process have led to proactive adjustments to the original project area and layout. Key design considerations to mitigate impacts have included: Reduction in the project area by 33% in response to a deeper understanding of important environmental constraints and preparation of the project design has been carefully managed to avoid and mitigate residual impacts. Reduction in the number of wind turbine locations by 46% resulting in increased spacings between turbine locations and inclusion of corridors to enable bird flight paths during seasonal events, informed by two years of comprehensive seasonal bird and bat studies across the site. Inclusion of setbacks and buffers from important habitats confirmed by extensive flora and fauna surveys on-site. The resultant design is one that considers important natural and cultural characteristics at the site and will ensure a net positive outcome.
Lightsource BP	Various	Adherence to the mitigation hierarchy is at the core of our assessment and planning processes. By applying this, we first seek to avoid impacts to biodiversity, cultural heritage and landscape values, and where this is not possible, we then look to reduce, manage and mitigate. Our geographic information systems (GIS) team is integral to supporting this. They provide the basis for our analysis upon which information obtained from technical assessments is layered. Through this process we work with, and seek feedback from, First Nations, local councils and communities who provide valuable input and insight into ways in which we can protect, minimise and manage our impacts.
Lightsource BP	Goulburn River Solar Farm	As part of our Goulburn River project, we've established a 1,200ha Biodiversity Stewardship Site which includes habitat for threatened species such as the Regent Honeyeater, Barking Owl and Large-eared Pied Bat. We will be managing the site in perpetuity for conservation with the goal of enabling natural regeneration to restore degraded areas of habitat. Additionally, we have committed to achieving a biodiversity net gain on this site through: • Rehabilitating, enhancing and protecting, in perpetuity, an additional 23.5ha of Box Gum Woodland derived native grassland (DNG). • Maintaining and improving the vegetation integrity of Box Gum Woodland derived native grassland on the project site located underneath the solar panels. • Providing funding (\$25k per year) towards Regent Honeyeater conservation programmes for the first five years of the project's life.
Lightsource BP	Various	Responsible land stewardship involves increasing biodiversity at our sites through measures that enhance and protect it and implementing measures to reduce water and soil contamination. Our aim is to be an industry leader in the protection and promotion of biodiversity on renewable energy sites, and to deliver a biodiversity net gain (BNG) on our operational projects (measured at five-years post-construction). To do this, we're applying our BNG framework to all Lightsource bp-initiated projects first and requiring each one to have a Biodiversity Management Plan. We'll then be looking at how we can retrospectively apply this framework to our co-developed projects, and those that we've acquired.
Mint	Various	Mint considers biodiversity, cultural and landscape value throughout all phases of development, construction and operation of a project, starting during site selection. When identifying potential project opportunities, typically based on favourable resource and grid connection, we undertake preliminary desktop assessment and where necessary a site visit. These assessments help determine a site's suitability by considering a wide range of factors, including environmental, cultural and visual attributes. In some cases, we have chosen not to proceed with sites based on environmental feasibility studies; for example, we ruled out several locations due to their proximity to Brolga habitat in Victoria. As the project progresses, these considerations remain central. Our project designs and layouts are developed iteratively, refined as new information becomes available through site investigations, regulatory requirements, and the selection of technology models (turbine, BESS, etc.)

Neon	Goyder South	Worlds End Gorge was purchased as the native vegetation offset for Neoen's Goyder South Stage 1 Wind Farm. In 2023, it was gifted to the South Australian Government to own and manage together with Traditional Owners, the Ngadjuri Nation. Combined with an adjacent conservation area, it will form a new 1,600 hectare National Park. The new National Park will permanently preserve the environmentally and culturally significant Gorge for future generations. Hosting permanent spring-fed waterholes and significant rare habitat, it is home to several threatened species of fauna including the Pygmy Blue Tongue Lizard and the Flinders Ranges Worm-lizard. Light-touch public access will be permitted, with conservation being the park's primary objective. The local community and Traditional Owners will reap multiple benefits in cultural land access, tourism and economic development.
Origin	Various	Our operations cover a wide geographical area, encompassing diverse settings with varying biodiversity values. We seek to develop and operate responsibly and take actions to protect and manage the impacts of our activities in the environment in which we work. As part of our project planning, we conduct biodiversity assessments during the design phase, enabling us to develop site construction plans that minimise and mitigate environmental impacts. Throughout FY25, we continued environmental impact studies at sites designated for renewable and storage development opportunities. These studies include bird and bat surveys for wind farm projects and flora and fauna impact assessments for potential battery projects, to help inform the final project design. Where appropriate, we secure biodiversity offsets if impacts from our projects are unavoidable.
OSMI	Delburn Wind Farm	OSMI's wind farm layouts are carefully designed to minimise impacts on local flora and fauna, with mitigation measures to ensure impacts on local wildlife are low. Native vegetation removal is minimised and offset requirements are met. Potential impacts to waterways will be prevented by careful choice of construction techniques and by preventing the run-off of sediment into waterways during construction. During the development of the Delburn Wind Farm, the community highlighted the ecological importance of the Strzelecki Koala, which has higher genetic diversity than other koalas across Victoria. The Delburn Wind Farm provided a Pre-Development Grant to the Western Port Biosphere Reserve Foundation to plant 470 koala habitat trees. This grant will help strengthen the Strzelecki koala population into the future.
OSMI	Delburn Wind Farm	The Delburn Wind Farm will be the first plantation-based wind farm to be constructed in Australia. The existing pine plantation and land has been extensively disturbed, leaving it with low likelihood of undisturbed cultural heritage values and relatively low ecological values. This presents an opportunity for the landowner, HVP to diversify land use and revenue streams and the Gunnaikurnaito to explore the historical uses of the land which was cleared by European settlers well before current understanding of the importance of cultural history and practice was accepted. Collaboration between OSMI, GLaWAC and HVP on the project design ensures optimal integration of the wind farm's operations into existing land uses. The project layout has been carefully designed to minimise impacts on local flora and fauna and incorporates mitigation measures to ensure overall impacts to local wildlife are low. Native vegetation removal has been reduced and offset requirements will be met.
OX2	Muswellbrook Solar Farm	At Muswellbrook, the solar farm layout was shaped by a thorough assessment process and ongoing design refinement. This responsive approach incorporated technical studies and stakeholder feedback. As part of continued optimisation, the approved layout was further adjusted to avoid an additional 5.5 hectares of endangered vegetation and to protect a culturally modified tree, reducing environmental and cultural impacts.
Potentia	Quorn Park Solar Hybrid	While Potentia Energy prioritise minimising vegetation clearance across all projects, certain targeted intervention is sometimes necessary. During the construction of the Quorn Park Solar Hybrid, the removal of some paddock vegetation and hollow-bearing trees was required to facilitate the construction and installation of the site infrastructure. To minimise biodiversity impacts, a qualified ecologist conducted pre-clearing surveys to identify and mark vegetation for removal, with hollow-bearing trees tapped to encourage fauna to vacate and left overnight before clearing. All works were supervised by an ecologist and fauna spotter-catcher, who monitored for wildlife and ensured appropriate response measures. A post-clearing survey confirmed no fauna remained and that environmental safeguards had been maintained.
Ratch	Springlands Wind Farm	Proposed Springlands development: RAC has just completed three years of targeted bird and bat monitoring studies. This included an additional year to study the migratory pattern of the vulnerable White-throated Needletail, which presented unique challenges. An innovative tagging method was attempted as part of a GPS tracking study. Unfortunately, tagging was not achieved. Further observational studies are ongoing to better understand the associated environmental factors influencing behaviours of this elusive, rarely sighted bird.
Ratch	Emerald Wind Farm	RAC developed and implemented a Northern Quoll Management Plan prior to construction starting, in conjunction with the Southern Cross University, aimed at preserving the population of this endangered species. Results this year, similar to previous years, show that the population of the species remains stable, relative to the survey data collected pre-construction.

RES	Moah Creek Wind Farm	Within the project area of the proposed Moah Creek Wind Farm, located 30 kilometres west of Rockhampton on Darumbal country, the RES team in collaboration with a multi-disciplinary team of ecologists and engineers updated the design of the project to completely avoid impacts to Commonwealth-listed Threatened Ecological Communities, and significantly reduce impacts to ghost bat (<i>Macrodarma gigas</i>) roosting habitat. Ghost bats are listed as Vulnerable under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and Endangered under the Queensland Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020. The application of LiDAR modelling to identify potential caves and roosting sites guided the targeted survey of areas within the project footprint, which was undertaken using traditional and remote sensing survey techniques. This approach allowed for these ecological values to be identified and avoided to the greatest extent practicable.
RES	Watta Wella Golden Sun Moth	The Golden Sun Moth (<i>Synemon plana</i>) is a medium-sized, day-flying species found in grassy woodlands and grasslands across NSW, the ACT and Victoria. Listed as Critically Endangered under Commonwealth and Victorian legislation, it is threatened by habitat loss from agriculture and urbanisation. During early planning for the proposed Watta Wella Renewable Energy Project (VIC), located 16 km north-east of Stawell on the lands of the Wotjobaluk, Jaadwa, Jardwadjali, Wergaia and Jupagalk Peoples, Golden Sun Moth was detected within the largely agricultural project area. Surveys mapped its habitat, and multiple design revisions applied the mitigation hierarchy to avoid ecological impacts, resulting in 94 percent of mapped habitat being preserved. To offset the residual impact, the project proposes to protect and manage at least 10 percent of mapped habitat in partnership with host landowners. These areas will be legally secured, enhanced and managed in perpetuity, delivering a net positive outcome for the species, as a result of the project.
Squadron	Bat research and advancing biodiversity	Squadron's development team is leading Australia's first evidence-based research into bat collision risks at wind farms - an initiative that's already shaping how we assess biodiversity impacts and design renewable energy projects. The project began with a comprehensive literature review into bat ecology, turbine strike, survey design, and technology solutions. The research helps Squadron to screen sites, prioritise species of concern, and design surveys with greater precision. These findings were presented at the 20th International Bat Research Conference, held in Cairns QLD in August 2025.
Tilt Renewables	Various	All prospective developments are subject to rigorous assessment to understand the biodiversity and cultural heritage values that are likely to occur at the site and its suitability for development. This has transpired in Tilt Renewables electing not to proceed with some early-stage wind farm projects that would require significant vegetation clearing to construct a wind farm in that location.
Tilt Renewables	Palmer Wind Farm & Rye Park Wind Farm	Tilt Renewables also identifies opportunities through the design and construction phases to minimise disturbance as much as possible and looks at innovative solutions to reduce impacts during construction. Examples include the use of tower cranes at Rye Park wind farm to minimise hardstand size requirements, and the use of electrical junction boxes in the design for the Liverpool Range wind farm to reduce the number of underground cables, minimising vegetation disturbance. These internal processes and policy have not gone unnoticed. In July 2024, the Tilt Renewables Palmer Wind Farm was deemed "not a controlled action" under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. In a media release dated 27 July 2024, the then Federal Environment Minister the Honourable Tanya Plibersek explained her decision: "The site is already cleared land and used for grazing. The project demonstrates how good site selection can lead to faster environmental approvals. Projects need to be placed in the right areas and designed so that their environmental impacts are minimised – as is the case with this wind farm."
Tilt Renewables	Odonata Foundation	In 2025, Tilt made a \$30,000 contribution to the Odonata Foundation. This contribution allowed Odonata to purchase key materials to upgrade the predator fence at the Tiverton Farm Sanctuary, neighbouring Dundonnell Wind Farm. Tiverton is a 1,000-hectare predator-free working sheep farm in Victoria's Western District that also serves as a sanctuary for endangered native animals, such as the Eastern Barred Bandicoot and Eastern Quoll. Tiverton is unique for its regenerative farming practices, where the presence of bandicoots helps restore soil health and biodiversity, ultimately improving wool production. The funding provided was critical to ensure that the sanctuary remains predator free. In addition to the funding, Tilt Renewables staff volunteered their time and attended the sanctuary in May 2025, to help install the new fencing material.
Tilt Renewables	Snowtown Community Management Committee	Tilt Renewables partnered with the Snowtown Community Management Committee (SCMC) to purchase native seedlings to restore Snowtown's native grasslands, revegetate the walking corridor between Snowtown and Bute, and providing a sensory garden for the local retirement home. Tilt staff took part in a volunteer day with the SCMC where 450 native shrubs and trees were planted. In addition, Tilt contributed to purchase seedlings for the student planting day as part of the Astronomical Agriculture Primary School Program at the Australian Agricultural Centre neighbouring Crookwell Wind Farm.

Total Energies	Various	TotalEnergies Renewables Australia ensures areas of high biodiversity; cultural and landscape values are a high priority when developing a renewable energy project as these factors are fundamental to the design of a project. At the site selection phase, any areas of high biodiversity, cultural and landscape values are mapped and assessed to determine if any potential sites should progress to further development. If the potential site is selected to be developed further experts in the relevant fields are engaged to produce reports and map any areas or specific concerns that should be considered. This ensures that we are not reliant on desktop resources and real, accurate data is used for the analysis of the project. This approach has been demonstrated in our projects that have been through the development process and have minimised any impact to areas of high biodiversity, cultural and landscape values.
Vestas	Various	Vestas screens potential wind farm sites to assess the potential impacts to biodiversity, cultural heritage, and landscape values. We identify potential environmental or cultural concerns early and determine the feasibility of mitigating these impacts. Only projects that demonstrate an ability to meet criteria and where impacts are deemed acceptable or manageable through effective mitigation strategies are developed. Vestas aims to mitigate the impacts to landscape values through siting and design of the project layout. Vestas will establish minimum setbacks from neighbouring dwellings and a buffer from the nearby town centre to preserve the integrity of communal spaces. We aim to understand areas of high landscape value and adjust a project's layout to reduce potential visual impacts.
Vestas	Winterbourne Wind Farm	Winterbourne Wind Farm has now completed its third revision of the Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR). The BDAR identifies and assesses biodiversity values in accordance with the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM) 2020. WinterbourneWind has undertaken six years of biodiversity surveys and technical assessment for the proposed project. The wind farm infrastructure has been preferentially sited in low-quality grassland areas to minimize impact to high-condition woody vegetation and the threatened species which utilise this vegetation for habitat.
West Wind	Warracknabeal Energy Park	Design development for Warracknabeal Energy Park has been ongoing since 2017. Central to this approach is avoiding potential environmental impacts and, where avoidance is not possible, minimising them to protect environmental and social values. As a result, there have been 22 major iterations of the turbine layout and more than 200 minor updates to ancillary infrastructure designs, including access tracks and underground electrical reticulation. Key considerations informing the design include environmental constraints, input from Traditional Owners, community and stakeholder feedback, and minimising impacts on landholders and agricultural activities. As technical assessments and consultation findings emerged, the project design has been continuously refined and improved. Public exhibition of the Environment Effects Statement for Warracknabeal Energy Park is expected in mid-2025.
Wind Prospect	Various	In 2024-25 Wind Prospect actively contributed to DEECA's industry consultation for the Handbook for the Development of Renewable Energy in Victoria. Drawing on our experience from the Willatook and Hexham projects we helped shape practical measures to avoid, minimise, mitigate, and offset impacts on threatened bird and bat species.
Windllab	Gawara Bay	Gawara Baya will be the first renewable energy project in Australia to implement a robust, measurable biodiversity net-gain program. The strategy will be delivered in partnership with Traditional Owners and leading regional conservation and land management experts. It is 100% voluntary and beyond regulatory requirements. The program is a 20+ year commitment delivered over the life of the project . \$4 million initial investment .More than 10% improvement in biodiversity uplift across the landscape. Includes targeted actions for 10 key species.
Zenviron	Various	Zenviron, in working closely with our clients, has been able to protect and minimise harm and disturbance to numerous threatened plants and fauna species. • Tree clearing activities are conducted under close supervision and monitored by qualified fauna handlers. Lotus Creek Wind Farm internal design has been optimised to reduce the impact on habitats where possible and to stay under the state and federal approved vegetation and habitat clearing limits. Erosion and sediment control plans at Lotus Creek have been designed by a CPESC (Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control) with weekly inspections to ensure measures are in place to minimise pollution to the local waterways. Restoration and rehabilitation works are conducted progressively and as quickly as possible to reduce the likelihood of immediate erosion and to prevent ongoing soil erosion.