

Native Vegetation Clearance

Lot 204, Fawks Dr, Robe

Data Report

Clearance under the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*

November 2021

Prepared by Peter Tucker



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1. Application information

Application Details

Applicant:	TLD Robe Pty Ltd		
Key contact:			
Landowner:			
Site Address:	Lot 204, Fawks Drive, Robe		
Local Government Area:	District Council of Robe	Hundred:	Waterhouse
Title ID:	CT/6200/467	Parcel ID	A204 D116263

Summary of proposed clearance

Purpose of clearance	The owner seeks to clear native vegetation for the purpose of a residential subdivision.
Native Vegetation Regulation	Regulation 12, Schedule 1; clause 35, Residential Subdivision
Description of the vegetation under application	1.567ha of Coast Beard-heath (<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>) +/- Coast Golden Wattle (<i>Acacia leiophylla</i>) +/- Myrtle-leaf Milkwort (<i>*Polygala myrtifolia</i>) Shrubland in moderate condition.
Total proposed clearance - area (ha) and number of trees	1.567ha is proposed to be cleared.
Level of clearance	Level 4
Overlay (Planning and Design Code)	Native Vegetation Overlay



Mitigation hierarchy	Avoidance – The proposed residential subdivision utilises the entire 1.567ha. Therefore, it is not possible to avoid or reduce vegetation clearance. Minimisation – During vegetation removal for the proposed residential subdivision, vehicles and machinery will remain inside the land parcel boundary and will not be permitted to enter or impact any other areas of native vegetation. Rehabilitation or restoration – Rehabilitation or restoration will not be possible due to the proposed residential subdivision utilising the entire 1.567ha of the land parcel. Offset – It is proposed to offset vegetation clearance with a payment into the Native Vegetation Fund.
SEB Offset proposal	Payment of \$89, 726.55 into the Native Vegetation Fund.

2. Purpose of clearance

2.1 Description

The purpose of the vegetation clearance is for a residential subdivision to establish 18 allotments and access road.

2.2 Background

The property was purchased on 23 November 2021 to establish additional housing sites in Robe on land zoned Neighbourhood. The property is located within the Robe township, off Davenport Road. Land in the vicinity has undergone recent expansion in residential development with many new houses built, including a development currently under construction on the southern boundary of the property. The entire land parcel is proposed to be cleared of native vegetation.

Surrounding land use is a mixture of residential development, recreation and native vegetation, including wetlands. Little Dip Conservation Park is located approximately 1.2 kilometres to the south and Heritage Agreements HA108 and HA354 are approximately 1.1 kilometres to the east. The ocean is approximately 1.3 kilometres to the west.

2.3 General location map



Figure 2. Site Map of vegetation included in this application. Site A1 defined by red polygon.



Figure 1. Location Map showing surrounding land use. Red circle defines Site A1 location. Green polygons are Conservation Parks or Heritage Agreements.

2.4 Details of the proposal

The proposal is to clear 1.567ha of native vegetation for a residential subdivision containing 18 allotments, plus an access road to the new allotments. The Proposed Land Division Plan is included in the Appendices. The residential subdivision includes the entirety of the land parcel. Native vegetation on the land parcel is in moderate condition, but with a high woody weed component.

2.5 Approvals required or obtained

Native Vegetation Act 1991.

This application addresses the approval process required under the Native Vegetation Act 1991. There have been no previous clearance applications on this land parcel and no future clearance applications will be made due to this application being for the entirety of the land parcel.

Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016.

TLD Robe Pty Ltd will lodge a Land Division Development Application in the future. Currently TLD Robe Pty Ltd is waiting on the finalisation of the civil design and stormwater management system before lodging the application.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 is addressed in this application.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972

The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 is addressed in this application.

2.6 Native Vegetation Regulation

Vegetation clearance approval is sought under Regulation 12 (35) – Residential Subdivision.

2.7 Development Application information (if applicable)

Overlay: Native vegetation

Zone: Neighbourhood

3. Method

3.1 Flora assessment

Prior to the site inspection a desktop search was conducted using NatureMaps, Atlas of Living Australia and the EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool to determine possible presence of plant species listed under the EPBC Act 1999 or NP&W 1972 Act. A radius of five kilometres around the site was used for the desktop search.

The site was inspected on 26 October 2021 using the method outlined in the Native Vegetation Council Bushland Assessment Manual (July 2020). The survey required two hours to complete.

3.2 Fauna assessment

Prior to site inspection a desktop search was conducted on NatureMaps, Atlas of Living Australia and the EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool to determine possible presence of fauna species listed under the EPBC Act 1999 or NP&W 1972 Act. A radius of five kilometres around the site was used for the desktop searches. In addition, a search of birds likely to use coastal shrubland within the Beachport IBRA Environmental Association was undertaken (Source: G. Carpenter, Biodiversity Assessment Section, Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation).

The site was surveyed for fauna on 26 October 2021 and occurred concurrently with the vegetation assessment, including searching for the presence of potential threatened species or evidence of their recent presence, such as scats and tracks.

All fauna captured in the desktop fauna assessments that could potentially use the site for habitat have been included in the NVC Bushland Assessment Scoresheets (attached). Fauna species unsuited to the habitat or unlikely to be present were excluded as per agreement with the Native Vegetation Management Branch (1/11/21).

4. Assessment Outcomes

4.1 Vegetation Assessment

General description of the vegetation, the site and matters of significance

The site contains sandy soil and is located on a vegetated coastal sand dune within the Robe township. The site contains a high number of native plant species and is in moderate condition. However, the woody weed Myrtle-leaf Milkwort (**Polygala myrtifolia*) is abundant across the site, including large numbers of seedlings and juvenile plants throughout the understory and ground layer.

The vegetation comprised one association;

1. Coast Beard-heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus*) +/- Coast Golden Wattle (*Acacia leiophylla*) +/- Myrtle-leaf Milkwort (**Polygala myrtifolia*) Shrubland in moderate condition;

The vegetation is surrounded by recent and current new housing development, a large patch of intact native vegetation occurs within 100m to the south east containing lifestyle blocks beyond which is an extensive large area of native vegetation, including Little Dip Conservation Park (Figure 2).

EPBC Act Assessment

No EPBC listed flora or fauna were observed on the property.

The Orange-bellied Parrot (*Neophema chrysogaster*), listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act, was identified as known to occur within a 5km radius of the site. The site contained Shrubland averaging two metres height throughout and is surrounded by ongoing housing development. It is unlikely Orange-bellied Parrot would utilise the vegetation, preferring salt marshes, open grassy areas or low scrubland. Preferred habitat for this species occurs nearby in Little Dip Conservation Park.

Details of the vegetation associates/scattered trees proposed to be impacted

Vegetation Association	Vegetation Association 1: Site A1 – Coast Beard-heath (<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>) +/- Coast Golden Wattle (<i>Acacia leiophylla</i>) +/- Myrtle-leaf Milkwort (<i>*Polygala myrtifolia</i>) Shrubland.
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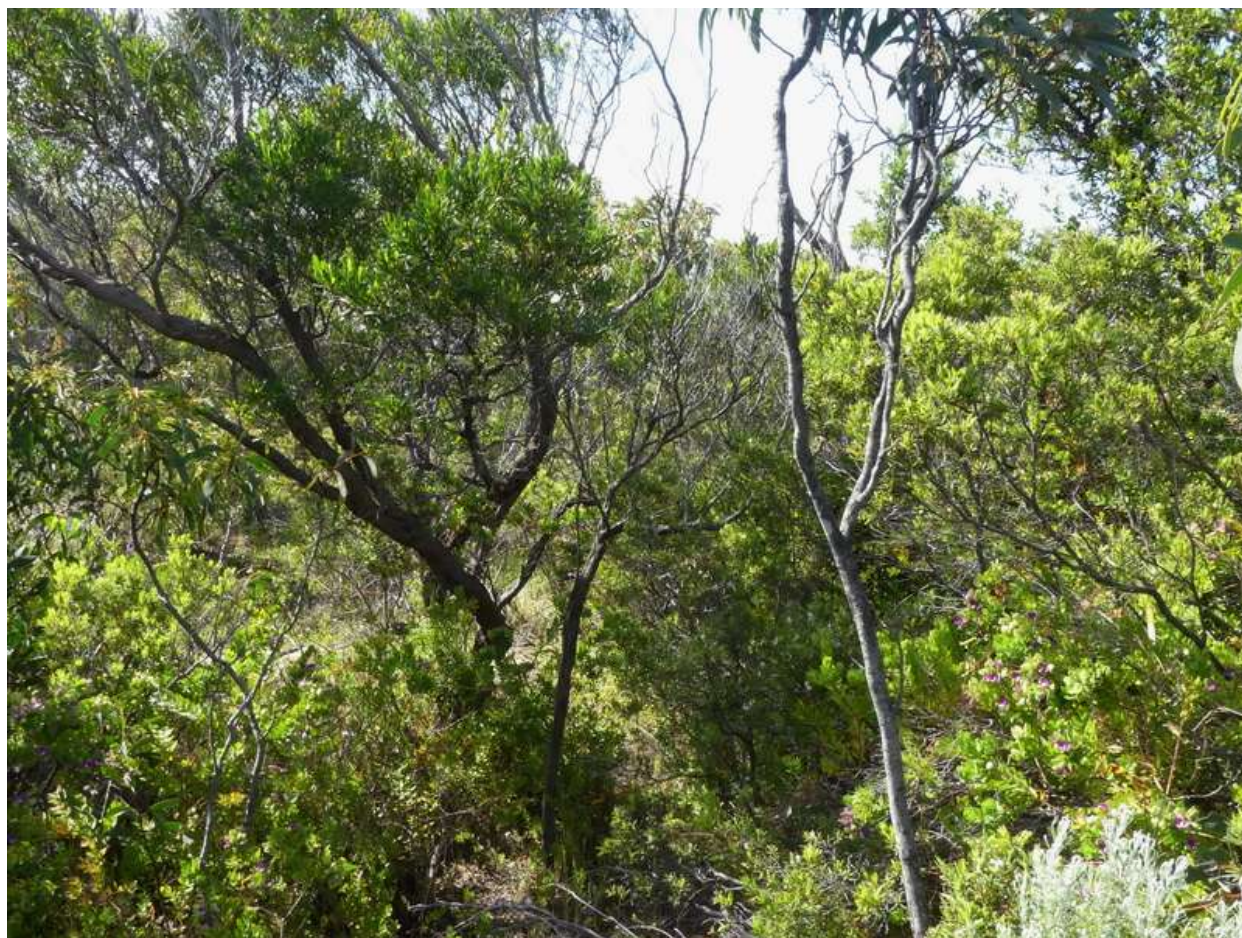


Figure 3. Representative photograph of Site A1, looking to the north east. GPS 389783 5885661. Mid-story layer is dominated by Myrtle-leaf Milkwort.



Figure 4. One of two Wombat warrens observed on Site A1, GPS 389785 5885657.

General description	The dominant native species on Site A1 in the upper story are Coast Beard-heath, Coastal Golden Wattle and Coastal Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>). Dominant native species in the understory are Muntries (<i>Kunzea pomifera</i>), Bower Spinach (<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>) and Scented Groundsel (<i>Senecio odoratus</i>). In total, 33 native species were observed on Site A1. The dominant exotic species was Myrtle-leaf Milkwort, which dominated the mid-story with an estimated 40% cover. Myrtle-leaf Milkwort seedlings were locally abundant. Other common exotic understory species included, Hare's Tail Grass (<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>) with False Caper (<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>) more common around the disturbed edges of the site. Also present, were single large occurrences of African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) and Coast Tea-tree (<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>). Overall, the vegetation condition was moderate.				
Threatened species or community	No threatened fauna were observed on Site A1. However, two old Common Wombat (<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>) warrens were observed with entrances grown over, one had fox tracks entering the warren. No wombat scats were observed on Site A1.				
Landscape context score	1.12	Vegetation Condition Score	52.93	Conservation significance score	1.04
Unit biodiversity Score	61.65	Area (ha)	4.567	Total biodiversity Score	96.61

Site map showing areas of proposed impact



Figure 5. Impact Map with location of two old Common Wombat warren (black crosses).

4.2 Threatened Species assessment

Species observed on site, or recorded within 5km (50km in the arid zone) of the application area since 1995, or the vegetation is considered to provide suitable habitat

Species (common name)	NP&W Act	EPBC Act	Data source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments
<i>Neophema chrysogaster</i> (Orange-bellied Parrot)	E	CR	5		Coastal and sub-coastal habitat, preferring saltmarshes, littoral heathlands and low scrubland and grassy areas.	Unlikely – no suitable habitat.
<i>Stagonopleura bella interposita</i> (Beautiful Firetail)	R		2, 3	2019	Swampy grass areas in coastal dry forest, shrubby heath, tea tree scrub close to water.	Highly likely. Suitable habitat present.
<i>Dasyornis broadbenti</i> Broadbent (Rufous Bristlebird)	R		2	2020	Dense shrubland usually with a high diversity of plant species.	Highly likely. Suitable habitat present.
<i>Vombatus ursinus</i> (Common Wombat)	R		4	2021	Open vegetation of coastal shrubland, woodland and heathland.	Unlikely. Abandoned warrens observed on site, but not other traces found, e.g., scats. No recent records. New subdivision neighbouring the site with heavy machinery present.
Source; 1- BDBSA, 2 - AoLA, 3 – NatueMaps 4 – Observed/recorded in the field, 5 - Protected matters search tool, 6 – others NP&W Act; E= Endangered, V = Vulnerable, R= Rare EPBC Act; Ex = Extinct, CR = Critically endangered, EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable						

Criteria for the likelihood of occurrence of species within the Study area.

Likelihood	Criteria
Highly Likely/Known	Recorded in the last 10 years, the species does not have highly specific niche requirements, the habitat is present and falls within the known range of the species distribution or; The species was recorded as part of field surveys.
Likely	Recorded within the previous 20 years, the area falls within the known distribution of the species and the area provides habitat or feeding resources for the species.
Possible	Recorded within the previous 20 years, the area falls inside the known distribution of the species, but the area provides limited habitat or feeding resources for the species. Recorded within 20 -40 years, survey effort is considered adequate, habitat and feeding resources present, and species of similar habitat needs have been recorded in the area.
Unlikely	Recorded within the previous 20 years, but the area provides no habitat or feeding resources for the species, including perching, roosting or nesting opportunities, corridor for movement or shelter. Recorded within 20 -40 years; however, suitable habitat does not occur, and species of similar habitat requirements have not been recorded in the area.

	No records despite adequate survey effort.
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4.3 Cumulative impact

When exercising a power or making a decision under Division 5 of the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017, the NVC must consider the potential cumulative impact, both direct and indirect, that is reasonably likely to result from a proposed clearance activity.

Direct Impacts

This clearance application is for a residential subdivision and access road that will utilise the entire 1.567ha of the land parcel. No native vegetation will remain after the subdivision is completed. Any native vegetation on adjoining land parcels will not be impacted.

Indirect Impacts

No additional indirect impacts are envisioned. Impacts from subdivision will be contained within the 1.567ha with vehicles and machinery restricted to this area.

Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are not expected to occur. Dust and noise may increase during establishment of the subdivision, but will cease once completed.

4.4 Address the Mitigation Hierarchy

When exercising a power or making a decision under Division 5 of the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017, the NVC must have regard to the mitigation hierarchy. The NVC will also consider, with the aim to minimize, impacts on biological diversity, soil, water and other natural resources, threatened species or ecological communities under the EPBC Act or listed species under the NP&W Act.

a) **Avoidance – outline measures taken to avoid clearance of native vegetation**

The proposed residential subdivision utilises the entire 1.567ha. Therefore, it is not possible to avoid or reduce vegetation clearance.

b) **Minimization – if clearance cannot be avoided, outline measures taken to minimize the extent, duration and intensity of impacts of the clearance on biodiversity to the fullest possible extent (whether the impact is direct, indirect or cumulative).**

During vegetation removal for the proposed residential subdivision, vehicles and machinery will remain inside the land parcel boundary and will not be permitted to enter or impact any other areas of native vegetation.

c) **Rehabilitation or restoration – outline measures taken to rehabilitate ecosystems that have been degraded, and to restore ecosystems that have been degraded, or destroyed by the impact of clearance that cannot be avoided or further minimized, such as allowing for the re-establishment of the vegetation.**

Rehabilitation or restoration will not be possible due to propose residential subdivision utilising the entire 1.567ha of the land parcel.

d) **Offset – any adverse impact on native vegetation that cannot be avoided or further minimized should be offset by the achievement of a significant environmental benefit that outweighs that impact.**

The NVC will only consider an offset once avoidance, minimization and restoration have been documented and fulfilled. The SEB Policy explains the biodiversity offsetting principles that must be met.

It is proposed to offset vegetation clearance with a payment into the Native Vegetation Fund.

4.5 Principles of Clearance (Schedule 1, Native Vegetation Act 1991)

The Native Vegetation Council will consider Principles 1(b), 1(c) and 1(d) when assigning a level of Risk under Regulation 16 of the Native Vegetation Regulations. The Native Vegetation Council will consider all the Principles of clearance of the Act as relevant, when considering an application referred under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*.

Principle of clearance	Considerations						
Principle 1a - it comprises a high level of diversity of plant species	<u>Relevant information</u> The number of plant species recorded for each vegetation association <table><tr><td></td><td>Native Species</td><td>Introduced Species</td></tr><tr><td>Site A1</td><td>33</td><td>25</td></tr></table> Bushland Plant Diversity Score Site A1 – 30		Native Species	Introduced Species	Site A1	33	25
		Native Species	Introduced Species				
	Site A1	33	25				
<u>Assessment against the principles</u> Seriously at Variance Site A1 - Coast Beard-heath (<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>) +/- Coast Golden Wattle (<i>Acacia leiophylla</i>) +/- Myrtle-leaf Milkwort (<i>*Polygala myrtifolia</i>) Shrubland							
<u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u> The proposed vegetation clearance represents a very small area compared to the amount of remnant native vegetation within a 5km radius of the site. Native vegetation covers 39% of the surrounding area (5km radius), which equates to 3, 063 hectares. The proposed clearance of 1.567ha represents 0.051% of native vegetation within the local vicinity. Although Site A1 has a high plant diversity score, the woody weed Myrtle-leaf Milkwort occurs in high density throughout the site, including abundant juvenile plants and seedlings in the understory. Considering these factors, it is recommended to moderate Site A1 from Seriously At Variance to At Variance .							
Principle 1b - significance as a habitat for wildlife	<u>Relevant information</u> No threatened fauna were observed during the site assessment. However, two old abandoned Common Wombat warrens were observed, one with fox tracks entering it. No Wombat scats were observed on Site A1. The surrounding area has been subject to recent and current residential subdivision with heavy machinery operating, particularly to the immediate south. A small area of native vegetation occurs on the adjoining land parcel to the north. A very large tract of vegetation occurs 100m to the south east, which in its entirety borders the southern limits of Robe township (Figure 2). Further south, this large track of vegetation joins Little Dip Conservation Park. The following three threatened fauna species were identified from a desktop survey as likely to use the area for habitat; • Beautiful Firetail (State R); • Rufous Bristlebird (State R); and • Common Wombat (State R).						
	<table><tr><td></td><td>Threatened Fauna Score</td><td>Unit Biodiversity Score</td></tr><tr><td>Site A1</td><td>0.04</td><td>61.65</td></tr></table>		Threatened Fauna Score	Unit Biodiversity Score	Site A1	0.04	61.65
	Threatened Fauna Score	Unit Biodiversity Score					
Site A1	0.04	61.65					

	<u>Assessment against the principles</u> Seriously at Variance Site A1 - Coast Beard-heath (<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>) +/- Coast Golden Wattle (<i>Acacia leiophylla</i>) +/- Myrtle-leaf Milkwort (<i>*Polygala myrtifolia</i>) Shrubland <u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u> The proposed clearance area is surrounded by recent and current medium density housing development. Heavy machinery is currently operating to the south of the site creating a significant disturbance. The large tract of coastal vegetation to the south east, which includes Little Dip Conservation Park and two Heritage Agreements, provides suitable habitat for the three threatened species identified. Clearance of Site A1 is unlikely to significantly impact the population of listed threatened species. Considering these factors, it is recommended to moderate Site A1 from Seriously At Variance to At Variance.
Principle 1c - plants of a rare, vulnerable or endangered species	<u>Relevant information</u> No threatened flora were recorded on Site A1. Threatened Flora Score Site A1 – 0.00 <u>Assessment against the principles</u> Not at Variance <u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u> Not Applicable
Principle 1d - the vegetation comprises the whole or part of a plant community that is Rare, Vulnerable or endangered:	<u>Relevant information</u> No EPBC listed or State threatened ecosystems occur on Site A1. Threatened Community Score Site A1 – 1.0 <u>Assessment against the principles</u> Not at Variance <u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u> Not Applicable
Principle 1e - it is significant as a remnant of vegetation in an area which has been extensively cleared.	<u>Relevant information</u> Site A1 is in moderate condition. Currently, there is a high diversity of native plant species present, but also a high number of weeds present. Myrtle-leaf Milkwort, a high threat weed, comprised approximately 40% vegetation cover from seedlings on the ground layer to large mature plants in the canopy. Single large patches of two high threat weeds also occurred on Site A1, namely African Boxthorn and Coast Tea-tree. The remnant is surrounded by recent and developing medium density housing and is likely to degrade into the future. Remnancy; IBRA Association Beachport – 43% IBRA Subregion (Bridgewater) – 14% Within 5km radius – 39% Total Biodiversity Score Site A1 – 96.61

	<u>Assessment against the principles</u> At Variance Site A1 is At Variance due to the percentage of remaining native vegetation in the IBRA Subregion being less than 14%.
	<u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u> N/A
Principle 1f - it is growing in, or in association with, a wetland environment.	<u>Relevant information</u> The proposed clearance area is not associated with a wetland. The closest wetland occurs 820m to the east of Site A1 (Lake Fellmongery).
	<u>Assessment against the principles</u> Not at Variance
	<u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u> Not Applicable
Principle 1g - it contributes significantly to the amenity of the area in which it is growing or is situated.	<u>Relevant information</u> The proposed clearance area is located within recent residential developments. Part of Site A1 can be seen from a nearby golf course to the east, behind recently build houses. The landscape character in the area is rapidly changing to one of residential housing. A large tract of coastal vegetation occurs 100m to the south east, which eventually joins with Little Dip Conservation Park over one kilometre to the south. The addition of 18 houses on Site A1 is likely to have minimal impact on the landscape character.
	N/A
	<u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u> Site A1 is zoned Neighbourhood and together with the recent housing developments in the immediate vicinity. Due to these surrounding developments, it is unlikely that clearance of the proposed area would detract from the amenity value of the area.

Principles of Clearance (h-m) will be considered by comments provided by the local NRM Board or relevant Minister. The Data Report should contain information on these principles where relevant and where sufficient information or expertise is available.

4.6 Risk Assessment

Determine the level of risk associated with the application

Total clearance	No. of trees	N/A
	Area (ha)	1.567
	Total biodiversity Score	96.61
Seriously at variance with principle 1(b), 1(c) or 1 (d)	b)	
Risk assessment outcome	Level 4	

5. Clearance summary

Clearance Area(s) Summary table

Block	Site	Species diversity score	Threatened Ecological community Score	Threatened plant score	Threatened fauna score	UBS	Area (ha)	Total Biodiversity score	Loss factor	Loadings	Reductions	SEB Points required	SEB payment	Admin Fee
A	1	30	1.0	0.0	0.04	61.65	1.567	96.61	1			101.44	\$84,963.55	\$4,763.00
						Total	1.567	96.61				101.44	\$84,963.55	\$4,763.00

Totals summary table

	Total Biodiversity score	Total SEB points required	SEB Payment	Admin Fee	Total Payment
Application	96.61	101.44	\$84,963.55	\$4,763.00	\$89,726.55

Economies of Scale Factor	0.5
Rainfall (mm)	635

6. Significant Environmental Benefit

A Significant Environmental Benefit (SEB) is required for approval to clear under Division 5 of the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*. The NVC must be satisfied that as a result of the loss of vegetation from the clearance that an SEB will result in a positive impact on the environment that is over and above the negative impact of the clearance.

ACHIEVING AN SEB

Indicate how the SEB will be achieved by ticking the appropriate box and providing the associated information:

- ☐ Establish a new SEB Area on land owned by the proponent.
- ☐ Use SEB Credit that the proponent has established. Provide the SEB Credit Ref. No. _____
- ☐ Apply to have SEB Credit assigned from another person or body. The [application form](#) needs to be submitted with this Data Report.
- ☐ Apply to have an SEB to be delivered by a Third Party. The [application form](#) needs to be submitted with this Data Report.

☒ Pay into the Native Vegetation Fund.

PAYMENT SEB

If a proponent proposes to achieve the SEB by paying into the Native Vegetation Fund, summary information must be provided on the amount required to be paid and the manner of payment:

The owner proposes to achieve the required SEB by paying into the Native Vegetation Fund. Based on requirements to achieve **101.44 SEB points** within the Limestone Coast Landscape Board (**Economies of Scale 0.5**) and an average rainfall of **635mm**, based on data obtained from NatureMaps, the required payment into the fund is \$84,963.55 (GST exclusive), plus \$4,763.00 Administration Fee (GST inclusive): total **\$89,726.55**.

7. Appendices

Appendix 1. Bushland Assessment Scoresheet associated with the proposed clearance (to be submitted in Excel format)

Appendix 2. Proposed Land Division Plan (Submitted as PDF document)

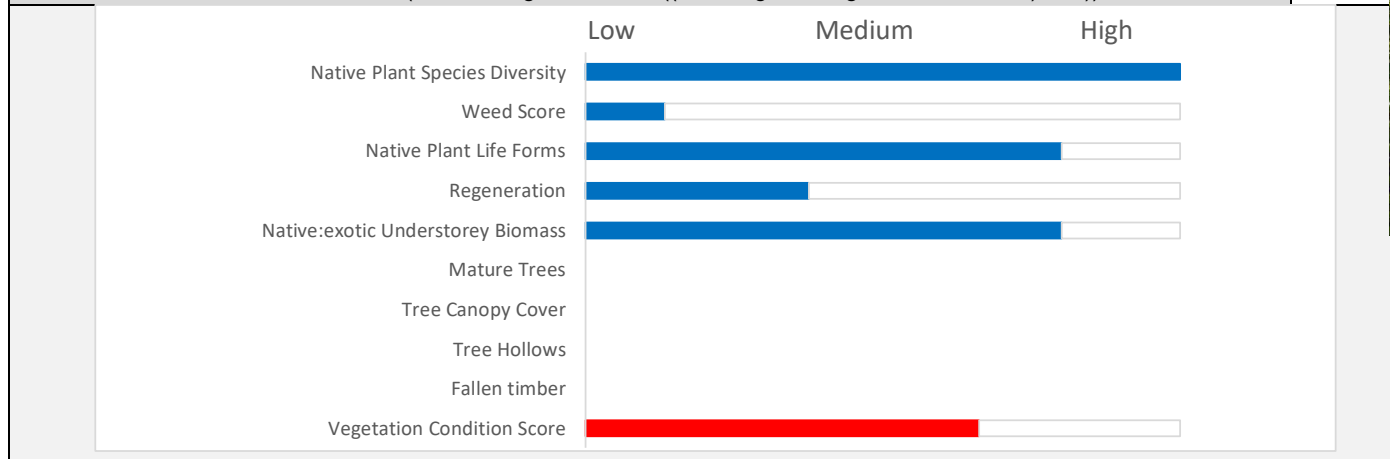
Vegetation Condition Scores

SITE:	A1
BCM COMMUNITY	SE 7.2 Coastal Dune Shrublands
VEGETATION ASSOCIATION DESCRIPTION	Leucopogon parviflorus +/- Acacia leiophylla +/- *Polygala myrtifolia Shrub
SIZE OF SITE (Ha)	1.567

Benchmarked attributes (Scores determined by comparing to a Benchmark community)				Native Plant Life Forms	Cover rating
Number of Native Species (Minus herbaceous annuals for spring Surveys)				Trees > 15m	
				Trees 5 - 15 m	
Native Plant Species Diversity Score (max 30) from benchmark score <i>weighted by a factor of 2</i>				Trees < 5m	
				Mallee > 5m	
				Mallee < 5m	
Number of regenerating native species				Shrubs > 2m	3
Regeneration Score (max 12) from benchmark community weighted by a factor of 1.5				Shrubs 0.5 - 2m	4
				Shrubs < 0.5	1
				Forbs	1
				Mat Plants	3
				Grasses > 0.2m	1
				Grasses < 0.2m	1
				Sedges > 1m	
				Sedges < 1m	
				Hummock grasses	
				Vines, scramblers	1
				Mistletoe	
				Ferns	
				Grass-tree	
				Total	15
Native Plant Life Forms (max 20) from benchmark score <i>weighted by a factor of 2</i>					16.0

Non-Benchmarked Attributes (Scores determined from direct field observations)		<i>Is the community naturally treeless?</i>	☐
Native:exotic Understorey biomass Score (max 5)	4	<i>Tree attributes not scored for treeless communities or communities with only emergent trees</i>	

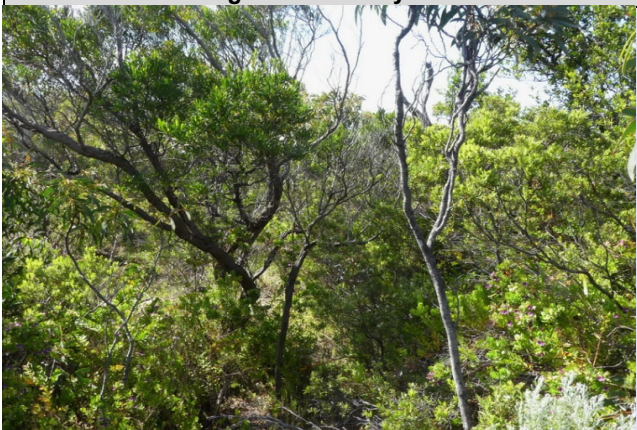
Vegetation Condition Score calculation	
Positive Vegetation Attributes Score = Native species diversity + Regeneration + Native Plant Life Forms Fallen timber/debris + Hollow-bearing trees - If the community Score is Not Benchmarked (SNB) for regeneration this score is multiplied 1.24 - If the community is naturally treeless this score is multiplied by 1.29	
	65.15
Negative Vegetation Attributes Score = (15 - Weeds) + ((10 - (Biomass score x 2))exp2/2)	15.00
VEGETATION CONDITION SCORE (Positive veg attributes x ((80 - Negative vegetation attributes) / 80))	52.93



Conservation Significance Score

Is the vegetation association considered a Threatened Ecological community or Ecosystem?	Yes/No
State (Provisional List of Threatened Ecosystems of SA) Rare community (0.1 pt)	☐
State (Provisional List of Threatened Ecosystems of SA) Vulnerable community (0.2 pts)	☐
State (Provisional List of Threatened Ecosystems of SA) Endangered community (0.3 pts)	☐
Nationally (EPBC Act) Vulnerable community (0.35 pts)	☐
Nationally (EPBC Act) Endangered or Critically Endangered community (0.4 pts)	☐
<i>Note; all sites will score a minimum Conservation Significance Score of 1</i>	Threatened Community Score 1
Number of Threatened Flora Species recorded for the site (within the site)	Number
<i>*If a species has both a State (NP&W Act) and National (EPBC Act) rating, it's only recorded for its National rating.</i>	
State Rare species recorded (1 pt each)	0
State Vulnerable species recorded (2.5 pt each)	0
State Endangered recorded (5 pts each)	0
Nationally Vulnerable species recorded (10 pts each)	0
Nationally Endangered or Critically endangered species recorded (20 pts each)	0
0 = 0 pts; <2 = 0.04 pts; 2 - <5 = 0.08 pts; 5 - <10 = 0.12 pts; 10 - <20 = 0.16 pts; 20 or > = 0.2 pts	Threatened Flora Score 0
Potential habitat for Threatened Fauna Species (number observed or previously recorded)	Number
<i>*If a species has both a State (NP&W Act) and National (EPBC Act) rating, it's only recorded for its National rating.</i>	
State Rare species observed or locally recorded (1 pt each)	2
State Vulnerable species observed or locally recorded (2.5 pt each)	0
State Endangered species observed or locally recorded (5 pt each)	0
Nationally Vulnerable species observed or locally recorded (10 pts each)	0
Nationally Endangered or Critically endangered species observed or locally recorded (20 pts each)	0
0 = 0 pts; <2 = 0.02 pts; 2 - <5 = 0.04 pts; 5 - <10 = 0.06 pts; 10 - <20 = 0.08pts; 20 or > = 0.1 pts	Threatened Fauna Score 0.04
CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANCE SCORE	1.04

Total Scores for the Site		Vegetation Condition x Landscape Context x Conservation Significance =	
	Score	UNIT BIODIVERSITY SCORE	61.65
LANDSCAPE CONTEXT SCORE	1.12	Total Biodiversity Score	
VEGETATION CONDITION SCORE	52.93	(Biodiversity Score x hectares)	96.61
CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANCE SCORE	1.04		

Photo Point and Vegetation Survey Location	Direction of the Photo	
	west	
	GPS Reference	
	Datum	GDA94
	Zone (52, 53 or 54)	54
	Easting (6 digits)	389783
	Northing (7 digits)	5885661
	Description	
Large L. parviflorus to left, A. leiophylla trunk to mid-right. Understory thick Polygala.		

What is the purpose of Assessment?	Clearance SEB Area Other
Assessment for Clearance	
Loss Factor	1.0
Loadings for clearance of protected areas	
Reductions for rehabilitation of impact site	
SEB Points required	101.44
Approximate hectares required	12.68
Economies of Scale Factor	0.5
Mean Annual rainfall for the site (mm)	635
Payment into the fund (GST Exclusive)	\$84,963.55
Administration fee (GST Inclusive)	\$4,673.00