

# Native Vegetation Clearance Data Report

## Marion Bay Rise – Land Division (Stage 3)

Clearance under the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*

30<sup>th</sup> January 2024

Prepared by [REDACTED], Senior Environmental Consultant



Document Information

Client	Marion Bay Rise – Geoff Burden
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# 1. Application information

## Application Details

Applicant:	Marion Bay Rise Pty Ltd		
Key contact:	[REDACTED]		
Landowner:	As Above. Roadside section adjoining LOT 99 Yorke Highway, Marion Bay, on Norris Road (under the care and control of the Yorke Peninsula Council).		
Site Address:	LOT 99 Yorke Highway, Marion Bay SA		
Local Government Area:	Yorke Peninsula	Hundred:	Warrenben
Title ID:	CT/6276/933	Parcel ID	D130447 A99

## Summary of proposed clearance

Purpose of clearance	Clearance incidental to a residential sub-division. Including proposed house envelopes, 10m building maintenance buffers and fencelines.
Native Vegetation Regulation	Regulation 12, Schedule 1; clause 35, Residential Sub-division
Description of the vegetation under application	A1: <i>Eucalyptus diversifolia</i> low open woodland with heath understorey A2: Very sparse <i>Acacia</i> spp. shrubland with herbaceous regenerating understorey B1: <i>Eucalyptus diversifolia</i> , <i>Melaleuca acuminata</i> open woodland over <i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i> , <i>Gahnia lanigera</i> sedge understorey with emergent <i>Acacia nematophylla</i>
Total proposed clearance - area (ha) and number of trees	0.8 ha is proposed to be cleared.
Level of clearance	Level 4
Overlay (Planning and Design Code)	Native Vegetation Overlay only

Proposed Native Vegetation Clearance - Marion Bay Rise Stage 3



Marion Bay Rise Pty Ltd and its applicant have engaged to provide an aerial photograph of the site. The aerial photograph is provided for information only and is not intended to be used for any other purpose. The aerial photograph is provided for information only and is not intended to be used for any other purpose. The aerial photograph is provided for information only and is not intended to be used for any other purpose.

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Meters





Mitigation hierarchy	Refer to Section: Address the Mitigation Hierarchy.
SEB Offset proposal	The applicant pay into the Native Vegetation Fund to address the SEB Offset. Refer to Section: Significant Environmental Benefit for details.

## 2. Purpose of clearance

### 2.1 Description & Background

This application to clear native vegetation is incidental to a development application for a proposed land division in Marion Bay, South Australia. This is the third stage of the Marion Bay Rise residential sub-division. Currently 1 land parcel, proposed to be divided into 46 separate land parcels. The individual land parcels are approximately 5,000 square meters each and the plans allow for roads and other ancillary development.

The parcel to be divided is situated on the corner of the Yorke Highway and Norris Road, Marion Bay. This is the final stage of development (sub-division) planned for this land parcel. The surrounding land-use is a mix of rural residential, tourism operations, conservation and primary production.

### 2.2 General location map



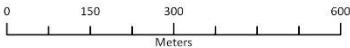


2.3 Details of the proposal

Proposed Land Division - Marion Bay Rise Stage 3



While Terra Gana Pty Ltd and its suppliers have attempted to provide accurate information on our mapping, Terra Gana Pty Ltd cannot be held responsible for the misuse or misinterpretation of any information and offers no warranty, guarantee or representation of any kind in connection to its accuracy or completeness. Terra Gana Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any loss, damage or inconvenience caused as a result of reliance on the mapping.



Document No. XXXX/DXXXX/XX | PLAN SA ID



REGISTERED PROPRIETOR	PANORAMA RISE DEVELOPMENTS
TOTAL AREA	30.00 Ha (72.44 Acres)
AREA OF THE ALLOTMENTS	1
AREA OF ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENTS	1.7
TOTAL AREA OF ALLOTMENTS	26.70 Ha (66.17 Acres)
TOTAL AREA OF RESERVE	3.30 Ha (8.14 Acres)
TOTAL AREA OF PLOT	30.00 Ha (72.44 Acres)
AREA OF THE ALLOTMENTS	1
AREA OF ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENTS	1.7
TOTAL AREA OF ALLOTMENTS	26.70 Ha (66.17 Acres)
TOTAL AREA OF RESERVE	3.30 Ha (8.14 Acres)
TOTAL AREA OF PLOT	30.00 Ha (72.44 Acres)
AREA OF THE ALLOTMENTS	1
AREA OF ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENTS	1.7
TOTAL AREA OF ALLOTMENTS	26.70 Ha (66.17 Acres)
TOTAL AREA OF RESERVE	3.30 Ha (8.14 Acres)
TOTAL AREA OF PLOT	30.00 Ha (72.44 Acres)

PROPOSED PLAN DIVISION

SHEET 1 OF 1

DATE: 10/10/2023

LOCALITY: YORK PENINSULA COUP

LAND DESCRIPTION:

HD OF WARRENBI

ALLOTMENT 99 IN 2004

OF SECTIONS 19 AND 18

IN THE AREA OF

MARION BAY

CT VOL 4276 FOL 13

DISCLAIMER: THIS PLAN AND ANY OTHER DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO ALLOTMENT 99 IN 2004

SHOWN AND IS SUBJECT TO A SERVICE

PROVIDED BY THE LAND INFORMATION

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## 2.4 Approvals required or obtained

- Native Vegetation Act 1991 (application here-in)
- Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016

## 2.5 Native Vegetation Regulation

The regulation and the associated clause in Schedule 1 in Division 5 of the Native Vegetation Regulations under which the proposed clearance is suggested to be assessed – 12 (35): Residential Sub-division.

## 2.6 Development Application information

Zone: *Rural Living - RuL*

### Overlays

Hazards (Bushfire - Medium Risk) - *The Hazards (Bushfire - Medium Risk) Overlay seeks to ensure development responds to the medium level of bushfire risk by siting and designing buildings to mitigate threat and impact of bushfires on life and property and facilitating access for emergency service vehicles.*

Hazards (Flooding - Evidence Required) - *The Hazards (Flooding - Evidence Required) Overlay adopts a precautionary approach to mitigate potential impacts of potential flood risk through appropriate siting and design of development.*

Key Outback and Rural Routes - *The Key Outback and Rural Routes Overlay aims to ensure safe and efficient vehicle movement and access is provided along key outback and rural routes.*

Native Vegetation - *The Native Vegetation Overlay seeks to protect, retain and restore areas of native vegetation.*

Water Resources - *The Water Resources Overlay seeks to protect the quality of surface waters in South Australia.*

# 3. Method

## 3.1 Flora assessment

The flora assessment was undertaken by Sheree Edwards, Accredited Consultant on the 10th of January 2024, with approximately 4 hours spent on site. The Bushland Assessment Methodology was utilised as detailed in the Native Vegetation Council Bushland Assessment Manual (Feb 2017) approved by the Native Vegetation Management Group of the Department for Environment and Water. 0.8 ha of native vegetation was assessed as guided by site plans. A Level 4 assessment was completed due to the size of the proposed native vegetation clearance footprint and nature of the application.

Calibrated field assessment techniques were used to undertake the assessment. Plant specimens were collected where required for further identification. A GPS with +/- 5m accuracy, field maps and ContextCam® were used to record photo point locations. A pre-field desktop assessment was undertaken utilizing searches for the presence of species listed under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 (SA) and the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth). The following databases were queried for records since 1995 and within 5km's of the proposed clearance site - EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool, Biological Database of South Australia, and Atlas of Living Australia.

Given the patchy nature of the vegetation on the land parcel, significantly more ground was covered across the area to accurately calibrate the vegetation association areas, according to the method, with considerations of the regrowth vegetation which is occurring on the site. Clarification of this approach and the subsequent mapping was discussed with Peter Farmer from the Native Vegetation Unit.



3.2 Fauna assessment

A pre-field desktop assessment was undertaken utilizing searches for the presence of threatened fauna species listed under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 (SA) and the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth). The following databases were queried for records since 1995 and within 5km's of the proposed clearance site - EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool, Biological Database of South Australia, and Atlas of Living Australia. During the field assessment, common fauna species were observed on site. The fauna assessment relied largely on database searches and corroborated with the suitable habitat present on site.



4. Assessment Outcomes

4.1 Vegetation Assessment


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

The site occurs within the Carribie land system. It is a relatively low-lying land system, dominated by gently undulating to level plains overlain with carbonate sand deposits and calcreted calcarenite; and including coastal sand dunes, relict coastal dune rises, and saline depressions. The immediate surrounding area has been developed for residential subdivision, rural living and minor cropping and grazing activities. The site is within 2 kms of the Dhilba Guuranda-Innes National Park and a large Heritage Agreement (HA259), which extend to a large area protected under Heritage Agreement 9SA) across the lower Yorke Peninsula over more than 15 properties/ agreements.


Details of the vegetation associations proposed to be impacted

Vegetation Association	A1: <i>Eucalyptus diversifolia</i> low open woodland with heath understorey.				
<div>DIRECTION SE (T)</div> <div>680728 6099944</div> <div>ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020</div>		<div>DIRECTION W (T)</div> <div>680619 6100083</div> <div>ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020</div>			
 <div>2024-01-10 09:56:37+10:30</div>		 <div>2024-01-10 10:42:48+10:30</div>			
General description	A1 is growing on the deep white sand dune areas of the land parcel. It is in good condition with 6 species observed regenerating. Declared plant species observed include, <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> (African Boxthorn) and <i>Reseda lutea</i> (Cut-leaf Mignonette), with a combined projective foliage cover below 5%. The <i>Reseda lutea</i> is restricted to access tracks and most likely introduced by machinery. The vegetation has a diversity of <i>Acacia</i> species, with patches of <i>Dianella brevicaulis</i> .				
Threatened species or community	No threatened flora or fauna under the NP&W Act or EPBC Act listed species or community recorded.				
Landscape context score	1.12	Vegetation Condition Score	35.60	Conservation significance score	1.10
Unit biodiversity Score	43.86	Area (ha)	0.20	Total biodiversity Score	8.77



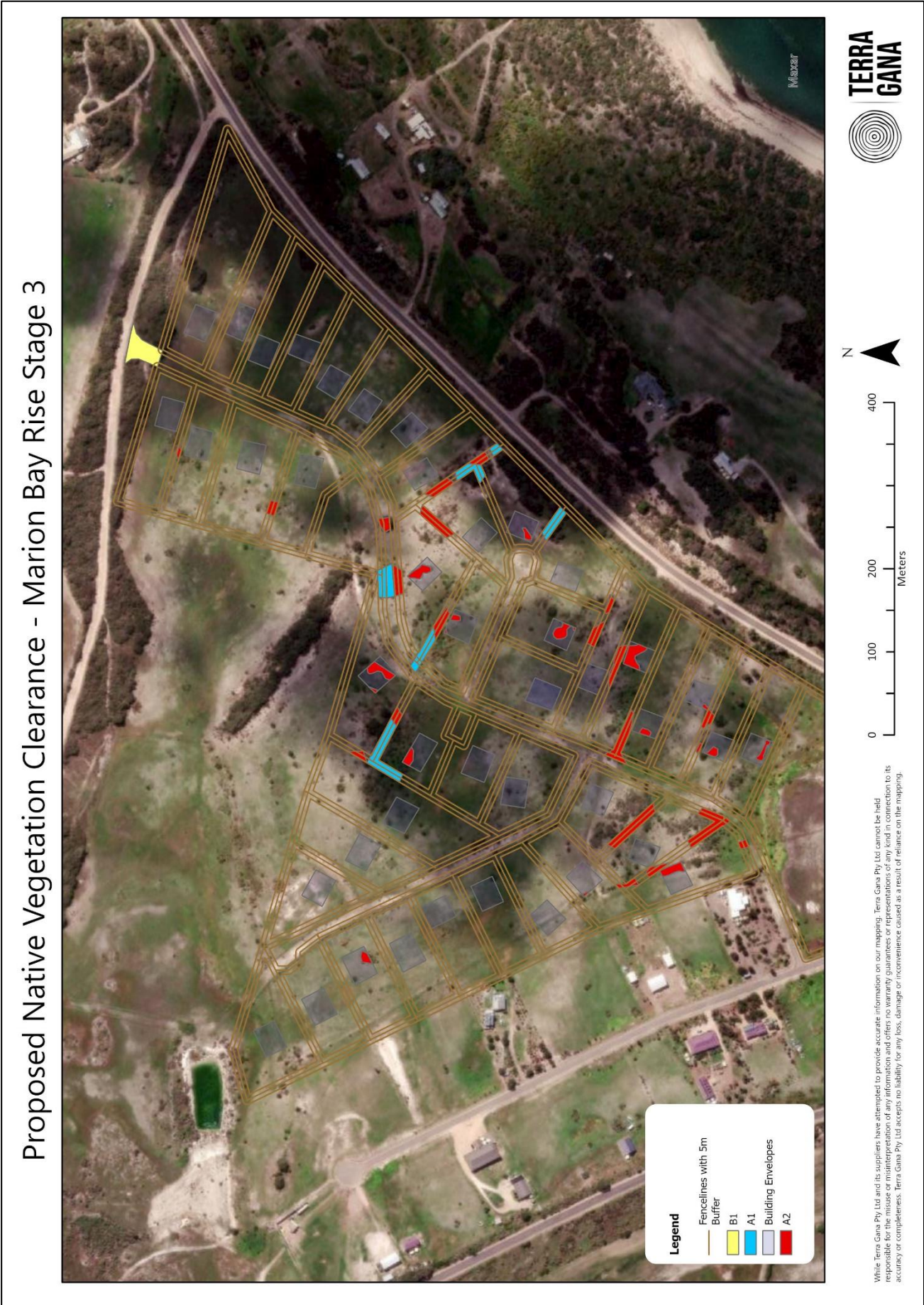
Vegetation Association		A2: Very sparse <i>Acacia</i> spp. shrubland with herbaceous regenerating understorey.			
<div><div>DIRECTION N (T)</div><div>680681 6099981</div><div>ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020</div><div>2024-01-10 10:27:51+10:30</div></div>		<div><div>DIRECTION NE (T)</div><div>680732 6100024</div><div>ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020</div><div>2024-01-10 10:32:11+10:30</div></div>			
<div><div>DIRECTION S (T)</div><div>680712 6100010</div><div>ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020</div><div>2024-01-10 10:30:51+10:30</div></div>		<div><div>DIRECTION S (T)</div><div>680623 6100077</div><div>ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020</div><div>2024-01-10 10:42:24+10:30</div></div>			
General description		A2 is a vegetation community scattered across much of the property in patches. The regrowth has been mowed in between patches and amongst the taller trees and shrubs which made it difficult to determine appropriate mapped areas for this vegetation community. Weed cover was much higher than in A1 with <i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i> having the highest projective foliage cover. The vegetation community was denuded of upper storey species (i.e. <i>Eucalyptus diversifolia</i> ), however a diversity of <i>Acacia</i> species was recorded scattered through the patches. A2 is representative of 39 small sections mapped across the property impacted by the house envelope (and 10m buffers) and fence lines (5m buffer either side).			
Threatened species or community		No threatened flora or fauna under the NP&W Act or EPBC Act listed species or community recorded.			
Landscape context score	1.12	Vegetation Condition Score	27.82	Conservation significance score	1.10
Unit biodiversity Score	34.27	Area (ha)	0.53	Total biodiversity Score	18.16



Vegetation Association	B1: <i>Eucalyptus diversifolia</i> , <i>Melaleuca acuminata</i> open woodland over <i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i> , <i>Gahnia lanigera</i> sedge understorey with emergent <i>Acacia nematophylla</i>				
	<div> <div> DIRECTION SW (T) 680928 6100344 ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020 </div>  <div>2024-01-10 11:23:10+10:30</div> </div>				
General description	This vegetation remains primarily undisturbed with a clearing where some historical site disturbance has taken place, a vehicle track. The vegetation is recovering well with much diversity and regeneration of annual and perennial species. Leaf litter and biological ground cover is high, with areas of sheet limestone on the surface. It is possible the site could potentially be impacted by temporary or seasonal inundation.				
Threatened species or community	No threatened flora or fauna under the NP&W Act or EPBC Act listed species or community recorded.				
Landscape context score	1.15	Vegetation Condition Score	28.23	Conservation significance score	1.10
Unit biodiversity Score	35.72	Area (ha)	0.07	Total biodiversity Score	2.5



Site map showing areas of proposed impact





## 4.2 Threatened Species assessment

Species observed on site, or recorded within 5km 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>Falco subniger</i> (Black Falcon)	R	-	3	13-FEB-2003	Possible - The Black Falcon is found along tree-lined watercourses and in isolated woodlands, mainly in arid and semi-arid areas. It roosts in trees at night and often on power poles by day. 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.
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> (White-bellied Sea Eagle)	E	-	3	3-JAN-2016	Possible - White-bellied Sea-Eagles are normally seen perched high in a tree or soaring over waterways and adjacent land. Birds form permanent pairs that inhabit territories throughout the year. Recorded within the previous 20 years, the area falls inside the known distribution of the species, but the area provide limited habitat or feeding resources for the species.
<i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i> (Hooded Plover)	V	VU	3,5	12-MAR-2004	Unlikely - The species inhabits beaches backed by dunes, and that accumulate large amounts of seaweed. During winter months they gather in larger flocks, but during breeding months (August-April) they distribute as pairs, with their own stretch of beach. The vegetation and location of the vegetation in this application does not provide suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Psophodes leucogaster leucogaster</i> (White-bellied Whipbird)	E	VU	5		Unlikely - The species replies on low, dense shrubbery. Present likely in conservation areas on the lower Yorke Peninsula. The vegetation in this application does not provide suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i> (Fairy Tern)	E	VU	5		Unlikely - They occur on coastal beaches, offshore and inshore islands, sheltered inlets, harbors, estuaries, lagoons and sewage farms. They like both saline and fresh wetlands, as well as near-coastal terrestrial wetlands, such as lakes and salt ponds. The vegetation in this application does not provide suitable habitat for this species.
Source; 1- BDBSA, 2 - AoLA, 3 – NatureMaps 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 provide 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 provide 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.

### 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.*

All the sources of likely impact on native vegetation and the expected extent and severity of those impacts. have been considered and addressed as part of this application. Including native vegetation clearance provisions for Building envelopes (plus 10m buffer – as advised by the client), fence lines infrastructure and roads.

### 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**

*Due to the relatively homogenous distribution and cover of native vegetation on the land parcel proposed to be divided, avoiding native vegetation clearance is difficult to achieve.*

#### **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).**

*The applicant has attempted to minimize clearance to native vegetation as much as practicable. The vegetation is very sparse in some areas and building envelopes locations have been positioned to avoid native vegetation where possible.*

#### **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.**

*No restoration or rehabilitation is proposed as part of this application.*

#### **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 applicant proposes to make a payment to the Native Vegetation Fund to address the SEB Offset.*

## 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
<b>Principle 1a - it comprises a high level of diversity of plant species</b>	<u>Relevant information</u> Number of plant species recorded: A1: 22 (native), 9 (introduced) A2: 12 (native, 6 (introduced) B1: 21 (native), 4 (introduced)  Patches: Bushland Plant Diversity Scores A1: 16 A2: 16 B1: 14
	<u>Assessment against the principles</u>  <u>At Variance</u> – A1, A2 & B1.
	<u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC:</u> The 'Amount of clearance related to area of remnant' moderating factor can be applied if moderating this principle. Noting, this determination is at the assessment and discretion of the Native Vegetation Council (or delegate).  Where only a very small area of vegetation will be impacted relative to the amount of vegetation within the local vicinity (less than 0.25% of the native vegetation within a 5 km radius to be impacted).  There is approx. 3,612 ha of native vegetation remaining within a 5k radius. This calculation is based on 46% (NatureMaps, January 2024). 0.25% of this total is 9.03 ha of native vegetation. The area of impact is 0.8 ha, which is less than the 0.25% of the native vegetation within the 5km radius.
<b>Principle 1b - significance as a habitat for wildlife</b>	<u>Relevant information</u> Refer to the Threatened Species Assessment.  Patches; A1: Threatened Fauna Score – 0.1 & Unit biodiversity Score – 43.86 A2: Threatened Fauna Score – 0.1 & Unit biodiversity Score – 34.27 B1: Threatened Fauna Score – 0.1 & Unit biodiversity Score – 35.72
	<u>Assessment against the principles</u>  <u>Seriously at Variance</u> – A1, A2 & B1.
	<u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u> – The Native Vegetation Council may choose to consider the 'Impact Significance' moderating factor when assessing this native vegetation application. The Native Vegetation Council may wish to decrease the risk from 'Seriously at variance' to 'At Variance' with impact significance considerations. This determination is at the assessment and discretion of the Native Vegetation Council.



	<p>It is unlikely that this clearance impact will result in accelerated declines of the listed threatened species. Including a decrease in species occupancy and population size. Due to the location, it is unlikely to fragment existing local threatened species populations or adversely affect critical habitats of a species. It is noted that the cumulative impacts (from clearance, land degradation and other impacts) contribute to declines across the landscape and this can be seen in incremental and long-term degradation of habitats and species decline. However, much of the declines in species' have been observed from long term historical degradation across the landscape.</p>
<p><b>Principle 1c - plants of a rare, vulnerable or endangered species</b></p>	<p><u>Relevant information</u></p> <p>A thorough assessment of habitats, characteristics and location of threatened flora records within 5km's of the site was undertaken. No threatened species were recorded for the site or that may be present but undetectable at the time of assessment.</p> <p>Threatened Flora Scores – 0</p>
	<p><u>Assessment against the principles</u></p> <p><u>Not at Variance</u> - A1, A2, B1.</p>
<p><b>Principle 1d - the vegetation comprises the whole or part of a plant community that is Rare, Vulnerable or endangered:</b></p>	<p><u>Relevant information</u></p> <p>No threatened communities under the EPBC Act or threatened ecosystems under the DEW Provisional list of threatened ecosystems present.</p> <p>Threatened Community Score – 1</p>
	<p><u>Assessment against the principles</u></p> <p><u>Not at Variance</u> – A1, A2, B1.</p>
<p><b>Principle 1e - it is significant as a remnant of vegetation in an area which has been extensively cleared.</b></p>	<p><u>Relevant information</u></p> <p>Remnancy figures for IBRA Association (Innes): 52%</p> <p>Remnancy figures for IBRA Subregion (Southern Yorke): 18%</p> <p>Total Biodiversity Score – 29.43</p>
	<p><u>Assessment against the principles</u></p> <p><u>At Variance</u> – A1, A2 &amp; B1.</p>
<p><b>Principle 1f - it is growing in, or in association with, a wetland environment.</b></p>	<p><u>Relevant information</u></p> <p>The vegetation is NOT associated with a wetland.</p>
	<p><u>Assessment against the principles</u></p> <p><u>Not At Variance</u> – A1, A2 &amp; B1.</p>

<b>Principle 1g - it contributes significantly to the amenity of the area in which it is growing or is situated.</b>	<p><u>Relevant information</u></p> <p>The development may impact the amenity of the site. The applicant, with advice from the local council, have ensured all access is from Norris Road through a main entrance to limit numerous driveways off the Yorke Highway. This will positively impact the development amenity to passing traffic as there is a buffer of vegetation along the boundary to the Highway.</p>
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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*

<b>Total clearance</b>	No. of trees	-
	Area (ha)	0.8
	Total biodiversity Score	29.43
<b>Seriously at variance with principle 1(b), 1(c) or 1 (d)</b>		1(b)
<b>Risk assessment outcome</b>		Level 4

# 5. Clearance summary

Clearance Areas 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	16	1	0	0.1	43.86	0.2	8.77	1			9.21	\$5,897.28	\$324.35
A	2	16	1	0	0.1	34.27	0.53	18.16	1			19.07	\$12,210.58	\$671.58
B	1	14	1	0	0.1	35.72	0.07	2.5	1			2.63	\$1,680.85	\$92.45
<b>Total</b>							<b>0.8</b>	<b>29.43</b>				<b>30.91</b>	<b>\$19,788.71</b>	<b>\$1,088.38</b>

**Totals summary table**

Total Biodiversity score	Total SEB points required	SEB Payment	Admin Fee	Total Payment
29.43	30.91	\$19,788.71	\$1,088.38	\$20,877.09

Economies of Scale Factor	0.5
Rainfall (mm)	429

## 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

☒ Pay into the Native Vegetation Fund.

Payment required: \$19,788.71 (no GST) plus administration fee of \$1,088.38 (GST applied) = \$20,877.09



# Appendix 1: Flora Species List

## Bushland Assessment Site: A1

Botanical Name	Common Name	Introduced*
<i>Eucalyptus diversifolia</i> ssp. <i>diversifolia</i>	Coastal White Mallee	
<i>Acacia brachybotrya</i>	Grey Mulga-bush	
<i>Acacia leiophylla</i>	Coast Golden Wattle	
<i>Exocarpos sparteus</i>	Slender Cherry	
<i>Acacia nematophylla</i>	Coast Wallowa	
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp.	Sea-berry Saltbush	
<i>Pimelea serpyllifolia</i> ssp. <i>serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme Riceflower	
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ssp.	Bursaria	
<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Short-stem Flax-lily	
<i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i>	Coast Velvet-bush	
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath	
<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Old Man's Beard	
<i>Acaena echinata</i>	Sheep's Burr	
<i>Einadia nutans</i> ssp.	Climbing Saltbush	
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Common Fringe-myrtle	
<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i>	Pale Turpentine Bush	
<i>Adriana quadripartita</i>	Coast Bitter-bush	
<i>Microtis</i> sp.	Onion-orchid	
<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>	Pincushion	*
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	*
<i>Euphorbia australis</i> var.		
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Rough Sow-thistle	*
<i>Sisymbrium erysimoides</i>	Smooth Mustard	*
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	False Caper	*
<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	Feather Spear-grass	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	*
<i>Avena</i> sp.	Oat	*
<i>Acacia triquetra</i>	Mallee Wreath Wattle	
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's Tail Grass	*
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Cut-leaf Mignonette	*
<i>Rytidosperma</i> sp.	Wallaby-grass	

## Bushland Assessment Site: A2

Botanical Name	Common Name	Introduced*
<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Short-stem Flax-lily	
<i>Acacia leiophylla</i>	Coast Golden Wattle	
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Common Fringe-myrtle	
<i>Austrostipa</i> sp.	Spear-grass	
<i>Rytidosperma</i> sp.	Wallaby-grass	
<i>Acacia ligulata</i>	Umbrella Bush	
<i>Acacia nematophylla</i>	Coast Wallowa	

<i>Exocarpos sparteus</i>	Slender Cherry	
<i>Acaena echinata</i>	Sheep's Burr	
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's Tail Grass	
	Common Wallaby-	
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	grass	
<i>Adriana quadripartita</i>	Coast Bitter-bush	
<i>Avena sp.</i>	Oat	*
<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>	Pincushion	*
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Cut-leaf Mignonette	
<i>Acacia triquetra</i>	Mallee Wreath Wattle	
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	False Caper	*
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Rough Sow-thistle	*

#### Bushland Assessment Site: B1

Botanical Name	Common Name	Introduced*
<i>Eucalyptus diversifolia ssp. diversifolia</i>	Coastal White Mallee	
<i>Pimelea glauca</i>	Smooth Riceflower	
<i>Pimelea serpyllifolia ssp. serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme Riceflower	
<i>Gahnia lanigera</i>	Black Grass Saw-sedge	
<i>Acaena echinata</i>	Sheep's Burr	
<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>	Sticky Sword-sedge	
<i>Rytidosperma sp.</i>	Wallaby-grass	
<i>Avena sp.</i>	Oat	*
<i>Templetonia retusa</i>	Cockies Tongue	
<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>	Pincushion	*
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Native Sorrel	
<i>Dodonaea humilis</i>	Dwarf Hop-bush	
<i>Melaleuca acuminata ssp. acuminata</i>	Mallee Honey-myrtle	
<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Old Man's Beard	
<i>Acrotriche patula</i>	Prickly Ground-berry	
<i>Acacia leiophylla</i>	Coast Golden Wattle	
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Common Fringe-myrtle	
<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i>	Pale Turpentine Bush	
<i>Anagallis sp.</i>		*
<i>Austrostipa sp.</i>	Spear-grass	
<i>Gahnia deusta</i>	Limestone Saw-sedge	
<i>Acacia brachybotrya</i>	Grey Mulga-bush	
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's Tail Grass	*
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy Daisy-bush	
<i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i>	Coast Velvet-bush	