environments by design

Native Vegetation Clearance

11 Fernande Crt Penneshaw KI

Data Report

Clearance under the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*

16 09 2025

Prepared by Wayne A Brown

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1. Application information

Application Details

Applicant:	10 Continental Way PRAHRAN VIC 3181		
Key contact:	(designs) P.O. Box 62 Kensington Park SA 5068		
Landowner:	Applicant is the owner		
Site Address:	11 Fernande Crt Penneshaw Kangaroo Island		
Local Government Area:	Kangaroo Island	Hundred:	Dudley
Title ID:	CT/6168/392	Parcel ID	D111179 A41

Summary of proposed clearance

Purpose of clearance	Clearance required for the construction of a house, vehicle access and ancillary structures including a shed and rainwater tank
Native Vegetation Regulation	Regulation 12, Schedule 1; clause 33, House or Buildings
Description of the vegetation under application	Size, type and general condition – 0.01 ha of Hop-Bush Wattle (*Acacia dodonaeifolia*) 6 shrubs in poor condition and 43 Coastal Sheoaks (Allocasuarina verticilliata) in varying health condition,
Total proposed clearance - area (ha) and number of trees	0.01 ha (6 plants) and 43 scattered sheoak trees are proposed to be cleared.
Level of clearance	Level 4
Overlay (Planning and Design Code)	Native Vegetation Overlay
Map of proposed clearance area – boundary in yellow, development impact in blue with proposed clearance in red (sheoaks) and green (Acacia).	
Mitigation hierarchy	Plans were created for the site however a site visit with the designer prompted a change to the layout to reduce impact on Native Vegetation by moving the structures and waste water into an area with less NV to retain good quality sheoaks.
SEB Offset proposal	Payment of $28,458.16 into the Fund

2. Purpose of clearance

2.1 Description

The purpose for the clearance is to create access to an open area on the allotment where trees are less dense to enable the building of home, shed and guest house and to provide an area for waste water disposal.

2.2 Background

This division was created before the current native vegetation regulations were in place with some of the allotments in the development retaining native vegetation. This allotment (A41) is one of those containing native vegetation.

The land used to create the building allotment division was once a sheep grazing paddock, heavily grazed. Land to the south of the development is livestock grazing. The allotment (A41) where the proposed clearance is to occur backs onto that land.

On the western side of the allotment (A41) is heavily covered with sheoaks and coastal Eucalyptus (around 22ha). This area retains sheep grazing keeping the understory and introduced Bridal Creeper in check.

On the Northern and Eastern side of allotment (A41) are other allotments, some developed and some with native vegetation still to be developed.

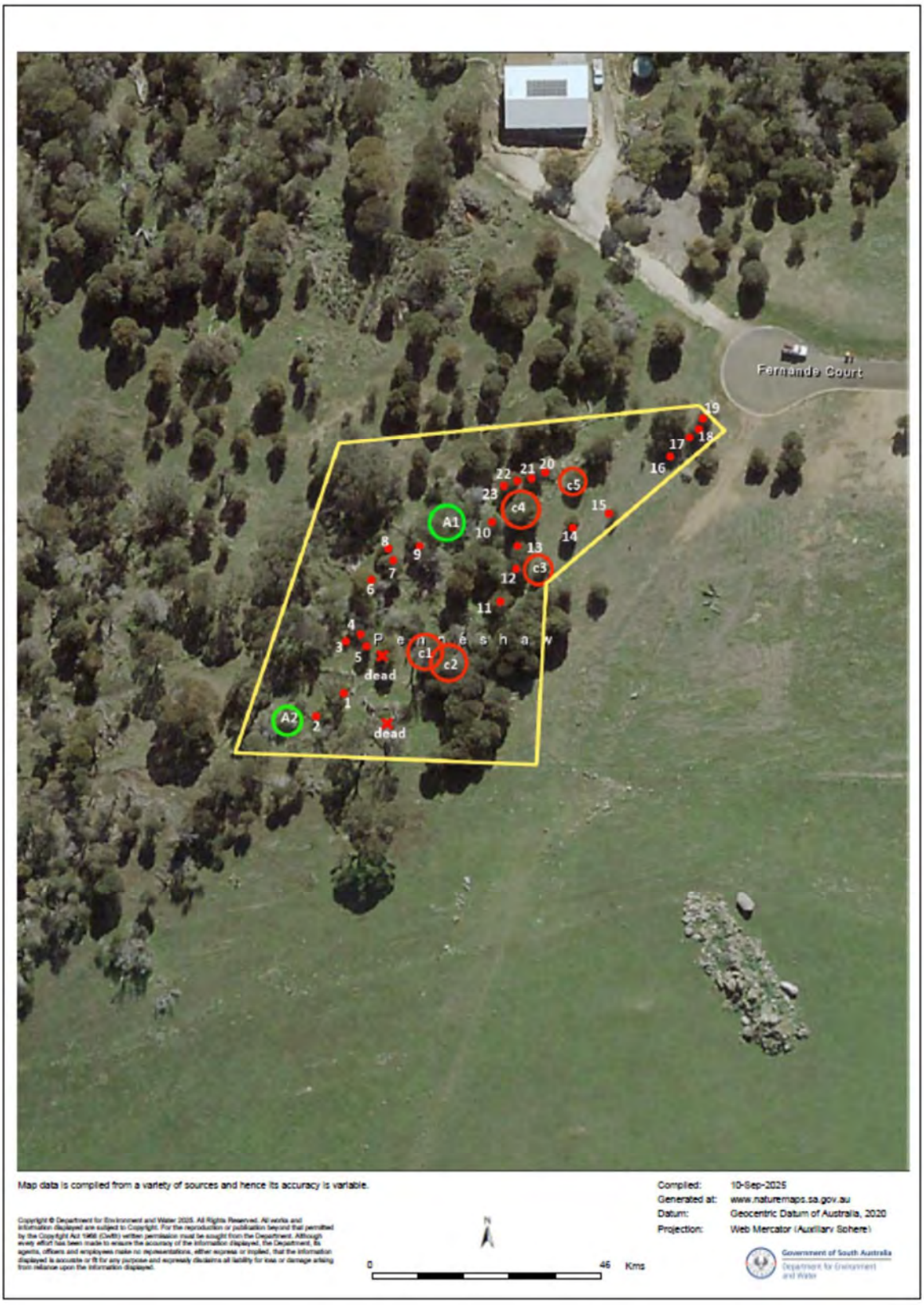
The existing native vegetation on allotment (A41) is in varying conditions from dead to very good. Three native species are found on the allotment, *Allocasuarina verticilliata* (dead to excellent condition) *Acacia dodonnaeifolia* (poor condition) and *Eucalyptus diversifolia* (found on the boundary, not impacted). No native understory was identified.

Bridal creeper or Bridal veil was growing well as understory with introduced grasses and broadleaf weeds.

The project site was planned without a visit to the site. Once on site a better proposal was negotiated between designer Neil Kemp and NVC consultant Wayne Brown. This has resulted in retaining the best native vegetation whilst finding large enough development areas for the wishes of the landowner.

2.3 General location map

- Site map(s). Scale 1:1,128 showing the boundary in yellow, Acacia clumps green (A), Sheoak clumps (c) and individual sheoaks numbers as red dot.



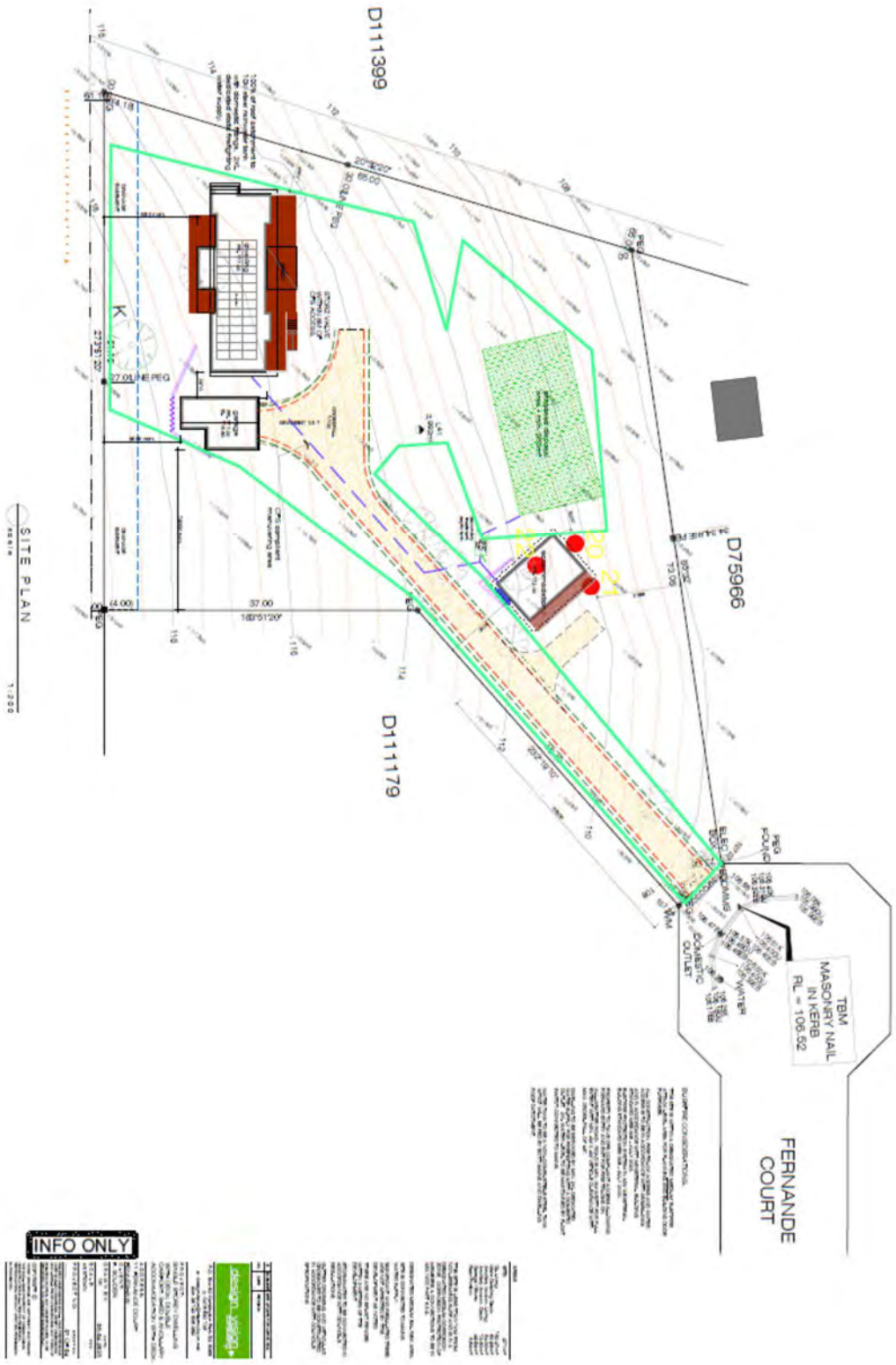
Map showing the development footprint as a blue line. Scale 1:1,128

- Location map scale 1:36, 112 scale. Area as red dot. Showing proximity to Penneshaw.

The division showing the location of the allotment with a yellow boundary. Scale 1:4,514

2.4 Details of the proposal

The proposal is to build a house and shed with separate accommodation pod. There is a waste water area and access required.



2.5 Approvals **required** ***or*** **obtained**

Provide details of the following approvals or applications under the follow legislation, where relevant:

- *Native Vegetation Act 1991* (provide details of any previous approvals that are relevant)
  No known previous approvals are known

- *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* (provide Development Application number/s)

  DA Number is 25014618

- *Water Resources Act 1997* (e.g. a water license)
  Not required

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (impacts on Matters of National Environmental Significance – MNES)

A desktop review using the protective matters tool (5km buffer) indicated one Threatened Ecological Communities is present. Kangaroo Island Narrow-leaved Mallee (Eucalyptus cneorifolia) Woodland. On review of the site this threatened ecological community is not present.

64 Listed Threatened Species (44 Migratory) (44 Bird species, 3 Reptile species, 2 Shark species, 6 Mammal species, 1 Spider species , 1 Fish species, and 7 plant species) maybe impacted by the proposed development.

Fauna - Whilst it is possible for the Kangaroo Island Echidna (EN) to use this area, on review of the proposed development and impacts on native vegetation found at the site it unlikely the development would cause long-term impact on any of the species should they be identified at the site. This is due to the small area of native vegetation found, the fragmentation and quality of the vegetation.

Flora – A review of possible EPBC listed flora identified the Kangaroo Island Pomaderris as a possible species that maybe impacted. Mapping this species using nature maps shows it to be surveyed around 900m to the South West of the site and 1000m to the North East of the site. On review of the proposed clearance area this species was not found. Understanding past grazing history it is unlikely any other EPBC listed species would be impacted by the proposal.

- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (NP&W Act) (e.g. flora collection permit)
  Not required

- *Landscapes SA Act 2019* (e.g. water affecting activity permit)
  Not required

- *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988.*
  No required

2.6 Native Vegetation Regulation

Regulation 12, Schedule 1; clause 33, House or Buildings

2.7 Development Application information (if applicable)

Native Vegetation Overlay

3. Method

3.1 Flora assessment

Prior to the site visit and data collection a desktop review of potential species or ecological communities was conducted using Nature Maps and the Protected Matters Tool with a 2km radius. The results assisted when data was collected.

The EPBC review indicated 1 Threatened Ecological Communities maybe present Kangaroo Island Narrow-leaved Mallee (Eucalyptus cneorifolia) Woodland. The area under analysis is a coastal sheoak forest.

The protected matters tool also indicated 7 plant species maybe impacted with Kangaroo Island Pomaderris the species most likely.

Using nature maps 9 flora species maybe impacted by the proposal.

A site visit and review of the allotment with the building designer occurred on 6/08/2025. A review of the allotment found one NP&W rated species, Acacia dodonaeifolia (R) in 2 small patches, in very poor condition. The remainder of the property showed scattered coastal sheoak or dense forest coastal sheoak with no native understory.

At that site meeting original plans were considered along with the impact on native vegetation. It was agreed to move the proposed impact into an area of more degraded vegetation although this included the proposed clearance of NP&W rated species, Acacia dodonaeifolia (R) for an area of waster water discharge.

Data collection analysis was conducted by accredited consultant Wayne Brown on 6/03/2025 once the final site placement had been marked out.

Scattered tree data was collected using the scattered tree survey - site assessment data collection field sheet. Data collected included identification of the species under consideration, recording height, diameter, dieback and presence of hollow. Each tree was given a waypoint using a handheld Garman GPS.

The Bushland Assessment Field Data Scoresheet <0.5ha was used for the 2 small Acacia areas.

During the assessment of the trees, it was observed some trees appear to be impacted age and showed signs of wind damage. No understory native species were observed.
The analysis of the Acacia dodonaeifolia (R) showed only 6 plants in total would be impacted. These 2 areas are heavily impacted by Bridal creeper.

The assessment process followed:

1. Conduct desktop flora analysis of the proposed clearance site.
2. Obtain plans relating to the site which may impact the proposed number of trees under application.
3. Visit the site on 6/08/2025 to assess the site and collect data.
4. Collect a sample from each plant species to assist with positive identification with the aid of identification Native Trees of South Australia., C.D Boomsma and Acacia's of South Australia.
5. Other plants were identified using numerous resources including GC Bishop., Which Weed.
6. Review ground level species to identify any evidence of other species that maybe associated at the site by mapping those species in nature maps to identify areas where they were last surveyed in proximity to the proposed clearance site.
7. Collect and record data using the scattered tree survey - site assessment data collection field sheet and Bushland Assessment Field Data Scoresheet <0.5ha.
8. In the office review and map species identified as threatened when using Nature Maps or Protected Matters Tool Map their distribution using Nature Maps flora mapping tool to identify any possible growth at the site even though they were not surveyed.

Total time on the site was around 5hrs over 1 visit.

3.2 Fauna assessment

Prior to the visitation to the site a desktop pre-review of possible fauna potentially associated with the site conducted using Nature maps with a 5km radius boundary. This search identified 11 threatened NP&W species that maybe impacted and 5 EPBC threatened species.

A further search for potential EPBC act listed species using the Protected Matters Tool with a buffer of 5km also occurred. This search identified 44 Bird species, 3 Reptile species, 2 Shark species, 6 Mammal species, 1 Spider species, 1 Fish species, maybe impacted by the proposed development.

After review of the species a further search using nature maps fauna mapping indicated 2 EPBC act species (KI Short-beaked Echidna and KI Striated Thornbill) maybe impacted given the location of a large patch of vegetation adjacent to the proposed development site where they maybe found.

Given the small size of the patch proposed to be cleared and the proximity to a much larger area of native vegetation it is unlikely this species would be greatly impacted.

The onsite Fauna assessment was made on 6/08/2025 by accredited consultant Wayne Brown. This was done by;

- Spending good time on the site.
- Walking around the property, listening and visually spotting species using binoculars.
- Positive identification of species at the site at the time of analysis, using Simpson and Day field guide to Bird species.
- Identifying scratching, diggings in the ground or other markings found on the trees.
- Listening to calls.
- Look for hollows in the trees - nil were recorded and no nests were found in the sheoaks.
- Use of binoculars during the site survey and visitation with a focus area outside the proposed clearance area
- Drive around the local area where previously surveyed sites were known (extracted from nature maps).

In the office, rated species previously recorded with 5km radius since 1995 using nature maps as a source of data and the protected matters data was combined to provide a list of species either using or have the potential to use or benefit from the trees under analysis occurred.

A desktop analysis of Australian Governments Conservation Advice was conducted finding the KI Brown Headed Honey Eater and KI White-eared Honeyeater maybe in the area however preferring Eucalyptus associations with the KI Short-beaked Echidna and KI Striated Thornbill, more likely to visit the proposed clearance site.

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Acanthiza lineata whitei	KI Striated Thornbill (KI)		VU
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus	Sooty Oystercatcher	R	
Haematopus longirostris	Pied Oystercatcher	R	
Melithreptus brevirostris magnirostris	Brown-headed Honeyeater		EN
Nesoptilotis leucotis thomasi	White-eared Honeyeater (KI)		EN
Petroica boodang boodang	Scarlet Robin	R	
Moggridgea rainbowi	Kangaroo Island Micro-trapdoor Spider		EN
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	
Most likley			

On review it is unlikely any species will be greatly impacted given the relatively small area proposed for clearance, the connectivity of the site, proximity to a large patch of native vegetation and the good remaining native vegetation cover within 5km radius of the site .

Review of species habitats and commentary on preferred habitat has been sourced from;

- Protected Matters Search (5km buffer)
- Nature Maps search (5km radius)
- Birds in backyards
- Birdlife.org.au
- Ebirds.org
- NP&W act list
- Birds Australia
- Australian museum online
- SA Government Department for Environment and Water
- Australian Government Conservation Advice for KI White-eared Honeyeater, KI Striated Thornbill, KI Brown Headed Honey Eater and KI Short-beaked Echidna.

Time on site reviewing Fauna was around 5hrs over 1 visit.

4. Assessment Outcomes

Provide information on the following assessment criteria. For more information see the Native Vegetation Council (NVC) Guide for Applications to Clear Native Vegetation.

4.1 Vegetation Assessment

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

Provide a general description of the site including the following;

- *Landform, geography and soils*
  The land slope in a North East direction and is very steep. The soil is an ironstone with exposed rock benches. The coast is only 750m away to the North.

- *Landform feature of significance (rivers, creeks, rocky outcrops, etc.)*
  Excellent native vegetation covered ravines are found on either side of the saddle where the allotments have been placed

- *General overview of the vegetation under application as a whole (e.g. contains x number of vegetation associations / trees)*
  Only one vegetation association exists Allocasuarina verticilliata (sheoak) forest.

- *General description of the vegetation relating to type and condition (i.e. is the vegetation relatively homogeneous, or there significant variation)*
  The vegetation is very uniform with the exception of some large dead trees in the middle of the site. It is assumed the uniform growth of the younger trees resulted after dry conditions and heavy rainfall enabling the germination of seeds.

- *Provide a description of the landscape context for the vegetation (e.g. isolated patch of vegetation in cropping landscape) and proximity to protected areas (Conservation Parks, Heritage Agreements, etc.)*

Immediately to the West of the proposed clearance is a 22ha patch of unprotected sheoaks. Baudin (CP) around 290ha is 300 metres to the East of the proposed clearance.

HA 455 around 185ha is located some 8.1km to the South East of the site with HA468 around 125ha around 9km in the same direction.

SEB Application Number: 2004_2034 around 2ha is located in the town of Penneshaw around 1400m to the North West and SEB Application Number: 2001_2083, 1.76ha, 3.7km to the south of the site.

The Dudley CP starts around 7.4km away to the south west.

In general the area round the proposed clearance area is well covered with native vegetation with a large area protected. Corridors of native vegeation link across the landscape in varying condition of health.

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

Vegetation Association	Acacia dodonaeifolia shrubland

Representative photo(s)

Photo direction North

Clump 1 (5 plants) within waste water area

Photo direction Sth West

Clump 2 (2 plants) within house construction area

General description	Acacia dodonaeifolia in poor condition as 2 small clumps within Allocasuarina forest, over Bridal Creeper and annual introduced grasses.
Threatened species or community	Threatened flora Acacia dodonaeifolia (R)NP&W Act Threatened fauna under the NP&W Act or EPBC Act

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Landscape context score	1.14	Vegetation Condition Score	4.55	Conservation significance score	1.14
Unit biodiversity Score	5.91	Area (ha)	0.01ha	Total biodiversity Score	0.06

Scattered Trees – Pole Used 5m @1m sections

Tree ID – Tree 1	Representative photo(s)
Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata	 Photo direction Sth West 35° 43' 44"S 137° 57' 05"E
Number of trees – 1	
Height (m) – 6	
Hollows – 0)	
Diameter (cm) – 52	
Canopy dieback (%) – 30	
Total Biodiversity Score – 1.3	

Tallest and oldest tree on site in poor health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – Tree 2 Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata Number of trees – 1 Height (m) – 3 Hollows – 0) Diameter (cm) – 10 Canopy dieback (%) – 70 Total Biodiversity Score – 0.13		Photo direction – South West 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S

Smaller regrowth tree in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – Tree 3 Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata Number of trees – 1 Height (m) – 5 Hollows – 0) Diameter (cm) – 23 Canopy dieback (%) – 0 Total Biodiversity Score – 0.6		Photo direction – North East 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S

Smaller regrowth tree in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – Tree 4		Photo direction – North East 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S
Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata		
Number of trees – 1		
Height (m) – 5.5		
Hollows – 0)		
Diameter (cm) – 24		
Canopy dieback (%) – 0		
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.99		

Smaller regrowth tree in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – Tree 5		Photo direction – North East 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S
Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata		
Number of trees – 1		
Height (m) – 5.5		
Hollows – 0)		
Diameter (cm) – 24		
Canopy dieback (%) – 40		
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.49		

Smaller regrowth tree in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – Tree 6		Photo direction – West 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S
Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata		
Number of trees – 1		
Height (m) –5.5		
Hollows – 0)		
Diameter (cm) – 14		
Canopy dieback (%) – 0		
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.52		

Smaller regrowth tree in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – Tree 7		Photo direction – West 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S
Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata		
Number of trees – 1		
Height (m) – 6.5		
Hollows – 0)		
Diameter (cm) – 15		
Canopy dieback (%) – 0		
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.61		

Smaller regrowth tree in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – Tree 8 Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata Number of trees – 1 Height (m) – 5 Hollows – 0) Diameter (cm) – 13 Canopy dieback (%) – 0 Total Biodiversity Score – 0.47		Photo direction – West 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S

Smaller regrowth tree in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – Tree 9 Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata Number of trees – 1 Height (m) – 5 Hollows – 0) Diameter (cm) – 15 Canopy dieback (%) – 0 Total Biodiversity Score – 0.49		Photo direction – West 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S

Smaller regrowth tree in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – Tree 10	 Photo direction – West 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S 
Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata	
Number of trees – 1	
Height (m) – 9	
Hollows – 0)	
Diameter (cm) – 30	
Canopy dieback (%) – 60	
Total Biodiversity Score – 1.02	

Tall tree, missing a branch in fair health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – Tree 11	 Photo direction – North 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S
Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata	
Number of trees – 1	
Height (m) – 4.5	
Hollows – 0)	
Diameter (cm) – 17	
Canopy dieback (%) – 10	
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.48	

Smaller regrowth tree in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – Tree 12		Photo direction – North 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S
Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata		
Number of trees – 1		
Height (m) – 6.5		
Hollows – 0)		
Diameter (cm) – 14		
Canopy dieback (%) – 0		
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.60		

Smaller regrowth tree in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – Tree 13		Photo direction – South 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S
Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata		
Number of trees – 1		
Height (m) – 5.5		
Hollows – 0)		
Diameter (cm) – 16		
Canopy dieback (%) – 10		
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.54		

Smaller regrowth tree in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – Tree 14		Photo direction – North 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S
Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata		
Number of trees – 1		
Height (m) – 6		
Hollows – 0)		
Diameter (cm) – 20		
Canopy dieback (%) – 10		
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.96		

Smaller regrowth tree in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – Tree 15		Photo direction – North 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S
Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata		
Number of trees – 1		
Height (m) – 4		
Hollows – 0)		
Diameter (cm) – 12		
Canopy dieback (%) – 0		
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.39		

Smaller regrowth tree in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – Tree 16 Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata Number of trees – 1 Height (m) – 4 Hollows – 0) Diameter (cm) – 13 Canopy dieback (%) – 0 Total Biodiversity Score – 0.40		Photo direction – West 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S

Smaller regrowth tree in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – Tree 17 Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata Number of trees – 1 Height (m) – 5 Hollows – 0) Diameter (cm) – 8 Canopy dieback (%) – 0 Total Biodiversity Score – 0.41		Photo direction – North West 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S

Smaller regrowth tree in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – Tree 18	 Photo direction – North West 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S
Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata	
Number of trees – 1	
Height (m) – 5	
Hollows – 0)	
Diameter (cm) – 11	
Canopy dieback (%) – 0	
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.44	

Smaller regrowth tree in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – Tree 19	 Photo direction – North West 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S
Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata	
Number of trees – 1	
Height (m) – 8	
Hollows – 0)	
Diameter (cm) – 15	
Canopy dieback (%) – 0	
Total Biodiversity Score – 1.12	

Larger tree in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – Tree 20 Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata Number of trees – 1 Height (m) – 6.5 Hollows – 0) Diameter (cm) – 14 Canopy dieback (%) – 0 Total Biodiversity Score – 0.60		Photo direction – North 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S

Good sized tree in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – Tree 21 Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata Number of trees – 1 Height (m) – 4.5 Hollows – 0) Diameter (cm) – 8 Canopy dieback (%) – 0 Total Biodiversity Score – 0.38		Photo direction –West 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S

Smaller regrowth tree a little twisted . May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – Tree 22	 Photo direction – North West 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S
Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata	
Number of trees – 1	
Height (m) – 5	
Hollows – 0)	
Diameter (cm) – 12	
Canopy dieback (%) – 0	
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.46	

Smaller regrowth tree multi trunk. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – Tree 23	 Photo direction – North West 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S
Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata	
Number of trees – 1	
Height (m) – 6	
Hollows – 0)	
Diameter (cm) – 12	
Canopy dieback (%) – 0	
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.53	

Tree with multiple trunks in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – CLUMP 1		Photo direction – North East 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S
Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata		
Number of trees – 5		
Height (m) – 5.5		
Hollows – 0)		
Diameter (cm) – average 19.5		
Canopy dieback (%) – 10		
Total Biodiversity Score – 2.95		

Smaller regrowth tree in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – CLUMP 2		Photo direction – North 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S
Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata		
Number of trees – 6		
Height (m) – 5.5		
Hollows – 0)		
Diameter (cm) – Average 10.1		
Canopy dieback (%) – 10		
Total Biodiversity Score – 2.82		

Smaller regrowth tree in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – CLUMP 3 Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata Number of trees – 3 Height (m) – 5 Hollows – 0) Diameter (cm) – 8.6 Canopy dieback (%) – 10 Total Biodiversity Score – 1.26		Photo direction – North 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S

Smaller regrowth tree in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – CLUMP 4 Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata Number of trees – 3 Height (m) – 5.5 Hollows – 0) Diameter (cm) – average 10 Canopy dieback (%) – 0 Total Biodiversity Score – 1.41		Photo direction – North East 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S

Clump showing kangaroo impacts in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

Tree ID – CLUMP 5 Tree spp. Allocasuarina verticilliata Number of trees – 3 Height (m) – 4.5 Hollows – 0) Diameter (cm) – average 8 Canopy dieback (%) – 0 Total Biodiversity Score – 1.14		Photo direction – North East 137° 57' 05"E 35° 43' 44"S

Smaller regrowth trees in good health. May provide for the following species

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R	
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R	
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V	

<u>Site map</u> showing areas of proposed impact

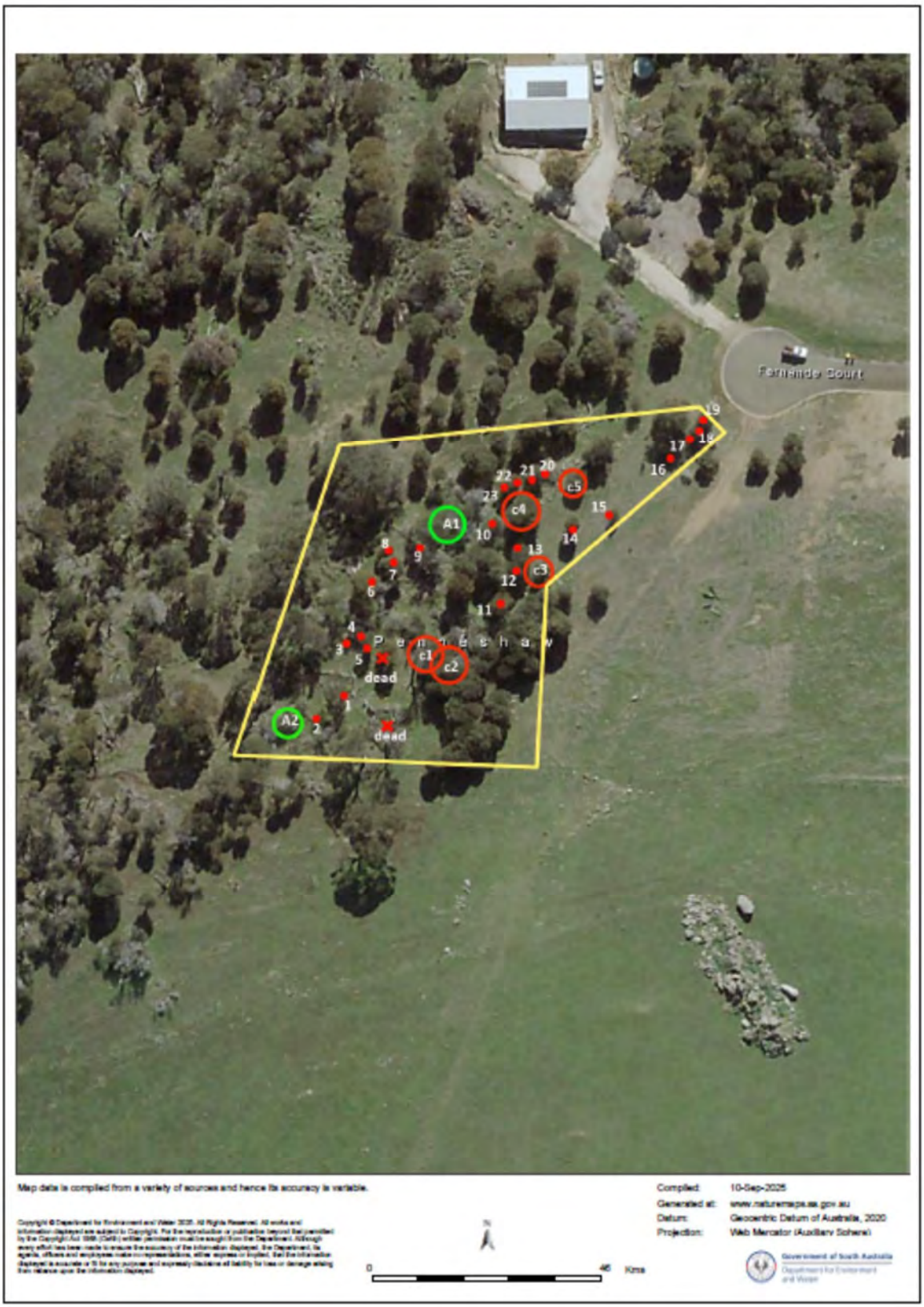


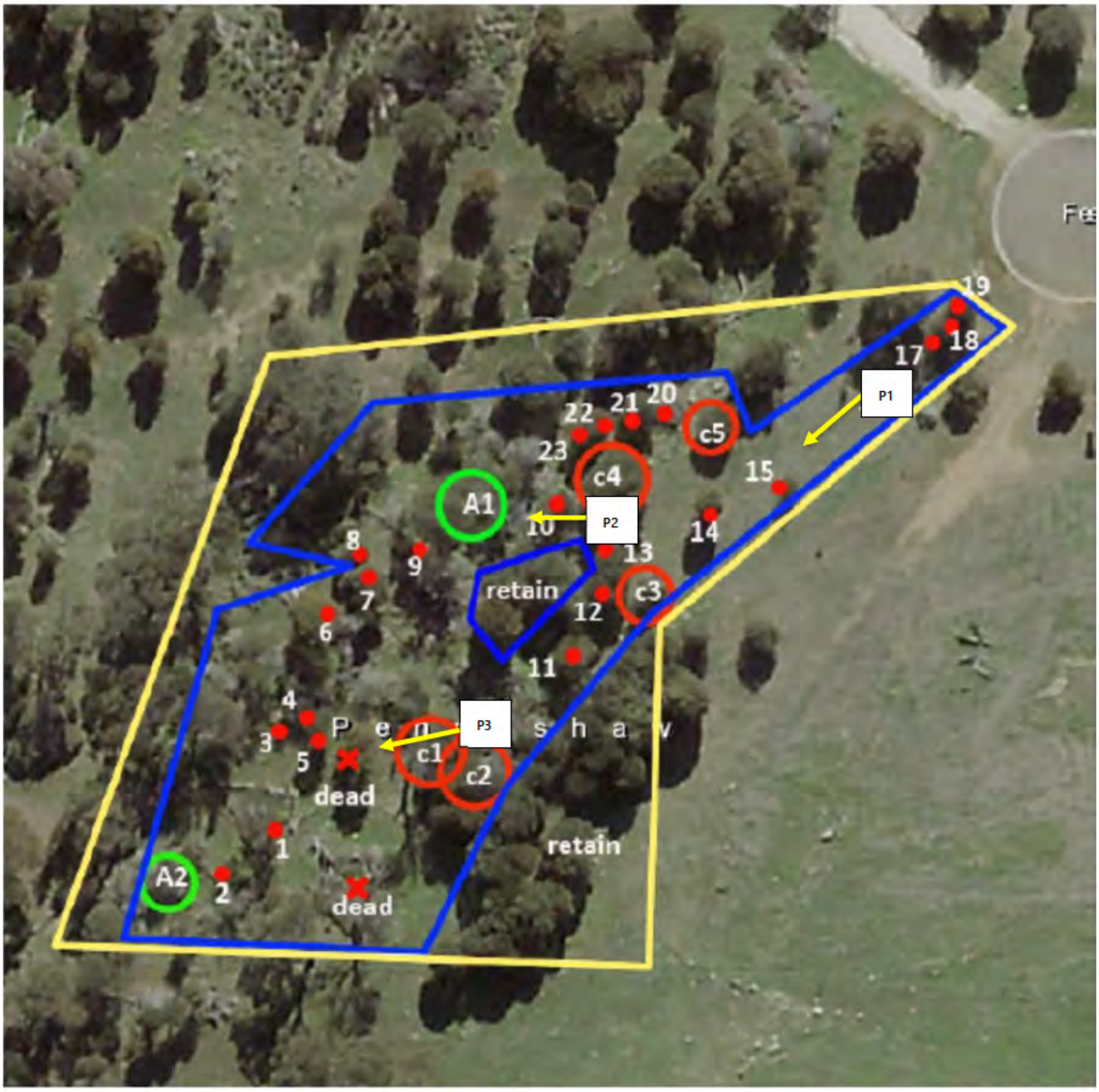
Photo log

P1 - Access along boundary looking South West

P2 - Waste treatment area looking West

P 3 - Structures area looking South West

Photo Log Map



Retain Clump (shown on map)

4.2 Threatened Species assessment

Species observed on site, or recorded within 5 km of the application area since 1995, or the vegetation is considered to provide suitable habitat

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC	# Rec	DATE OF LAST RECORD	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments
Acanthiza lineata whitei	KI Striated Thornbill (KI)		VU	8	16-Jun-2022	Is found in most wooded habitats on the island such as open forests and woodlands dominated by eucalypts, most tall riparian forest, isolated stands of Sugar Gum & stringybark	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.
Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stonecurlew	R		3	16-Jun-2022	Likes to roost and nest in grassy woodlands of buloke, gum or box with low, sparse grassy or herb understorey.	**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.
Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus	Sooty Oystercatcher	R		1	13-Mar-2019	Is strictly coastal, usually within 50 m of the ocean. It prefers rocky shores, but will be seen on coral reefs or sandy beaches near mudflats. It breeds on offshore islands and isolated rocky headlands.	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.
Haematopus longirostris	Pied Oystercatcher	R		1	01-Jan-2008	Prefers mudflats, sandbanks and sandy ocean beaches and is less common along rocky or shingle coastlines	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.
Melithreptus brevirostris magnirostris	Brown-headed Honeyeater		EN	4	16-Jun-2022	Mainly inhabits temperate assemblages, especially those dominated by eucalypts as well as forests, mallee, and stringybark scrub	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.

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC	# Rec	DATE OF LAST RECORD	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments
Nesoptilotis leucotis thomasi	KI White-eared Honeyeater		EN	2	13-Mar-2019	Typically nest within shrubs and low mallee eucalypts. It is also associated with tall riparian eucalypt forest of E cladoclayx, E. camaldulensis or E. leucoxylon woodland, and within Banksia marginata associated with E. cneorifolia open scrub	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.
Petroica boodang boodang	Scarlet Robin	R		7	16-Jun-2022	Occurs predominantly in Eucalypt woodlands and forests. Good leaf litter, perches in the height range 1-2 m, and fallen logs are important components of habitat	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.
Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus	KI Short-beaked Echidna	E	EN	4	12-Jun-2022	Echidnas are relatively common throughout most of the Island's remaining natural vegetation,	**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.
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R		29	11-Oct-2016	Live in urban areas, forests and woodlands and heath	**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.
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V		2	20-Jan-2022	Still relatively common on Kangaroo Island,	**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.

Source;, 3 – NatueMaps 4 – Observed/recorded in the field, 5 - Protected matters search tool,
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 Regulations, the NVC must consider the potential cumulative impact, both direct and indirect, that is reasonably likely to result from a proposed clearance activity.

Clearance directly required for the development

Source of likely Impact on Native Vegetation	Expected extent	Expected severity
Building driveway access to enable building the structures and CFS access.	4m wide strip along boundary to enable access to building site. Allocasuarina removed	High - All vegetation removed.
Creating a clear area for building structures, house, shed and other buildings and CFS turn around.	Allocasuarina and Acacia's removed to enable building.	High - All vegetation removed.
Waste water discharge area	Area approximately 400sqm required for waste water irrigation system. Acacia removed.	High - All vegetation removed.
Services trenching	Trenching required in newly created access track. Impacts on scattered Allocasuarina.	Medium impact. Vegetation would have been removed by this time.

2 small patches of sheoaks remains which will not be impacted by the development or future activities.

4.4 Address the Mitigation Hierarchy

When exercising a power or making a decision under Division 5 of the Regulations, the NVC must have regard to the mitigation hierarchy. The NVC will also consider, with the aim to minimise, 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 original plans shown below would have resulted in a significant patch of Sheoaks (refer photo below) requiring removal.

Once on site it was obvious these trees could remain if changes to the layout were made thus avoiding their removal.

b) Minimisation – if clearance cannot be avoided, outline measures taken to minimise 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).

Although changing the impact location of the structures and waste water discharge the proposed clearance still results in the removal of Acacia dodonaeifolia NP&W rated species (R). These plants are very old and impacted by Bridal Creeper. It is possible to replace seedlings of Acacia dodonaeifolia to the area associated with the sheoak patch shown in the photo above.

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 minimised, such as allowing for the re-establishment of the vegetation.

It is proposed 10 Acacia dodonaeifolia will be replanted in the bare area associated with the sheoak patch shown above

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

No offset is available

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

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

The NVC 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 NVC 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*.

Data Report for level 4 application associated with a development application

<table>
<tr><th>.Principle of clearance</th><th>Considerations</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Principle 1a - it comprises a high level of diversity of plant species</td><td>Relevant information
The number of plant species recorded (native and introduced) for each vegetation association = 7
Patches; 0.01ha (100sqm)
Bushland Plant Diversity Score – 6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assessment against the principles
Not At Variance – with principle 1a</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC
Only a very small area of vegetation will be impacted relative to the amount of vegetation within the vicinity (less than 10% of the native vegetation within a 5km radius will be impacted)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Principle 1b - significance as a habitat for wildlife</td><td>Relevant information
List of threatened species that were recorded or may use the vegetation.
<table>
<tr><th>SPECIES</th><th>COMMON NAME</th><th>NP&W</th><th>EPBC</th></tr>
<tr><td>Burhinus grallarius</td><td>Bush Stonecurlew</td><td>R</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Tachyglossus aculeatus multiaculeatus</td><td>KI Short-beaked Echidna</td><td>E</td><td>EN</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trichosurus vulpecula</td><td>Common Brushtail Possum</td><td>R</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Varanus rosenbergi</td><td>Heath Goanna</td><td>V</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
Detail if the vegetation support a high diversity of animal species?
The area under application is mostly Allocasuarina verticilliata (coastal sheoak) with little native understory present. Most of the area has poor complexity therefore it is unlikely the area would support a high diversity of animal species.

Detail if the vegetation provide a corridor for movements between other areas of native vegetation, or a habitat refuge, especially in heavily cleared areas.

This allotment has significant native vegetation around it which is very well linked. The centre of allotment is well cleared having once been a grazing paddock. It is highly unlikely the vegetation provides a corridor between other areas of native vegetation and would not be providing a habitat refuge.

Patches; 0.01ha
Threatened Fauna Score – 1.80
Unit biodiversity Score – 7.24

Trees; - 33 Allocasuarina verticilliata
Fauna Habitat Score – 1.80
Biodiversity Score – 16.26</td></tr>
</table>

	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance Trees 1 to 23 and clumps C1,C2,C3,C4,5 = 43 Allocasuarina verticilliata
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC A very small area of native vegetation comprising 1 native species in very poor condition along with one species, coastal sheoak, is proposed to be impacted. This suggests the proposed clearance is 1. unlikely to lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population 2. unlikely to reduce the area of occupancy of any of the species identified 3. unlikely to fragment an existing population into two or more populations 4. unlikely to adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species 5. unlikely modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline 6. unlikely to result in invasive species that are harmful to threatened species becoming established in the threatened species habitat 7. unlikely to interfere with the recovery of species. This would suggest a reduction to "At variance" with principle 1b.
Principle 1c - plants of a rare, vulnerable or endangered species	Relevant information *List threatened species that were recorded for the site or that may be present but undetectable at the time of assessment (e.g. orchids)* Acacia dodonaeifolia (R) was found (6 old mature plants) The following Flora species that may be around the site but undetected include • Coronidium adenophorum (Branched Everlasting) • Caladenia ovata (Kangaroo Island Spider-orchid) • Thelymitra matthewsii (Spiral Sun-orchid) • Euphrasia collina subsp. osbornii (Osborn's Eyebright) • Caladenia tensa (Greencomb Spider-orchid) • Ptilotus beckerianus (Ironstone Mulla Mulla) A search using nature maps of these species did not result in any conclusive past survey results. The visual survey of the site indicated a weed infested environment not suitable for the presence of these species. *Identify the distribution of species within the area of impact* Distribution of *Acacia dodonaeifolia* (nature maps) 

	What level of impact on the local population of the plant species? The proposed clearance would have little impact on *Acacia dodonaeifolia.* The species can be easily propagated and is successful when reestablished. There appears good representation at this end of the island Number of plants likely to be impacted in the clearance area = 6 Threatened Flora Score(s) – 0.04
	Assessment against the principles At Variance with principle 1c *Acacia dodonaeifolia* shrubland.
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC A very small number (6) plants in very poor condition. This suggests the proposed clearance is 1. unlikely to lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population 2. unlikely to reduce the area of occupancy of any of the species identified 3. unlikely to fragment an existing population into two or more populations 4. unlikely to adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species 5. unlikely modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline 6. unlikely to result in invasive species that are harmful to threatened species becoming established in the threatened species habitat 7. unlikely to interfere with the recovery of species. This would suggest a reduction to "Not at variance" with principle 1c.
Principle 1d - the vegetation comprises the whole or part of a plant community that is Rare, Vulnerable or endangered:	Relevant information *Identify any threatened communities under the EPBC Act or threatened ecosystems under the DEW Provisional list of threatened ecosystems present?* No threatened communities under the EPBC Act or threatened ecosystems under the DEW were identified Threatened Community Score - 0
	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance Not at variance with principle 1d
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC No threatened communities under the EPBC Act or threatened ecosystems under the DEW were identified

Principle 1e - it is significant as a remnant of vegetation in an area which has been extensively cleared.	Relevant information *Provide remnancy figures for IBRA Association and IBRA Subregion* IBRA Association Coranda = 28 IBRA Subregion Kangaroo Island – 52 *Discuss the health and likely longevity of remnants.* Immediately to the West of the proposed clearance is a 22ha patch of unprotected sheoaks. Baudin (CP) around 290ha is 300 metres to the East of the proposed clearance. HA 455around 185ha is located some 8.1km to the South East of the site with HA468 around 125ha around 9km in the same direction. The vegetation association under application is well presented at the local level and well protected. Total Biodiversity Score – 13.51
	Assessment against the principles At Variance with principle 1e
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC The vegetation under application does not represent an area that resembles original condition and density and not all the plants under assessment are in a healthy condition. With a remnancy percentage of between 1 and 30% and a Bushland total biodiversity score = 0.07 and Scattered tree of 13.44 which is <50 would suggest Not at Variance with Principle 1e.
Principle 1f - it is growing in, or in association with, a wetland environment.	Relevant information Not associated with a wetland
	Assessment against the principles Not at variance with principle 1f
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC Not associated with a wetland
Principle 1g - it contributes significantly to the amenity of the area in which it is growing or is situated.	Relevant information *Detail the location of trees or vegetation relative to sites frequented by the public (e.g. roads, towns, lookout, etc.)* This allotment is at the end of a cul-de-sac, on a steep hill. Traffic volumes are very low. The sheoaks remaining in the division and at the property seek to hide development. *Provide details of cultural or historical values* This is an area associated with a very small village called Penneshaw which historically has been a small community. *Discuss possible effect on landscape character* Low effect on the landscape character as other houses are within the division which are well surrounded by sheoaks.

	N/A
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC The proposed clearance is small considering the significant vegetation surrounding the property and housing division. Many areas of sheoak remain on neighboring allotments and will remain on at this development maintaining the amenity 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	43
	Area (ha)	0.01ha
	Total biodiversity Score	16.33
Seriously at variance with principle 1(b), 1(c) or 1 (d)		1b
Risk assessment outcome		Level 4

4.7 NVC Guidelines

Provide any other information that demonstrates that the clearance complies with any relevant NVC guidelines related to the activity.

At applicable

5. Clearance summary

Clearance Area(s) Summary table

Block	Site	Native 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
1	1	6	1	0.04	0.1	7.24	0.01	0.07	1.0			0.08	$81.74	$4.50
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
								0.00				0.00	$0.00	$0.00
If more rows required, unhide the rows between 30 and 112						**Total**	**0.01**	**0.07**				**0.08**	**$81.74**	**$4.50**

Scattered trees Summary table

Scattered Tree assessment

Tree or Cluster ID	Number of trees	Fauna Habitat score	Threatened flora score	Biodiversity score	Loss factor	SEB Points required	SEB Payment	Admin Fee
1	1	1.8	0	1.3	1	1.43	$1,461.12	$80.36
2	1	1.8	0	0.13	1	0.14	$143.05	$7.87
3	1	1.8	0	0.6	1	0.66	$674.36	$37.09
4	1	1.8	0	0.99	1	1.09	$1,113.72	$61.25
5	1	1.8	0	0.49	1	0.54	$551.75	$30.35
C1	5	1.8	0	0.59	1	3.25	$3,320.73	$182.64
C2	6	1.8	0	0.47	1	3.10	$3,167.47	$174.21
6	1	1.8	0	0.52	1	0.57	$582.41	$32.03
7	1	1.8	0	0.61	1	0.67	$684.58	$37.65
8	1	1.8	0	0.47	1	0.52	$531.32	$29.22
9	1	1.8	0	0.49	1	0.54	$551.75	$30.35
10	1	1.8	0	1.02	1	1.12	$1,144.38	$62.94
11	1	1.8	0	0.48	1	0.53	$541.54	$29.78
12	1	1.8	0	0.6	1	0.66	$674.36	$37.09
C3	4	1.8	0	0.42	1	1.85	$1,890.26	$103.96
13	1	1.8	0	0.54	1	0.59	$602.84	$33.16
14	1	1.8	0	0.96	1	1.06	$1,083.07	$59.57
15	1	1.8	0	0.39	1	0.43	$439.36	$24.16
16	1	1.8	0	0.4	1	0.44	$449.58	$24.73
17		1.8	0	0.41	1	0.45	$459.79	$25.29
18	1	1.8	0	0.44	1	0.48	$490.45	$26.97
19	1	1.8	0	1.12	1	1.23	$1,256.77	$69.12
C4	3	1.8	0	0.47	1	1.55	$1,583.74	$87.11
C5	3	1.8	0	0.38	1	1.25	$1,277.21	$70.25
20	1	1.8	0	0.6	1	0.66	$674.36	$37.09
21	1	1.8	0	0.38	1	0.42	$429.14	$23.60
22	1	1.8	0	0.46	1	0.51	$521.10	$28.66
23	1	1.8	0	0.53	1	0.58	$592.62	$32.59
Total	**43**			**16.26**		**26.32**	**$26,892.83**	**$1,479.09**

Totals summary table

Economies of Scale Factor			0.50	SEB Uplift Factor	1.10
Rainfall Factor (mm)			563		
SEB Points of Gain/ha Factor			7	Management Cost ($/ha)	$25,408.00

	Total Biodiversity score	Total SEB points required	SEB Payment	Admin Fee	Total Payment
Application	16.33	26.40	$26,974.57	$1,483.59	$28,458.16

Risk level Level 2, 3 or 4	4

6. Significant Environmental Benefit

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

ACHIEVING A 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. Provide information below.

☐ 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 a 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. Provide details below

PAYMENT SEB

The SEB Policy states that if a SEB is required as a result of an approved activity undertaken under the Regulations, the applicant has a choice of either providing an on-ground SEB or a Payment SEB. However, if a proposed clearance will have an offset obligation of greater than 150 SEB Points Required, the NVC will first request that a reasonable attempt be made to identify an on-ground SEB before a payment will be accepted.

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:

SEB Payment	Admin Fee	Total Payment
$26,974.57	$1,483.59	$28,458.16

7. Appendices

Appendix 1. Fauna Species List (where applicable)

Appendix 2. Bushland, Rangeland or Scattered Tree Vegetation Assessment Scoresheets associated with the proposed clearance and SEB Area (to be submitted in Excel format)

Appendix 3. Flora Species List

Appendix 4. SEB Native Vegetation Management Plan

Appendix 5. Copies of associated approvals