Native Vegetation Clearance

Darkana Way
Cape Jervis

Data Report

Clearance under the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*

28/06/2026 – UPDATED 06/07/2026

Prepared by Wayne A Brown

Table of contents

1. Application information

Application Details

Applicant:	[redacted] Cape Holiday Developments c/- Winter & Co 67 Broadway, Glenelg South [redacted] SA 5045		
Key contact:	[redacted]		
Landowner:	*Landowner is the applicant*		
Site Address:	Darkana Way Cape Jervis		
Local Government Area:	Yankalilla	Hundred:	Waitpinga
Title ID:	CT/5828/27	Parcel ID	F16153 A102

Summary of proposed clearance

Purpose of clearance	Clearance required for a land division turning 1 allotment into 14 allotments
Native Vegetation Regulation	Regulation 12, Schedule 1; clause 35, Residential Subdivision
Description of the vegetation under application	Size, type and general condition - 1.44 ha of SA Bluegum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon Coastal Low* Woodlands in average condition with considerable weed species.
Total proposed clearance - area (ha) and number of trees	1.44 ha of Coastal Low Woodland in average condition is proposed to be cleared.
Level of clearance	Level 4
Overlay (Planning and Design Code)	Native Vegetation Overlay
Map of proposed clearance area Allotment shown in green Proposed clearance area in red	
Mitigation hierarchy	The allotments proposed are very large and have open areas providing an opportunity to build a structure on the allotment without total clearance, however regulations requiring removal of vegetation 10m and reduced fuel loading of 20m makes avoiding difficult. The allotment size will allow potential new owners with the option of keeping many of the trees and possibly some understory therefore minimising clearance.
SEB Offset proposal	Payment of $45,356.79 into the Fund

2. Purpose of clearance

2.1 Description

The proposal is to divide the allotment into 14 building allotments.

2.2 Background

This site is found in the middle of the township of Cape Jervis and backs onto house allotments. Over years many residents have expressed concerns regarding the bushfire hazard the area presents.

It is believed the site has been owned by the same family since the 1980's. During this time the owner of the land has frequently removed fallen timber, slashes the site, sprayed some of the weeds to control vegetation buildup and even grazed sheep on it.

A partial firebreak is found around the allotment.

There is one house on the allotment in the southern corner. A dirt road splits the patch of native vegetation under application. Many weeds are present including bridal creeper, sollya, Freezia, Gazania, Boxthorn, Italian Buckthorn, SA daisy and Veldt Grass.

The remainder of the allotment is introduced pasture grasses which is sometimes cropped.

It is understood a bushland park was once adjoining the area on the western boundary, however the local council sold it as residential land, indicating they did not have the resources to look after the site.

Existing houses are found on the Northern, Western and Southern Boundaries with a large area of undeveloped farming land on the Eastern Boundary.

No SA water is available.

No wastewater scheme is available.

2.3 General location map

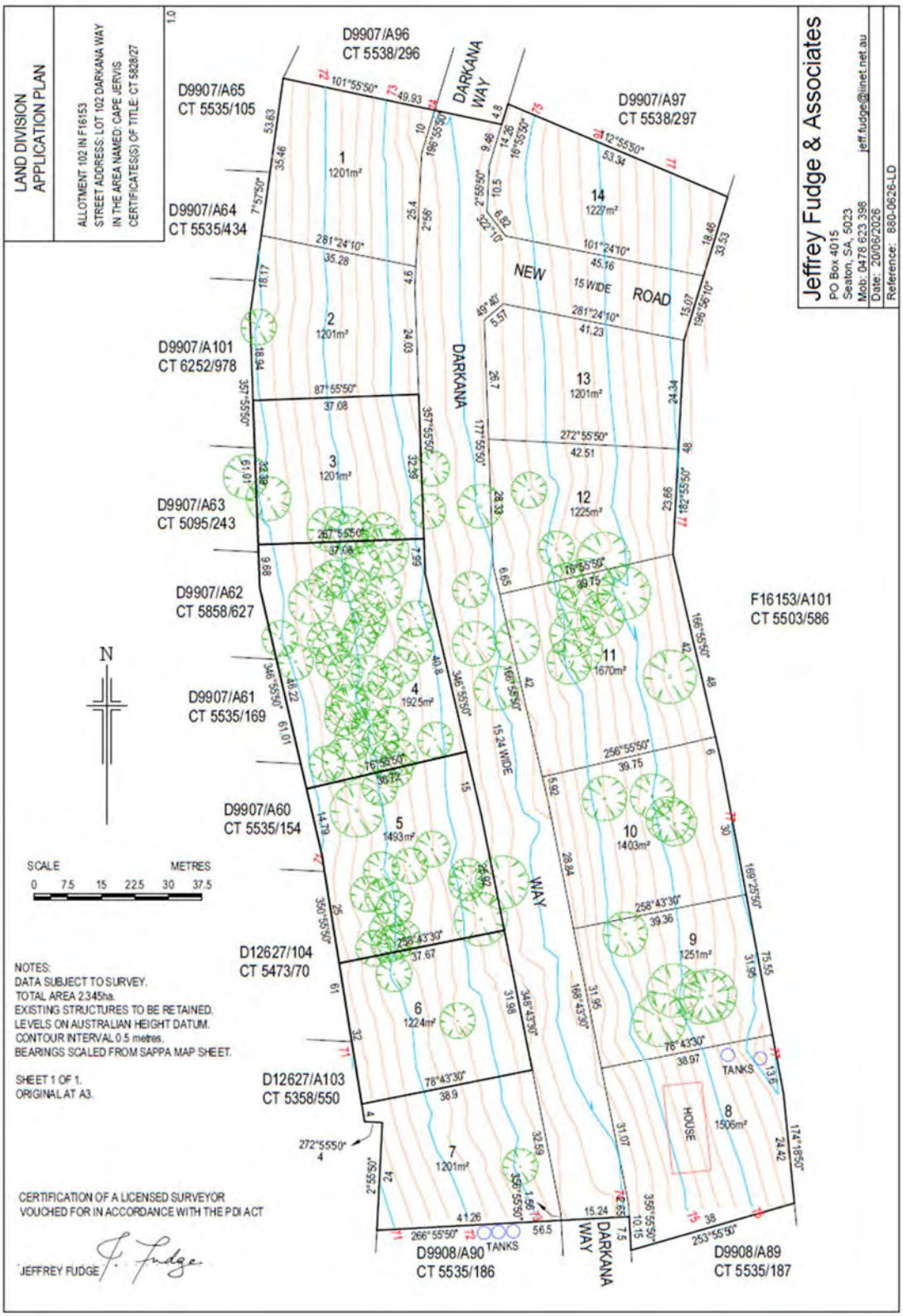
- Site map - scale 1:2,257. Impact area shown in red

- Location map - scale 1:72 224

Showing site in red, Cape Jervis township, local HA areas, Talsker CP and Deep Creek National Park

2.4 Details of the proposal

The proposal is divide the allotment into 14 housing allotments, all with own waste water area and tanks for rainwater capture.



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 previous applications are known

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

- *Water Resources Act 1997* (e.g. a water license)
  Not applicable – Rainwater only available

- *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 no Threatened Ecological Communities are present.
  63 Listed Threatened Species (42 Migratory) 39 Bird species, 3 Reptile species, 5 Mammal species, 2 shark species ,1 Fish species, and 13 plant species maybe impacted by the proposed development.

  Possible Flora

Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Simple Presence
Prasophyllum murfetii	Fleurieu Leek Orchid	Plant	May
Veronica derwentiana subsp. homalodonta	Mount Lofty Speedwell	Plant	Likely
Hibbertia tenuis	Yundi Guinea-flower	Plant	May
Correa eburnea	Deep Creek Correa	Plant	May
Thelymitra matthewsii	Spiral Sun-orchid	Plant	May
Euphrasia collina subsp. osbornii	Osborn's Eyebright	Plant	May
Caladenia ovata	Kangaroo Island Spider-orchid	Plant	May
Caladenia tensa	Greencomb Spider-orchid	Plant	May
Glycine latrobeana	Clover Glycine,	Plant	Likely
Dodonaea procumbens	Trailing Hop-bush	Plant	May
Prasophyllum pallidum	Pale Leek-orchid	Plant	May
Olearia pannosa subsp. pannosa	Silver Daisy-bush,	Plant	May
Senecio macrocarpus	Large-fruit Fireweed,	Plant	May

Two surveys were completed, one in late November 2024, just prior to Summer and the other in May 2026 when the site had received good rainfall.

These species were not identified during the surveys.

Possible Fauna

Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Simple Presence
Stagonopleura bella samueli	Beautiful Firetail (Mt Lofty Range and Kangaroo Island)	Bird	Likely
Stipiturus malachurus intermedius	Southern Emu-wren,	Bird	Likely
Melanodryas cucullata cucullata	South-eastern Hooded Robin	Bird	May
Zoothera lunulata halmaturina	South Australian Bassian Thrush,	Bird	Likely
Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	Bird	Likely
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	Bird	Likely
Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond Firetail	Bird	Likely
Neophema chrysostoma	Blue-winged Parrot	Bird	Likely
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater	Bird	May
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	Mammal	May

The Grey-headed Flying Fox is listed however the site is not likely to provide for this species

- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (NP&W Act) (e.g. flora collection permit)
  Not applicable
- *Landscapes SA Act 2019* (e.g. water affecting activity permit)
  No applicable
- *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988.*
  Not applicable

2.6 Native Vegetation Regulation

Regulation 12, Schedule 1; clause 35, Residential Subdivision

2.7 Development Application information (if applicable)

Native Vegetation Overlay

3. Method

3.1 Flora assessment

This site and entire property has been visited on numerous times since November 2024, documenting flora species and vegetation condition.

Prior to the latest site visit on 15/05/2026 and data collection, a desktop review of potential species or ecological communities was conducted using Nature Maps and the Protected Matters Tool with a 5km radius. The results assisted when data was collected.

The EPBC review via Protected Matters Tool, indicated no Threatened Ecological Communities maybe present

The protected matters tool also indicated 13 plant species maybe impacted. The site (area) has been impacted by human activities, such as bush fire reduction actions and shows a large number of introduced weed species. This would suggest no EPBC listed plant species would exit.

The initial site visitation was on 27th November 2024 with final data collected on 15/05/2026.

The site was assessed by understanding the nature of the area and past history as told by the developer.

The Bushland Assessment Field Data Scoresheet was used to assist the analysis of the site.

The assessment process followed:

1. Conduct desktop flora analysis of the proposed clearance site.
2. Visit the site on 27/11/2024 to assess the site and collect data and again on 15/05/2026 to review data collected and identify any annual species.
3. Collect a sample from each plant species to assist with positive identification with the aid of Native Trees of South Australia., C.D Boomsma and Volume 1 Field Guide to Eucalyptus., Brooker and Kleingin and Its Blue with Five Petals., Ann Prescott and Which weed, Invasive Plants of the Mount Lofty Ranges., Dr Geoffrey C. Bishop.
4. Collect and record data using Bushland Assessment Field Data Scoresheet
5. In the office a review of species identified as threatened, when reviewing using Nature Maps or Protected Matters Tool Map occurred. Using Nature Maps flora mapping tool to identify any possible plants growing at the site even though they were not surveyed in the past.

Total time on the site was around 5hrs over 2 visits.

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 8 threatened NP&W species that maybe impacted, 4 coastal species and 3 EPBC threatened species, 2 which were wetland 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 39 Bird species, 3 Reptile species, 5 Mammal species, 2 shark species ,1 Fish species, maybe impacted by the proposal. This included the Grey-headed Flying Fox.

Using Nature Maps, it appears a prior survey identified this species near the proposed clearance area in December 2019 (refer to map on the following page).

A full list and analysis process can be found in this report.

The onsite Fauna assessment started on 27th November 2024, documenting species seen during visits. Data was collected on site on 15/05/2026 by NVC accredited consultant Wayne Brown. This was done by;

- Spending time on the site collecting data.
- 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 any tree hollows
- Use of binoculars during the site survey and visitation with a focus area outside the proposed clearance area.
- Drive around the property.
- Discussions with the long-term owner of the land, the applicant.

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, shown here.

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	R	VU
Petroica boodang boodang	Scarlet Robin	R	
Zanda funerea whiteae	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	V	

On review it is unlikely any species will be greatly impacted given the relatively small area proposed for clearance, and the good remaining native vegetation cover and revegetation 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 fact sheets
-

Time on site reviewing Fauna was around 5 hrs over 2 visits.

- Yellow dot - Grey-headed Flying-fox
- Blue dot - Scarlet Robin
- Purple dot - Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo
- Green line 5km radius
- Site in brown

4. Assessment Outcomes

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 slopes from North to the South, with a sandy well drained soil over limestone.

- *Landform feature of significance (rivers, creeks, rocky outcrops, etc.)*

  The site is within the township of Cape Jervis and is located around 1km from the coast, located to the West. Kangaroo Island can be easily viewed from the site.

  The small area around Cape Jervis is relatively flat however just 2.5km to the West is a steep plateau where the vegetation changes dramatically to different species and vegetation association with a rainfall increasing from 550mm to 700-800mm annually.

- *General overview of the vegetation under application as a whole (e.g. contains x number of vegetation associations / trees)*
  This is mostly a degraded coastal woodland remnant dominated by Eucalyptus leucoxylon, mallee species, Sheoak and Yacca's.

- *General description of the vegetation relating to type and condition (i.e. is the vegetation relatively homogeneous, or there significant variation)*
  Many weeds are present including bridal creeper, sollya, Freezia, Gazania, Boxthorn, Italian Buckthorn, SA daisy and Veldt Grass turning the site into an area requiring significant work to remove the weeds if that was the aim. Small parts of the remaining vegetation are in good condition however continued fire reduction actions have left large areas of open introduced grasses and weeds. Fallen timber is removed to refuce fire risk to residents.
  The overall condition of the vegetation is "fair" condition

- *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.)*

  The vegetation under application is located in the town of Cape Jervis, surrounded on 3 sides by houses. On the Eastern side is farmland and the town Oval. 50% of the adjoining farmland has native vegetation on it, around 7ha similar to that under application.

  Heritage Area (HA) 1176 & 247 collectively around 82ha are located around 3km to the Southeast of the site in 700mm annual rainfall. HA 1433 is located 8.6km to the Northeast.

  Talisker (CP) is located 4km to the Southeast and Deep Creek CP is 8km to the Southeast.

  A large revegetation patch around 30ha, mostly Allocasuarina verticilliata is found to the Southeast of the site, on the coast. Another revegetation patch also around 30ha, planted in 2000 is located on the coast to the North of the site. This area was also surveyed to identify the grey headed flying-fox EPBC VU.

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

Vegetation Association	Vegetation Association Eucalyptus leucoxylon mid open forest + Allocasuarina verticilliata and Xanthorrhoea semiplana

Representative photo(s)

Photo direction South

35° 36' 24"S - 138° 06'17"E

Photo direction West overlooking houses

Northern end – photo nth

Middle standing on track - Photo direction East

General description	The site is regularly cleaned up for Bushfire fuel reduction reasons, all fallen timber removed and ground mowed/slashed. Significant weeds bridal creeper, sollya, Freezia, Gazania, Boxthorn, Italian Buckthorn, SA daisy and Veldt Grass exit. Dominant native species include Eucalyptus leucoxylon, Allocasuarina verticilliata, Xanthorrhoea semiplana, Kunzea pomifera and Acacia species.
Threatened species or community	Possible threatened fauna under the NP&W Act or EPBC Act

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	R	VU
Petroica boodang boodang	Scarlet Robin	R	
Zanda funerea whiteae	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	V	

Landscape context score	1.19	Vegetation Condition Score	19.69	Conservation significance score	1.08
Unit biodiversity Score	25.31	Area (ha)	1.44	Total biodiversity Score	36.54

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

Area shown in red

Photo log

P1 – Northern end of patch

P2 – looking over neighbours – West

P3 – Middle looking South down track

P4 – Looking North

Photo Log 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
Ardenna carneipes	Flesh-footed Shearwater	R		1	26-Jan-1996	Coastal species	Unliklely - Recorded within 20 -40 years; however, suitable habitat does not occur
Egretta sacra sacra	Pacific Reef Heron	R		1	20-Oct-2004	Coastal species	Unliklely - Recorded within 20 -40 years; however, suitable habitat does not occur
Falco peregrinus macropus	Peregrine Falcon	R		1	08-Nov-2004	Sparsely distributed in SA, with most records in Red Gum woodlands (especially near water), in gorges with rock faces and along coastal cliffs.	Unliklely - Recorded within 20 -40 years; however, suitable habitat does not occur
Haliaeetus leucogaster	White-bellied Sea Eagle	E		1	28-Sep-2023	Found perching on rocks or branches beside the water	Unliklely - Recorded within 20 -40 years; however, suitable habitat does not occur
Petroica boodang boodang	Scarlet Robin	R		13	24-Sep-2019	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	**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.
Sternula nereis nereis	Fairy Tern	E	VU	1	13-Nov-2011	Coastal species	Unliklely - Recorded within 20 -40 years; however, suitable habitat does not occur
Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus	Hooded Plover	V	VU	5	07-Oct-2016	Are a beach-nesting shorebird inhabiting sandy coasts	Unliklely - Recorded within 20 -40 years; however, suitable habitat does not occur
Turnix varius varius	Painted Buttonquail	R		3	12-Mar-2010	Sparsely distributed mobile species that occupies a range of Eucalypt associations wherever leaf litter is prominen	Unliklely - Recorded within 20 -40 years; however, suitable habitat does not occur
Zanda funerea whiteae	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	V		2	24-Sep-2019	Inhabits open forest and woodlands of the coast where sheoaks are found	**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.

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	NP&W	EPBC	# Rec	DATE OF LAST RECORD	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments
Zoothera lunulata halmaturina	South Australian Bassian Thrush	R	EN	2	07-Jul-2023	Damp, densely forested areas and gullies are favoured by the Bassian Thrush, usually with a thick canopy overhead and leaf-litter below.	Unliklely - Recorded within 20 -40 years; however, suitable habitat does not occur
Antechinus flavipes	Yellow-footed Antechinus	V		2	05-Dec-2018	The yellow-footed antechinus occupies a variety of habitats, including dry arid scrubland sclerophyll forest within the Mount Lofty Ranges	Unliklely - Recorded within 20 -40 years; however, suitable habitat does not occur
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	R	VU	2	21-Dec-2019	Grey-headed Flying-foxes are nocturnal foragers of flowering and fruiting plants. They will feed in remnant native vegetation patches as well as in urban areas.	**Possble** - 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
Egernia cunninghami	Cunningham's Skink	E		28	29-Oct-2018	Found in rocky outcrops with large crevices in higher rainfall open woodland	unlikely - the area falls inside the known distribution of the species, but the area provide limited habitat or feeding resources for the species.

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 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 (e.g. access, building footprints, associated infrastructure – power and water, etc.),*

Source of likely Impact on Native Vegetation	Expected extent	Expected severity
Moving earth and building roads and stormwater.	All of site soil scalped and modified.	High – all vegetation each side of Darkana Way removed
Trenching for services, (waste water, power, NBN)	All of site modified.	High – all vegetation removed for trenches along Darkana Way
Building house pads	Sites leveled ready for foundations plus 10m around each foundation.	High – all vegetation removed at the site selected by the new owner
Installing Water supply tanks	Creating pads for 3 or more 40,000 litre tanks	High – all vegetation removed in the area impacted
Installing waste water areas	Digging soakage trenches or overhead sprinklers	High – all vegetation removed in the area impacted

- *subsequent clearance that will be permitted or required (e.g. 10m around a building, 20m around a dwelling, clearance for fire protection),*

Source of likely Impact on Native Vegetation	Expected extent	Expected severity
Clearance on all allotments for house and shed – 10m	Area cleared for house pad and 10m	High – all vegetation removed at the site selected by the new owner
Clearance on all allotments for house and shed – 20m	Reduced clearance to understory and shrubs	Moderate – some trees are likely to remain however the rest will be removed.

- *indirect clearance that may occur as a result of the development*

Source of likely Impact on Native Vegetation	Expected extent	Expected severity
Stormwater – part of development process	Stormwater soakage into the sandy soil	Low – trees are likely to improve with additional soil moisture

- *future stages or associated components of a development*

Source of likely Impact on Native Vegetation	Expected extent	Expected severity
No future stages are available on this allotment	No future stages are available on this allotment	Low.

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 allotments created are large enough keep some areas of native vegetation. It is possible to build on relatively open areas on each allotment however understory is likely to be removed to comply with BAL requirements.

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).*
Building is possible with each of the allotments requiring minimal clearance, in locations that are open. To comply with 10m separation distance requirements and 20m BAL requirements would be the biggest impact. The waste water system is likely to be a long soakage trench. Once these items are considered some of the vegetation is likely to remain.

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.*
No rehabilitation or restoration is planned however future owners may choose to lightly remove the vegetation leaving trees and Yacca's and possibly other species around their new build.

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

Patches; 2
Bushland Plant Diversity Score – 16</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assessment against the principles

At Variance – with principle 1a
- List vegetation Associations (11) – Coastal Very Low Woodland with Heath understory</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC

A high level of weed species impacting the remaining native vegetation which will continue to impact over time.

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)

This would suggest a reduction from at Variance to “Not” at Variance with Principle 1a</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>Pteropus poliocephalus</td><td>Grey-headed Flying-fox</td><td>R</td><td>VU</td></tr>
<tr><td>Petroica boodang boodang</td><td>Scarlet Robin</td><td>R</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Zanda funerea whiteae</td><td>Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo</td><td>V</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
Detail if the vegetation support a high diversity of animal species?
The vegetation area is relatively small, surrounded by houses on 3 sides and farming on the 4ths side. It is relatively open, continuously maintained to remove fallen branches and keep weeds low pre fire season. It is unlikely the vegetation supports 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.
There is a patch of around 7ha immediately to the East of the proposed impacted area. Given the area is relatively small it is unlikely to provide a corridor for movements or habitat refuge.
Patches;
Threatened Fauna Score – 0.08
Unit biodiversity Score – 26.99</td></tr>
</table>

	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance with principle 1b List vegetation Associations (11) Coastal Very Low Woodland with Heath understory A relativley small patch of native vegetation impacted by many introduced weed species and human action to provide regular fire control fuel reduction with a larger patch of vegetation immediately to the East of the proposed clearance area. This suggests the proposed clearance is unlikely to: 1. lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population 2. reduce the area of occupancy of any of the species identified 3. fragment an existing population into two or more populations 4. adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species 5. modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline 6. result in invasive species that are harmful to threatened species becoming established in the threatened species habitat 7. interfere with the recovery of species. This would suggest a reduction to "At variance" with principle 1b.
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC
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)* No threatened plant species were identified during surveys (late Spring and Early Winter) The site is regularly mowed/slashed with a carpet of freesia's showing in the winter months along with other introduced plants. *Identify the distribution of species within the area of impact* No threatened plant species were identified during What level of impact on the local population of the plant species? No threatened plant species were identified during Number of plants likely to be impacted in the clearance area No threatened plant species were identified during Threatened Flora Score(s) – 0
	Assessment against the principles Not At Variance – with principle 1c
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC The area is regularly mowed/slashed with a carpet of freesia's showing in the winter months along with other introduced plants, livestock graze the area as needed to control understory depending on the years rainfall.

***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 – 01
	Assessment against the principles 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 – Mt Rapid = 9% IBRA Subregion – Fleurieu = 12% *Discuss the health and likely longevity of remnants.* IBRA Association – Mt Rapid is found on the North Western side of the Fleurieu Peninsular. It is a very steep and undulating coastal exposed area. Within in are 4 Heritage Areas, one around 40ha. There still remain scatted large trees and clumps of vegetation outside the heritage areas.. Good revegetation attempts have occurred. The Fleurieu subregion contains protected areas such as Talisker (CP) is located 4km to the Southeast and Deep Creek CP is 8km to the Southeast of the proposed clearance area along with other smaller CP and RP. Heritage Area (HA) 1176 & 247 collectively around 82ha are located around 3km to the Southeast of the site in 700mm annual rainfall. HA 1433 is located 8.6km to the Northeast from the proposed clearance area. Whilst not the best remnancy figures the general area appears stable with the 1.44ha proposed clearance is not likely to greatly impact these figures. Total Biodiversity Score -
	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance with principle 1e
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC A relatively small patch of vegetation in fair condition that will continue to degrade and in the long-term persistence is unlikely as the woody weeds, should Italian Buckthorn, Boxthorn, Olives and all the many other weeds continue to take hold. This would suggest a reduction to at Variance with principle 1e

Principle 1f - it is growing in, or in association with, a wetland environment.	Relevant information Discuss if any of the vegetation is associated with a wetland 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.*) The site is located nearly in the middle of Cape Jervis township. It has neighbours on 3 sides who look at the area at their back fence. The general area is a very quiet place. *Provide details of cultural or historical values* No cultural values are known. *Discuss possible effect on landscape character* It is a relatively small patch proposed to be removed. It is unlikely the entire area will have all of its trees removed. It is in a township therefore the character is likely to continue to look as the rest of the coastal town resembles.
	N/A
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC An area which is annually mowed to control bushfire fuel loading. The proposal is likely to improve local concerns regarding the considered bushfire threat and look similar to the surrounding housing/ landscape.

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	0
	Area (ha)	1.44
	Total biodiversity Score	38.87
Seriously at variance with principle 1(b), 1(c) or 1 (d)		1b
Risk assessment outcome		Level 2 - 4

4.7 NVC Guidelines

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

Not 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	16	1	0	0.08	26.99	1.44	38.87	1.0			42.76	$42,992.22	$2,364.57
								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**	**1.44**	**38.87**				**42.76**	**$42,992.22**	**$2,364.57**

Totals summary table

Economies of Scale Factor	0.50	**SEB Uplift Factor**	1.10
Rainfall Factor (mm)	554		
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	38.87	42.76	$42,992.22	$2,364.57	$45,356.79

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.

☐ 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.

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
$42,992.22	$2,364.57	$45,356.79

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