NATIVE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

for a Significant Environmental Benefit
pursuant to the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*
or the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*

SEB Area Reference Name: Point Boston

Registered Proprietor: Community Corporation 25691

Period of Management Plan: 2021-2031

Plan authored by: P Landless (NVC Accredited Consultant)

Native Vegetation Council
GPO Box 1047 (08) 8303 9777
Adelaide SA 5001 nvc@sa.gov.au

1 RECITAL

1) In this Plan, unless the contrary intention appears –

   a) "Native fauna" means an animal or animals of a species indigenous to South Australia

   b) “SEB Area” means an area of land that is protected and managed for conservation to provide a significant environmental benefit to offset the impacts of clearance of native vegetation that has been approved or may be approved sometime in the future

   c) "Owner" means the person who has executed this Agreement as the proprietor of the land containing the SEB Area and includes all successors in title and occupiers of the land. Where two or more persons are named as the Owner the rights and liabilities under this Agreement will pass to all such persons jointly and each of them severally

   d) “the Act” means the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*

   e) Words and phrases defined in the Act shall for the purposes of this Agreement have the meanings defined in that Act.

2) This Management plan commences upon approval from the Native Vegetation Council (NVC) and may not be varied or terminated except by a written Agreement signed by both the NVC and the Owner.

3) This management plan is binding on, and enforceable against all owners and subsequent owners of the land described in Section 2 and remains operational in perpetuity or until it is rescinded by mutual agreement of the NVC and the Owner.

4) The obligations described in this management plan specifically apply to the land delineated as the “SEB area” in Section 2.4.

5) The Owner shall notify the NVC if any activity on the land is likely to result in damage to the environment or biodiversity assets of the area or if there is any breach or potential breach of this Management Plan.

6) The NVC, any agent of the NVC or any employee or contractor of the Crown, authorised by the NVC may, at any reasonable time, having first notified the landholder:

   a) enter the SEB Area for the purpose of inspecting the land or any fence on the land

   b) enter the SEB Area for the purposes of monitoring the conservation values and condition of the native vegetation and Native fauna protected by this Agreement

7) If the Owner is in breach of this Management plan, the NVC may by notice in writing served on the Owner, specify the nature of the breach and require the Owner to remedy the breach within a reasonable period of time specified in the notice.

2 SEB AREA

2.1 Land Owner and Location Details

Property name	Point Boston	
Registered owner	(Point Boston) Community Corporation 25691	
	Steve Geyer, Body Corporate Manager 176 Fullarton Rd, Dulwich, SA 5065	
SEB site manager / provider contact	Jim Kelly, Managing Director of Arris Pty Ltd	
	PO Box 206, Highgate, SA 5063	Phone: 08 8313 6706
		Mobile:
	Email: info@arris.com.au	

Landscape Board region[1]	Eyre Peninsula	**Local government area**	Lower Eyre Peninsula
IBRA[2] **region**	Eyre Peninsula	**Total SEB area (ha)**	3.5 ha
IBRA sub-region	Eyre Hills	**SEB points (total, if applicable)**	24.03
IBRA association(s)	Peake Bay		

2.2 Land Parcels

Parcels whole or in part which comprise the SEB area

Title (e.g. CT/CL)	**Volume**	**Folio**	**Parcel ID**	**Hundred**	**Site ID**
CT6044/180			C25691 FCP	Louth	B1

2.3 Introduction and SEB Area Description

Background/reason for establishing the SEB area (e.g. give brief details of clearance application, credit application or grant project)
The proposed SEB area at Point Boston is to be managed for the purposes of establishing SEB credit under Section 25A of the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*.

[1] Landscape SA region, see https://landscape.sa.gov.au/
[2] IBRA = Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia

Current and past land use history and events impacting the site/s (e.g. grazing, cropping, previous clearance, known fires; also list any existing covenants, caveats or agreements)

Point Boston is a small peninsula situated approximately 12km north of Port Lincoln on the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia. In the early 2000s three Point Boston landholders (famers) formed a partnership with an Adelaide based property developer and proposed a new, environmentally friendly residential development to the local council. The Point Boston Community Corporation Committee formed by lot holders is responsible for the management of common property - including land and infrastructure.

General description of the features within the SEB area (e.g. wetlands/creeks, soils, aspect, topography and rainfall)

The site falls within the Peake Bay IBRA Association and the Eyre Hills IBRA Sub-region. The site is situated on a low sandy isthmus, approximately 3 m above sea level, which links the Point Boston Peninsula to the mainland near North Shields. Soil is sandy with little observable surface strew. Some moss was observed on the edges of the site. There are no landform features of significance. Mean annual rainfall is 430 mm.
The vegetation under application is made up of one vegetation association, *Acacia dodonaeifolia* Hop-bush Wattle Shrubland. The dominant understorey species is the introduced grass *Ehrharta calycina* Perennial Veldt Grass. The vegetation on the site is in poor condition. Much of the dominant shrub layer is dead and clearings between shrubs have been colonized by introduced grasses, precluding native species. Most of the smaller native shrubs recorded during the field survey were observed towards the edges of the site. A small number (no more than four) of emergent *Allocasuarina verticillate* Drooping Sheoaks were recorded on the site. Thirty plant species were recorded during the field survey, twenty native and ten introduced. No plants of conservation significance were recorded.

Summary of the conservation significance of the SEB area

The dominant plant species on the proposed site is the Rare (NP&W Act) *Acacia dodonaeifolia* Hopbush Wattle. It also offers suitable habitat for four other threatened plant species: *Drosera stricticaulis* (Erect Sundew), *Billardiera sp.* Yorke Peninsula (Lehmann's Apple-berry), *Desmocladus diacolpicus* (Bundled Cord-rush) and *Anthocercis anisantha ssp. Anisantha* (Port Lincoln Ray-flower).
The site should also be considered as suitable habitat for six threatened fauna species: *Bubulcus ibis coromandus* (Eastern Cattle Egret), *Cereopsis novaehollandiae (NC)* and *C. novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* (Cape Barren Goose), *Psophodes leucogaster leucogaster* (White-bellied Whipbird eastern ssp), *Stagonopleura guttata* (Diamond Firetail), Turnix *varius varius* (Painted Buttonquail) and *Zanda funereal whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo).
The site is close to areas already put aside as Significant Environmental Benefit Offset areas.

2.4 SEB Area Map

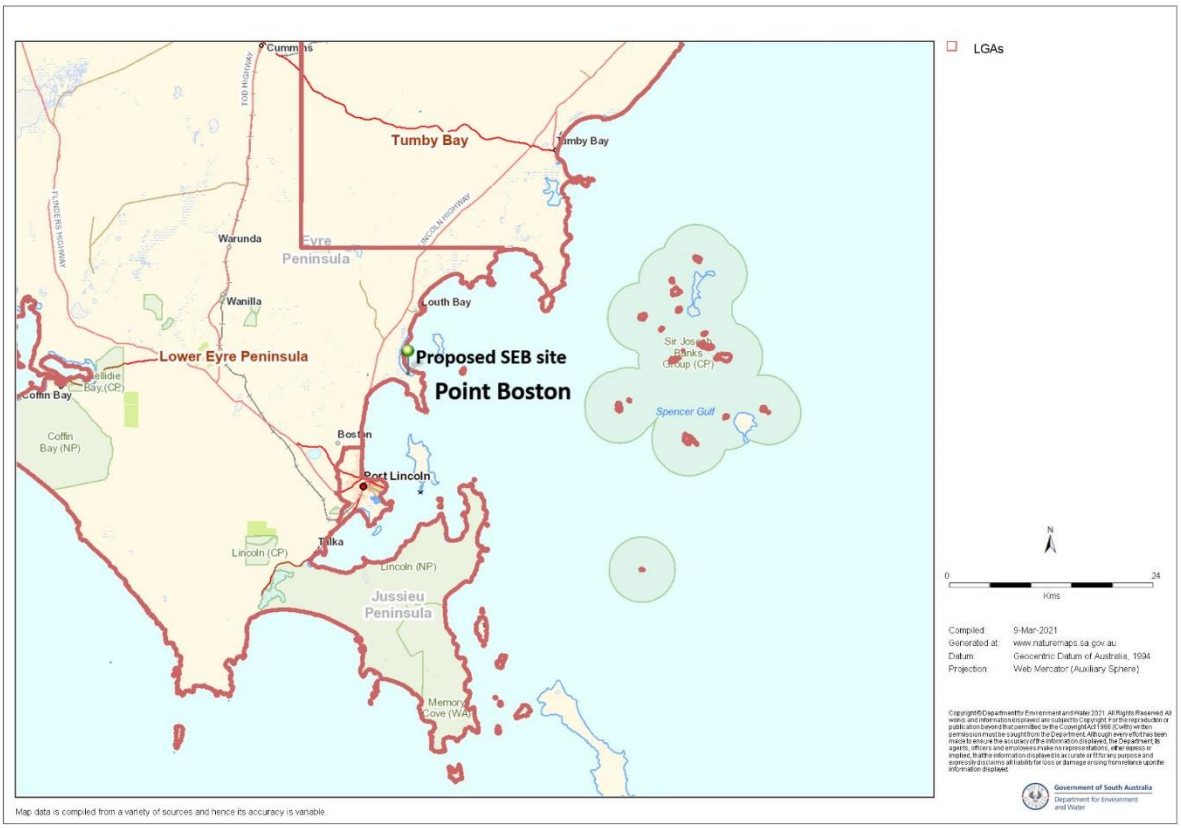

Figure 1. Location of proposed SEB site at Point Boston.

Figure 2. SEB site

3 BIODIVERSITY

3.1 Native Vegetation Associations

The SEB Area comprises **3.5 ha of vegetation** and **24.03 SEB points**. SEB points were calculated from a vegetation assessment undertaken on 20 February, 2021 by Phil Landless (NVC Accredited Consultant) of West Coast Revegetation. A plant species list is given in Appendix 1.

Site Number	Vegetation Association	Area (ha)	SEB pts
B1	*Acacia dodonaeifolia* (Hopbush Wattle) shrubland	3.5 ha	24.03

General description

The vegetation under application is made up of one vegetation association, *Acacia dodonaeifolia* Hop-bush Wattle Shrubland. The dominant understorey species is the introduced grass *Ehrharta calycina* Perennial Veldt Grass. The vegetation on the site is in poor condition. Much of the dominant shrub layer is dead and clearings between shrubs have been colonized by introduced grasses, precluding native species. Most of the smaller native shrubs recorded during the field survey were observed towards the edges of the site. A small number (no more than four) of emergent *Allocasuarina verticillata* Drooping Sheoaks were recorded on the site.

Location: Site B1

Position: 53S 583764E 6169372N

Direction of photo: Looking west 270 degrees

3.2 Threatened Flora and Fauna[3]

Flora species

Plant Species	Common Name	Site/s	Conservation status		
			AUS	SA	Region
Drosera stricticaulis	Erect Sundew	B1		V	
Acacia dodonaeifolia	Hop-bush Wattle	B1		R	
Acacia iteaphylla	Flinders Range Wattle	B1		R	
Wurmbea decumbens	Trailing Nancy	B1		R	
Billardiera sp. Yorke Peninsula	Lehmann's Apple-berry	B1		V	
Desmocladus diacolpicus	Bundled Cord-rush	B1		V	
Spyridium leucopogon	Silvery Spyridium	B1		R	
Anthocercis anisantha ssp. Anisantha	Port Lincoln Ray-flower	B1		R	
Levenhookia stipitate	Common Stylewort	B1		R	

Vegetation associations

Vegetation Association	Site	Conservation status		
		AUS	SA	Region
Acacia dodonaeifolia shrubland: not a threatened vegetation association	B1			

Fauna species

Fauna Species	Common Name	Recorded during survey (list site/s)	Suitable habitat[4] (list site/s)	Conservation status		
				AUS	SA	Region
Biziura lobata menziesi	*Musk Duck*	No	B1		R	
Bubulcus ibis coromandus	Eastern Cattle Egret	No	B1		R	
Calidris tenuirostris	Great Knot	No	B1	CR	E	

[3] **BDBSA** = Biological Databases of South Australia. **AUS =** Australia *EPBC Act 1999*: CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable; **SA =** South Australia *NPW Act 1972:* E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, R = Rare; **Region (Plants):** E=Endangered, T=Threatened, V=Vulnerable, R=Rare, K=status uncertain, but considered likely to be either rare, vulnerable or endangered, U=Uncommon, Q=Not yet assessed but flagged as being of possible significance, N=Common; **Region (Fauna):** RE = Regionally Extinct, CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, RA = Rare, NT = Near Threatened, LC = Least Concern, DD = Data Deficient, NE = Not Evaluated

[4] Not recorded during latest survey but has been recorded previously at the site or within 5 km (e.g. BDBSA or Atlas of Living Australia record) and the site is deemed suitable habitat

Fauna Species	Common Name	Recorded during survey (list site/s)	Suitable habitat[4] (list site/s)	Conservation status		
				AUS	SA	Region
Cereopsis novaehollandiae (NC) and C. novaehollandiae novaehollandiae	Cape Barren Goose	No	B1		R	
Egretta garzetta nigripes	Little Egret	No			R	
Haemotopus fuliginosus fuliginosus	Sooty Oystercatcher	No			R	
Haemotopus longirostris	Pied Oystercatcher	No			R	
Haliaeetus leucogaster	White-bellied Sea Eagle	No			E	
Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit	No		ssp.	ssp.	
Neophema petrophila zietzi	Rock Parrot	No			R	
Numenius madagascariensis	Far Eastern Curlew	No			E	
Pandion haliaetus cristatus	Eastern Osprey	No			E	
Psophodes leucogaster leucogaster	White-bellied Whipbird eastern ssp	No		VU	E	
Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond Firetail	No			R	
Sternula nereis nereis	Fairy Tern	No		VU	E	
Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus	Hooded Plover	No		VU	V	
Tringa brevipes	Grey-tailed Tattler	No			R	
Turnix varius varius	Painted Buttonquail	No			R	
Zanda funereal whiteae	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	No			V	
Dermochelys coriacea ()	*Leatherback Turtle*	No		EN	V	

4 MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND ACTIONS

4.1 Minimum Management Obligations

During the term of this Plan, the SEB area will be dedicated to the conservation of native vegetation and Native fauna on the land and, subject to this Plan, shall not be used in a manner inconsistent with that dedication.

The landholder must not undertake, or permit to occur, any activity that is likely to damage, injure or endanger the native vegetation or native fauna on the SEB area (except as provided for within this Management Plan, or where approved by the NVC).

In particular, the Owner shall not, without the written consent of the Native Vegetation Council, undertake or permit on the SEB area (except as may be provided for within this Management Plan):

- the clearance of native vegetation;
- the planting of exotic vegetation;
- the construction of a building or other structure;
- fertiliser application or artificial feeding;
- cropping or soil disturbance;
- dumping of rubbish, unwanted machinery or plant material;
- new dams or drainage alterations;
- removal of rocks;
- removal of standing or fallen timber;
- vehicle access beyond that which is required to manage and monitor the biodiversity value of the site;
- any other activity that, in the opinion of the NVC, is likely to damage, injure or endanger the native vegetation or habitat of native fauna on the SEB area.

Grazing

Stock is to be excluded from the SEB area at all times, with the exception of any ecologically-beneficial grazing strategy identified within this plan and approved by the NVC.

Fencing

Fencing must be maintained in a stock proof condition. Where fencing is only to standard to delineate the location of the SEB Area (e.g. one plain wire fence) or there is an unfenced boundary (e.g. a site borders a conservation reserve), the boundary needs to be monitored for stock access. If stock is able to access the area at any time in a manner not approved by this plan, a fence will need to be constructed or upgraded.

Controlling pests

The Owner is responsible for the control and, if possible, eradication of declared plant and animal pests pursuant to Section 192 (1) of the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019.* All methods used must minimise off-target damage, minimise soil disturbance and comply with the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* and the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019.* Monitoring should aim to detect any new weeds or pests and management action taken to prevent these from becoming established.

Overabundant native animals

If control of a native species is required due to negative impacts (e.g. excessive kangaroo grazing), it must be conducted under permit from the SA Department for Environment and Water where applicable.

Fire prevention

The Owner will take all reasonable steps to prevent fire on their land, provided these steps are not inconsistent with their commitments under this Plan. All works must be compliant with the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* and the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*.

4.2 Threats - Weeds and Pest Animals

Weed and feral animal species present that pose a threat to the flora/fauna[5]:

Weed species	Common name	Declared (Y/N)	BCM threat rating	Site/s
Ehrharta calycina	Perennial Veldt Grass		4	B1
Lycium ferocissimum	African Boxthorn	Yes	4	B1
Sonchus oleraceus	Common Sow Thistle		1	B1
Asphodelis fistulosus	Onion Weed		2	B1
Avena sp.	Oat		2	B1
Conyza bonariensis	Flax-leaf Fleabane		1	B1
Reichardia tingitana	False Sowthistle		2	B1

Pest animal species (declared)	Common name	Recorded on site/s (Y/N)	Likely to occur at site/s (Y)	Site/s
Oryctolagus cuniculus	Rabbit	N	Y	B1

[5] A weed or pest is considered a management issue if it is Declared under the *Landscapes SA Act 2019* or if the weed has a Bushland Condition Monitoring Weed Threat Rating of 3, 4 or 5 for the region in which it is located

4.3 Other Threats and Issues Impacting the SEB Area

Threat or Issue	Description of sites / species affected and the severity of impact (where known)
Inappropriate total grazing pressure (e.g. stock access, feral grazing animals and/or kangaroos)	Evidence of the presence of rabbits (scats present) was noted during the field survey.
Artificial water source(s)	
Areas with a lack of native vegetation due to past disturbance	Areas within the proposed SEB area have been colonised by the introduced grass *Ehrharta calycina* African Veldt Grass, displacing and precluding regeneration of native species.
Changed hydrology, salinity, acidity or waterlogging	Some groundwater migration into the SEB area is a design element of the water dispersal facility that will be built adjacent to the SEB area. The contractors (Arris Pty Ltd) have calculated that the combined plant water demand of the dispersal facility's filters (inter-planted with bamboo) and the native vegetation in the SEB area will exceed the theoretical annual wastewater flows. See Data Report Appendix 3 - Point Boston Wastewater ABSORBS™ Filters and Biodrain and Nutrient Balances Report to the Environmental Protection Authority.
Inappropriate fire regime	The site has not been burnt for at least 40 years.
Damage from public access (e.g. use of bike trails, off-road vehicles, rubbish dumping, pollution)	Not applicable
Disease (e.g. *Phytophthora*)	Not applicable
Other:	

4.4 Management Goals and Objectives

- The goal(s) below outline the intent / desired outcome(s) of managing the SEB area over the long term.
- The management objectives define the strategies that must be undertaken in the first 10 years to address threats/issues and progress towards achieving the overall goal.
- The targets and indicators of success clarify what is expected to be achieved and/or observable at the site with 10 years of site management.
- Specific actions, methods and monitoring are detailed in later sections.

Goal 1: Maintain and improve condition of remnant vegetation.
Management objectives: • Improve plant health and regeneration by controlling introduced weeds and rabbits.
Targets/Indicators of success: • Bushland assessments at Year 5 and 10 to show improved vegetation scores, higher native plant cover/biomass and regeneration.

Goal 2: Maintain and improve condition of remnant vegetation.
Management objectives: • Reduce feral populations (rabbits) through active control as necessary.
Targets/Indicators of success: • Observations in Years 6-10 show a decrease in numbers compared to Years 1-5.

Goal 3: Maintain and improve condition of remnant vegetation.
Management objectives: • Remove weed species, especially African Veldt Grass to facilitate growth of planted species and natural regeneration of species already on site.
Targets/Indicators of success: • Bushland assessments at Year 5 and 10 to show low weed populations, improved vegetation scores and higher native plant cover/biomass and regeneration.

Goal 4: Maintain and improve condition of remnant vegetation.
Management objectives: • Once weeds are removed from the site a program of planting to enhance the site with appropriate plant species. Natural regeneration on the site will be encouraged and monitored.
Targets/Indicators of success: • Bushland assessments at Year 5 and 10 to show low weed populations, improved vegetation scores and higher native plant cover/biomass and regeneration.

4.5 Revegetation

Once weeds are removed from the site a program of planting to enhance the site with appropriate plant species will be undertaken by the contractors. Natural regeneration on the site will be encouraged and monitored.

Revegetation will:

- be with species indigenous to the local area;
- use seed or plant material collected from as close as possible to the planting site;
- aim to be representative of the structure and composition of the relevant pre-European vegetation benchmark community.

Reveg Site ID	**Area of reveg** (ha)	**Description of the key structure and composition of the relevant pre-European vegetation benchmark community** (e.g. type of vegetation that should be achieved in the longer term; open / dense / clumped distribution of trees, shrubs or groundcovers)
B1	3.5 ha	Shrubland

Revegetation Site ID: Site B1

Management Action	**Methods**	**Timing**
Initial weed control	Spray ground cover weeds, particularly grassy and broadleaf weeds, in areas to be revegetated. This is to conserve soil moisture, reduce the weed seed bank and prepare the site for ease of planting.	Winter/spring in the year prior to planting. If summer weeds present, spray in summer also. Spray new weed germination/growth within one month prior to planting.
Initial pest control (rabbits)	Check for rabbits and other grazing pests and control	As soon as possible
Ground preparation	Seek advice from a revegetation contractor or consultant	Seek advice
Plant establishment (tubestock)	Plant tubestock at required densities (engage contractor or use trained volunteers if required)	Winter/early spring (after adequate rainfall and weed control) and within 24 months of commencement of this plan
Aftercare	The ground layer will require active monitoring and management to ensure seedling survival. Control pests (e.g. spray red-legged earth mite and bait any grasshoppers, snails, rabbits and other grazers). Control weeds around seedlings (e.g. by	Begin straight after planting, then ongoing until plants are

Management Action	Methods	Timing
	hand pulling, spot spraying, shielded spraying or slashing). Water if dry. Remove guards once plants are established enough to withstand most threats.	established
Supplementary replanting	Monitor site for losses. Begin revegetation process again to add additional species or replace losses where required.	In autumn or winter in the two years following initial planting

Species to be revegetated

Method - T = Tubestock, M = Machine Direct Seed, H = Hand Direct Seed

Botanical Name	Common Name	Method	Target Density	Planting Notes (e.g. Site ID)
SHRUBS				
Acacia cupularis	Coastal Umbrella Wattle	T		
Acacia dodonaeifolia	Hop-bush Wattle	T		
Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae	Coastal Wattle	T		
Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa	Ruby Saltbush	T		
Rhagodia candolleana ssp. candolleana	Sea-berry Saltbush	T		
Myoporum insulare	Common Boobialla	T		
Exocarpus sparteus	Slender Cherry	T		
Olearia axillaris	Coast Daisy Bush	T		
Leucopogon parviflorus	Coastal Bearded Heath	T		
GROUND LAYER				
Carpobrotus rossii	Pigface	T		
Ficinia nodosa	Knobby Club-rush	T		
Dianella revoluta var. revoluta	Black-anther Flax-lily	T		

4.1 Risk Management and Contingencies

This section identifies the major risks that have a potential to threaten the successful implementation of the Management Plan or the associated on-ground outcomes, the likelihood of such an event occurring (High, Medium and Low) and steps that will be taken to mitigate or address these risks.

Relevant mitigating actions identified here are included in the Action Table

Risk	Likelihood	Mitigating measures or contingency
Increase in weed population	Low	Inspect areas regularly, especially around the edges of the site. Control weed populations as they become evident.
Poor seedling survival rate after planting	Medium	Planting program to occur during cooler months when rain is expected. Supplementary replanting.
Increase in rabbit damage	Low	Ongoing rabbit control as required.

4.2 Action Table

This table lists the 10-year management objectives, associated actions and resources required to achieve the Management Goals. Detailed methods are included in the appendices. Indicate if costs are GST inclusive/exclusive.

10-Year Management Objective	Management Action	Methods	Approx. cost ($)	Timing
Reduce rabbit population through active control.	Reduce the population of rabbits	Contact the local Landscape Board to seek advice to plan and implement a control program for rabbits. Best results are achieved by being involved in a region rabbit control program. Deep ripping of warrens in the surrounding area, biological control, fumigation and/or baiting will significantly reduce rabbit numbers.		Summer
Control weeds and maintain low weed populations	Control and remove weeds	Control and remove weeds from areas between native plants. Inspect areas after weed control. Carry out ongoing weed control as required.		Ongoing. Initial inspection after first weed control program, then regular inspections.
Enhance site with appropriate planting	Planting program.	Once weeds are removed from the site a program of planting to enhance the site with appropriate plant species. Natural regeneration on the site will be encouraged and monitored.		Autumn/winter.
Monitor results	Refer to Monitoring section	Refer to Monitoring section		Annually
TOTAL COST ($)				

4.3 Works Calendar Summary

Year(s) that each management action is to be carried out in order to achieve the 10-year Management Objectives, plus any monitoring and reporting required.

Action Item	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10
Monitor / control new weeds	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rabbit control	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Regenerate with appropriate plant species	X	X	X	X	X					
Standard monitoring	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bushland Condition Monitoring					X					X
Reporting to NVC	X	X	X		X					X

4.4 Management Action Map

Figure 3. Location of management issues (weed infestation, rabbits) and of works to be done (rabbit control, revegetation).

5 MONITORING AND REPORTING

5.1 Standard Monitoring

Observing, documenting and analysing the outcomes of management actions are required. If monitoring shows that the goals of this Plan are not being achieved, the owner or the NVC may request a review and update of the Plan. The following standard monitoring data is required:

- Record of management actions undertaken
- Photographs from at least one representative photographic monitoring site or 'photo-point' for each vegetation association (i.e. each 'site')
- A map and/or list showing the location of each photo-point and the photo direction
- Annual photographs showing the same field of view as the first (baseline) photograph at each photo-point.
- Record of dominant species and species of interest occurring in the photographs with notes of key changes compared to the baseline.
- Record of seasonal conditions (e.g. rainfall) to assist with evaluating changes.

5.2 Additional Monitoring

If the number of SEB points generated is >150 points (or if stipulated by the NVC) additional assessments of vegetation condition will be undertaken by an accredited consultant at years 5 and 10 of the Management Plan. The method used will be the NVC's Bushland or Rangelands Assessment Method as appropriate, unless otherwise approved by the NVC.

5.3 Complimentary Monitoring

If **revegetation, management of threatened species** or an **ecological grazing/burning strategy** is a part of this plan, then the following sections outline the relevant monitoring goals and methods that will be used to guide management and document outcomes.

Monitoring goal/s (e.g. what questions will be answered by monitoring the site?)
• **Monitoring goal 1**: is plant health and regeneration improving due to reduction in weed populations and planting program • **Monitoring goal 2**: is there a reduction in feral populations (rabbits) through active control. • **Monitoring goal 3**: are current low weed populations being maintained and improved.

Ecological indicators

Monitoring goal no.	**Ecological indicators** (what is to be measured/observed)	**Methods** (how measurements/observations will be carried out, timing and recording)
1	Vegetation Condition Score	Carry out NVC Bushland Assessment Method (July 2020) at two locations within the SEB area in Sept of Year 5 and Year 10.
2	Decrease in sightings or other evidence of rabbit presence	Record sightings of rabbits, their tracks and/or scats, and damage to plants. Ongoing observations.
3	Vegetation Condition Score and Weed Score	Carry out NVC Bushland Assessment Method (July 2020) at two locations within the SEB area in Sept of Year 5 and Year 10.

Evaluation

Ecological indicator	**Year of Plan**	**Target** (e.g. desired state when monitored, possibly in comparison to a baseline, benchmark or control)
Vegetation Condition Score	5	Improve on Vegetation Condition Score of 51.32 (medium to high), with Native Plant Life Form score of at least 16. Decrease Weed Species cover x threat from its current score of 25, and weed score from its current score of 4.
	10	All components of the vegetation condition score should have increased compared to Year 5, except 'weed cover x threat' rating which should have decreased.
Decrease in sightings or other evidence of rabbits	All years	Decrease in sightings of rabbits, their tracks and/or scats, and evidence of damage to plants.

Roles and responsibilities

Monitoring action	**Timing**	**Person(s) / organisation(s) responsible**
Standard monitoring	Annually	Site manager
Bushland Assessment	Years 5 and 10, in September	Land owner to engage accredited consultant
Monitor rabbit presence	Ongoing	Site manager

Monitor weed control	Ongoing	Site manager
Monitor planted seedlings	Ongoing	Site manager
Review and, if required, update Management Plan	Years 5 and 10	Land owner, with approval from NVC

5.4 Reporting and review

Progress reports will be submitted to the NVC each year for the first 3 years and as requested by the NVC thereafter. Reports are to include:

- a description of works undertaken for the previous year for each Management Goal
- standard monitoring data as outlined in Section 5.1, photographs and evaluation of outcomes.

Year 5 and 10 assessment reports will be submitted to the NVC and include:

- summary of works undertaken to date
- an evaluation of the condition of the vegetation compared to the baseline/benchmark including photographs and monitoring data
- a review of whether management actions have achieved the management objectives to the extent expected
- suggested changes to management plan (if required)

Type of report	**Report required to be sent to the NVC? (Y/N)**	**Due dates**	**Person(s) / organisation responsible**
Progress	Yes, for first 3 yrs	To be determined	Landowner
Year 5 Assessment	Yes	To be determined	Accredited Consultant engaged by Land Owner
Year 10 Assessment	Yes	To be determined	Accredited Consultant engaged by Land Owner

6 EXECUTION OF THE PLAN

SEB Area Reference Name: ……

Signed: ..... Date: .....

(“the Decision Date”)

Print Name: ……

☐ **PRESIDING MEMBER, NATIVE VEGETATION COUNCIL**

☐ **DELEGATE TO NATIVE VEGETATION COUNCIL**

Signature of Landowner(s) or seal of Company and authorised signatory:

Signed: ..... Date: .....

Print Name: ……..……..

Signed: ..... Date: .....

Print Name: ……..……..

APPENDIX 1: PLANT SPECIES LIST

The following plant species were recorded at site B1 on 20 February 2021 by Phil Landless (NVC Accredited Consultant).

Family	Species	Common name
Aizoaceae	*Carpobrotus rossii*	Pigface
Asteraceae	**Conyza bonariensis*	Flax-leaf Fleabane
	Olearia axillaris	Coast Daisy Bush
	**Reichardia tingitana*	False Sowthistle
	**Sonchus oleraceus*	Sow Thistle
Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia gracilenta*	Annual Bluebell
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina verticillata*	Drooping Sheoak
Chenopodiaceae	*Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa*	Ruby Saltbush
	Rhagodia candolleana ssp. candolleana	Sea-berry Saltbush
Cyperaceae	*Ficinia nodosa*	Knobby Club-rush
Epacridaceae	*Leucopogon parviflorus*	Coastal Bearded Heath
	Stenanthera conostephioides	Flame Heath
Lauraceae	*Cassytha glabella f. dispar*	Slender Dodder-laurel
Liliaceae	**Asphodelus fistulosus*	Onion Weed
	Dianella revoluta var. revoluta	Black-anther Flax-lily
Limoniaceae	**Limonium companyonis*	Sea-lavender
Loranthaceae	*Lysiana exocarpi ssp. exocarpi*	Harlequin Mistletoe
Mimosaceae	*Acacia cupularis*	Coastal Umbrella Wattle
	Acacia dodonaeifolia	Hop-bush Wattle
	Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae	Coastal Wattle
Myoporaceae	*Myoporum insulare*	Common Boobialla
Myrtaceae	*Hysterobaeckea behrii*	Silver Broombush
Poaceae	**Avena sp.*	Oat
	**Ehrharta calycina*	Perennial Veldt Grass
	**Lagurus ovatus*	Hare's Tail Grass
	**Rytidosperma setaceum*	Bristly Wallaby-grass
Pinaceae	**Pinus halepensis*	Aleppo Pine
Polygonaceae	*Muehlenbeckia gunnii*	Coastal Climbing Lignum
Santalaceae	*Exocarpus sparteus*	Slender Cherry
Solanaceae	**Lycium ferocissimum*	African Boxthorn