

Indicative Biodiversity impact and offset requirements report

This report **does not represent an assessment by DELWP** of the proposed native vegetation removal. It provides biodiversity information associated with an indicative proposal to remove native vegetation. **PLEASE NOTE: This report used modelled condition scores with a set corridor of 40 meters cut with the native vegetation modelled extent map.** A habitat hectare assessment is required should this report be submitted for a planning permit application.

Date of issue: 06/02/2017

DELWP ref: DLM_0020

Time of issue: 2:29 pm

Project ID	GWM_40mCorridor_Area
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Summary of marked native vegetation

Risk-based pathway	High
Total extent	546.559 ha
Remnant patches	546.559 ha
Scattered trees	0 trees
Location risk	C
Strategic biodiversity score of all marked native vegetation	0.374

Potential offset requirements

Before a permit is applied for, the actual native vegetation to be removed should be identified on site. The remainder of this report depicts potential offset requirements based on modelled native vegetation extent and condition. Any updated to either of these inputs will adjust the requirements.

Offset type	General offset
General offset amount (general biodiversity equivalence units)	3.729 general units
General offset attributes	
Vicinity	North Central Catchment Management Authority (CMA) or Loddon Shire, Northern Grampians Shire Council
Minimum strategic biodiversity score	0.203 ¹
Offset type	Specific offset(s)
Specific offset amount (specific biodiversity equivalence units) and attributes	29.431 specific units of habitat for Red-chested Button-quail ...continued overleaf...

¹ Minimum strategic biodiversity score is 80 per cent of the weighted average score across habitat zones where a general offset is required

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...continued from page 1...

121.227	specific units of habitat for Baillon's Crake
31.414	specific units of habitat for Wood Sandpiper
99.633	specific units of habitat for Australian Painted Snipe
298.915	specific units of habitat for Bush Stone-curlew
77.993	specific units of habitat for Brolga
101.068	specific units of habitat for Intermediate Egret
86.996	specific units of habitat for Eastern Great Egret
201.989	specific units of habitat for Australian Little Bittern
131.683	specific units of habitat for Australasian Bittern
172.933	specific units of habitat for Australasian Shoveler
247.253	specific units of habitat for Hardhead
196.752	specific units of habitat for Square-tailed Kite
336.801	specific units of habitat for Black Falcon
201.194	specific units of habitat for Barking Owl
71.900	specific units of habitat for Swift Parrot
309.355	specific units of habitat for Grey-crowned Babbler
325.460	specific units of habitat for Painted Honeyeater
194.669	specific units of habitat for Squirrel Glider
345.040	specific units of habitat for Bearded Dragon
162.643	specific units of habitat for Brown Toadlet
140.786	specific units of habitat for Growling Grass Frog
110.421	specific units of habitat for Golden Sun Moth
79.417	specific units of habitat for Buloke Mistletoe
8.283	specific units of habitat for Dookie Daisy
0.380	specific units of habitat for Winged Water-starwort
328.061	specific units of habitat for Small-flower Wallaby-grass
12.789	specific units of habitat for Kamarooka Mallee
41.269	specific units of habitat for Blue Mallee
9.055	specific units of habitat for Western Golden-tip
5.050	specific units of habitat for Slender Club-sedge
13.247	specific units of habitat for Erect Peppergrass
38.129	specific units of habitat for Diosma Rice-flower
82.520	specific units of habitat for Small Scurf-pea
213.968	specific units of habitat for Cane Spear-grass
5.531	specific units of habitat for Downy Swainson-pea
51.029	specific units of habitat for Dark Wire-grass
43.369	specific units of habitat for Dwarf Brooklime
0.689	specific units of habitat for Turnip Copperburr
10.468	specific units of habitat for Deane's Wattle
26.018	specific units of habitat for Southern Swainson-pea
2.446	specific units of habitat for Fuzzy New Holland Daisy

See Appendices 1 and 2 for details in how offset requirements were determined. NB: values presented in tables throughout this document may not add to totals due to rounding

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Next steps

Any proposal to remove native vegetation must meet the application requirements of the high risk-based pathway and it will be assessed under the high risk-based pathway.

If you wish to remove the marked native vegetation you are required to apply for a permit from your local council. The biodiversity assessment report from NVIM and this biodiversity impact and offset report should be submitted with your application for a permit to remove native vegetation you plan to remove, lop or destroy.

The Biodiversity assessment report generated by the tool within NVIM provides the following information:

- The location of the site where native vegetation is to be removed.
- The area of the patch of native vegetation and/or the number of any scattered trees to be removed.
- Maps or plans containing information set out in the *Permitted clearing of native vegetation – Biodiversity assessment guidelines*
- The risk-based pathway of the application for a permit to remove native vegetation

This report provides the following information to meet application requirements for a permit to remove native vegetation:

- Confirmation of the risk-based pathway of the application for a permit to remove native vegetation
- The strategic biodiversity score of the native vegetation to be removed
- Information to inform the assessment of whether the proposed removal of native vegetation will have a significant impact on Victoria's biodiversity, with specific regard to the proportional impact on habitat for any rare or threatened species.
- The offset requirements should a permit be granted to remove native vegetation.

Additional application requirements must be provided with an application for a permit to remove native vegetation in the moderate or high risk-based pathways. These include:

- A habitat hectare assessment report of the native vegetation that is to be removed
- A statement outlining what steps have been taken to ensure that impacts on biodiversity from the removal of native vegetation have been minimised
- An offset strategy that details how a compliant offset will be secured to offset the biodiversity impacts of the removal of native vegetation.

Refer to the *Permitted clearing of native vegetation – Biodiversity assessment guidelines* and for a full list and details of application requirements.

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Obtaining this publication does not guarantee that an application will meet the requirements of clauses 52.16 or 52.17 of the Victoria Planning Provisions or that a permit to remove native vegetation will be granted.

Notwithstanding anything else contained in this publication, you must ensure that you comply with all relevant laws, legislation, awards or orders and that you obtain and comply with all permits, approvals and the like that affect, are applicable or are necessary to undertake any action to remove, lop or destroy or otherwise deal with any native vegetation or that apply to matters within the scope of clauses 52.16 or 52.17 of the Victoria Planning Provisions.

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Appendix 1 – Biodiversity impact of removal of native vegetation

Habitat hectares

Habitat hectares are calculated for each habitat zone within your proposal using the extent in the GIS data you provided and modelled condition scores.

Habitat zone	Modelled condition score	Extent (ha)	Habitat hectares
1			
2			
TOTAL			XXXXX

Refer to accompanying Excel spreadsheet, which must be included with this report in any application – ‘Habitat hectares’ tab

Impacts on rare or threatened species habitat above specific offset threshold

The specific-general offset test was applied to your proposal. The test determines if the proposed removal of native vegetation has a proportional impact on any rare or threatened species habitats above the specific offset threshold. The threshold is set at 0.005 per cent of the total habitat for a species. When the proportional impact is above the specific offset threshold a specific offset for that species’ habitat is required.

The specific-general offset test found your proposal has a proportional impact above the specific offset threshold for the following rare or threatened species’ habitats

Species number	Species common name	Species scientific name	Species type	Area of mapped habitat (ha)	Proportional impact (%)
XXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX
XXXX					XXXX
XXXX					XXXX

Refer to accompanying Excel spreadsheet, which must be included with this report in any application – ‘Impacts on VROTS’ tab

Clearing site biodiversity equivalence score(s)

Where a habitat zone requires specific offset(s), the specific biodiversity equivalence score(s) for each species in that habitat zone is calculated by multiplying the habitat hectares of the habitat zone by the habitat importance score for each species impacted in the habitat zone.

Habitat zone	Habitat hectares	Habitat for rare or threatened species					Specific biodiversity equivalence score (SBES)
		Proportion of habitat zone with specific offset	Species number	Species common name	Species scientific name	Habitat importance score	
XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
XXXX	XXXX	XX					
XXXX	XXXX	XX					

Refer to accompanying Excel spreadsheet, which must be included with this report in any application – ‘SBES by zone’ tab

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There are habitat zones in your proposal which are not habitat for the species above. A general offset is required for the(se) habitat zone(s).

The general biodiversity equivalence score for the habitat zone(s) is calculated by multiplying the habitat hectares by the strategic biodiversity score.

Habitat zone	Habitat hectares	Proportion of habitat zone with general offset	Strategic biodiversity score	General biodiversity equivalence score (GBES)
XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
XXXX	<i>Refer to accompanying Excel spreadsheet, which must be included with this report in any application – ‘GBES by zone’ tab</i>			
XXXX				

Mapped rare or threatened species’ habitats on site

This table sets out the list of rare or threatened species’ habitats mapped at the site beyond those species for which the impact is above the specific offset threshold. These species habitats do not require a specific offset according to the specific-general offset test.

Species number	Species common name	Species scientific name
10045	Lewin's Rail	Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis
10111	Gull-billed Tern	Gelochelidon nilotica macrotarsa
10185	Little Egret	Egretta garzetta nigripes
10214	Freckled Duck	Stictonetta naevosa
10216	Blue-billed Duck	Oxyura australis
10217	Musk Duck	Biziura lobata
10226	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	Haliaeetus leucogaster
10307	Elegant Parrot	Neophema elegans
10498	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	Calamanthus pyrrhopygius
10504	Speckled Warbler	Chthonicola sagittatus
10603	Regent Honeyeater	Anthochaera phrygia
11017	Brush-tailed Phascogale	Phascogale tapoatafa
11061	Common Dunnart	Sminthopsis murina murina
12283	Lace Monitor	Varanus varius
12734	Bandy Bandy	Vermicella annulata
4774	Murray-Darling Rainbowfish	Melanotaenia fluviatilis
4871	Murray Cod	Maccullochella peelii
500682	Swamp Sheoak	Casuarina obesa
501238	Long Eryngium	Eryngium paludosum
501533	Goldfields Grevillea	Grevillea dryophylla
502240	Waterbush	Myoporum montanum

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Species number	Species common name	Species scientific name
502317	Velvet Daisy-bush	<i>Olearia pannosa</i> subsp. <i>cardiophylla</i>
502330	Rayless Daisy-bush	<i>Olearia tubuliflora</i>
502746	Snowy Mint-bush	<i>Prostanthera nivea</i> var. <i>nivea</i>
503050	Tiny Bog-sedge	<i>Schoenus nanus</i>
503455	Rye Beetle-grass	<i>Tripogon loliiformis</i>
503654	Yellow-tongue Daisy	<i>Brachyscome chrysoglossa</i>
504179	Short-bristle Wallaby-grass	<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i> var. <i>brevisetum</i>
505337	Austral Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium solanderi</i> var. <i>solanderi</i> s.s.
507664	Dwarf Cassinia	<i>Cassinia diminuta</i>
528544	Silver Perch	<i>Bidyanus bidyanus</i>
528545	Freshwater Catfish	<i>Tandanus tandanus</i>

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Appendix 2 – Offset requirements detail

If a permit is granted to remove the marked native vegetation the permit condition will include the requirement to obtain a native vegetation offset.

To calculate the required offset amount required the biodiversity equivalence scores are aggregated to the proposal level and multiplied by the relevant risk multiplier.

Offsets also have required attributes:

- General offsets must be located in the same Catchment Management Authority (CMA) boundary or Local Municipal District (local council) as the clearing and must have a minimum strategic biodiversity score of 80 per cent of the clearing.²
- Specific offsets must be located in the same species habitat as that being removed, as determined by the habitat importance map for that species.

The offset requirements for your proposal are as follows:

Offset type	Clearing site biodiversity equivalence score	Risk multiplier	Offset requirements	
			Offset amount (biodiversity equivalence units)	Offset attributes
Specific	14.715 SBES	2	29.431 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 10019, Red-chested Button-quail, <i>Turnix pyrrhorostrax</i>
Specific	60.614 SBES	2	121.227 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 10050, Baillon's Crane, <i>Porzana pusilla palustris</i>
Specific	15.707 SBES	2	31.414 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 10154, Wood Sandpiper, <i>Tringa glareola</i>
Specific	49.817 SBES	2	99.633 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 10170, Australian Painted Snipe, <i>Rostratula benghalensis australis</i>
Specific	149.457 SBES	2	298.915 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 10174, Bush Stone-curlew, <i>Burhinus grallarius</i>
Specific	38.996 SBES	2	77.993 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 10177, Brolga, <i>Grus rubicunda</i>
Specific	50.534 SBES	2	101.068 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 10186, Intermediate Egret, <i>Ardea intermedia</i>
Specific	43.498 SBES	2	86.996 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 10187, Eastern Great Egret, <i>Ardea modesta</i>
Specific	100.994 SBES	2	201.989 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 10195, Australian Little Bittern, <i>Ixobrychus minutus dubius</i>
Specific	65.842 SBES	2	131.683 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 10197, Australasian Bittern, <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>
Specific	86.466 SBES	2	172.933 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 10212, Australasian Shoveler, <i>Anas rhynchotis</i>
Specific	123.626 SBES	2	247.253 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 10215, Hardhead, <i>Aythya australis</i>
Specific	98.376 SBES	2	196.752 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 10230, Square-tailed Kite, <i>Lophoictinia isura</i>
Specific	168.401 SBES	2	336.801 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 10238, Black Falcon, <i>Falco subniger</i>
Specific	100.597 SBES	2	201.194 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 10246, Barking Owl, <i>Ninox connivens connivens</i>

² Strategic biodiversity score is a weighted average across habitat zones where a general offset is required

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Offset type	Clearing site biodiversity equivalence score	Risk multiplier	Offset requirements	
			Offset amount (biodiversity equivalence units)	Offset attributes
Specific	35.950 SBES	2	71.900 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 10309, Swift Parrot, <i>Lathamus discolor</i>
Specific	154.677 SBES	2	309.355 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 10443, Grey-crowned Babbler, <i>Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis</i>
Specific	162.730 SBES	2	325.460 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 10598, Painted Honeyeater, <i>Grantiella picta</i>
Specific	97.335 SBES	2	194.669 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 11137, Squirrel Glider, <i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>
Specific	172.520 SBES	2	345.040 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 12177, Bearded Dragon, <i>Pogona barbata</i>
Specific	81.322 SBES	2	162.643 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 13117, Brown Toadlet, <i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i>
Specific	70.393 SBES	2	140.786 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 13207, Growling Grass Frog, <i>Litoria raniformis</i>
Specific	55.210 SBES	2	110.421 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 15021, Golden Sun Moth, <i>Synemon plana</i>
Specific	39.708 SBES	2	79.417 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 500217, Buloke Mistletoe, <i>Amyema linophylla</i> subsp. <i>orientale</i>
Specific	4.141 SBES	2	8.283 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 500459, Dookie Daisy, <i>Brachyscome gracilis</i>
Specific	0.190 SBES	2	0.380 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 500575, Winged Water-starwort, <i>Callitriche umbonata</i>
Specific	164.031 SBES	2	328.061 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 500970, Small-flower Wallaby-grass, <i>Rytidosperma monticola</i>
Specific	6.395 SBES	2	12.789 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 501279, Kamarooka Mallee, <i>Eucalyptus froggattii</i>
Specific	20.634 SBES	2	41.269 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 501311, Blue Mallee, <i>Eucalyptus polybractea</i>
Specific	4.528 SBES	2	9.055 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 501518, Western Golden-tip, <i>Goodia medicaginea</i>
Specific	2.525 SBES	2	5.050 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 501773, Slender Club-sedge, <i>Isolepis congrua</i>
Specific	6.623 SBES	2	13.247 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 501909, Erect Peppercress, <i>Lepidium pseudopapillosum</i>
Specific	19.064 SBES	2	38.129 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 502518, Diosma Rice-flower, <i>Pimelea flava</i> subsp. <i>dichotoma</i>
Specific	41.260 SBES	2	82.520 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 502773, Small Scurf-pea, <i>Cullen parvum</i>
Specific	106.984 SBES	2	213.968 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 503268, Cane Spear-grass, <i>Austrostipa breviglumis</i>
Specific	2.765 SBES	2	5.531 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 503328, Downy Swainson-pea, <i>Swainsona swainsonioides</i>
Specific	25.514 SBES	2	51.029 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 503630, Dark Wire-grass, <i>Aristida calycina</i> var. <i>calycina</i>

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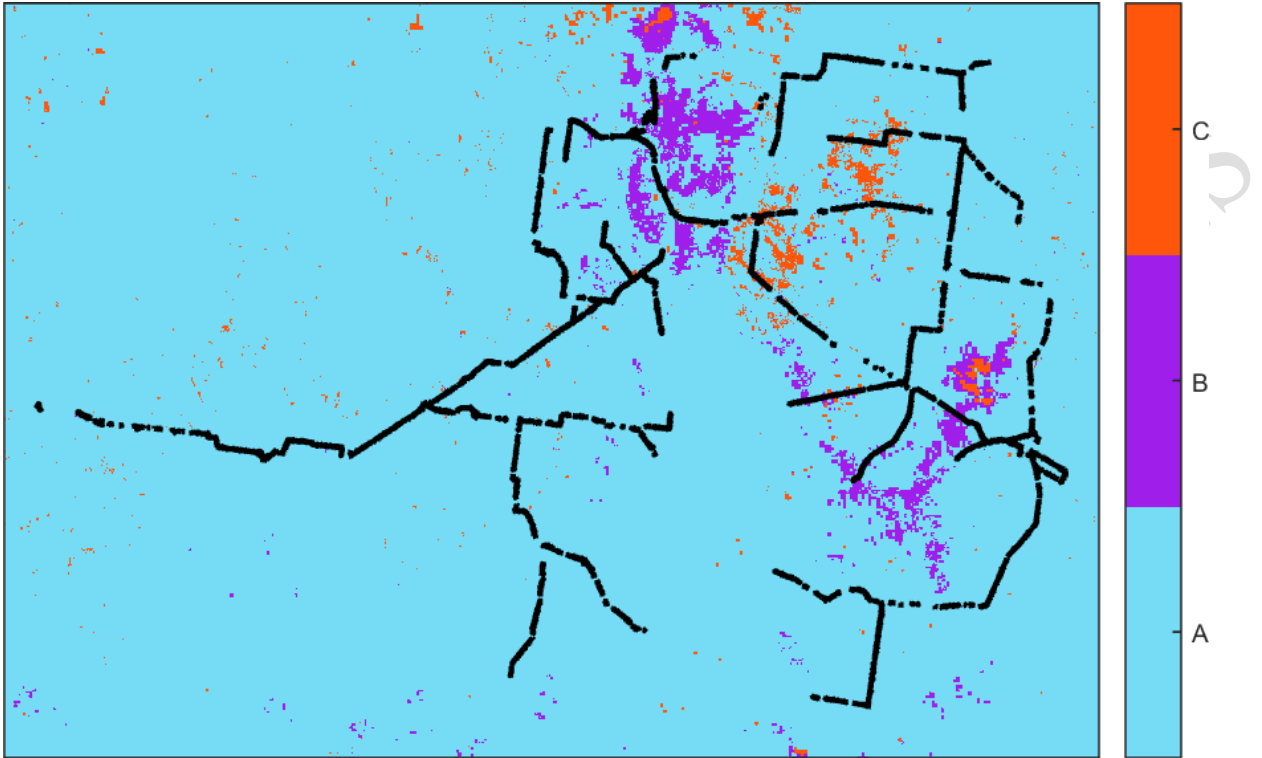
Offset type	Clearing site biodiversity equivalence score	Risk multiplier	Offset requirements	
			Offset amount (biodiversity equivalence units)	Offset attributes
Specific	21.685 SBES	2	43.369 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 503753, Dwarf Brooklime, <i>Gratiola pumilo</i>
Specific	0.345 SBES	2	0.689 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 503991, Turnip Copperburr, <i>Sclerolaena napiformis</i>
Specific	5.234 SBES	2	10.468 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 504201, Deane's Wattle, <i>Acacia deanei</i> subsp. <i>paucijuga</i>
Specific	13.009 SBES	2	26.018 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 504944, Southern Swainson-pea, <i>Swainsona behriana</i>
Specific	1.223 SBES	2	2.446 specific units	Offset must provide habitat for 505060, Fuzzy New Holland Daisy, <i>Vittadinia cuneata</i> var. <i>morrisii</i>
General	2.486 GBES	1.5	3.729 general units	Offset must be within North Central CMA or Loddon Shire, Northern Grampians Shire Councils Offset must have a minimum strategic biodiversity score of 0.203

MODELLED CONDITION

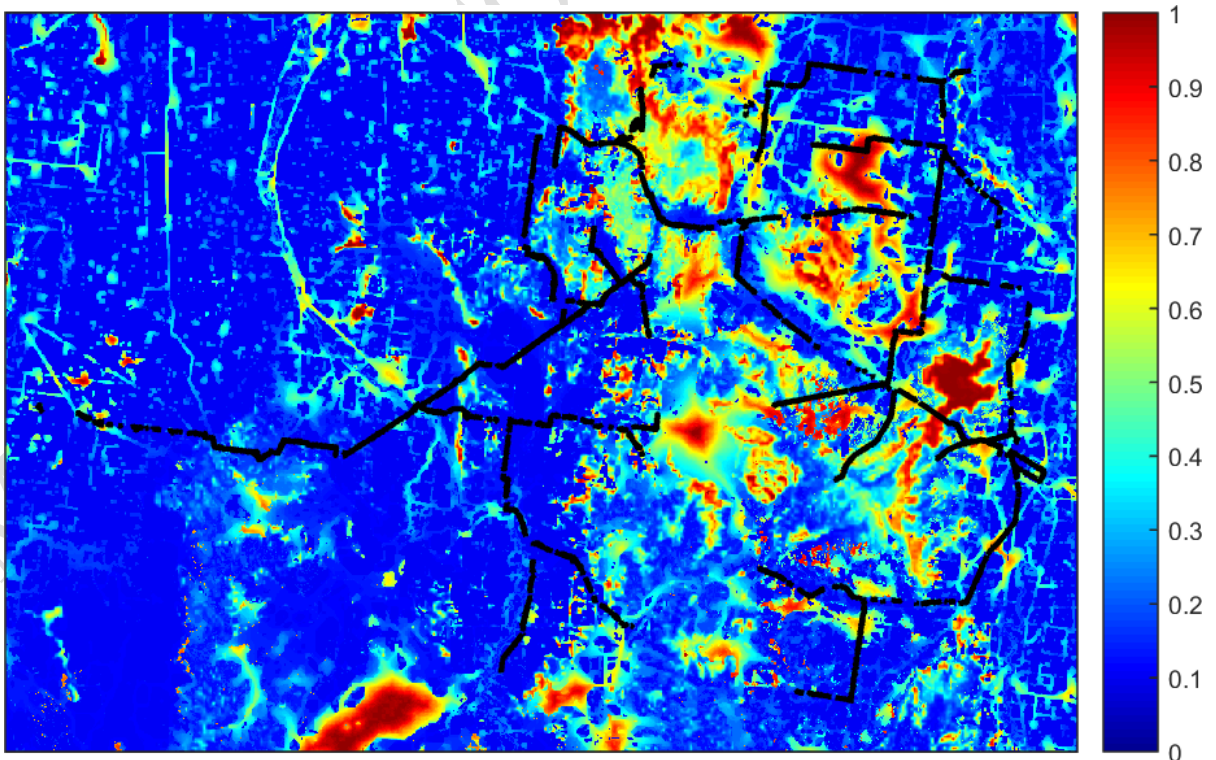
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Appendix 3 – Images of marked native vegetation

1. Native vegetation location risk map

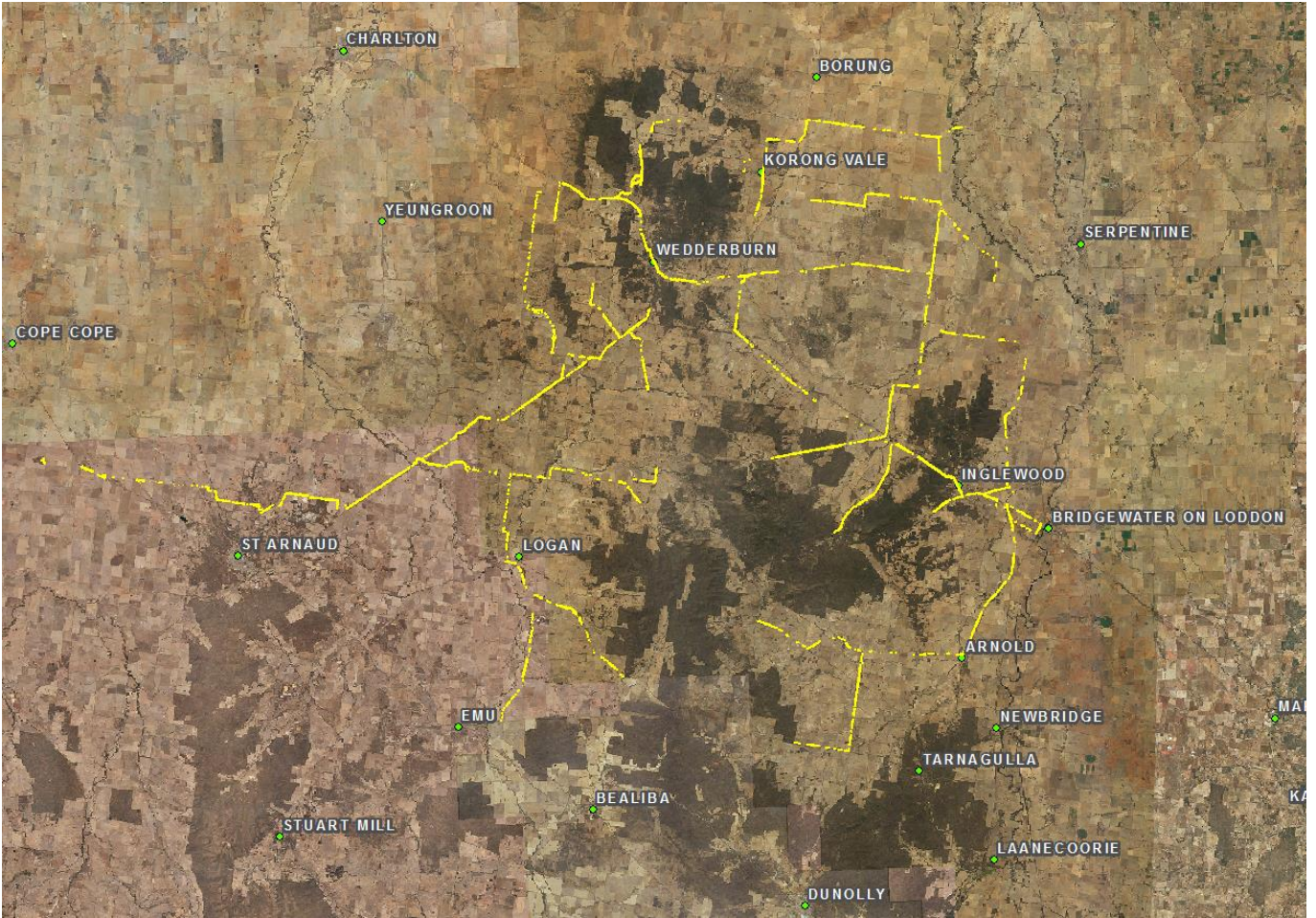


2. Strategic biodiversity score map



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3. Aerial photograph showing marked native vegetation

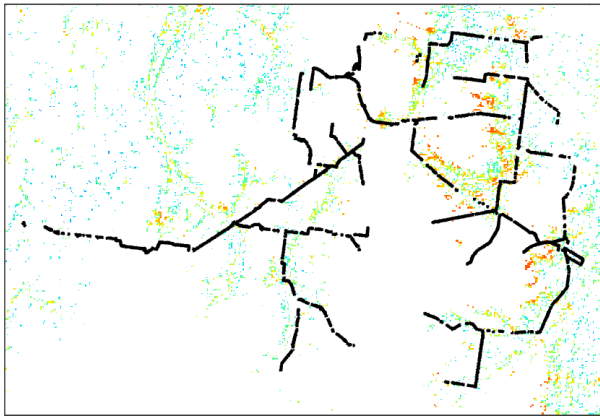


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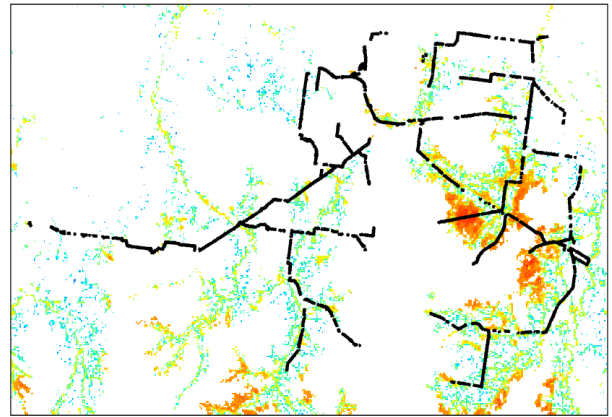
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4. Habitat importance maps

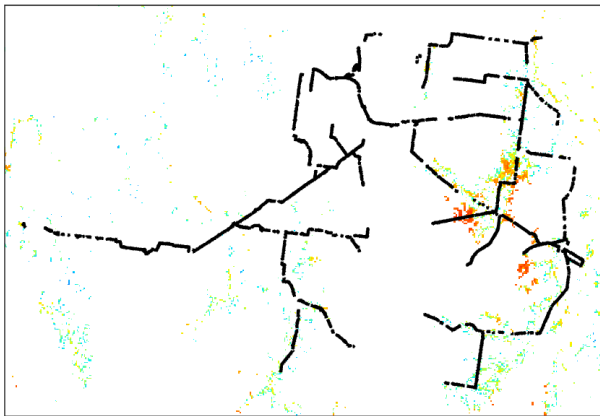
Red-chested Button-quail
Turnix pyrrhothorax
10019



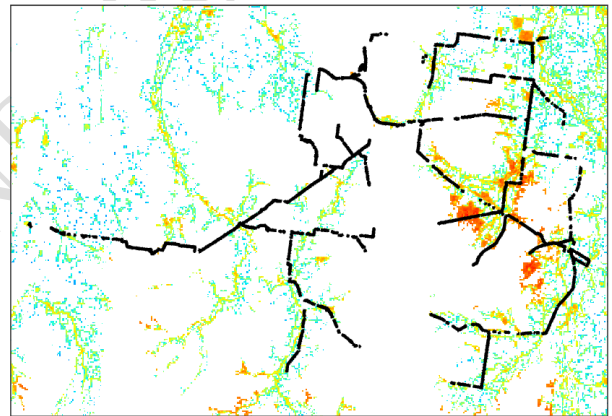
Baillon's Crake
Porzana pusilla palustris
10050



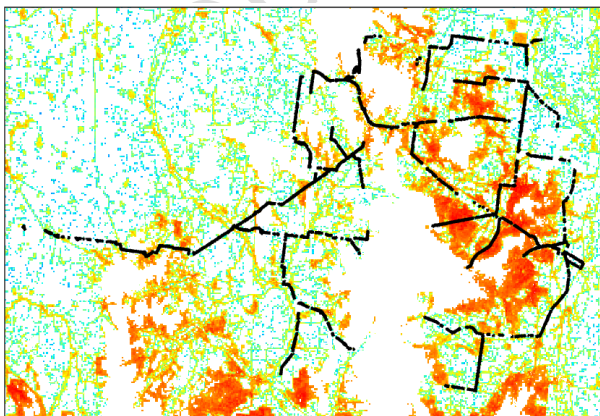
Wood Sandpiper
Tringa glareola
10154



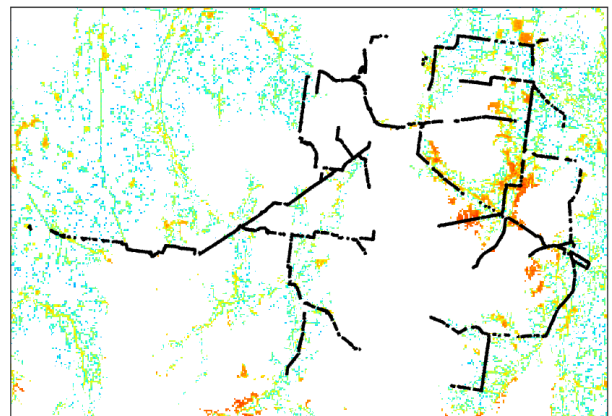
Australian Painted Snipe
Rostratula benghalensis australis
10170



Bush Stone-curlew
Burhinus grallarius
10174

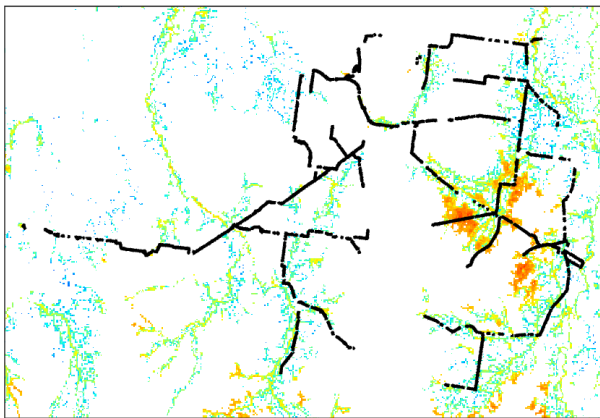


Brolga
Grus rubicunda
10177

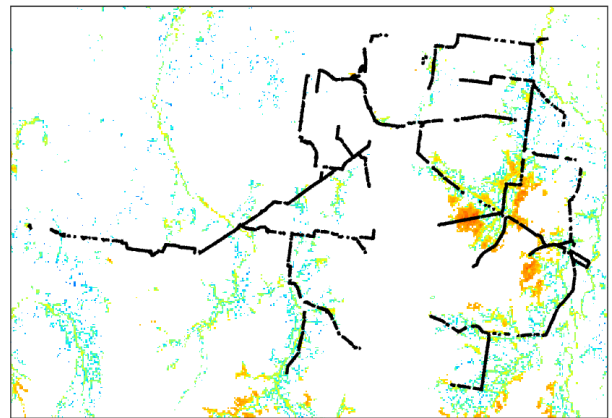


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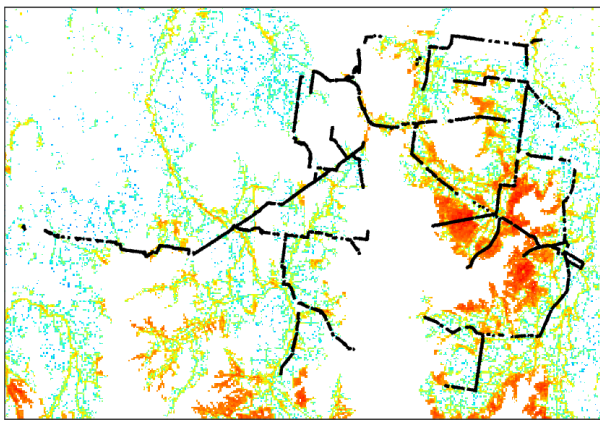
Intermediate Egret
Ardea intermedia
10186



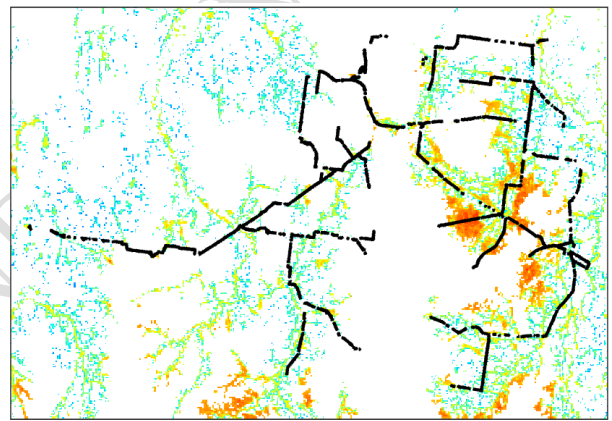
Eastern Great Egret
Ardea modesta
10187



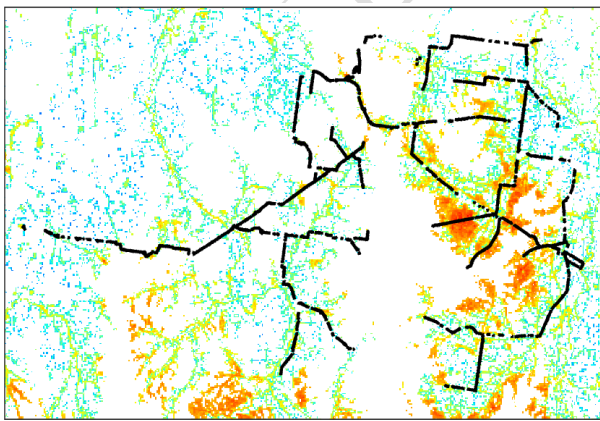
Australian Little Bittern
Ixobrychus minutus dubius
10195



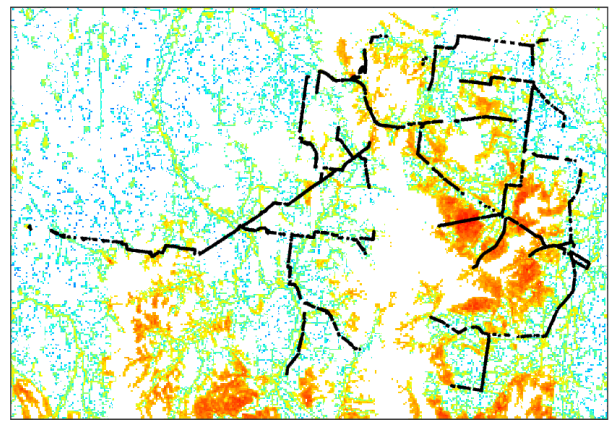
Australasian Bittern
Botaurus poiciloptilus
10197



Australasian Shoveler
Anas rhynchos
10212

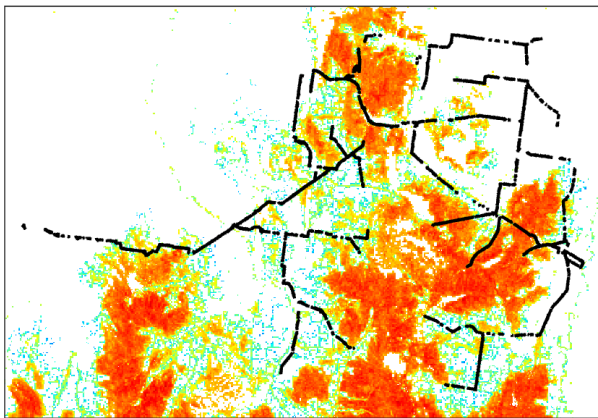


Hardhead
Aythya australis
10215

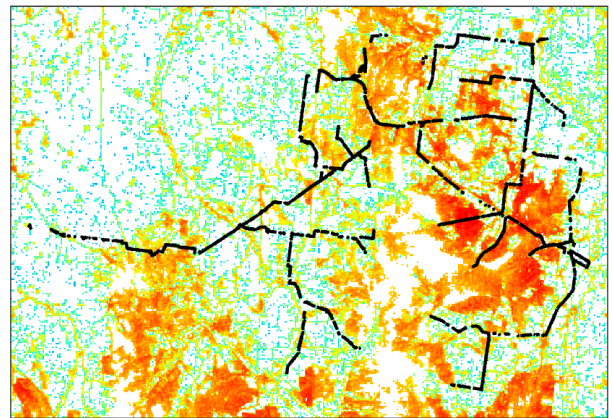


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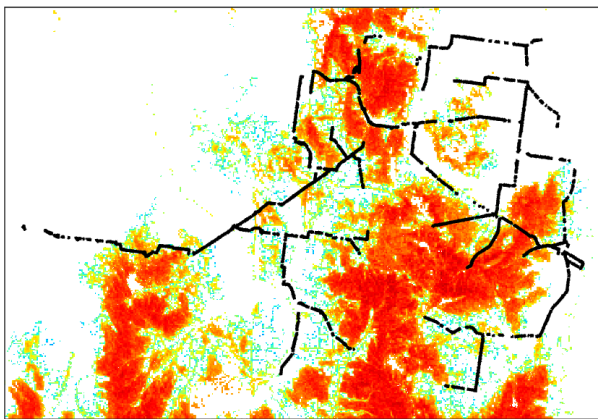
Square-tailed Kite
Lophoictinia isura
10230



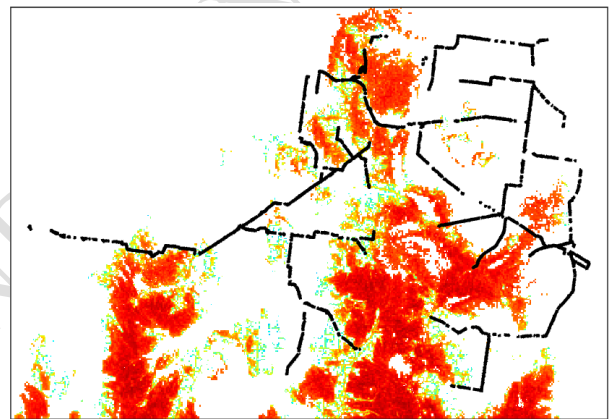
Black Falcon
Falco subniger
10238



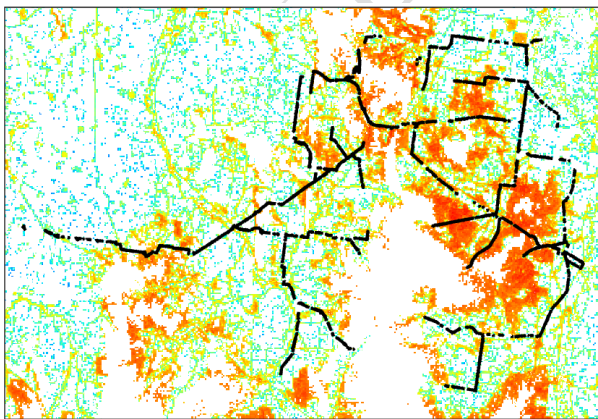
Barking Owl
Ninox connivens
10246



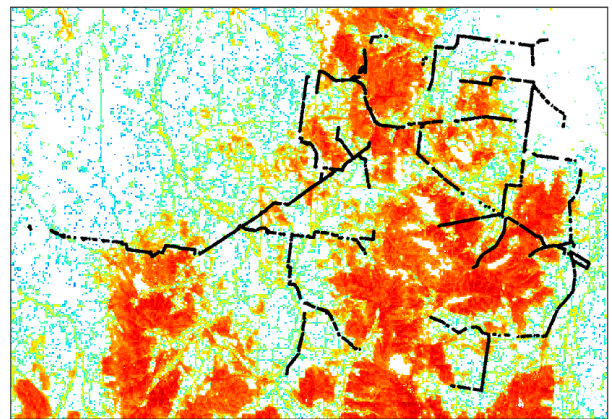
Swift Parrot
Lathamus discolor
10309



Grey-crowned Babbler
Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis
10443

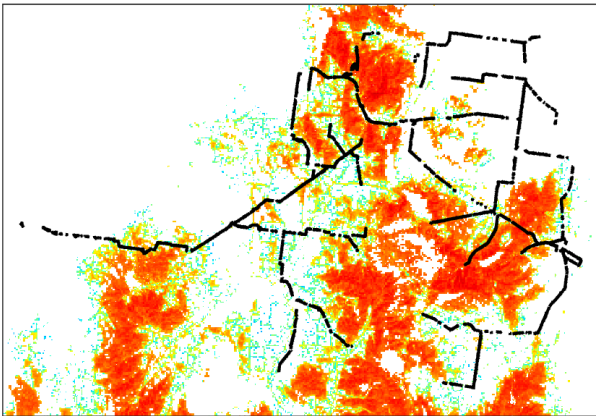


Painted Honeyeater
Grantiella picta
10598

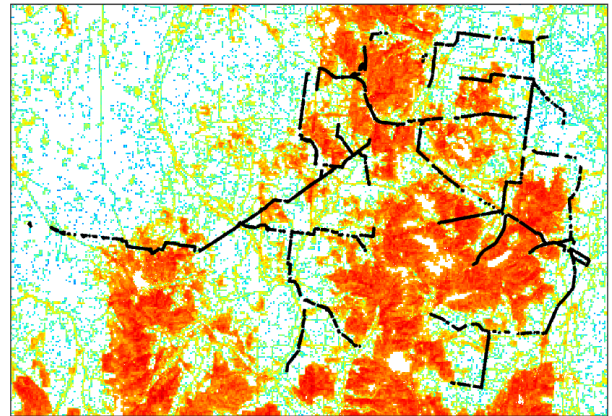


Indicative Biodiversity impact and offset requirements report

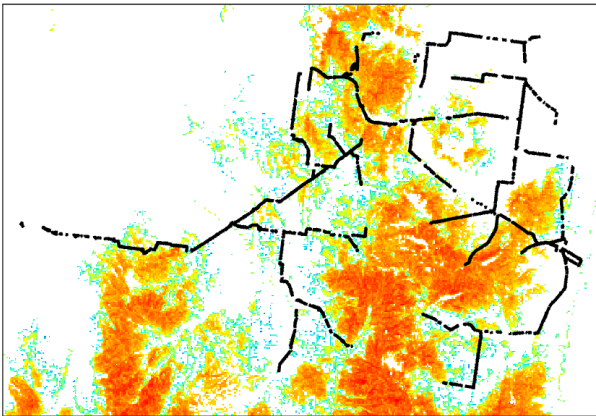
Squirrel Glider
Petaurus norfolcensis
11137



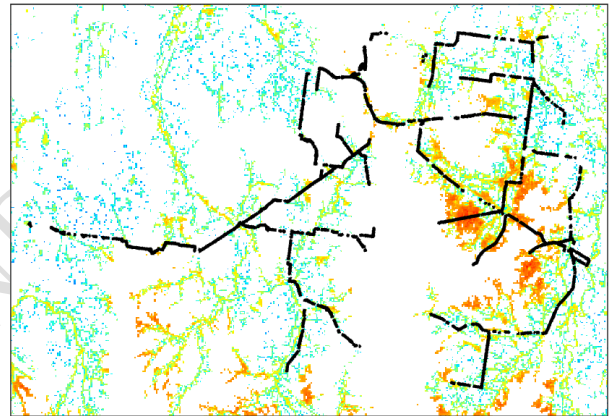
Bearded Dragon
Pogona barbata
12177



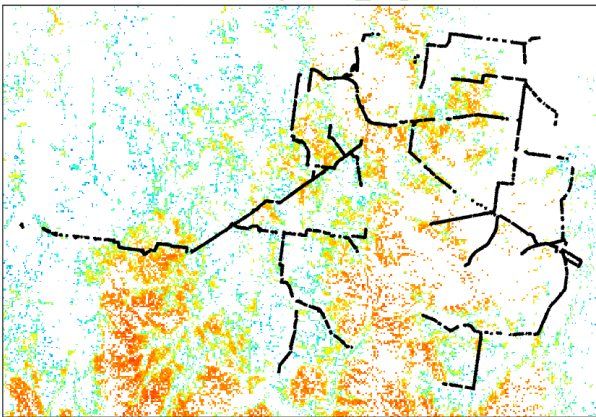
Brown Toadlet
Pseudophryne bibronii
13117



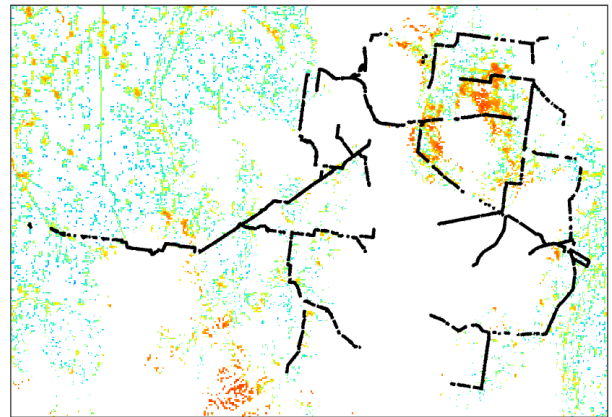
Growling Grass Frog
Litoria raniformis
13207



Golden Sun Moth
Synemon plana
15021

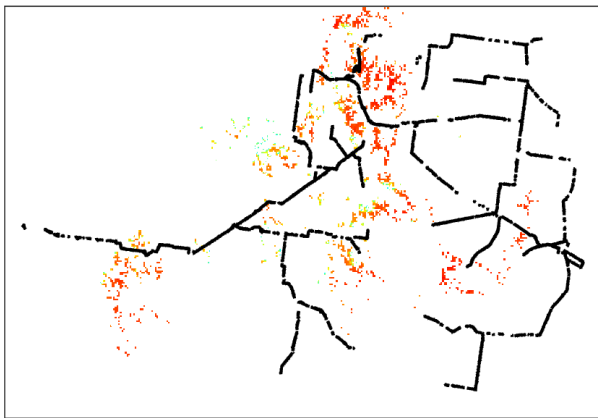


Buloke Mistletoe
Amyema linophylla subsp. orientale
500217

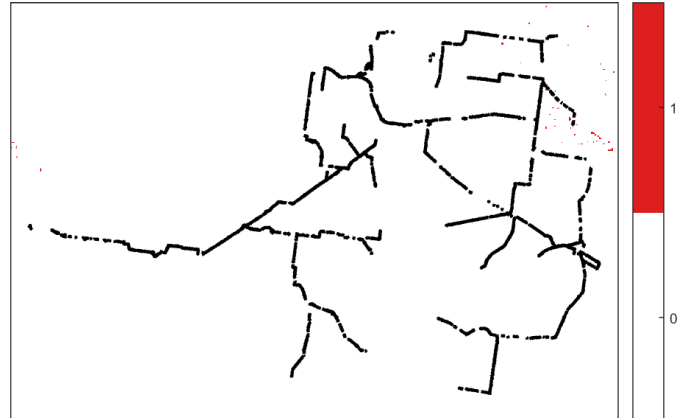


Indicative Biodiversity impact and offset requirements report

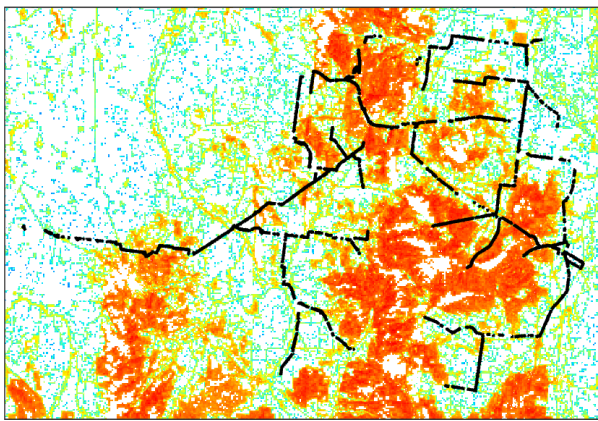
Dookie Daisy
Brachyscome gracilis
500459



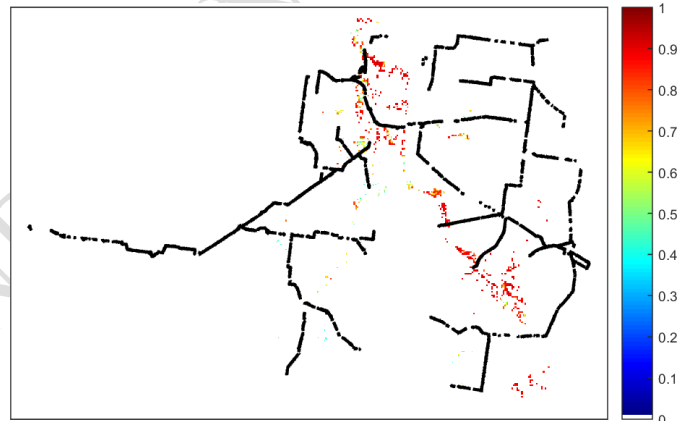
Winged Water-starwort
Callitriche umbonata
500575



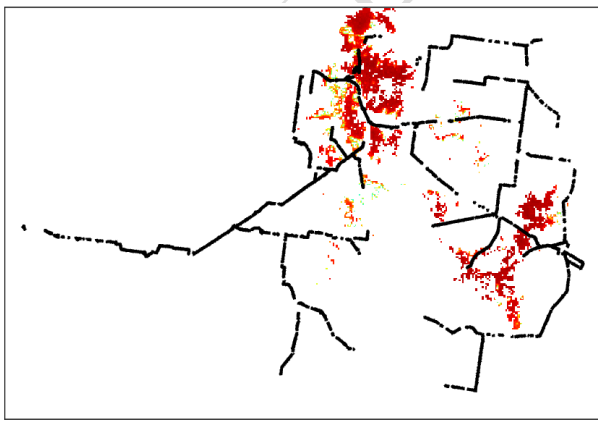
Small-flower Wallaby-grass
Rytidosperma monticola
500970



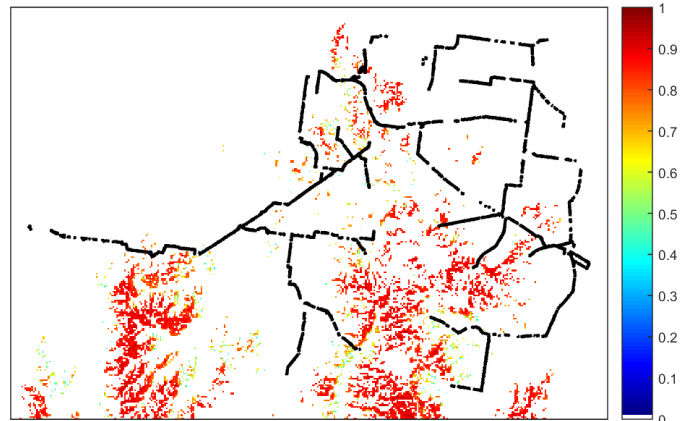
Kamarooka Mallee
Eucalyptus froggattii
501279



Blue Mallee
Eucalyptus polybractea
501311

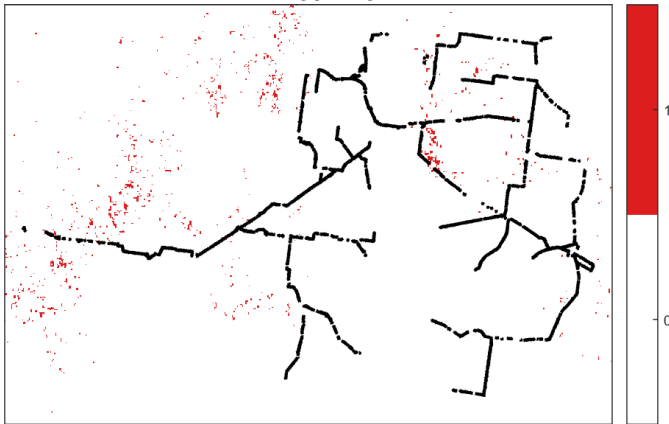


Western Golden-tip
Goodia medicaginea
501518

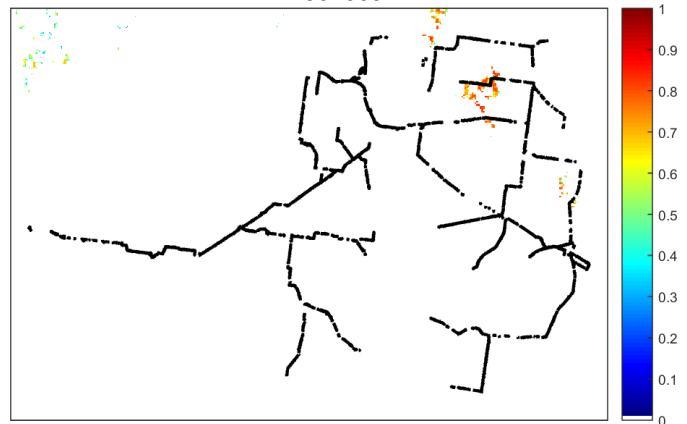


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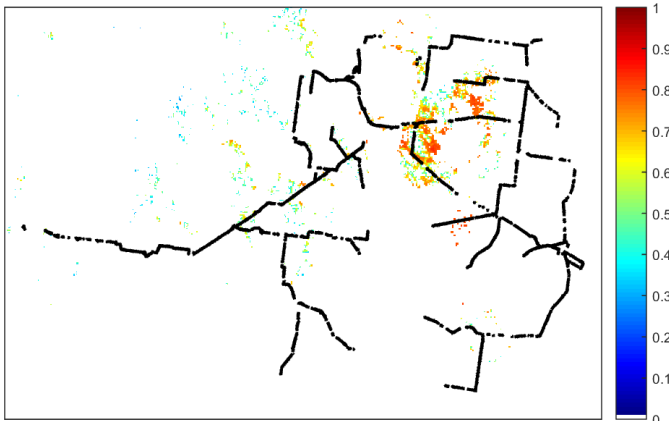
Slender Club-sedge
Isolepis congrua
501773



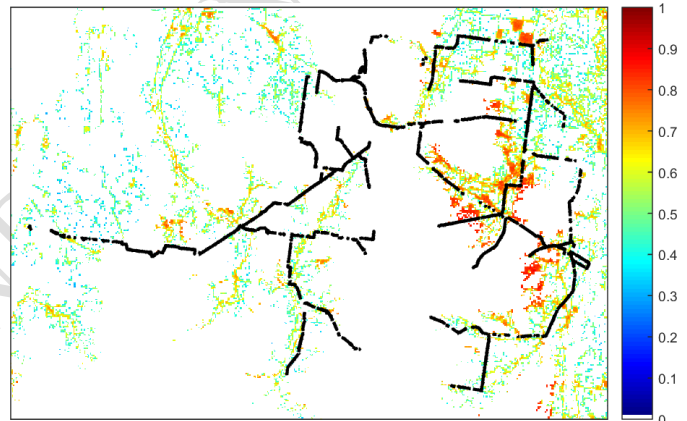
Erect Peppercross
Lepidium pseudopapillosum
501909



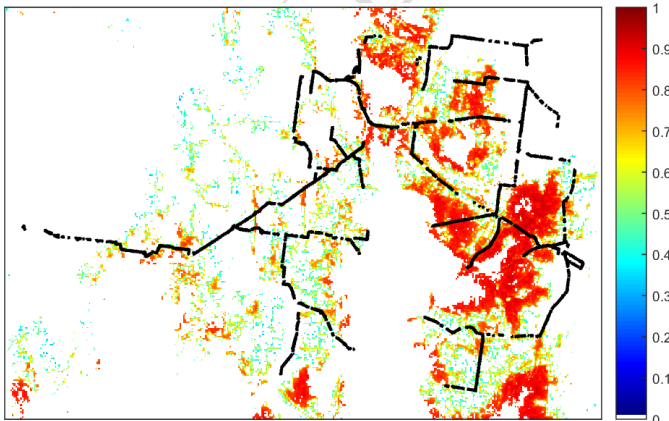
Diosma Rice-flower
Pimelea flava subsp. *dichotoma*
502518



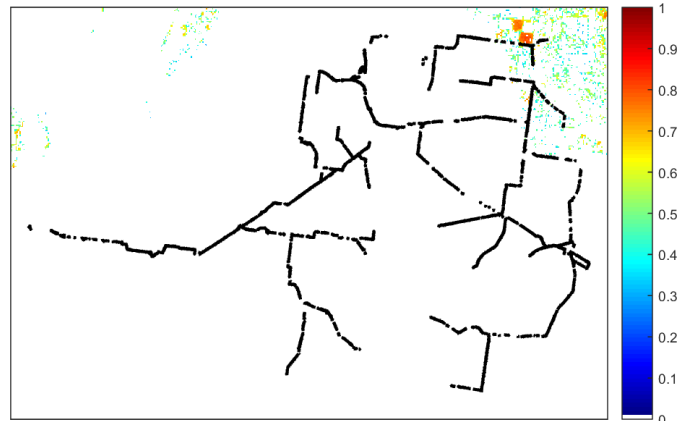
Small Scurf-pea
Cullen parvum
502773



Cane Spear-grass
Austrostipa breviglumis
503268

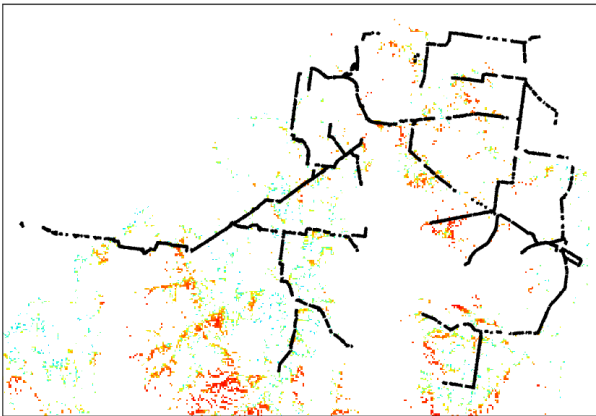


Downy Swainson-pea
Swainsona swainsonioides
503328

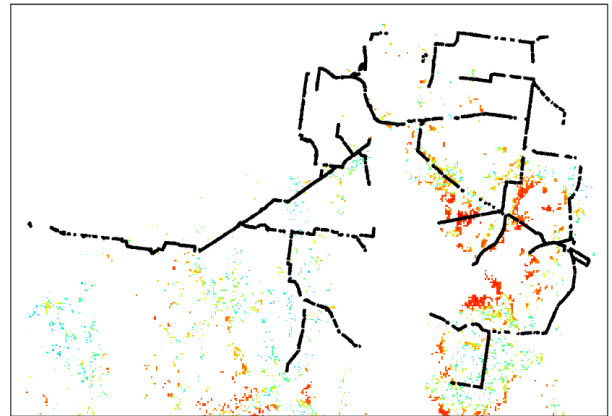


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Dark Wire-grass
Aristida calycina var. *calycina*
503630



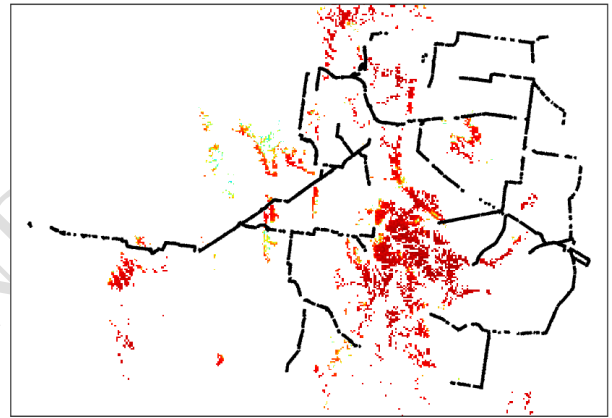
Dwarf Brooklime
Gratiola pumilo
503753



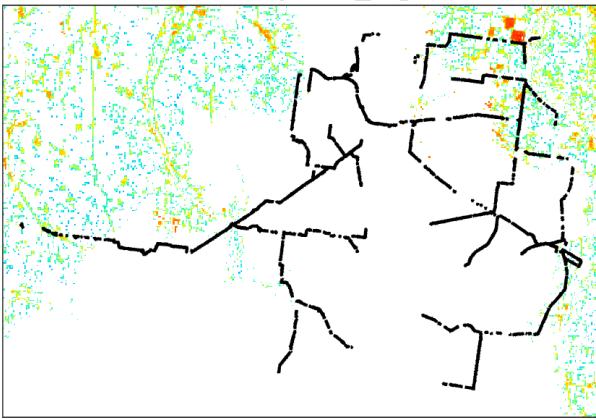
Turnip Copperburr
Sclerolaena napiformis
503991



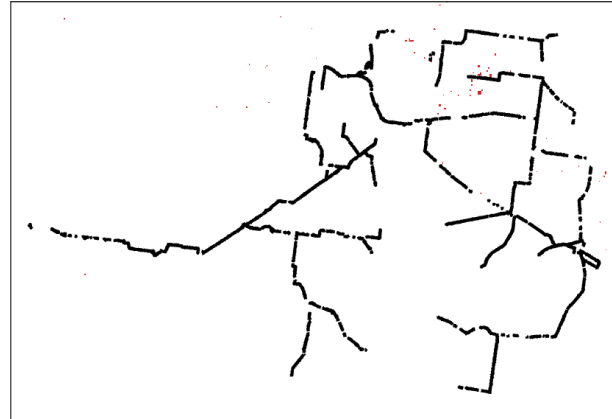
Deane's Wattle
Acacia deanei subsp. *paucijuga*
504201



Southern Swainson-pea
Swainsona behriana
504944



Fuzzy New Holland Daisy
Vittadinia cuneata var. *morrisii*
505060



Indicative Biodiversity impact and offset requirements report

Glossary

Condition score This is the site-assessed condition score for the native vegetation. Each habitat zone in the clearing proposal is assigned a condition score according to the habitat hectare assessment method. This information has been provided by or on behalf of the applicant in the GIS file.

Dispersed habitat A dispersed species habitat is a habitat for a rare or threatened species whose habitat is spread over a relatively broad geographic area greater than 2,000 hectares.

General biodiversity equivalence score The general biodiversity equivalence score quantifies the relative overall contribution that the native vegetation to be removed makes to Victoria's biodiversity. The general biodiversity equivalence score is calculated as follows:

$$\text{General biodiversity equivalence score} = \text{habitat hectares} \times \text{strategic biodiversity score}$$

General offset amount This is calculated by multiplying the general biodiversity equivalence score of the native vegetation to be removed by the risk factor for general offsets. This number is expressed in general biodiversity equivalence units and is the amount of offset that is required to be provided should the application be approved. This offset requirement will be a condition to the permit for the removal of native vegetation.

$$\text{Risk adjusted general biodiversity equivalence score} = \text{general biodiversity equivalence score clearing} \times 1.5$$

General offset attributes General offset must be located in the same Catchment Management Authority boundary or Municipal District (local council) as the clearing site. They must also have a strategic biodiversity score that is at least 80 per cent of the score of the clearing site.

Habitat hectares Habitat hectares is a site-based measure that combines extent and condition of native vegetation. The habitat hectares of native vegetation is equal to the current condition of the vegetation (condition score) multiplied by the extent of native vegetation. Habitat hectares can be calculated for a remnant patch or for scattered trees or a combination of these two vegetation types. This value is calculated for each habitat zone using the following formula:

$$\text{Habitat hectares} = \text{total extent (hectares)} \times \text{condition score}$$

Habitat importance score The habitat importance score is a measure of the importance of the habitat located on a site for a particular rare or threatened species. The habitat importance score for a species is a weighted average value calculated from the habitat importance map for that species. The habitat importance score is calculated for each habitat zone where the habitat importance map indicates that species habitat occurs.

Habitat zone Habitat zone is a discrete contiguous area of native vegetation that:

- is of a single Ecological Vegetation Class
- has the same measured condition.

Indicative Biodiversity impact and offset requirements report

Highly localised habitat	<p>A highly localised habitat is habitat for a rare or threatened species that is spread across a very restricted area (less than 2,000 hectares). This can also be applied to a similarly limited sub-habitat that is disproportionately important for a wide-ranging rare or threatened species. Highly localised habitats have the highest habitat importance score (1) for all locations where they are present.</p>
Minimum strategic biodiversity score	<p>The minimum strategic biodiversity score is an attribute for a general offset.</p> <p>The strategic biodiversity score of the offset site must be at least 80 per cent of the strategic biodiversity score of the native vegetation to be removed. This is to ensure offsets are located in areas with a strategic value that is comparable to, or better than, the native vegetation to be removed. Where a specific and general offset is required, the minimum strategic biodiversity score relates only to the habitat zones that require the general offset.</p>
Offset risk factor	<p>There is a risk that the gain from undertaking the offset will not adequately compensate for the loss from the removal of native vegetation. If this were to occur, despite obtaining an offset, the overall impact from removing native vegetation would result in a loss in the contribution that native vegetation makes to Victoria's biodiversity.</p> <p>To address the risk of offsets failing, an offset risk factor is applied to the calculated loss to biodiversity value from removing native vegetation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Risk factor for general offsets = 1.5</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Risk factor for specific offset = 2</i></p>
Offset type	<p>The specific-general offset test determines the offset type required.</p> <p>When the specific-general offset test determines that the native vegetation removal will have an impact on one or more rare or threatened species habitat above the set threshold of 0.005 per cent, a specific offset is required. This test is done at the permit application level.</p> <p>A general offset is required when a proposal to remove native vegetation is not deemed, by application of the specific-general offset test, to have an impact on any habitat for any rare or threatened species above the set threshold of 0.005 per cent. All habitat zones that do not require a specific offset will require a general offset.</p>
Proportional impact on species	<p>This is the outcome of the specific-general offset test. The specific-general offset test is calculated across the entire proposal for each species on the native vegetation permitted clearing species list. If the proportional impact on a species is above the set threshold of 0.005 per cent then a specific offset is required for that species.</p>
Specific offset amount	<p>The specific offset amount is calculated by multiplying the specific biodiversity equivalence score of the native vegetation to be removed by the risk factor for specific offsets. This number is expressed in specific biodiversity equivalence units and is the amount of offset that is required to be provided should the application be approved. This offset requirement will be a condition to the permit for the removal of native vegetation.</p>

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Risk adjusted specific biodiversity equivalence score} \\ & = \text{specific biodiversity equivalence score clearing} \times 2 \end{aligned}$$

Indicative Biodiversity impact and offset requirements report

Specific offset attributes Specific offsets must be located in the modelled habitat for the species that has triggered the specific offset requirement.

Specific biodiversity equivalence score The specific biodiversity equivalence score quantifies the relative overall contribution that the native vegetation to be removed makes to the habitat of the relevant rare or threatened species. It is calculated for each habitat zone where one or more species habitats require a specific offset as a result of the specific-general offset test as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Specific biodiversity equivalence score} \\ = \text{habitat hectares} \times \text{habitat importance score} \end{aligned}$$

Strategic biodiversity score This is the weighted average strategic biodiversity score of the marked native vegetation. The strategic biodiversity score has been calculated from the *Strategic biodiversity map* for each habitat zone.

The strategic biodiversity score of native vegetation is a measure of the native vegetation's importance for Victoria's biodiversity, relative to other locations across the landscape. The *Strategic biodiversity map* is a modelled layer that prioritises locations on the basis of rarity and level of depletion of the types of vegetation, species habitats, and condition and connectivity of native vegetation.

Total extent (hectares) for calculating habitat hectares This is the total area of the marked native vegetation in hectares. The total extent of native vegetation is an input to calculating the habitat hectares of a site and in calculating the general biodiversity equivalence score. Where the marked native vegetation includes scattered trees, each tree is converted to hectares using a standard area calculation of 0.071 hectares per tree. This information has been provided by or on behalf of the applicant in the GIS file.

Vicinity The vicinity is an attribute for a general offset. The offset site must be located within the same Catchment Management Authority boundary or Local Municipal District as the native vegetation to be removed.