Guide for applications to clear native vegetation
Under the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* and *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*
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1. Introduction

The *Native Vegetation Act 1991* (the Act) regulates the clearance of native vegetation in South Australia with the intent to achieve the following Objects as described in Section 6 of the Act:

a. the conservation, protection and enhancement of the native vegetation of the State and, in particular, remnant native vegetation, in order to prevent further—
   1. reduction of biological diversity and degradation of the land and its soil
   2. loss of quantity and quality of native vegetation in the State
   3. loss of critical habitat
b. the provision of incentives and assistance to landowners to encourage the commonly held desire of landowners to preserve, enhance and properly manage the native vegetation on their land
c. the limitation of the clearance of native vegetation to clearance in particular circumstances including circumstances in which the clearance will facilitate the management of other native vegetation or will facilitate the sustainable use of land for primary production
d. the encouragement of research into the preservation, enhancement and management of native vegetation
e. the encouragement of the re-establishment of native vegetation in those parts of the State where native vegetation has been cleared or degraded.

The Act also established the *Native Vegetation Council* (NVC), a seven-member committee, which is responsible for administering the Act.

To allow for limited and sustainable clearance of native vegetation, Section 28 of the Act sets out a process for applications for consent to clear native vegetation. Sections 27 and 29 of the Act set out the matters that the NVC must address when considering giving consent to an application. In particular, the NVC:

- must not give consent to clearance of vegetation that contains a substantially intact stratum
- must not, except under certain circumstances, consent to clearance which would be seriously at variance with the Principles of Clearance of the Act
- must ensure, when giving consent, that after allowing for the loss of vegetation to be cleared, there will be a Significant Environmental Benefit (SEB).

The Act also establishes a set of Regulations (the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*), which amongst other things sets out exemptions to the Act. These exemptions allow for clearance of native vegetation in certain circumstances. In particular, the circumstances in Division 5 of the Regulations permit the clearance of native vegetation subject to the establishment of an SEB.

**PURPOSE**

This guide set out the matters that must be addressed when applying to undertake clearance of native vegetation in South Australia under the Act (Section 28) or the Regulations (Division 5). It also establishes the matters the NVC considers when assessing an application to clear native vegetation and the process that is followed.
2. Application to clear native vegetation

If someone wishes to clear native vegetation under either Section 28 of the Act or Division 5 of the Regulations, they must apply to the NVC and provide certain information. In particular, an application must be accompanied with a Data Report prepared by an Accredited Consultant (with the exception of Level 1 clearances under Division 5 of the Regulations – see Section 3 for details).

An Accredited Consultant is a person or body approved by the NVC (in accordance with Section 28(5) of the Act) as able to prepare a Data Report.

The Data Report must provide essential information that the NVC will use to assess the proposed clearance and SEB against the requirement of the Act or the Regulations.

Once an application is submitted, the following steps are followed;

1. The Native Vegetation Management Unit (NVMU) of the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) checks the Data Report for data quality and completeness, and may also be subject to a site inspection to verify the information. A failure to complete the Data Report adequately may result in delays in processing an application. If an Accredited Consultant is unable to comply with the requirements of this Guide on a repeated basis, or found to provide inaccurate or misleading information, the NVC will revoke the consultant’s accreditation.

2. An Assessment Officer from the NVMU prepares an Assessment Report (Clearance application) or Audit Report (Regulation application) based on information supplied in Data Reports and considering the clearance against the requirements of the Act or the Regulations. The Assessment Report or Audit Report will include recommendations regarding whether consent should be granted and what conditions should be imposed.

3. The Assessment Report or Audit Report is supplied to the applicant and then submitted to the NVC or delegate for a decision on whether to approve the clearance.

The following section outlines the information an Accredited Consultant must collect, record and present in Data Reports for applications under the Act or the Regulations.

FIELD INSPECTION

To prepare a Data Report, an Accredited Consultant is required to inspect the site to collect information. The following matters must be addressed, in consultation with the applicant, as part of the field work.

Desktop assessment
- Prior to conducting the field inspection, review available information regarding the site of development, including the likely extent of native vegetation cover, and the vegetation communities and threatened species that may be present. This will provide information on matters that should be verified in the field.
- Sources of information include but are not limited to a search of the Biological Database of SA (BDBSA) and the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) Protected Matters Search or viewing NatureMaps and the Atlas of Living Australia.

General field survey
- Survey for and clearly identify all areas of native vegetation contained within the project/development area. This should include vegetation within the property or immediate vicinity of
the development. This will allow the NVC to determine if the proposed location of clearance is the most appropriate.

- Examine any alternatives that may reduce the amount of clearing or minimise the impact from the development (e.g. through avoidance or minimisation).
- Identify any potential on ground SEB areas.

**Vegetation assessment**

- Undertake a vegetation assessment of both the proposed clearance area and any proposed on ground SEB areas using NVC-approved vegetation assessment methodologies. Assessment must occur in accordance with the “Guide to Calculating a Significant Environmental Benefit under the *Native Vegetation Act 1991 and the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*” (SEB Guide). NVC-approved methods include the Bushland Assessment, Rangeland Assessment or Scattered Tree Assessment methods.
- Assessment should be undertaken at a suitable time of year to ensure species are detectable (e.g. annual herbs) and identifiable (e.g. grasses). This is particularly important for sites where annuals or grasses may include rare or threatened species or where they constitute a reasonable proportion of the species diversity of a site (e.g. grass woodlands).

**Fauna assessment**

- Undertake a fauna assessment to determine the presence of native fauna or suitable habitat (the survey should be undertaken in accordance with the requirements in **Section 3. Risk Assessment**).
Whether the proposed land use is dependent on obtaining a water licence from DEWNR

Spatial information displayed on a map which includes, at a minimum: aerial imagery, cadastral boundaries, NRM Regional boundaries, roads and the proposed area of impact. The map should be presented at multiple scales including:

- Site map(s) (recommended scale 1:10 000 or lower) showing the boundary of the area of impact. The map(s) should include the location of individual scattered trees (if applicable) and patches of vegetation proposed to be cleared
- Location map (recommended scale 1:50 000 or higher) showing landscape features, site boundary and any other relevant details, such as local government boundaries and township locations, appropriate at this scale

Representative photographs of the areas/trees proposed to be impacted. Photograph locations should be referenced to GPS waypoints (AMG reference) or recorded on the map.

ADDRESSING THE LEGISLATION

The following sections describe the key matters under the Act or the Regulations that will be considered by the NVC in relation to clearance of native vegetation, and must be addressed in the Data Report.

1. Clearance application under Section 28 of the Native Vegetation Act 1991

When making a decision on a clearance application under Section 28 of the Act, the NVC will consider the clearance against the presence of substantially intact vegetation and the Principles of Clearance.

Presence of substantially intact vegetation (Section 3A)

The Data Report must contain information on and a recommendation in relation to whether any or all of the area of proposed impact could be considered to be substantially intact. The definition of substantially intact is set out below.

3A—Substantially intact vegetation

1. A stratum of native vegetation will be taken for the purposes of this Act to be substantially intact if, in the opinion of the NVC—
   a. the stratum has not been seriously degraded by human activity during the immediately preceding period of 20 years; or
   b. the only serious degradation of the stratum by human activity during that period has been caused by fire.

2. In this section—

   stratum of native vegetation means a layer of a plant community consisting of plants that comprise native vegetation and that have a similar growth habit.

Further information on determining the presence of intact vegetation is in Section 5. Assessing against Intact Stratum.
If the vegetation is considered to represent a substantially intact stratum, the NVC cannot approve its clearance (Section 27(2)) unless the clearance is permitted under the Regulations or is for the purpose of harvesting native vegetation (Section 27(3)).

**Principles of Clearance (Schedule 1 of the Act)**

Data Reports must provide information on and a recommendation (‘Not at variance’, ‘At variance’ or ‘Seriously at variance’) for each of the following principles. The information required and how to assess against the principles are described in Section 4. Assessing against the Principles of Clearance.

(a) It comprises a high level of diversity of plant species (patches of vegetation only)
(b) It has significance as a habitat for wildlife
(c) It includes plants of a rare, vulnerable or endangered species
(d) The vegetation comprises the whole, or a part, of a plant community that is rare, vulnerable or endangered (patches of vegetation only)
(e) It is significant as a remnant of vegetation in an area which has been extensively cleared
(f) It is growing in, or in association with, a wetland environment
(g) It contributes significantly to the amenity of the area in which it is growing or is situated.

The remaining principles (h, i, j, k, l and m – see Section 4 for details) will be considered by the NVC in relation to comments provided by the local NRM Board or relevant Minister. However, the Data Report should contain additional information on these principles where relevant and where sufficient information or expertise is available.

If the clearance is seriously at variance with one or more of the principles, the Act states that it should not be cleared. However, the Act provides the NVC with a degree of discretion in certain situations. In particular, the Act provides options under Section 29(4), 29(4a) and 29(4b) to allow the clearance that is deemed to be seriously at variance with the Act (see Section 6. Clearance of Vegetation Seriously at Variance with the Principles of the Act for specific details).

**2. Application under Division 5 of the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017**

Division 5 of the Regulations allows for the clearance of native vegetation in relation to specific activities as set out in Schedule 1, Parts 4, 5 or 6 of the Regulations. However, when making decisions under the Division 5, the NVC must —

1. when exercising a power or making a decision;
   a. have regard to the mitigation hierarchy
   b. consider, and aim to minimise, potential impacts on biological diversity arising from any proposed clearance of native vegetation
   c. consider, and aim to minimise, potential impacts on soil, water and other natural resources arising from any proposed clearance of native vegetation
   d. take into consideration comments from agencies or bodies provided in response to any request for comment made by the NVC
   e. consider, and aim to minimise, impacts on—
i. species or ecological communities listed as threatened under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 of the Commonwealth*
ii. species listed as rare or threatened under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*
f. consider the potential cumulative impact, both direct and indirect, that is reasonably likely to result from a proposed clearance activity

2. in relation to Regulation 16 – Clearance for other activities, assess and have regard to the level of risk to biological diversity conservation presented by the clearance proposal.

Accordingly, for clearance under Division 5 of the Regulations, the Data Report must include information on the following matters:

**Demonstrate that the clearance meets the requirements of the Regulation**

(1) Identify the activity under Schedule 1 Part 4, 5 or 6 in the Regulation for which permission is being sought.
(2) Provide information that demonstrates that the proposed clearance meets all the parts specified under that activity (e.g. development application).
(3) Provide any other information that demonstrates that the clearance complies with relevant NVC guidelines related to that activity.

**Risk Assessment**

For matters subject to approval under Schedule 1 Part 6, identify the level of risk the proposed clearance presents to biological conservation (level 2, 3 or 4) as determined in accordance with Section 3.

**Identify the Area of impact (Cumulative Impact)**

The Data Report must clearly define and account for all the clearance that can reasonably be expected to occur or be required for the development, including:

- **Direct impacts** – areas of vegetation that needs to be removed to facilitate the development.
- **Indirect impacts** – areas of vegetation that may be impacted either immediately or in the near future (within the next 10 years) as a result of the development. This may be as a result of, amongst other things, movement of dust, herbicide impacts, weed invasion, altered hydrology (raised or lowered water table, flooding, reduced water supply), fire mitigation management, safety management, infrastructure maintenance or any other matter that may inhibit the growth of native vegetation or result in the degradation or death of native vegetation.
- **Cumulative impacts** – where multiple closely positioned clearances will impact the viability and functionality of larger area of vegetation.

Matters that must be considered when determining the impact area include:

- ** Dwelling or building** – the house/building footprint, vehicle access, South Australian Country Fire Service (SACFS) clearance requirements, and ancillary structures (e.g. tanks, sheds, septic systems).
- **Residential subdivisions** – roads, infrastructure (water, electricity, and sewage), house sites, fences, and SACFS clearance requirements (fire access tracks and fire breaks). Note that if the subdivision involves an allotment of less than 1000m², it should be assumed that the whole of the allotment will be impacted.
- **Infrastructure** – Infrastructure footprint, associated roads/tracks access, SACFS clearance requirements, and maintenance envelopes.
• **Dams** – Construction footprint, areas to be inundated, and areas of reduced water flow.

• **General** – Vehicle access, SACFS clearance requirements, maintenance envelopes, areas subject to altered hydrology (inundation or drying), and potential indirect impact from dust or herbicide movement.

Note – the Regulations permit the clearance of native vegetation for activities such as new fences, vehicle access tracks or fire management activities without the approval of the NVC. However, the Regulations also require that the NVC account for all clearance that is reasonably expected to occur or be required in relation to an application (Regulation 19(f)). Accordingly, for an application to clear native vegetation under Division 5 of the Regulations, vegetation assessments and the subsequent determination of the SEB must include all associated matters such as new access tracks, fences and fire management requirements. Therefore, clearance permitted under Division 1 or Division 2 of the Regulations should only be applied in relation to existing activities or development, not new developments that are subject to application under Division 5 of the Regulations.

In particular, the Regulations specifically prevents the clearance of vegetation for fences, vehicle tracks, new buildings and dwellings, or within 10m of a building, if the clearance is associated with a subdivision of land. All such clearance must be considered and approved as part of the application in relation to Clause 35 – Residential Subdivisions.

**Address the Mitigation Hierarchy**

The Data Report must clearly demonstrate the measures taken to comply with the Mitigation Hierarchy, particularly in relation to minimising impacts on biological diversity and rare or threatened species or ecological communities. The Data Report must clearly address each of the following:

(a) avoidance — measures should be taken to avoid clearance of native vegetation wherever possible;

(b) minimisation — if clearance of native vegetation cannot be avoided, measures should be taken to minimise the extent, duration and intensity of impacts of the clearance on biological diversity to the fullest possible extent (whether the impact is direct, indirect or cumulative);

(c) rehabilitation or restoration — measures should be taken to rehabilitate ecosystems that have been degraded, and to restore ecosystems that have been destroyed, by impacts of clearance of native vegetation that cannot be avoided or further minimised

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

Further information on how to address the Mitigation Hierarchy is in Section 5. Mitigation Hierarchy.

**Addresses any impacts on soil, water and other natural resources**

Where a clearance has potential impacts on soil, water or other natural resources, the NVC will seek comment from the relevant agency or body.
In order for the NVC to approve clearance under the Act or Schedule 1 Part 6 of the Regulations or for clearance to be permitted under Schedule 1 Part 4 or 5 of the Regulations, the NVC must be satisfied that actions will be taken that after taking into account the loss of vegetation from the clearance, will result in an SEB. The SEB must be compliant and will be considered in accordance with the:

- [Policy for a Significant Environmental Benefit under the Native Vegetation Act 1991 and the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017](#) (SEB Policy)
- [Guide to Calculating a Significant Environmental Benefit under the Native Vegetation Act 1991 and the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017](#) (SEB Guide)

**Proposed Significant Environmental Benefit**

The Data Report must propose how the SEB is to be achieved. It may propose an on ground SEB (direct SEB, SEB credit, assignment of Credit, or Third Party SEB) or a payment into the Native Vegetation Fund. See the SEB Policy for further details.

**On ground Significant Environmental Benefit**

If a proponent proposes to achieve the SEB on ground, the following information must be provided:

- **Property** details (section/hundred, allotment/plan)
- **Background** information relating to the proposed SEB area (current and past land use, proposed management actions, existing encumbrances)
- **Description of vegetation** proposed to be established as an SEB (summary information for the vegetation assessment of the area including vegetation associations recorded and dominant species, significant weeds, threatened species and general description of the condition)
- Whether the application is in relation to a Third Party SEB or the use or assignment of SEB credit. This must include the SEB reference number or accredited third party provider information. Application forms will be required to be submitted for a Third Party SEB or assignment of Credit
- **Spatial information** on a map which includes, at a minimum, the following information: aerial imagery, cadastral boundaries, NRM Regional boundaries, roads, and the proposed SEB area. The map should be presented at multiple scales including:
  - Site map (recommended at a scale of 1:10 000 or lower) showing the boundary of the area of the proposed SEB
  - Location map (recommended at a scale of 1:50 000 or higher) and showing landscape features, site boundary and any other relevant details, such as nearby Conservation Reserves or Heritage Agreement, relevant at this scale
- Representative **photographs** of the areas. Photograph locations should be referenced to GPS waypoints (AMG reference) or recorded on the map
- A **Native Vegetation Management Plan**. All on ground SEB areas require an NVC approved Management Plan. It is best to provide this at the time of application. However, if an applicant is proposing multiple potential SEB areas or is unsure whether approval will be granted for their proposed SEB, the Management Plan can be submitted at a later date during the assessment process but prior to any clearance consent. The Management Plan must outline the works to be undertaken, annual monitoring to be conducted and ongoing obligation in relation to the SEB area. The NVC has a template that should be followed.
**Significant Environmental Benefit Payment**

If a proponent proposes to achieve the SEB via a payment into the Native Vegetation Fund, information must be provided on the amount required to be paid.

**SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT OBLIGATION**

The Data Report must provide summary information (preferably in table form) on the following matters to contribute to the determination of the SEB obligation.

**Clearance area**

For patches of vegetation assessed via the Bushland or Rangeland assessment method for a proposed clearance:

- Each vegetation association within the proposed impact area
- Area (hectares) of proposed impact for each vegetation association
- Unit Biodiversity Score for each vegetation association
- Total Biodiversity Score for each vegetation association.

For trees assessed via the Scattered Tree assessment method for proposed clearance:

- Species of each tree to be cleared
- Biodiversity Score for each tree.

The Data Report must contain a map that identifies the location of each vegetation association and scattered tree proposed to be impacted. The map must be able to be cross referenced with the summary information.

**Proposed SEB Area**

For patches of vegetation assessed via the Bushland or Rangeland assessment method for a proposed SEB:

- Each vegetation association within the proposed SEB area
- Area (hectares) of each association
- Unit Biodiversity Score for each association
- Gain Score for each association.

The Data Report must contain a map that identifies the location of each vegetation association within the proposed SEB. The map must be able to be cross referenced with the summary information.

**SEB Payment**

For a proposed payment into the Native Vegetation Fund:

- Rainfall factor
- Economies of scale
- Payment amount required in relation to the proposed clearance.

**VEGETATION ASSESSMENT SCORESHEETS**

The Data Report must be accompanied with copies of vegetation assessment scoresheets for all assessments undertaken, whether in relation to the proposed clearance or an SEB area. It is preferable for data sheets to be submitted electronically in Excel. Survey information will be stored within the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) database available for future reference.
3. Risk Assessment

BACKGROUND

The Regulations include a risk assessment pathway (Regulation 16). This pathway identifies upfront the applications to clear native vegetation that pose a ‘low risk’ (level 1) to biodiversity conservation; that is, where there is a high probability that no impacts will occur to the conservation of species or vegetation communities. For these applications, there is a streamlined approval process. Applications likely to pose a higher risk than ‘low risk’ are assessed according to standard assessment methods, but will be subject to increasing levels of oversight as the risk to biodiversity conservation increases.

Whilst the risk assessment does not apply to clearance applications submitted under Section 28 of the Act, information can be provided in line with the requirement of and will be considered against the matters shown in Table 1. However, note that Level 1 will not apply for clearance applications.

Two considerations will be applied to assess the risk to biodiversity conservation of a proposed clearance:

1. the size of the clearance (area of clearance or number of trees to be cleared)
2. the presence of threatened species or communities (representing three of the ‘Principles of Clearance’ from the Act; Figure 1).

**Principles of Clearance (Native Vegetation Act)**

"Native vegetation should not be cleared if, in the opinion of the Council –

(b) it has significance as a habitat for wildlife; or

c) it includes plants of a rare, vulnerable or endangered species; or

d) the vegetation comprises the whole, or a part, of a plant community that is rare, vulnerable or endangered;…"

*Figure 1. Principles of Clearance explicitly addressed in the risk assessment.*

OBJECTS

The objective of the risk assessment approach is to ensure that approval processes are consistent with the Objects of the Act and are defensible, transparent and at a level commensurate with the level of risk.

HOW RISK IS ASSESSED

Based on available evidence and expert opinion, criteria for assessing and approving applications have been developed (Table 1). This is intended to ensure the information provided, the level of oversight and obligations imposed are proportionate to the likely impact of a clearance activity.
### Table 1: Criteria, assessment process and SEB for levels of clearance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Agricultural (AMLR, EP, KI, N&amp;Y, SAMDB and SE NRM Regions)</th>
<th>Pastoral (SAAL and AW NRM Regions)</th>
<th>Escalating matters</th>
<th>Approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patches - clearance</td>
<td>Trees - clearance</td>
<td>Patches - clearance</td>
<td>Trees - clearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>0.05ha or less</td>
<td>5 trees or less</td>
<td>3ha or less</td>
<td>5 trees or less</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Desktop assessment (Applicant to provide information) – a map of area of impact, site photographs, explanation of the purpose of clearance, why there is no alternative and whether there has been any other clearance application in the last 5 years</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$500 payment into the Native Vegetation Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>&gt;0.05 ha to 0.5ha</td>
<td>6 - 20 trees</td>
<td>&gt;3ha to 10 ha</td>
<td>6 - 20 trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>Field assessment (Accredited consultant) – Bushland or Rangeland assessment method or Scattered tree assessment</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEB</td>
<td>Determined as per SEB Policy and Guide</td>
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<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>Total Biodiversity Score of less than or equal to 250</td>
<td>Total Biodiversity Score of less than or equal to 2500.</td>
<td>The clearance is seriously at variance with Principle of Clearance 1(b), 1(c) or 1(d).</td>
<td>Delegation: NVMU, DSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>Field assessment (Accredited Consultant) - Bushland, Rangeland or Scattered tree assessment and a documented Fauna survey.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEB</td>
<td>Determined as per SEB Policy and Guide</td>
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<tr>
<td>Level 4</td>
<td>Total Biodiversity Score of greater than 250</td>
<td>Total Biodiversity Score of greater than 2500</td>
<td></td>
<td>Delegation: NVAP, DSD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>Field assessment (Accredited Consultant) - Bushland, Rangeland or Scattered tree assessment and a documented Fauna Survey. Application made available to the public and referred to relevant agency or body for comment</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEB</td>
<td>Determined as per SEB Policy and Guide</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
RISK ASSESSMENT SUPPORTING INFORMATION

The following information will support the implementation of the Risk Assessment.

Information provided

Level 1 clearance

The applicant provides information via an online application. Information required includes:

- a map of area of impact
- site photographs
- explanation of the purpose of clearance
- why there is no alternative involving no clearance or less clearance
- whether there have been any associated clearance applications in the last 5 years
- any associated documentation.

Level 2, 3 or 4 clearance

The applicant must engage an Accredited Consultant to provide a Data Report to be developed in accordance with the requirements of this Guide.

Presence of rare or threatened species or communities (Level 1 clearances)

Level 1 clearance information will be reviewed by DEWNR staff to determine the likelihood that listed species or communities under the NP&W Act or EPBC Act are present. The provision of site photographs, combined with existing records and expert knowledge, is considered adequate to determine the likelihood of the presence of listed species/community at the scale of ‘level 1’ clearance. If the available information does raise any concerns, DEWNR may request a site inspection to verify the presence or absence of threatened species or communities. If it is found that the site contains a threatened species or community, the application will be raised to Level 2 and will be assessed accordingly.

Note – the onus is on DEWNR staff reviewing the application to demonstrate the presence of a listed species or community, or the habitat of a threatened species or community.

Associated application

When determining the risk assessment level for an application to clear, the NVC will have regard to any associated applications and may, if appropriate, increase the level of assessment according to the total impact of all associated clearances. An application to clear is deemed to be associated and therefore relevant, if the following applies:

- An application to clear native vegetation was approved or has been applied for on the same property title within the last 5 years, regardless of whether the applicant was the owner of the land at the time of the previous application
- An application to clear native vegetation was approved or has been applied for in relation to the same landowner within the last 5 years, regardless of whether the application is for the same property title
- Where the applicant is not the owner of the land (e.g. local councils managing land under their care and control, utility companies building infrastructure) or clearance will occur on land not subject to a property title (e.g. road reserve), an application to clear native vegetation was approved or has been applied for within 5 km of the proposed clearance area and directly related to the current application (i.e. for the same project, development or piece of infrastructure) within the last 5 years.
**Fauna Survey**

**Level 1 clearance**

Fauna information is not required. DEWNR will assess the likelihood of the presence of threatened fauna species.

**Level 2 clearance**

A database search (e.g. BDBSA, EPBC search tool, Atlas of Living Australia) plus any direct observation, incidental records of fauna or suitable habitat noted during the flora assessment.

**Level 3 clearance**

A database search (e.g. BDBSA, EPBC search tool, Atlas of Living Australia) plus direct observation and active searching for the presence of fauna or suitable habitat. This should be based on a biological survey methodology and include active searching, such as inspecting potential habitat elements (e.g. hollows, burrows, under logs and leaf litter, rocky outcrops) for the presence of fauna species or searching for associated evidence of habitat usage (e.g. tracks, scats, diggings, nests). Specifically designed and targeted surveys should be conducted where the database search and/or observations indicate the presence of a threatened species listed under the EPBC Act or NP&W Act.

**Level 4 clearance**

A database search (e.g. BDBSA, EPBC search tool, Atlas of Living Australia) plus a clearly documented onsite survey. This should include active searching, such as inspecting potential habitat elements (e.g. hollows, burrows, under logs and leaf litter, rocky outcrops) for the presence of fauna species or searching for associated evidence of habitat usage (e.g. tracks, scats, diggings, nests). Specifically designed and targeted surveys should be conducted where the database search and/or observations indicate the presence of a threatened species listed under the EPBC Act or NP&W Act. This should include direct sampling methods to detect the presence of the species including, but not limited to: Intensive and designed visual searching, Mist netting, Elliot traps, Camera traps, Pitfall traps, Hair tubes, Spotlight counts, Cage traps, Trip lines, and Auditory searches and Acoustic Monitoring. Surveying should be conducted as per DEH, 2000, *Guidelines for Vertebrate Surveys in South Australia.*

Information must be provided on the survey methods followed, survey effort (time/days and area surveyed) and results.

Note – surveyors should have experience conducting field surveys and should be able to identify threatened species and their habitats relevant to the study area. Surveyors must ensure that any relevant fauna permit (e.g. under the NP&W Act) has been obtained prior to conducting the survey.

**Significant Environmental Benefit (SEB)**

**Level 1 clearance**

If the application is approved, the SEB is a $500 payment into the Native Vegetation Fund.

**Level 2, 3 or 4 clearance**

If the application is approved, the SEB must be determined in accordance with and at a level compliant with the SEB Policy and SEB Guide.
Consultation

Level 1, 2 or 3 clearance

No mandatory consultation, although this may be requested in relation to particular matters, such as impacts on soil or water.

Level 4 clearance

Matters will be referred to relevant statutory authorities and the application will be made available on the DEWNR website to enable the public to make written submissions. Submissions will be required within 28 days of the application being made available for comment.

Approval

Under the Act, Section 15 allows the NVC to delegate powers and functions to another person or body. Table 1 specifies the activities that can be approved under specific delegations. The main delegations under the Act are the following:

- Native Vegetation Assessment Panel (NVAP) which is a three-person subcommittee of the NVC
- Manager, Native Vegetation Management Unit (NVMU)
- Coordinator, Assessments and Stakeholder Liaison, Native Vegetation Management Unit (NVMU)
- Department of State Development (DSD), which applies the delegation in accordance with the Guide for a Significant Environmental Benefit policy for clearance of native vegetation associated with the Mineral and Petroleum Industry

Additional to the considerations in Table 1, the following circumstances must also be referred to NVAP for decisions:

- If the person assessing the application recommends consent to clear be refused and the applicant objects to the recommendation
- If the person assessing the application recommends consent subject to conditions and the applicant objects to the proposed conditions and the delegate is unable to resolve the application with the applicant
- If the relevant Natural Resources Management Board, the Pastoral Board or the Local Government Authority objects to consent to clearance
- If the application for consent to clear made under Section 28 of the Act is by a Minister of the Crown, or any Department or Statutory Authority, or other agency or agent of the Crown, or a consultant or contractor in respect of work that the consultant or contractor is engaged to do on their behalf
- If the application is made by a Statutory Authority, Government Agency, or any other person to whom the NVC has delegated its powers and functions
- If the application is to significantly vary the area of approval or conditions of a prior consent approved by NVAP.

Note: an applicant is able to make personal representation to NVAP in relation to their application. If NVAP members are unable to come to a unanimous decision, the matter will be referred to the NVC for final determination.
3. Assessing against the Principles of Clearance

This section explains the information that must be provided in the Data Report, and is a guide as to how the NVC will assess a clearance applications under Section 28 of the Act against the Principles of Clearance.

Moderating factors may be taken into account when the NVC or Delegate assesses an application against the principles, and therefore may change the recommendation.

PRINCIPLES OF CLEARANCE OF NATIVE VEGETATION

Native vegetation should not be cleared if, in the opinion of the NVC—

(a) it comprises a high level of diversity of plant species

Information is required on the number of plant species occurring in the clearance area for each vegetation association present. This must include native and introduced species. The application must also provide the Bushland Plant Diversity Score for each vegetation association.

Variance with the principles will be considered in accordance with Table 2. This information is derived from the Bushland assessment method and is an indication of the species diversity of a site relative to what would be expected in a site of good condition of the same vegetation community.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native plant species diversity score</th>
<th>Remnant area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>not at variance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 - 20</td>
<td>at variance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;20</td>
<td>seriously at variance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Moderating factor

Amount of clearance related to area of remnant

Where only a very small area of vegetation will be impacted relative to the amount of vegetation within the local vicinity (less than 10% of the native vegetation within a 5 km radius to be impacted), this may reduce the impact from ‘Seriously at variance’ to ‘At variance’, or ‘At variance’ to ‘Not at variance’.

(b) it has significance as a habitat for wildlife

Information is required on the habitat contained in the proposed clearance area in relation to its significance as habitat for wildlife. In particular, does the area of vegetation:

- support rare or threatened species
- support the habitat used by rare or threatened species, even if they are not present at the time the area is assessed (e.g. hollows)
- likely support a high diversity of animal species
- provide a corridor for movements between other areas of native vegetation, especially in heavily cleared areas
• provide a refuge (an important area of habitat at particular times, such as drought or when normal food supplies are scarce)

Tables 3 and 4 provide an indication of whether the clearance would be assessed as being seriously at variance against the principle. If it is determined to be seriously at variance with any of the criteria listed in the tables below, then the clearance will be considered ‘Seriously at variance’.

Table 3. Bushland or Rangeland assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fauna habitat</th>
<th>At variance with the principles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threatened Fauna Score of 0</td>
<td>Not at variance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threatened Fauna Score of &lt;0.05</td>
<td>At variance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threatened Fauna Score of &gt;0.05</td>
<td>Seriously at variance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A vegetation association with a Unit Biodiversity Score of &gt;60</td>
<td>Seriously at variance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note – the vegetation assessments are designed to measure a range of attributes relating to the health, condition and position of the vegetation under assessment. This is expressed as the Total Biodiversity Score. The higher the score, the more likely that the fauna species will utilise the site or the tree.

Table 4. Scattered Tree assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fauna habitat</th>
<th>At variance with the principles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not habitat for any threatened fauna</td>
<td>Not at variance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat for regionally uncommon species or NP&amp;W Act Rare species</td>
<td>At variance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat for Vulnerable or Endangered species under NP&amp;W Act or any EPBC listed species</td>
<td>Seriously at variance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A tree with a Total Biodiversity Score of &gt;7</td>
<td>Seriously at variance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 2 – the proposed clearance of trees that are considered to be seriously at variance may be approved for clearance under Section 29(4a) of the Act if the proposed SEB is considered sufficient as per the Guidelines for a Native Vegetation Significant Environment Benefit Policy for the clearance of scattered trees.

Moderating Factors

Impact Significance

The following criteria are used to determine whether an action will have a significant impact on listed threatened fauna species and therefore will be ‘Seriously at variance’. A clearance action will have or is likely to have a significant impact on a threatened species if it may:

• lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population, or
• reduce the area of occupancy of the species, or
• fragment an existing population into two or more populations, or
• adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species, or
• modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline, or
• result in invasive species that are harmful to a threatened species becoming established in the threatened species habitat, or
• interfere with the recovery of the species.

**Significant benefit**

If the SEB provides a benefit to the threatened species that is well over and above what is required in the SEB Policy and Guide, it may be reduced to ‘At variance’.

**Common species**

If the vegetation provides habitat for native species that are relatively common, and the area of clearance is not considered essential habitat to maintain the local population, it may be reduced to ‘At variance’.

**Non-essential habitat**

If the clearance is of non-essential habitat for threatened species and the clearance will have a negligible impact on that species local population over the long term (i.e. next 20 to 50 years), it may be reduced to ‘At variance’.

**(c) it includes plants of a rare, vulnerable or endangered species**

Information is required on the threatened plant species recorded or potentially occupying the area of impact (noting that some species may not be recorded at the time of assessment but may still occur within the area – e.g. orchids). Clearance of areas of native vegetation that include plant species of conservation significance listed in Schedules 7, 8 & 9 of the *NP&W Act*, or in the Commonwealth *EPBC Act*, is likely to be considered seriously at variance with this principle and less likely to be approved. The information required includes:

- threatened species present or potentially present within the area of impact
- distribution of the species within the area of impact
- sustainability of the population
- level of impact the proposed clearance may have on the local population of the plant species
- number of plants likely to be impacted in the clearance area.

**Tables 5 and 6** can be used as an indication of where a clearance is likely to be considered at variance with this principle. However, this will be subject to the moderating factors.

**Table 5: Bushland assessment or Rangeland assessment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threatened Flora Score</th>
<th>At variance with the principles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Not at variance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>At variance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;0.1</td>
<td>Seriously at variance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 6: Scattered tree assessment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threatened flora</th>
<th>At variance with the principles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species not a threatened species</td>
<td>Not at variance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species listed as rare under the NP&amp;W Act</td>
<td>At variance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species listed as Vulnerable or Endangered under NP&amp;W Act or EPBC Act</td>
<td>Seriously at variance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Moderating factors

Impact Significance

The following criteria are used to determine whether an action will have a significant impact on listed threatened plant species and therefore, will be ‘Seriously at variance’. A clearance action will have or is likely to have a significant impact on a threatened species if it may:

- lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population, or
- reduce the area of occupancy of the species, or
- fragment an existing population into two or more populations, or
- adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species, or
- modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline, or
- result in invasive species that are harmful to a threatened species becoming established in the threatened species habitat, or
- interfere with the recovery of the species.

Number of plants to be cleared

If less than 10% of the individual plants are affected within the immediate vicinity (within a 1 km radius) of the proposed clearance, or the affected individuals can be transplanted or replaced easily, the proposed clearance may be tempered to ‘At variance’.

Significant benefit

If the SEB provides a benefit to the threatened species that is well over and above what is required as detailed in the related SEB Policy and Guide, it may be reduced to ‘At variance’.

(d) the vegetation comprises the whole, or a part, of a plant community that is Rare, Vulnerable or Endangered

Information is required on whether any of the vegetation associations recorded within the area of impact comprises a threatened plant community. A threatened plant community is considered rare, vulnerable or endangered in accordance with the provisional list of threatened ecosystems of South Australia or Communities listed under the EPBC Act.

It must be determined whether the scattered trees under application are part of a threatened plant community. As an example, in the South East where 35% of the remaining red gum woodland consists of paddock trees, red gum woodland at approximate ‘natural densities’ with or without an understorey layer (even if very degraded) would be treated as part of a threatened plant association. Isolated trees are not considered to be part of a plant community, and the proposed clearance of sparsely scattered trees is not likely to be considered at variance with this principle.

Clearance of vegetation considered to be representative of plant communities listed under the provisional list of threatened ecosystems of South Australia or the EPBC Act will generally be considered seriously at variance with this principle.
Moderating factors

*Impact Significance*

The following criteria are used to determine whether a clearance proposal will have a significant impact on a listed threatened plant community and therefore will be ‘Seriously at variance’ with this principle. An action has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on a threatened plant community if it does, will, or is likely to:

- lead to a long-term adverse effect on a plant community, or
- reduce the extent of a community, or
- fragment an occurrence of the community, or
- adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a plant community, or
- modify or destroy abiotic (non-living) factors (such as water, nutrients, or soil) necessary for the community’s survival, or
- result in invasive species that are harmful to the threatened plant community becoming established in an occurrence of the community, or
- interfere with the recovery of a plant community.

In addition, nationally adopted Recovery Plans may also provide further guidance on whether a clearance action is likely to be significant.

*Area of impact*

If less than 10% of the area of that vegetation community within the immediate vicinity (within a 1km radius) of proposed clearance is to be affected, the proposed clearance may be tempered to ‘At variance’.

*Condition of the vegetation*

If the vegetation is in a highly degraded state and is unlikely to return to a functional state without significant human intervention, the proposed clearance may be tempered to ‘At variance’.

(e) it is significant as a remnant of vegetation in an area which has been extensively cleared

Information is required as to assist in identifying the significance of a remnant. An area is significant as a remnant if it is representative of a former vegetation type that has been extensively cleared or modified.

Information must be provided on remnancy figures for the Environmental Association and IBRA subregion.

The remnancy figures are used as an indication of the extent of clearance that has occurred within the region of the application area. The lower the remnancy figure the more significant the remaining vegetation.

Other factors taken into account to determine the significance of a remnant are:

- the density of the trees under application. The closer the trees resemble their original density, the more likely they will be considered significant remnants
- the rarity of the former vegetation community (as per Principle 1(d) above). Remnants of threatened plant communities are inherently more significant given that their status is an indication of their loss from the landscape
- remnants in relatively good health may be considered more viable and therefore more significant than unhealthy remnants.
When considering this principle, remnancy should firstly be considered at two levels as listed in Table 7.

**Table 7: Remnancy preference**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hierarchy Level</th>
<th>Appropriateness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 IBRA Association</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 IBRA Sub-region</td>
<td>Sub-regional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To determine if the clearance is at variance with the principles, consider Table 8 at both IBRA Association and IBRA Sub-region levels. If the clearance is determined to be significantly at variance at either of these levels, then the clearance is deemed ‘Seriously at variance’ with this principle.

**Table 8: Summary of the significance of the remnancy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remnancy</th>
<th>Total Biodiversity Score (Bushland or Rangeland assessment) for the whole area of impact</th>
<th>Scattered tree assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;500</td>
<td>50 - 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;30%</td>
<td>At variance</td>
<td>At variance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 – 30%</td>
<td>Seriously at variance</td>
<td>At variance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 – 10%</td>
<td>Seriously at variance</td>
<td>Seriously at variance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>Seriously at variance</td>
<td>Seriously at variance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last remnant in Env. Assoc.</td>
<td>Seriously at variance</td>
<td>Seriously at variance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Moderating Factors**

**Quality of remnant**

If the vegetation is in poor to very poor condition, is continuing to degrade and its long term (next 20 to 50 years) persistence is unlikely, then it may be reduced to ‘At variance’.

**(f) it is growing in, or in association with, a wetland environment**

Information is required on whether the proposed clearance area is within the vicinity of a wetland (plants growing in or on the edge of a wetland) and information on how connected the vegetation is with the functioning of that wetland. A plant is considered to be growing in association with a wetland if that plant is located close to a wetland, or there is evidence that wetland species are using it.

A wetland is land permanently or temporarily under water or waterlogged that must have surface water or waterlogging of sufficient frequency and or duration to affect the biota. The definition also includes creeks, rivers and streams.
Clearance of vegetation growing in, on the edge of, or in association with a wetland will be considered to be ‘Seriously at variance’ with this principle, if the clearance will have a significant impact.

**Moderating Factors**

*Impact significance*

The following criteria are used to determine whether a clearance action will have a significant impact on a wetland, and therefore be ‘Seriously at variance’ with the principle. Clearance will have a significant impact on the ecological character of a wetland if it is likely to result in:

- areas of the wetland being destroyed or substantially modified
- a substantial and measurable change in the hydrological regime of the wetland (e.g. a change in the volume, timing, duration and frequency of ground and surface water flows to and within the wetland)
- the habitat or lifecycle of native species dependent upon the wetland being seriously affected
- a substantial and measurable change in the physio-chemical status of the wetland (e.g. change in the level of salinity, pollutants or nutrients in the wetland, change in water temperature which may adversely impact on biodiversity)
- the introduction of invasive species.

*Quality of wetland*

If the wetland has been highly degraded and is in poor to very poor condition, then it may be reduced to ‘At variance’.

*Area of impact*

If the wetland is relatively small, considering the wetlands within the same system or within a close proximity (within a 5 km radius), then it may be reduced to ‘At variance’.

**(g)** it contributes significantly to the amenity of the area in which it is growing or is situated

Amenity is described as “any quality, condition or factor that makes, or contributes to making, the locality harmonious, pleasant or enjoyable”. Amenity value means how highly the trees (or other vegetation under application) are regarded by the community as part of the local landscape.

The significance of the impact from a proposed clearance on amenity values will be considered against the following matters;

- Location of the trees
  - e.g. near a township, adjacent to a main road or tourist route
- Cultural or historical values and local community views
- Number and distribution of trees to be cleared
  - how many trees will be retained?
  - would removal of the trees change the landscape character?
- Species and size of trees
  - large trees generally more impressive landscape quality
  - red gums, because of their size, are often considered of high landscape value
- Condition and shape
  - trees suffering extensively from dieback are not generally aesthetically pleasing
  - well-shaped trees may be considered of greater landscape quality.
In determining if clearance is at variance with the principles, the NVC will have regard to the Local Council’s recommendations (if any) in relation to the application.

(h) the clearance of the vegetation is likely to contribute to soil erosion or salinity in an area in which appreciable erosion or salinisation has already occurred or, where such erosion or salinisation has not yet occurred, the clearance of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable soil erosion or salinity; or

(i) the clearance of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water; or

(j) the clearance of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding; or

(k) —

(i) after clearance the land will be used for a particular purpose; and

(ii) the regional NRM board for the NRM region where the land is situated has, as part of its NRM plan under the *NRM Act*, assessed—

(A) the capability and preferred uses of the land; and

(B) the condition of the land; and

(iii) according to that assessment the use of the land for that purpose cannot be sustained

Information should be provided on potential impacts of the proposed clearance on soil erosion, salinity, surface or underground water, or flooding.

The NVC must consult with the regional NRM board for the NRM region where the native vegetation is situated and have regard to the Board’s recommendations (if any) in relation to the application.

(l) the clearance of the vegetation would cause significant harm to the River Murray within the meaning of the *River Murray Act 2003*

The NVC must consult with the Minister for the *River Murray Act 2003* where the application falls within the *River Murray Act* area, and comply with the Minister’s direction.

(m) the clearance of vegetation would cause significant harm to the Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary

The NVC will consult with the Minister for the Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary where the application falls within or adjacent to the Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary, and have regard to the Minister’s views.
4. Assessing against Intact Stratum

DEFINITION: 3A—SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT VEGETATION

1. A stratum of native vegetation will be taken for the purposes of this Act to be substantially intact if, in the opinion of the NVC—
   a. the stratum has not been seriously degraded by human activity during the immediately preceding period of 20 years; or
   b. the only serious degradation of the stratum by human activity during that period has been caused by fire.
2. In this section—
   stratum of native vegetation means a layer of a plant community consisting of plants that comprise native vegetation and that have a similar growth habit.

Note – the NVC may give its consent to clearance of vegetation determined to be substantially intact if it’s for the purpose of harvesting native vegetation if, in its opinion, the harvesting will not result in any lasting damage to the plants comprising the vegetation, lead to significant soil damage or erosion, or result in any long-term loss of biodiversity.

DETERMINING THE PRESENCE OF SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT VEGETATION

For the purpose of determining if a stratum is substantially intact, the NVC will consider the following matters:

1. Does the native vegetation constitute a continuous stratum? Each of the following must be satisfied:
   • The plants within the stratum of interest are growing at original (pre-European) density for that community; and
   • Contains a diversity of species similar to original (pre-European) vegetation of that community; and
   • Is part of a contiguous area of vegetation consisting of the stratum, including on adjacent properties, that is at least one hectare in area and for linear patches, generally greater than 30 m in width. Small, isolated or linear patches of vegetation are subject to significant edge effect and likely to degrade over time; and
   • Does not contain introduced perennial species occupying greater than 20% cover within that stratum.

Scattered trees over a degraded understorey or pasture are generally not considered to comprise an intact stratum, unless the vegetation community is generally characterised by sparse tree cover and tree density is approaching its natural state.

2. Has the vegetation been subject to degradation within the past 20 years? The following must be satisfied:
   • Any degradation must have been undertaken in compliance with the Native Vegetation Act 1991
   • Must have occurred within the past 20 years from the date of application
• Must be a direct result of human activity
• May include the following:
  o Fragmentation of the area of vegetation
  o Modifying, destroying or removing vegetation cover or plant species diversity
  o Changing abiotic (non-living) factors such as water, nutrients or soil which subsequently impacts of native vegetation. This may include, but not limited to altered hydrology, compaction of soil or increased soil nutrient levels.
• Does not include degradation as a result of fire.
5. Assessing against the Mitigation Hierarchy

For clearances under Division 5 of the Regulations, proponents must demonstrate how they have complied with the Mitigation Hierarchy. The NVC will consider if the proponent has taken sufficient measures to avoid and minimise clearance as far as practicable. The NVC must be satisfied that there is no other practicable alternative that involves less clearance, or clearance of less significant vegetation, or clearance of vegetation that has been degraded to a greater extent than the vegetation proposed to be cleared.

The mitigation principles are as follows:

(a) Avoidance — measures should be taken to avoid clearance of native vegetation wherever possible.

Demonstrating avoidance is the key objective of any proposed clearance activity. Doing this early in the planning process will provide the flexibility required to inform decision making or make adjustments to the location or design of the impact (this includes any incidental clearance such as by moving machinery to obtain access to the site).

There are many incentives for avoiding the impacts of clearance:

- Ecologically, it is more likely to generate a no-net loss outcome
- Higher certainty of success in terms of approval and the longevity of the activity and not requiring to undertake further clearance to maintain it in the future
- It shows corporate, social and political responsibility for avoiding impacts on the environment (e.g. build support for, or reduce opposition to, a project)
- It does not require the applicant to offset impacts of biodiversity loss associated with restoring or offsetting, which takes time and funds

In determining if the avoidance requirement has been achieved, the NVC will consider the following points (applicants can use this as a checklist too):

- Is the location the most appropriate for the activity or are there alternate sites available? There may be alternative sites on property owned by the applicant, or the applicant could purchase or lease alternative land
- Can the size or scale of the development be changed to avoid impacts? This may include removing elements of a development that will have unacceptable impacts
- Can the design of the development be adjusted or are there alternative methods/designs available that would avoid impacts? This may include investigating alternative options for achieving the same outcome (e.g. using barriers on roadsides to address safety concerns rather than removing a tree) or alternative designs (e.g. re-routing a road to avoid a tree that could cause safety concerns)
- Are there actions that can be undertaken during construction and operation to prevent impacts? This may include:
  - placing and storing equipment, vehicles and machinery away from vegetated areas
  - placing tailings, soil stockpiles or waste rock storage facilities, processing plants and waste water catchment facilities away from vegetated areas
  - clearly marking on ground areas that are to be avoided at all times to prevent unintended impacts or accidental clearance
  - suppressing dust to prevent indirect impacts
ongoing monitoring and management of potential impacts such as weed and pest invasion
• documenting and implementing procedures for chemical and herbicide use to prevent indirect or off target impacts.

(b) Minimisation — if clearance of native vegetation cannot be avoided, measures should be taken to minimise the extent, duration and intensity of impacts of the clearance on biological diversity to the fullest possible extent (whether the impact is direct, indirect or cumulative).

If avoidance is not possible, the applicant must consider ways to alter the location, design or construction method of the activity so as to minimise the clearance. Direct impacts are caused by an activity and occur at the same time and place of the development. Indirect impacts are caused by the action but occur at a later point in time or affect a different location. Cumulative impacts result from the incremental impact of past, present and future activities.

The consideration of cumulative impacts allows the NVC to take into account impacts that individually may be minor, but over time and in conjunction with other activities may be significant.

In determining if the minimisation requirement has been achieved, the NVC will consider the same matters as avoidance, but with the aim of limiting impacts rather than completely avoiding.

(c) Rehabilitation or restoration — measures should be taken to rehabilitate ecosystems that will be degraded, and to restore ecosystems that will be destroyed, due to impacts of clearance that cannot be avoided or minimised.

Measures for on-site restoration activities should be identified. The aim should be to achieve the following:

• Limiting impacts as far as possible to allow the vegetation to naturally re-establish once the impact has ceased
• Re-instating the vegetation as much as possible through restoration activities once the impact has ceased.

Applicants should consider storing cleared vegetation and the top soil containing soil seed bank in a manner that allows re-establishment once the development is complete.

(d) Offset — any adverse impact on native vegetation or ecosystems that cannot be avoided or minimised should be offset by implementing an SEB that outweighs that impact.

Biodiversity offsets address any residual impacts after prevention and mitigation measures have been implemented.

The NVC will only approve clearances if these steps have been fulfilled. Offsetting is only considered by the NVC when a proponent has identified and documented appropriate measures to avoid and minimise negative impacts (direct or indirect) on biodiversity. Biodiversity offsets are only appropriate for projects that have rigorously applied the Mitigation Hierarchy to the fullest extent. Offsets must never be used to circumvent responsibilities to avoid and minimise damage to biodiversity and the NVC will consider this when determining whether the clearance can proceed.

The SEB Policy explains the biodiversity offsetting principles that must be met.
6. Clearance of vegetation ‘Seriously at variance’ with the principles of the Act

The following information details the Sections of the Act that provide provisions for the NVC to approve clearance of vegetation that would be Seriously a variance with the Principles of clearance.

Section 29—Provisions relating to consent

1) Subject to this section, in deciding whether to consent to an application to clear native vegetation, the NVC—
   a. must have regard to the Principles of Clearance of native vegetation so far as they are relevant to that decision; and
   b. must not make a decision that is seriously at variance with those principles.

4) The Council may give its consent to clearance of native vegetation that is in contravention of subsection (1)(b) if—
   a. the vegetation comprises one or more isolated plants; and
   b. the applicant is engaged in the business of primary production; and
   c. in the opinion of the Council, the retention of that plant, or those plants, would put the applicant to unreasonable expense in carrying on that business or would result in an unreasonable reduction of potential income from that business.

4a) The Council may give its consent to the clearance of native vegetation that is in contravention of subsection (1)(b) if—
   a. the Council has adopted guidelines under section 25 that apply in relation to the region where the native vegetation is situated (being guidelines envisaged under subsection (1)(c) of that section); and
   b. the Council is satisfied—
      i. that a significant environmental benefit, which outweighs the value of retaining the vegetation, is to be achieved through the imposition of conditions and the taking of other action by the applicant; and
      ii. that the particular circumstances justify the giving of consent.

4b) The Council may give its consent to the clearance of native vegetation that is in contravention of subsection (1)(b) if the Council is satisfied that—
   a. —
      i. a significant environmental benefit, which outweighs the value of retaining the vegetation, has been, or is to be, achieved by an accredited third party provider in accordance with section 25C; or
      ii. a significant environmental benefit, which outweighs the value of retaining the vegetation, has been, or is to be, achieved by an accredited third party provider in accordance with section 25A, or assigned to the applicant under section 25B; or
to be, achieved by or on behalf of the applicant, having regard to the combined value of—

A. the value of any environmental benefit credited to the applicant under section 25A, or assigned to the applicant under section 25B; and
B. the value of any environmental benefit that has been, or is to be, achieved by an accredited third party provider in accordance with section 25C; and
C. the value of any environmental benefit to be achieved through the imposition of conditions and the taking of other action by the applicant; and

b. that the particular circumstances justify the giving of consent.

Definition of an isolated plant for the purpose of Section 29(4) of the Act

2) A plant will be taken to be an isolated plant if—
   a. it is at least one metre in height; and
   b. there is no other plant comprising native vegetation that is 200 millimetres or more in height within 50 metres of it.

3) Each plant of a group of two or three plants or of a group of plants that is the subject of a determination by the Council under subsection (4) will be taken to be an isolated plant if it would be an isolated plant under subsection (2) except for its proximity to another plant, or other plants, in the group.

4) The Council may, where in its opinion the circumstances of a particular case justify a determination under this subsection, determine that each plant of a group of four or more plants will be taken to be an isolated plant.

5) A determination under subsection (4) must be agreed to by all the members of the Council present at the meeting at which it is made.

6) The distance between two plants for the purposes of subsection (2) will be taken to be the distance between those parts of the plants that are above ground level and are closest to each other.

Guidelines in relation to Section 29(4a) of the Act

In relation to Section 29(4a), the applicable guidelines are Guidelines for a Native Vegetation Significant Environmental Benefit Policy for the clearance of scattered trees.