

24 February 2020

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Dear Yi tong

## **Albanvale Offset for Striped Legless Lizard Habitat and Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain: Site Condition Report for 6060 Hamilton Highway, Cressy**

**Project no. 30833**

### **Introduction**

The study area is located on a former pastoral property located in the district of Cressy, approximately 110 kilometres west of Melbourne on the Victorian Volcanic Plain (Lot 5, 6060 Hamilton Highway, Cressy, Figure 1). The property supports a large, contiguous area of native grassland vegetation (more than 200 hectares) and a smaller proportion was identified for further investigation as to support an offset site proposal. The study area has been subject to recent ecological investigations (EHP 2018, Biosis 2019a) so that a suitably sized area (15 hectares) was selected for further detailed investigation based on these previous studies.

The proposed offset site will compensate for residual impacts on Striped Legless Lizard *Delma impar* (SLL) and Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain (NTGVVP) associated with the development at 80A & 80B Oakwood Road, Albanvale. Both SLL and NTGVVP are Matters of National Environmental Significance listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The impacts on SLL and NTGVVP are being assessed via preliminary documentation under EPBC referral 2018/8158). The results of the EPBC Act offsets assessment guide (offsets calculator) indicate that the offset site must provide 14 hectares of SLL habitat and 2.4 hectares of NTGVVP. This result is slightly smaller compared to the initial estimate of 15 hectares of SLL habitat provided in previous reports.

The purpose of this condition report is to document the extent and condition of the NTGVVP known to be present within the study area and collect the supporting data required by the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment (DAWE) to assess offset site proposals. At the same time, further supporting evidence of the presence of SLL was collected from three survey grids of ceramic roof tiles that had been previously placed within the study area. The total extent of SLL habitat was also confirmed.

### **Methods**

For this investigation, the study area was surveyed by Stephen Mueck on 20 February 2020 (accredited DELWP vegetation quality assessor HH173 – current until 19/04/2020). A vegetation assessment was undertaken to quantify the extent and condition of NTGVVP according to the characteristics provided in the relevant policy document (DSEWPaC 2011). Data was also collected to complete a Habitat hectares assessment (DSE 2004). Notes were taken as to the presence and extent of pest plants and animals, including the location and extent of target weeds such as woody weeds. The assessment was also conducted to document the suitability of the area within this parcel of land to provide an offset of or exceeding 4.2 hectares

of NTGVVP as prescribed for the development of the Albanvale site by the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) Offsets Policy.

The area selected for the proposed offset site (Figure 2) has confirmed records of SLL documented on two previous occasions (EHP 2018 and Biosis 2019a). Figure 2 shows the location of the three tiles grids, each of 50 tiles that were used to collect these records. For this assessment, the extent of habitat suitable for SLL was defined by mapping all parts of the study area that had a clearly defined tussock structure, surface rock cover and or cracking clays, all of which provide habitat for the species (TSSC 2016). The three tile grids within the study area were also checked by flipping each tile and making observations of any evidence of native fauna occupation.

## Results

A total of 44 indigenous and 29 introduced flora species were recorded during the site inspection, many of which are characteristic of high quality NTGVVP (Appendix 1). The vegetation within the offset area is variously dominated by Kangaroo Grass *Themeda triandra*, Spear-grasses *Austrostipa* spp., Tussock-grasses *Poa* spp. and Wallaby-grasses *Rytidosperma* spp. No indigenous trees or shrubs were observed within the study area.

The grassy, often herb-rich groundcover includes a range of herbaceous species include Bindweed *Convolvulus angustissimus*, Cut-leaf Burr-daisy *Calotis anthemoides*, Common Woodruff *Asperula conferta*, Wattle Mat-rush *Lomandra filiformis*, Blue Devil *Eryngium ovinum*, Kidney-weed *Dichondra repens*, Smooth Solenogyne *Solenogyne dominii*, and Poison Lobelia *Lobelia pratioides*.

No woody weeds were observed within the study area. Common herbaceous weeds include Soft Brome *Bromus hordeaceus*, Hair-grass *Aira* spp., Fescue *Vulpia* spp., clovers *Trifolium* spp., Hairy Hawkbit *Leontodon saxatilis*, Flatweed *Hypochaeris radicata* and other annual weedy grasses.

The entire study area was assessed to meet the definition of NTGVVP in DSEWPaC (2011) (Table 1, Figure 2). The NTGVVP had varying cover of weeds throughout the 15 hectares but the overall quality defined by a high cover of native tussock grasses, presence of a diversity of native herbs and space for recruitment was consistent across the study area. An average Habitat Score of 63/100 was obtained using the Vegetation Quality Assessment method (DSE 2004) against the Plains Grassland (EVC 132-61) benchmark (Table 2). Observed details are provided in Table 2.

Twenty (20) SLL skin sloughs were observed under two of the three grids of roofs tiles (Grid 11 and 13). The entire study area supported structural characteristics consistent with SLL habitat: native tussock grass structure with surface rocks and cracking clay soils.

There was also evidence of the presence of Fat-tailed Dunnart *Sminthopsis crassicaudata*, a native marsupial species that is listed as near threatened in Victoria.

No pest animals or evidence of their current presence was noted on site.

Photos of the offset site are provided in Appendix 2.

**Table 1 NTGVVP assessment results (DSEWPac 2011)**

Condition	Assessment
<b>Step 1: Is the Natural Temperate Grassland ecological community present at my site?</b>	
Does the patch occur within the Victorian Volcanic Plain?	YES
Is the site dominated by native vegetation?	YES
Are trees absent or sparse such that the projective foliage cover of native trees in the patch is 5% or less?	YES
Is the ground vegetation layer dominated by native grasses and/or other native herbs?	YES The grassland ecological community is present. Go to Step 2.
<b>Step 2: Is the patch of sufficient quality for national listing?</b>	
Is the patch bigger than or equal to 0.05 hectares (e.g. 10 x 50m OR 20 x 25m)?	YES
The dominant native species represent at least 50% of the native species and the perennial tussock cover; OR non-grass weeds comprise less than 30% of ground cover; OR native forbs (wildflowers) comprise at least 50% of total vegetation cover during spring – summer.	YES. The patch of the ecological community is of sufficient quality to consider EPBC protection.

**Table 2 Vegetation condition results for the offset site within 6060 Hamilton Highway, Cressy**

<b>Site ID</b>			1
<b>Habitat Zone ID</b>			A
<b>EVC Name - #</b>			Plains Grassland (EVC 132-61)
<b>Max Score</b>			<b>Score</b>
<b>Site Condition</b>	Large Old Trees	10	Not Applicable
	Canopy Cover	5	Not Applicable
	Lack of Weeds	15	6
	Understorey	25	15
	Recruitment	10	10
	Organic Matter	5	5
	Logs	5	Not Applicable
	<b>Site Score (standardised x1.36)</b>		49.09
<b>Landscape Value</b>	Patch Size	10	8
	Neighbourhood	10	2
	Distance to Core	5	4
	<b>Landscape Score</b>		14
<b>HABITAT SCORE</b>		100	63.09
<b>Habitat points = #/100</b>		1	0.6309
<b>Habitat Zone area (ha)</b>			15.0
<b>Habitat hectares (Hha)</b>			9.46

## **Assessment of offset suitability**

The results of the conditions assessment confirm that the study area provides 15 hectares of SLL habitat. The results of this assessment (20 SLL skin sloughs), combined with two previous assessments, confirm that SLL has been reliably recorded from the defined area of SLL habitat.

The entire study area also meets the definition of Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain (NTGVVP) (Figure 2). The condition of the study area as assessed with Habitat hectares demonstrates that the proposed offset site is of higher quality than the NTGVVP impacted by the proposed development.

Adjustments to the offset calculator using the habitat scores provided by this assessment have the meant that the initial offset estimate of 15 hectares of SLL habitat could be reduced to 14.0 hectares and still supply 100% of the offset requirements for this matter of national environmental significance (Appendix 3).

## **Conclusion**

The current survey confirms the suitability of the study area at 6060 Hamilton Highway, Cressy, as an offset site for EPBC referral 2018/8158.

The study area can provide the prescribed 14.0 hectares of occupied SLL habitat and NTGVVP and therefore provides all the offset requirements (14 hectares) associated with the development of 80A & 80B Oakwood Road, Albanvale.

Please contact me on 8686 4833 if you would like to discuss further.

Yours sincerely,

Steve Mueck.  
Senior Consultant Botanist  
Mobile 0429 808 732

## References

EHP 2018, *Targeted Striped Legless Lizard Delma impar Survey within a proposed offset site, Cressy, Victoria*. Prepared for Star Pronunciation. Author A. Wong, Ecology and Heritage Partners, Ascot Vale.

Biosis 2019a. 6060 Hamilton Highway Cressy: Native Grassland Offset Site Vegetation condition assessment. Report for Warrambine Pastoral. Author: Mueck S, Biosis Pty Ltd, Melbourne. Project no. 27953

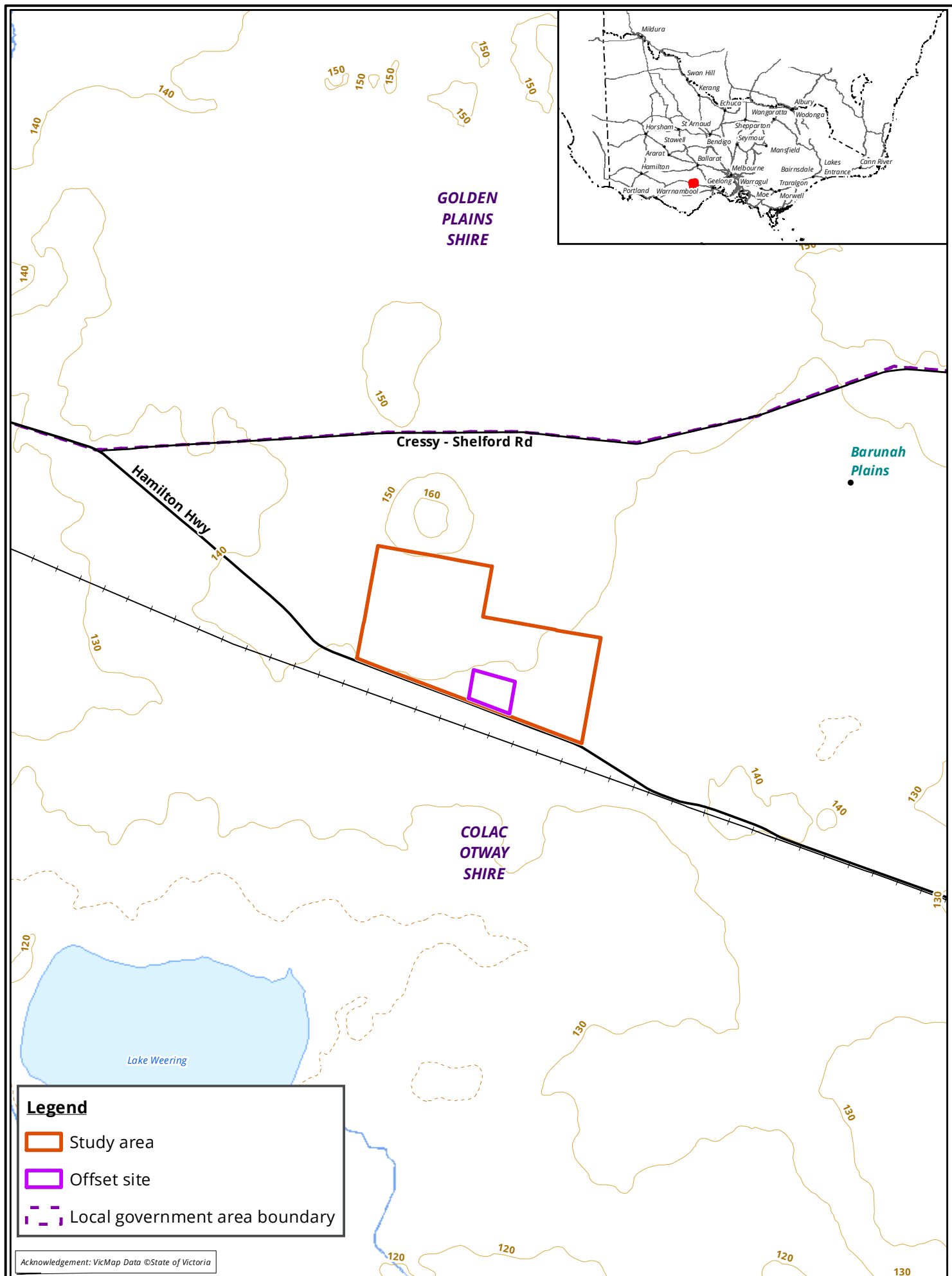
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DEPI 2014. Advisory list of rare or threatened plants in Victoria. Department of Sustainability and Environment, Melbourne.

DSE 2004. *Native Vegetation: Sustaining a living landscape. Vegetation Quality Assessment Manual – Guidelines for applying the Habitat hectares scoring method. Version 1.3*. Victorian Government Department of Sustainability & Environment, Melbourne.

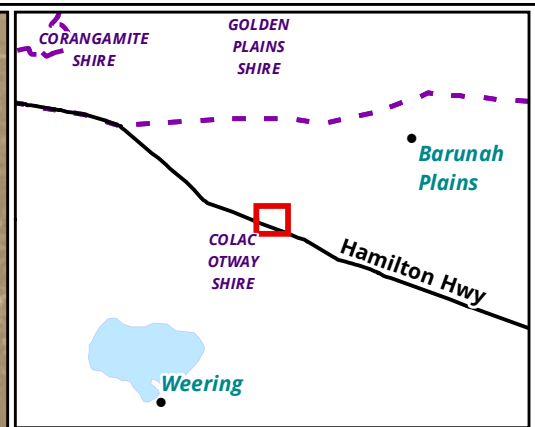
DSEWPaC 2011. *Nationally Threatened Ecological Communities of the Victorian Volcanic Plain: Natural Temperate Grassland & Grassy Eucalypt Woodland A guide to the identification, assessment and management of nationally threatened ecological communities*. The Australian Government, Canberra.

TSSC 2016. *Conservation Advice. Delma impar*. Striped Legless Lizard. Department of Environment, Canberra.



**Figure 1 Location of the proposed 14 hectare SLL offset, 6060 Hamilton Highway, Cressy**






- Legend**
- Offset site
  - SLL habitat
  - NTGVVP
  - Tile grid
- Parcel status**
- Parcel boundary

**Figure 2 Extent of NTGVVP and SLL habitat at 6060 Hamilton Highway, Cressy**

0 25 50 75 100  
Metres

Scale: 1:2,500 @ A3  
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 54

 biosis®

Matter: 30833,  
Date: 25 February 2020,  
Checked by: SGM, Drawn by: SKM, Last edited by: jturner  
Location: P:\30800s\30833\Mapping\30833\_F2\_Veg\_extent\_Cressy.mxd



## Appendix 1 Flora species recorded from 6060 Hamilton Highway Cressy

Notes to tables:

<b>EPBC Act:</b> CR - Critically Endangered EN - Endangered VU - Vulnerable  PMST – Protected Matters Search Tool	<b>DEPI 2014a:</b> e - endangered v - vulnerable r - rare k - poorly known
<b>FFG Act:</b> L - listed as threatened under FFG Act P - protected under the FFG Act (public land only)	# - Native species outside natural range
<b>Noxious weed status:</b> SP - State prohibited species RP - Regionally prohibited species	RC - Regionally controlled species RR - Regionally restricted species

Plant species (44 native, 29 weeds) recorded from the offset area within 6060 Hamilton Highway, Cressy

**Table A1.1 Flora species (44 native, 29 weeds) recorded at Hamilton Road, Cressy**

Status	Scientific Name	Common Name
Indigenous species		
	<i>Amphibromus recurvatus</i>	Dark Swamp Wallaby-grass
	<i>Anthosachne scabra</i> s.s.	Common Wheat-grass
	<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruff
	<i>Austrostipa bigeniculata</i>	Kneed Spear-grass
	<i>Austrostipa semibarbata</i>	Fibrous Spear-grass
	<i>Austrostipa</i> spp.	Spear-grass
P	<i>Calocephalus citreus</i>	Lemon Beauty-heads
P	<i>Calotis anthemoides</i>	Cut-leaf Burr-daisy
	<i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i>	Blushing Bindweed
P	<i>Cymbonotus preissianus</i>	Austral Bear's-ear
	<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>	Reed Bent-grass
	<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Long-hair Plume-grass
	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed
	<i>Eleocharis pusilla</i>	Small Spike-sedge
	<i>Eryngium ovium</i>	Blue Devil
	<i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i>	Prickfoot
P	<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>	Annual Cudweed
	<i>Hakea ulicina</i>	Furze Hakea
	<i>Juncus amabilis</i>	Hollow Rush
	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad Rush



Status	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Juncus holoschoenus</i>	Joint-leaf Rush
	<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	Finger Rush
	<i>Linum marginale</i>	Native Flax
	<i>Lobelia pratioides</i>	Poison Lobelia
	<i>Lomandra nana</i>	Dwarf Mat-rush
	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Small Loosestrife
P	<i>Microtis unifolia</i>	Common Onion-orchid
	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Grassland Wood-sorrel
	<i>Plantago gaudichaudii</i>	Narrow Plantain
	<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass
	<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	Grey Tussock-grass
	<i>Rumex dumosus</i>	Wiry Dock
	<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Common Wallaby-grass
	<i>Rytidosperma duttonianum</i>	Brown-back Wallaby-grass
	<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	Bristly Wallaby-grass
	<i>Rytidosperma</i> spp.	Wallaby-grass
	<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common Bog-sedge
P	<i>Solenogyne dominii</i>	Smooth Solenogyne
	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass
P	<i>Triptilodiscus pygmaeus</i>	Common Sunray
	<i>Veronica gracilis</i>	Slender Speedwell
	<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i> s.s.	Tufted Bluebell
	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell
	<i>Wahlenbergia multicaulis</i>	Branching Bluebell
Introduced species		
	<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i>	Sheep Sorrel
	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Brown-top Bent
	<i>Aira</i> spp.	Hair Grass
	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large Quaking-grass
	<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking-grass
	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> subsp. <i>hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome
	<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury
	<i>Centaureum tenuiflorum</i>	Slender Centaury
RR	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
	<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Ox-tongue
	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	Barley-grass
	<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	Sea Barley-grass
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Flatweed
	<i>Isolepis hystrix</i>	Awed Club-sedge
	<i>Juncus capitatus</i>	Capitate Rush
	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce

Status	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	Hairy Hawkbit
	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	Wimmera Rye-grass
	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Pimpernel
	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Toowoomba Canary-grass
	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain
	<i>Romulea rosea</i>	Onion Grass
	<i>Solanum nigrum s.s.</i>	Black Nightshade
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow-thistle
	<i>Tolpis barbata</i>	Yellow Hawkweed
	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Suckling Clover
	<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>	Cluster Clover
	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Subterranean Clover
	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel-tail Fescue

## Appendix 2 Photos of the proposed offset site at 6060 Hamilton Highway

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**Photo 1** The site supports scattered surface rock in an open grassland.



**Photo 2** Looking north from the south western corner.





**Photo 3** The southern boundary of the offset is defined by a dry stone wall.



**Photo 4** Hairy Hawkbit (yellow flowers) was the most prominent weed at the time of the assessment.





**Photo 5** Canary-grass invades the grassland from roadside infestations and needs to be controlled.



**Photo 6** A small pile of rubbish on the southern boundary needs to be removed.





**Photo 7** Portions of the site are dominated by Kangaroo Grass while others are dominated by Spear-grass, Wallaby-grass or other native grasses. Spear thistle is an uncommon weed.



**Photo 8** The site supports a microtopography of rises and seasonally wet depressions





**Photo 9** Tile where a Striped Legless Lizard skin slough was recorded.



**Photo 10** Tile where Fat-tailed Dunnart evidence was recorded (nest and distinctive faeces).



## Appendix 3 EPBC Act offset calculator incorporating the results of this assessment of the offset site at 6060 Hamilton Highway

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Offsets Assessment Guide

For use in determining offsets under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*  
2 October 2012

This guide relies on Macros being enabled in your browser.

Matter of National Environmental Significance	
Name	Striped Legless Lizard
EPBC Act status	Vulnerable
Annual probability of extinction Based on IUCN category definitions	0.2%

Key to Cell Colours
User input required
Drop-down list
Calculated output
Not applicable to attribute

Impact calculator							
Impact calculator	Protected matter attributes	Attribute relevant to case?	Description	Quantum of impact		Units	Information source
	Ecological communities						
	Area of community	No		Area			
				Quality			
				Total quantum of impact	0.00		
	Threatened species habitat						
	Area of habitat	Yes	SLL habitat	Area	5.23	Hectares	Habitat assessment
				Quality	5	Scale 0-10	
				Total quantum of impact	2.62	Adjusted hectares	
	Protected matter attributes	Attribute relevant to case?	Description	Quantum of impact		Units	Information source
	Number of features e.g. Nest hollows, habitat trees	No					
	Condition of habitat Change in habitat condition, but no change in extent	No					
	Threatened species						
	Birth rate e.g. Change in nest success	No					
	Mortality rate e.g. Change in number of road kills per year	No					
	Number of individuals e.g. Individual plants/animals	Yes	Matted Flax-lily	18		Count	targeted survey

Offset calculator																					
Offset calculator	Protected matter attributes	Attribute relevant to case?	Total quantum of impact	Units	Proposed offset	Time horizon (years)	Start area and quality		Future area and quality without offset		Future area and quality with offset		Raw gain	Confidence in result (%)	Adjusted gain	Net present value (adjusted hectares)	% of impact offset	Minimum (90%) direct offset requirement met?	Cost (\$ total)	Information source	
	Ecological Communities																				
	Area of community	No				Risk-related time horizon (max. 20 years)		Start area (hectares)		Risk of loss (%) without offset		Risk of loss (%) with offset									
						Future area without offset (adjusted hectares)	0.0		Future area with offset (adjusted hectares)	0.0											
						Time until ecological benefit		Start quality (scale of 0-10)		Future quality without offset (scale of 0-10)		Future quality with offset (scale of 0-10)									
	Threatened species habitat																				
	Area of habitat	Yes	2.62	Adjusted hectares	14	Time over which loss is averted (max. 20 years)	20	Start area (hectares)	14	Risk of loss (%) without offset	10%	Risk of loss (%) with offset	1%	1.26	90%	1.13	1.09	2.62	100.01%	Yes	
						Future area without offset (adjusted hectares)	12.6		Future area with offset (adjusted hectares)	13.9											
						Time until ecological benefit	10	Start quality (scale of 0-10)	6	Future quality without offset (scale of 0-10)	5	Future quality with offset (scale of 0-10)	7	2.00	75%	1.50	1.47				
	Protected matter attributes	Attribute relevant to case?	Total quantum of impact	Units	Proposed offset	Time horizon (years)	Start value		Future value without offset		Future value with offset		Raw gain	Confidence in result (%)	Adjusted gain	Net present value	% of impact offset	Minimum (90%) direct offset requirement met?	Cost (\$ total)	Information source	
	Number of features e.g. Nest hollows, habitat trees	No																			
	Condition of habitat Change in habitat condition, but no change in extent	No																			
	Threatened species																				
	Birth rate e.g. Change in nest success	No																			
	Mortality rate e.g. Change in number of road kills per year	No																			
	Number of individuals e.g. Individual plants/animals	Yes	18	Count	60	20	60		45		75		30	80%	24.00	23.06	128.11%	Yes			

Summary							
Summary	Protected matter attributes	Quantum of impact	Net present value of offset	% of impact offset	Direct offset adequate?	Cost (\$)	
						Direct offset (\$)	Other compensatory measures (\$)
	Birth rate	0				\$0.00	\$0.00
	Mortality rate	0				\$0.00	\$0.00
	Number of individuals	18	23.06	128.11%	Yes	\$0.00	N/A
	Number of features	0				\$0.00	
	Condition of habitat	0				\$0.00	
	Area of habitat	2.615	2.62	100.01%	Yes	\$0.00	N/A
	Area of community	0				\$0.00	
						\$0.00	\$0.00

Offsets Assessment Guide

For use in determining offsets under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*  
2 October 2012

This guide relies on Macros being enabled in your browser.

Matter of National Environmental Significance	
Name	NTGVVP
EPBC Act status	Critically Endangered
Annual probability of extinction Based on IUCN category definitions	6.8%

Key to Cell Colours
User input required
Drop-down list
Calculated output
Not applicable to attribute

Impact calculator							
Impact calculator	Protected matter attributes	Attribute relevant to case?	Description	Quantum of impact		Units	Information source
	Ecological communities						
	Area of community	Yes	Site Assessment	Area	1.17	Hectares	site survey
				Quality	3	Scale 0-10	
				Total quantum of impact	0.35	Adjusted hectares	
	Threatened species habitat						
	Area of habitat	No		Area			
				Quality			
				Total quantum of impact	0.00		
	Protected matter attributes	Attribute relevant to case?	Description	Quantum of impact		Units	Information source
	Number of features e.g. Nest hollows, habitat trees	No					
	Condition of habitat Change in habitat condition, but no change in extent	No					
	Threatened species						
	Birth rate e.g. Change in nest success	No					
	Mortality rate e.g. Change in number of road kills per year	No					
	Number of individuals e.g. Individual plants/animals	No					

Offset calculator																						
Offset calculator	Protected matter attributes	Attribute relevant to case?	Total quantum of impact	Units	Proposed offset	Time horizon (years)		Start area and quality		Future area and quality without offset		Future area and quality with offset		Raw gain	Confidence in result (%)	Adjusted gain	Net present value (adjusted hectares)		% of impact offset	Minimum (90%) direct offset requirement met?	Cost (\$ total)	Information source
	Ecological Communities																					
	Area of community	Yes	0.35	Adjusted hectares	4.2	Risk-related time horizon (max. 20 years)	20	Start area (hectares)	4.2	Risk of loss (%) without offset	10%	Risk of loss (%) with offset	1%	0.38	90%	0.34	0.09	0.36	101.87%	Yes		
										Future area without offset (adjusted hectares)	3.8	Future area with offset (adjusted hectares)	4.2									
						Time until ecological benefit	10	Start quality (scale of 0-10)	6	Future quality without offset (scale of 0-10)	5	Future quality with offset (scale of 0-10)	7	2.00	75%	1.50	0.78					
	Threatened species habitat																					
	Area of habitat	No				Time over which loss is averted (max. 20 years)		Start area (hectares)		Risk of loss (%) without offset		Risk of loss (%) with offset										
										Future area without offset (adjusted hectares)	0.0	Future area with offset (adjusted hectares)	0.0									
						Time until ecological benefit		Start quality (scale of 0-10)		Future quality without offset (scale of 0-10)		Future quality with offset (scale of 0-10)										
	Protected matter attributes	Attribute relevant to case?	Total quantum of impact	Units	Proposed offset	Time horizon (years)		Start value		Future value without offset		Future value with offset		Raw gain	Confidence in result (%)	Adjusted gain	Net present value		% of impact offset	Minimum (90%) direct offset requirement met?	Cost (\$ total)	Information source
Number of features e.g. Nest hollows, habitat trees	No																					
Condition of habitat Change in habitat condition, but no change in extent	No																					
Threatened species																						
Birth rate e.g. Change in nest success	No																					
Mortality rate e.g. Change in number of road kills per year	No																					
Number of individuals e.g. Individual plants/animals	No																					

Summary								
Summary	Protected matter attributes	Quantum of impact	Net present value of offset	% of impact offset	Direct offset adequate?	Cost (\$)		
						Direct offset (\$)	Other compensatory measures (\$)	Total (\$)
	Birth rate	0				\$0.00		\$0.00
	Mortality rate	0				\$0.00		\$0.00
	Number of individuals	0				\$0.00		\$0.00
	Number of features	0				\$0.00		\$0.00
	Condition of habitat	0				\$0.00		\$0.00
	Area of habitat	0				\$0.00		\$0.00
	Area of community	0.351	0.36	101.87%	Yes	\$0.00	N/A	\$0.00
							\$0.00	\$0.00