MEMO

ARCADIS Design & Consultancy for natural and built assets

Date	15/05/2020
To	Richard Johnson (Aspect)
From	Nathan Banks (Arcadis)
Copy to	Ed Cooper (Arcadis); Mark Griffiths (Qube)
Subject	MPE Stage 2: MOD2 Additional offset obligation for Nodding Geebung

Introduction

The Sydney Intermodal Terminal Alliance (SIMTA) received approval for a modification (MOD2) to the MPE Stage 2 project on the 31st January 2020. The modification sought changes to the issued consent (SSD 7628) in relation to the requirements of CoC B40(c)(iii). The changes proposed relate specifically to the prescription for maximum batter slopes for on-site detention basins (OSDs) detailed in CoC B40(c)(iii):

(iii) all on site detention basins to have maximum batter slopes of 1V:4H or, for works immediately adjacent to the Moorebank Avenue upgrade, an alternate slope gradient agreed to by RMS

There are two elements to the modification:

- Revision of the construction and operation footprint at the southern extent of the site to include the revised design for OSD 2 that addresses the requirement for OSDs to have maximum batter slopes of 1V:4H: and
- Removal of the requirement for batter slopes to allow OSD9, located at the north-west of the site, to be constructed without the 1V:4H batters and instead to be constructed with vertical walls.

A Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) (Arcadis 2019) was prepared to assess impacts to biodiversity and provide the offset requirements for MOD2. A memo demonstrating the successful retirement of all biodiversity credits associated with MOD2 was prepared on 8 May 2020.

A pre-clearing assessment of the MOD2 site was conducted by Cumberland Ecology on 9 March 2020 and the results were documented in a survey report dated 20 March 2020 (Appendix A). The pre-clearing survey detected the presence of an additional Nodding Geebung (*Persoonia nutans*) plant within the MOD2 footprint. The plant is a small juvenile that is considered likely to have emerged since the preparation of the BDAR in 18 September 2019. Whilst the plant itself would not be impacted by MOD2, its presence would increase the size of the Species Polygon for this species and therefore increase the impact and offsets required for MOD2.

This memo has been prepared to:

- Identify the additional impacts to Nodding Geebung following the identification of an additional plant by Cumberland Ecology within the MOD2 footprint
- Reassess the cumulative offset obligation for Nodding Geebung for MOD2 and determine how many additional Nodding Geebung credits are required to offset additional impacts.

This memo seeks to provide information to assist the DPIE (EES) in approving an *Application to retire biodiversity credits* for Nodding Geebung, facilitating the proponent to make a monetary contribution to the *Biodiversity Conservation Fund* to fulfill their offset obligation.

Cumberland Ecology pre-clearing assessment

On 9 March 2020 Cumberland Ecology undertook a pre-clearance assessment of remnant vegetation within the MOD2 footprint at the southern extent of Moorebank Precinct East (MPE). The assessment was conducted in accordance with the ecological protocols outlined in the approved Construction Flora and Fauna Management Plan (CFFMP) for the MPE Stage 2 site.

Upon inspection, Cumberland Ecology ecologists confirmed the presence of three threatened flora species; *Hibbertia fumana, Hibbertia puberula* subsp. *puberula* and Nodding Geebung; as was originally identified by Arcadis in the BDAR (2019) for MOD2.

However, during site investigation an additional Nodding Geebung individual was located. This plant was not thought to have been identified in the impact assessment (Arcadis 2019), as highlighted in the pre-clearing report (Cumberland Ecology, 2020):

A single Persoonia nutans was recorded within the proposed construction site near the existing boundary fence in the south-south-east corner of the subject site. This individual is a relatively young individual and does not appear to have been previously recorded by Arcadis and therefore is unlikely to have been included within the offsetting calculations for Persoonia nutans (Cumberland Ecology 2020)

It was confirmed by Arcadis that this additional individual Nodding Geebung was not accounted for within the MOD2 BDAR. Therefore, an assessment has been undertaken to quantify the impacts to this additional Nodding Geebung and calculate the additional offset obligation. This is discussed further below.

Figure 1. Additional Nodding Geebung identified by Cumberland Ecology in a recent pre-clearing assessment and its associated species polygon

Additional impacts to Nodding Geebung

Impacts to biodiversity from MOD2 were assessed under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) using the current *Biodiversity Assessment Method* (BAM). The additional impacts to Nodding Geebung have been assessed using the BAM and offset credits calculated using BAM Calculator (BAMC).

The additional Nodding Geebung identified on the south-south-east corner of the MOD2 development is not anticipated to be directly impacted by the MOD2 development. However, in accordance with the Section 6.4.1.28 of the BAM, impacts to Nodding Geebung is quantified using an area of occupancy calculation. Therefore, despite this individual being avoided from impact, the wider area of occupancy (or species polygon) will still be impacted. Area of occupancy is calculated using a 30 metre radius from each individual record, to conservatively ensure that all areas of occupied habitat are captured. The species polygon for the newly identified Nodding Geebung is presented in Figure 1.

The species polygon of the additional Nodding Geebung intersect with the MOD2 footprint and therefore additional impacts are deemed to occur to this species. An additional 0.072 ha of impact will occur to Nodding Geebung. The total area of impact to the Nodding Geebung from MOD2 following the discovery of an additional plant is 0.77 ha. This has been further summarised in Table 1 and presented in Figure 2.

Table 1. Impacts to Nodding Geebung species polygon

Species	Conservation status	Impact		
		MOD2 BDAR	Additional Nodding Geebung	Total
Persoonia nutans Nodding Geebung	EPBC Act: Endangered BC Act: Endangered	0.7 ha	0.07 ha	0.77 ha

Figure 2. Cumulative impacts to Nodding Geebung from MOD2 following the detection of an additional individual

Update offset credits for Nodding Geebung

The identification of an addition Nodding Geebung on the south-south-east corner of MOD2 has resulted in an additional impact to 0.07 ha of species polygon to this species; totalling the overall impact to 0.77 ha. The increase in area of impact to this species has resulted in a species credit offset obligation increasing from 1 credit to 2 credits for Nodding Geebung. An updated credit report from the BAMC is included in Appendix B.

Offset acquisition and retirement

The primary mechanism for securing offsets for the MPE project (MPE Stage 1 and MPE Stage 2) has been through the retirement of BioBanking credits generated by the adjoining Biobank Site (BA341). Due to insufficient credits of an appropriate class and type remaining from the BA341 Biobank Site, majority of offset credits required for MOD2 have been delivered through making a payment to the Biodiversity Conservation Fund (BCF).

To maintain consistency with the MPE Stage 2 MOD2 project it is proposed that the one additional Nodding Geebung species credit be retired through a payment to the BCF. A payment to the BCF is consistent with Condition B104A of the updated MPE Stage 2 CoC. Condition B104A states that 'the retirement of credits can be achieved by payment to the Biodiversity Conservation Fund of an amount equivalent to the class and number of species credits, as calculated by the Biodiversity Offsets Payment Calculator'.

Conclusion

This memo has been prepared to demonstrate that the additional Nodding Geebung identified in pre-clearing surveys (Cumberland Ecology 2020) has been appropriately considered for impacts in accordance with the BAM; the same methodology used to assess impacts to biodiversity in the MPE Stage 2 MOD 2 BDAR.

The identification of one additional Nodding Geebung within the MOD2 footprint increases the area of impact to 0.77 ha for this species. Subsequently, an increase in impact has resulted in a species credit offset obligation increasing from 1 credit to 2 credits for Nodding Geebung for MOD2. One of these offset credits has been retired through a payment to the BCF, however one offset credit remains to be sourced.

It is requested that DPIE consider this information and provide written agreement that the additional Nodding Geebung found by Cumberland Ecology has resulted in the additional retirement of one species credit and that that additional credit can be sourced in accordance with CoC B104A. It is anticipated that the Biodiversity Conservation Trust will request such written confirmation in order to accept a payment into the Biodiversity Conservation Fund.

APPENDIX A. PRE-CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT (CUMBERLAND ECOLOGY, 2020)

20 March 2020

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Moorebank Precinct East (MPE): Pre-clearing Assessment

Dear Kate and Josh,

Cumberland Ecology was commissioned by Hansen Yuncken to undertake a pre-clearance assessment of remnant vegetation within a proposed construction footprint in the southern parts of the Moorebank Precinct East (MPE) site of the wider Moorebank Intermodal Terminal.

The pre-clearance assessment was conducted on 9 March 2020 in accordance with the ecological protocols outlined in the approved Construction Flora and Fauna Management Plan (CFFMP) prepared by Arcadis for the MPE site.

The pre-clearance assessment involved the identification of potential fauna habitat features such as trees with decorticating bark, hollows, fissures and nests as well as locations of threatened flora species known to occur within the MPE site and wider Intermodal Terminal.

Individuals of three threatened species, *Hibbertia fumana*, *Hibbertia puberula* ssp. *puberula* and *Persoonia nutans*, and one hollow-bearing tree were recorded within the construction footprint and will require removal. Further hollow-bearing trees and threatened flora species were recorded in areas immediately adjacent to the construction footprint and will require protection measures to avoid inadvertent damage.

The results of our pre-clearance assessment are detailed in **Appendix A.** Photographs are provided in **Appendix B** and supporting figures are provided at the end of this document.

Should you have any queries, or require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me at our Sydney office on (02) 9868 1933.

Yours sincerely,

Gitanjali Katrak
Senior Project Manager/Ecologist
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APPENDIX A :

Moorebank Precinct East: Pre-clearance assessment

A.1. Background

Cumberland Ecology was commissioned by Hansen Yuncken to conduct a pre-clearance assessment of remnant vegetation within a proposed construction footprint (hereafter referred to as the 'subject site') in the southern parts of the Moorebank Precinct East (MPE) site of the wider Moorebank Intermodal Terminal.

The subject site forms part of the most recent MPE Stage 2 State Significant Development (SSD) modification (SSD 7628 – MOD2) as approved by the Planning Assessment Commission on 31 January 2020. The subject site is to be cleared to develop an Onsite Stormwater Detention (OSD) basin referred to as OSD-2.

The ecological impacts and associated offsetting requirements for the subject site are detailed in the MPE Stage 2 Modification (SSE 7628-MOD2) Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) prepared by Arcadis (Arcadis, 2019).

A.2. Methodology

The pre-clearance assessment was conducted by Senior Ecologist Gitanjali Katrak and Botanist Bryan Furchert of Cumberland Ecology on 9 March 2020.

The pre-clearance assessment was conducted in accordance with the Clearing Protocols outlined in Appendix A of the Construction Flora and Fauna Management Plan (CFFMP) which requires identification and documentation of fauna habitat features, locations of threatened species and potential no-go zones to inform delineation of the work site prior to commencement of clearing activities.

A.2.1. Flora surveys

Flora surveys were undertaken by conducting a random meander survey throughout the subject site as well as proximate areas of the MPE development area to the west to determine any requisite buffers around threatened species that may extend into the subject site. The survey, in particular, targeted the following threatened flora species known to occur in the subject site and adjacent areas of the wider MPE development site and Wattle Grove Offset area (referred to as the 'Bootland'):

- *Acacia bynoeana;*
- *Acacia pubescens;*
- *Grevillea parviflora* ssp. *parviflora;*
- *Hibbertia fumana;*
- *Hibbertia puberula* ssp. *puberula;* and
- *Persoonia nutans*.

The locations of any threatened flora detected were recorded using a handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) and marked in the field using high visibility pink flagging tape (either on the individual itself if feasible or on vegetation immediately adjacent to it). The general condition of vegetation and presence of weeds requiring specific controls were also noted during the flora surveys.

It should be noted that the parts of the MPE site to the west of the subject site were not surveyed in detail to record all feasible threatened flora individuals but was limited to recording an outer extent of occurrence to determine if protective 10 m buffers around any individuals were likely to encroach into the subject site.

A.2.2. Habitat Assessment

Identification of fauna habitat features such as hollow-bearing trees, trees with nests, or decorticating bark was undertaken throughout the subject site and proximate areas of the MPE development area to the west. Any fauna habitat features present were recorded using a hand-held GPS unit and were marked utilising the following categories from the CFFMP:

- Pink 'H' for Habitat Trees requiring removal as per the two-staged clearing process;
- Green 'O' for assessed trees that can be removed; and
- Pink 'O' for assessed trees that require pre-inspection immediately prior to, and during removal.

As some trees still showed indications of fire damage (charred surface bark) and spray paint marks were not always distinct on charred bark, these individuals were also marked by using green or pink flagging tape.

A.3. Results

A.3.1. Site conditions

The subject site at the time of survey showed indications of water saturation and surface pooling from recent rain events, particularly towards the eastern parts of the subject site. This indicates a high potential for run off and erosion during construction works and will require installation of appropriate control measures to minimise risk of indirect impacts to the adjacent Bootland.

The subject site is largely delineated from the adjacent Bootland areas to the east and south by existing fencing. However, minor damage to the existing fenceline was noted at one location along the southern boundary (**Figure 1**). Minor gaps between the ground and the base of the fence were also noted along the boundary fencing, particularly near the eastern end of the subject site (**Photograph 1**).

A.3.2. Flora

A.3.2.1. Threatened Flora

Three threatened flora species, *Hibbertia fumana, Hibbertia puberula* ssp. *puberula* and *Persoonia nutans* were recorded within the subject site. The *Hibbertia fumana* individuals are located near the south-western corner of the subject site while *Hibbertia puberula* ssp. *puberula* and *Persoonia nutans* individuals are largely located in the eastern parts of the subject site (see **Figure 1; Photographs 2-3**). The locations of the majority of these individuals correspond with those previously recorded by Arcadis and are contained within the respective species polygons for *Hibbertia fumana, Hibbertia puberula* and *Persoonia nutans* as reported in the MPE Stage 2 - MOD2 BDAR. Therefore, as the offsetting requirements for these individuals have been addressed in the BDAR, these individuals can be cleared from within the subject site.

However, a single *Persoonia nutans* was recorded within the proposed construction site near the existing boundary fence in the south-south-east corner of the subject site (**Figure 1, Photograph 4**). This individual is a relatively young individual and does not appear to have been previously recorded by Arcadis (see Figure 10 of the MOD2 BDAR) and therefore is unlikely to have been included within the offsetting calculations for *Persoonia nutans*.

One further threatened species, *Acacia bynoeana* (**Photograph 5**), along with further individuals of *Hibbertia puberula* ssp. *puberula* and *Hibbertia fumana* were recorded in parts of the MPE site to the west of the subject site.

The 10 m protective buffers for *Acacia bynoeana* and *Hibbertia puberula* ssp. *puberula* do not encroach upon the subject site (**Figure 1**). Parts of the 10 m protective buffers for some *Hibbertia fumana* individuals do encroach upon the edges of the subject site (**Figure 1**). However, these also correspond with the *Hibbertia fumana* species polygon reported in the MPE Stage 2 - MOD2 BDAR and therefore removal of this species' potential habitat within the subject site can occur as offsetting for this habitat has been addressed.

A.3.2.2. Weeds

The vegetation within the subject site is largely comprised of cleared or grassy areas with scattered occurrences of native trees such as *Eucalyptus sclerophylla* (Hard-leaved Scribbly Gum), *Angophora floribunda* (Rough-barked Apple) and the planted non-endemic *Eucalyptus microcorys* (Tallowwood) as well as native shrubs such as *Acacia parramattensis* (Sydney Green Wattle) and *Kunzea ambigua* (Tickbush) (**Photographs 6-7**). The understorey in treed areas and the open grassy areas are dominated by exotic grass species, primarily *Eragrostis curvula* (African Lovegrass) and *Paspalum dilatatum* (Paspalum) (**Photograph 7**).

A.3.3. Fauna and Fauna Habitat

No threatened fauna species or indications of threatened fauna species (scats, scratches, tracks) were recorded within the subject site. Habitat features such as nests and/or dreys were absent at the time of survey.

Incidental fauna recordings within the subject site were limited to sightings, tracks and calls of common urban-adapted native species such as the Swamp Wallaby (*Wallabia bicolor*), Australian Raven (*Corvus coronoides*), Australian Magpie (*Cracticus tibicen*), Bar-sided Skink (*Eulamprus tenuis*) and Common Eastern Froglet (*Crinia signifera*).

A total of six hollow bearing trees (five live trees and one stag) were recorded during surveys (**Figure 2**). Of these, one hollow-bearing tree is located entirely within the subject site. A further hollow-bearing tree is located on the north-western boundary of the subject site. The remaining four hollow bearing trees occur approximately 40-50m west of the subject site boundary.

A total of 40 non-habitat trees (identified with a green 'O' and/or green flagging tape) were recorded during surveys, of which 36 lie within the subject site (**Figure 2**).

A.4. Recommendations

Recommendations based on the findings of the pre-clearance assessment conducted by Cumberland Ecology are outlined below. It is expected that any clearance works undertaken within the subject site will be undertaken in accordance with relevant approvals and protocols.

A.4.1. Fencing

While the existing fencing largely serves as a barrier to fauna passage, particularly for threatened species such as the Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), the gaps and minor damage to the fence should be repaired prior to commencement of clearing works to further minimise the risks of fauna, particularly ground-dwelling fauna entering the subject site.

Due to the high risk of sedimentation and erosion, sediment fencing and other erosion control measures should be installed along the outer boundary of the subject site, particularly along the eastern and southern boundaries to reduce risk of indirect impacts to threatened ecological communities and habitat for threatened species in the adjacent Bootland. The placement of sediment fencing near the existing wire-mesh fencing would serve as an additional barrier to impede potential movement of fauna into the subject site.

All sediment fencing and erosion control measures are to be implemented in accordance with the Construction Soil and Water Management Plan and the Construction Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for the MPE site.

A.4.2. Threatened Flora

As the locations of *Hibbertia fumana, Hibbertia puberula* ssp. *puberula* and the majority of *Persoonia nutans* within the subject site are contained within the respective species polygons for *Hibbertia fumana*, *Hibbertia puberula* and *Persoonia nutans* as reported in the MPE Stage 2 - MOD2 BDAR, the offsetting requirements for the removal of these individuals has been addressed in the BDAR and these individuals can be cleared from within the subject site.

As previously stated in ***Section A.3.2.1*****,** the single *Persoonia nutans* recorded within the boundaries of the proposed construction site in the south-south-east corner of the subject site (**Figure 1)** does not appear to have been previously recorded by Arcadis and therefore is unlikely to have been included in the offsetting calculations for removal of *Persoonia nutans*. As this individual has not been previously recorded and included in the offsetting calculations, the 'Unexpected Finds Procedure' outlined in Appendix C of the CFFMP may be triggered and additional approvals may be required for the removal of the additional recorded individual.

While the majority of recorded individuals of *Hibbertia fumana* occur outside the subject site, parts of the 10 m protective buffer of some individuals encroaches on the western edges of the subject site. The locations for these individuals will need to be clearly demarcated as a 'no-go' zone prior to commencement of clearing either using high visibility tape or delineating the western extent of the subject site with temporary fencing.

A.4.3. Weeds

The groundcover across the majority of the subject site is dominated by the exotic grass *Eragrostis curvula* (African Lovegrass) which is listed as a 'Weed of Regional Concern' in the *Greater Western Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022* (LLS: Greater Sydney, 2019). Due to the dominance of this species

as well as high level of occurrence of other weeds across the subject site, understorey vegetation is not to be utilised for mulch but is to be disposed of offsite at an appropriate green waste facility. This will reduce the risk of this weed spreading into adjacent areas such as the Bootland.

Machinery utilised during the clearing process should also be cleaned prior to leaving the site to further reduce the risk of spread.

A.4.4. Habitat Features

All non-habitat trees i.e. trees marked with a green 'O' and/or green flagging tape can be cleared without ecological supervision. As per the two-stage clearing protocol of the CFFMP, all non-habitat trees should be felled at least 48 hours prior to habitat tree removal.

Although the hollow-bearing tree in the western parts of the subject site (marked with pink 'H'), occurs in a relatively isolated condition i.e. no other trees within a 10 m radius, this tree should still be felled only after a minimum 48 hour period following removal of non-habitat trees. Understorey vegetation removal around the habitat tree should cease at the canopy spread or 'drip-zone' of the habitat tree until felled.

One hollow-bearing tree is located at the north-western corner of the subject site. If avoidance of removal of this tree is not feasible, then the habitat tree removal protocol described above will apply. If retention of the tree is feasible, then the tree is to be clearly demarcated as a no-go zone to avoid inadvertent damage during clearing works.

Felling of hollow-bearing trees is to be conducted under ecological supervision. Immediately prior to felling, the supervising ecologist must inspect the area to create disturbance and allow any resident fauna to vacate. Following soft-felling of the tree, the ecologist will undertake a thorough search for nests/hollows and capture and relocate resident fauna.

None of the non-habitat or hollow-bearing trees are considered to be suitable for salvage and therefore do not require relocation into the adjacent Bootland. As all trees within the subject site comprise native species, albeit some non-locally endemic like *Eucalyptus microcorys*, all trees can be mulched.

A.4.5. Fauna Relocation

Although limited fauna habitat is present within the subject site, as per the clearing protocols of the CFFMP, a further pre-clearance survey to capture and relocate common fauna such as reptiles and frogs and potentially Cumberland Plain Land Snail should be conducted 12 – 48 hours prior to commencement of clearing.

Given the proximity of threatened flora to the subject site boundary, it is recommended that the pre-clearing surveys are conducted once the 'no-go' zones for threatened flora are delineated to confirm suitability of the protection measures.

Any fauna captured during the pre-clearing surveys or clearing supervision are to be relocated into the adjacent Bootland. In order to minimise extent of fauna handling and transport, it is recommended that the Bootland is accessed via the southern boundary of the subject site in the vicinity of the existing disused rail spur.

Hansen Yuncken is to confirm that the Bootland can be accessed from near the rail spur and recommend an alternate access point if access near the rail spur is not feasible.

A.5. References

Arcadis (2019). MPE Stage 2: Modification (SSD 7628-MOD2) Biodiversity Development Assessment Report.

LLS: Greater Sydney, Ed. (2019). Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022 - Revised. Local Land Services NSW.

APPENDIX B :
Photographs

Photograph 1 Fence with minor gaps at base at eastern extent of subject site

Photograph 2 *Hibbertia puberula* ssp. *puberula* within subject site

Photograph 3 Flagged *Persoonia nutans* within subject site

Photograph 4 Additional *Persoonia nutans* individual near south-south-eastern boundary of subject site

Photograph 5 *Acacia bynoeana* in MPE site west of subject site

Photograph 6 Scattered trees within the subject site

Photograph 7 *Eragrostis curvula* dominated understorey within the subject site

FIGURES

Figure 1. Locations of threatened flora and management buffers

APPENDIX B. BAMC CREDIT REPORT FOR MPE S2 MOD 2

BAM Credit Summary Report

Proposal Details

Assessment Id
00015713/BAAS18047/19/00015714

Proposal Name
MPE Stage 2 - OSD2 Modification

BAM data last updated *
05/05/2020

Assessor Name
Ed Cooper

Report Created
15/05/2020

BAM Data version *
26

Assessor Number
BAAS18047

BAM Case Status
Open

Date Finalised
To be finalised

Assessment Revision
1

Assessment Type
Major Projects

* Disclaimer: BAM data last updated may indicate either complete or partial update of the BAM calculator database. BAM calculator database may not be completely aligned with Bionet.

Ecosystem credits for plant communities types (PCT), ecological communities & threatened species habitat

Zone	Vegetation zone name	Vegetation integrity loss / gain	Area (ha)	Constant	Species sensitivity to gain class (for BRW)	Biodiversity risk weighting	Potential SAII	Ecosystem credits
Castlereagh Scribbly Gum woodland								
1	883_Cleared	3.1	1.8	0.25	High Sensitivity to Potential Gain	1.75		0

2	883_Poor	30.1	0.2	0.25	High Sensitivity to Potential Gain	1.75		3
							Subtotal	**3**
							Total	**3**

Species credits for threatened species

Vegetation zone name	Habitat condition (HC)	Area (ha) / individual (HL)	Constant	Biodiversity risk weighting	Potential SAII	Species credits
Acacia bynoeana / Bynoe's Wattle (Flora)						
883_Cleared	3.1	0	0.25	2	False	0
883_Poor	30.1	0	0.25	2	False	0
					Subtotal	**0**
Hibbertia fumana / Hibbertia fumana (Flora)						
883_Cleared	3.1	0.14	0.25	3	True	0
					Subtotal	**0**
Hibbertia puberula / Hibbertia puberula (Flora)						
883_Cleared	3.1	0.91	0.25	2	False	1
883_Poor	30.1	0.09	0.25	2	False	1
					Subtotal	**2**
Myotis macropus / Southern Myotis (Fauna)						
883_Cleared	3.1	0	0.25	2	False	0
883_Poor	30.1	0	0.25	2	False	0
					Subtotal	**0**

Persoonia nutans / Nodding Geebung (Flora)						
883_Cleared	3.1	0.71	0.25	2	False	1
883_Poor	30.1	0.06	0.25	2	False	1
					Subtotal	**2**
Phascolarctos cinereus / Koala (Fauna)						
883_Cleared	3.1	0.1	0.25	2	False	0
883_Poor	30.1	0.19	0.25	2	False	3
					Subtotal	**3**