Scenario test – native vegetation offset

This report provides information about a potential native vegetation offset site for internal testing of different proposals to protect native vegetation. **This report IS NOT a *Native vegetation offset report*.** A report must be obtained from the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP).

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Project ID	19-941 MSF ST EnSym Offset Scenario Roney 15072021

Extent of proposed offset site

Total extent	2.260 ha
Patches	0.000 ha
Revegetation	0.000 ha
Scattered tree(s)	2.260 ha

Habitat units of gain for the proposed offset site

The offset site has the following total general and species habitat units. These units can be used to satisfy a **single permit condition** or if the offset site is established as a **first party offset site**.

Total habitat units and attributes used for a single permit (once off use)	
Number of large tree(s)	8 large trees are protected at the offset site
General habitat units	0.346 general habitat units North Central CMA, Greater Bendigo City Council 0.740 Strategic biodiversity value
Species habitat units	Nil

Habitat units of gain per zone of the proposed offset site

This table provides the habitat units of gain per zone of the offset site. Trading and allocation of units within the **Native Vegetation Credit Register** takes place at the zone.

The species-general offset test is done to determine which species the proposed offset site provides habitat for. The threshold is set at 0.0025 per cent of the mapped habitat value for a species. When the threshold is met or exceeded, species habitat units are generated. If required species habitat units can be generated for all other species mapped at the site. Multiple species units will be generated if the threshold is exceeded for multiple species.

The species habitat units for each species in a zone is calculated by the following equation in accordance with the Guidelines:

Species habitat units = extent x gain score x species landscape factor, where the species landscape factor = 0.5 + (habitat importance score/2)

The general habitat units in a zone is calculated by the following equation in accordance with the Guidelines:

General habitat units = extent x gain score x general landscape factor, where the general landscape factor = 0.5 + (strategic biodiversity value score/2)

Species and general habitat units are alternates and the use or sale of one type of unit will affect the number of other types of units remaining.

Information provided by or on behalf of the applicant				**Information calculated by EnSym**					
Zone	Type	Gain score	Large tree	Polygon extent	Extent without overlap	SBV	HIS	Habitat units	Attributes
31-A	Scattered Tree	0.176	1	0.283	0.283	0.776		0.044 general habitat units	North Central ; Greater Bendigo City
32-A	Scattered Tree	0.176	1	0.283	0.283	0.760		0.044 general habitat units	North Central ; Greater Bendigo City
33-A	Scattered Tree	0.176	1	0.283	0.283	0.760		0.044 general habitat units	North Central ; Greater Bendigo City
34-A	Scattered Tree	0.176	1	0.283	0.283	0.690		0.042 general habitat units	North Central ; Greater Bendigo City
35-A	Scattered Tree	0.176	1	0.283	0.283	0.687		0.042 general habitat units	North Central ; Greater Bendigo City
36-A	Scattered Tree	0.176	1	0.283	0.282	0.724		0.043 general habitat units	North Central ; Greater Bendigo City
37-A	Scattered Tree	0.176	1	0.283	0.282	0.740		0.043 general habitat units	North Central ; Greater Bendigo City
38-A	Scattered Tree	0.176	1	0.283	0.283	0.780		0.044 general habitat units	North Central ; Greater Bendigo City

Next steps

To protect native vegetation as an offset you must obtain a Native vegetation offset report from Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP). **This report IS NOT a *Native vegetation offset report*.**

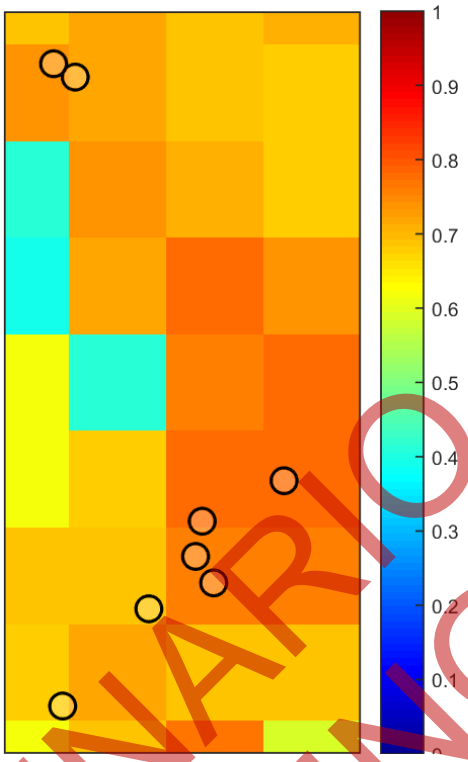
Offset sites must meet eligibility criteria as outlined in the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* and the *Native vegetation gain scoring manual, version 2* available on the DELWP website, and any other relevant requirements. Eligible offset sites that are intended to be banked or sold as credits must be registered on the Native Vegetation Credit Register (NVCR). A gain scoring assessment must be done before any offset can be registered on the NVCR. All proposed offset sites must be secured by a relevant security agreement that includes an offset management plan.

Once the extent of the proposed offset area is finalised, submit your data standard compliant shapefiles by email to ensymnvrtool.support @delwp.vic.gov.au for processing.

Appendix 1 – Images of marked native vegetation

1. Aerial photograph showing marked native vegetation

2. Strategic biodiversity value map



GLOSSARY

Alternate offset types

Offset types within a zone are alternates. The use of one offset type will result in the proportional reduction of all other offset types within the zone. Refer to *Native vegetation offset sites* fact sheet available on the DELWP website for more information.

Gain score

This is the site-assessed gain score for the native vegetation based on the agreed management and security commitments. Each zone in the proposed offset site is assigned a gain score according to the gain scoring assessment. The score is divided by 100 to give a number between 0 and 1.

General habitat units of gain

The general habitat units quantify the overall contribution that the protection and management of native vegetation at the offset site makes to Victoria's biodiversity. The general habitat units are calculated as follows:

$$\textbf{General habitat units} = \textbf{extent} \times \textbf{gain score} \times \textbf{general landscape factor}$$

General landscape factor

The general landscape factor is the adjusted strategic biodiversity value (SBV) score. The SBV score is adjusted so that site-based biodiversity information has more influence on the number of units.

General offset attributes

The attributes of a general offset includes the location (Catchment Management Authority and Municipal District), strategic biodiversity value score and the number of large trees protected.

Offset type

There are two types of offsets, general offsets and species offsets. All offset sites include general offsets. Sites that are mapped as habitat for rare or threatened species can also include species offsets for the mapped species.

Species offset attributes

The attributes of a species offset is the mapped habitat for the species and the number of large trees protected.

Species habitat units of gain

The species habitat units quantify the overall contribution that the protection and management of native vegetation at an offset site makes to the habitat of the relevant rare or threatened species. Species habitat units are calculated for each species in the zone where the result of the threshold test is greater than 0.0025 per cent. Species units are calcualted as follows:

$$\textbf{Species habitat units}_{\textbf{species x}} = \textbf{extent} \times \textbf{gain score} \times \textbf{species landscape factor}_{\textbf{species x}}$$