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Final Report

Flora and Fauna Assessment: 1221-1249 Centre Road, Oakleigh South, Victoria

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Project manager	Matthew Jones (Zoologist)
Report reviewer	Aaron Organ (Director/Principal Ecologist)
Other EHP staff	Cat Stephenson (Senior Bushfire Consultant/Botanist)
Mapping	Monique Elsley (GIS Coordinator)
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SUMMARY OF CLAUSE 52.17 APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

Table S1. Application requirements for a permit to remove native vegetation (Victoria Planning Provisions Clause 52.17; DELWP 2017)

No.	Application Requirement	Response
Application requirements under the Intermediate Assessment Pathway		
1	Information about the native vegetation to be removed, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assessment pathway and reason for the assessment pathway; A description of the native vegetation to be removed; Maps showing the native vegetation and property in context; and The offset requirement that will apply if the native vegetation is approved to be removed. 	Refer to Section 3.1, Section 3.3 and Appendix 3 (NVR Report)
2	Topographic and land information relating to the native vegetation to be removed, showing ridges, crests and hilltops, wetlands and waterways, slopes of more than 20 percent, drainage lines, low lying areas, saline discharge areas, and areas of existing erosion, as appropriate.	Refer to Section 1.2 and Figure 1
3	Recent dated photographs of the native vegetation to be removed.	Refer to Section 3.1
4	Details of any other native vegetation that was permitted to be removed on the same property with the same ownership as the native vegetation to be removed, where the removal occurred in the five year period before the application to remove native vegetation is lodged.	No removal of native vegetation has been removed by the proponent within the property within the past five years.
5	An avoid and minimise statement. The statement describes any efforts to avoid the removal of and minimise the impacts on the biodiversity and other values of native vegetation, and how these efforts focussed on areas of native vegetation that have the most value.	Refer to Section 5.1
6	A copy of any Property Vegetation Plan contained within an agreement made pursuant to section 69 of the <i>Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987</i> that applies to the native vegetation to be removed.	Not applicable
7	Where the removal of native vegetation is to create defensible space, a written statement explaining why the removal of native vegetation is necessary. This statement must have regard to other available bushfire risk mitigation measures. This statement is not required when the creation of defensible space is in conjunction with an application under the Bushfire Management Overlay.	Not applicable as the vegetation clearance is not for defensible space
8	If the application is under Clause 52.16, a statement that explains how the proposal responds to the Native Vegetation Precinct Plan considerations at decision guideline 8.	Not applicable as the application responds to Clause 52.17
9	An offset statement providing evidence that an offset that meets the offset requirements for the native vegetation to be removed has been identified and can be secured in accordance with the Guidelines.	Refer to Section 5.3

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd was commissioned by Sterling Global to undertake a Flora and Fauna Assessment at 1221-1249 Centre Road, Oakleigh South, Victoria.

We understand that this report will form part of a Planning Scheme Amendment application to facilitate future residential development of the site. An Ecological Assessment of the study area was undertaken in 2014 (Ecology and Heritage Partners 2014a), however due to changes in legislation and the native vegetation assessment methodology since then, an updated field assessment and report has been prepared.

The purpose of this assessment was to identify the extent and type of native vegetation present within the study area and to determine the likely presence of significant flora and fauna species and/or ecological communities. This report presents the results of the assessment and discusses the potential ecological and legislative implications associated with the proposed action.

1.2 Study Area

The study area is located at 1221-1249 Centre Road, Oakleigh South and is approximately 17.5 kilometres south-east of Melbourne's CBD (Figure 1). The study area covers approximately 18.8 hectares and is bound by a Council park and residential dwellings to the north, residential dwellings to the east, a Council park and residential units blocks to the south and Huntingdale Road to the west.

The study area was previously a quarry but is now vacant and not used for any purpose. The water-filled, former quarry void and associated flat area next to it is located in the south-western section of the study area, which is surrounded by moderate to steep slopes. This area sits approximately 15 metres below the natural ground level. The perimeter of the remaining of the study area land (approximately 10-20 metres wide) is at natural ground level, with the remaining internal area generally at a higher elevation by between approximately three and 10 metres through the stockpiling of soil within this area.

According to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) NatureKit Map (DELWP 2021a), the study area is located within the Gippsland Plain bioregion, Port Phillip and Westernport Catchment Management Authority (CMA) and Monash City Council.

2 METHODS

2.1 Desktop Assessment

Relevant literature, online-resources and databases were reviewed to provide an assessment of flora and fauna values associated with the study area. The following information sources were reviewed:

- The DELWP NatureKit Map (DELWP 2021a) and Native Vegetation Information Management (NVIM) Tool (DELWP 2021b) for:
 - Modelled data for location risk, native vegetation patches, scattered trees and habitat for rare or threatened species; and,
 - The extent of historic and current Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs).
- EVC benchmarks (DELWP 2021c) for descriptions of EVCs within the relevant bioregion;
- The Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA) for previously documented flora and fauna records within the project locality (DELWP 2020);
- The Illustrated Flora Information System of Victoria (IFLISV) (Gullan 2017) and Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) (ALA 2021) for assistance with the distribution and identification of flora species.
- The Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) for matters of National Environmental Significance (NES) protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (DAWE 2021);
- Relevant listings under the Victorian *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (FFG Act), including the latest Threatened (DELWP 2019a) and Protected (DELWP 2019b) Lists;
- The online VicPlan Map (DELWP 2021d) to ascertain current zoning and environmental overlays in the study area;
- Aerial photography of the study area; and
- Previous ecological assessments relevant to the study area; including;
 - Ecological Assessment at 1221-1249 Centre Road, Oakleigh South, Victoria. Ecology and Heritage Partners 2014.
 - Targeted Growling Grass Frog *Litoris raniformis* surveys at 1221-1249 Centre Road, Oakleigh South, Victoria. Ecology and Heritage Partners 2014.

2.2 Field Assessment

A field assessment was undertaken on 25 August 2021 to obtain information on flora and fauna values within the study area. The study area was walked, with all commonly observed vascular flora and fauna species recorded, significant records mapped and the overall condition of vegetation and habitats noted. Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) were determined with reference to DELWP pre-1750 and extant EVC mapping (DELWP 2021a) and their published descriptions (DELWP 2021c).

2.3 Removal, Destruction or Lopping of Native Vegetation (the Guidelines)

Under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*, Clause 52.17 of the Monash Planning Scheme requires a planning permit to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation. The assessment process for the clearing of vegetation follows the ‘*Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation*’ (the Guidelines) (DELWP 2017). The ‘*Assessor’s handbook: Applications to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation*’ (Assessor’s handbook) (DELWP 2018) provides clarification regarding the application of the Guidelines (DELWP 2017).

2.3.1 Assessment Pathway

The Guidelines manage the impacts on biodiversity from native vegetation removal using an assessment-based approach. Two factors – extent risk and location category – are used to determine the risk associated with an application for a permit to remove native vegetation. The location category (1, 2 or 3) has been determined for all areas in Victoria and is available on DELWP’s NVIM Tool (DELWP 2021b). Determination of assessment pathway is summarised in Table 1.

Table 1. Assessment pathways for applications to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation (DELWP 2017).

Extent		Location		
		1	2	3
Native Vegetation	Less than 0.5 hectares and not including any large trees	Basic	Intermediate	Detailed
	Less than 0.5 hectares and including one or more large trees	Intermediate	Intermediate	Detailed
	0.5 hectares or more	Detailed	Detailed	Detailed

Notes: For the purpose of determining the assessment pathway of an application to remove native vegetation the extent includes any other native vegetation that was permitted to be removed on the same contiguous parcel of land with the same ownership as the native vegetation to be removed, where the removal occurred in the five year period before an application to remove native vegetation is lodged.

2.3.2 Vegetation Assessment

Native vegetation (as defined in Table 2) is assessed using two key parameters: extent (in hectares) and condition. For the purposes of this assessment, both condition and extent were determined as part of the habitat hectare assessment.

Table 2. Determination of a patch of native vegetation (DELWP 2017).

Category	Definition	Extent	Condition
Patch of native vegetation	<p>An area of vegetation where at least 25 per cent of the total perennial understorey plant cover is native;</p> <p>OR</p> <p>An area with three or more native canopy trees where the drip line of each tree touches the drip line of at least one other tree, forming a continuous canopy;</p> <p>OR</p> <p>any mapped wetland included in the <i>Current Wetlands map</i>, available in DELWP systems and tools.</p>	<p>Measured in hectares.</p> <p>Based on hectare area of the native patch.</p>	<p>Vegetation Quality Assessment Manual (DSE 2004).</p> <p>Modelled condition for <i>Current Wetlands</i>.</p>
Scattered tree	<p>A native canopy tree that does not form part of a native patch.</p>	<p>Measured in hectares.</p> <p>Each Large scattered tree is assigned an extent of 0.071 hectares (15m radius).</p> <p>Each Small scattered tree is assigned a default extent of 0.031 hectares (10 metre radius)</p>	<p>Scattered trees are assigned a default condition score of 0.2 (outside a patch).</p>

Notes: Native vegetation is defined in the Victoria Planning Provisions as ‘plants that are indigenous to Victoria, including trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses’.

2.3.3 Current Wetlands (DELWP)

Wetlands can be difficult to map and assess accurately as they respond quite quickly to changes in environmental condition, especially rainfall. After a period of no or low rainfall they can disappear or appear very degraded. They do, however, recover rapidly after periods of increased rainfall. As a result, under the Guidelines (DELWP 2017) all mapped wetlands (based on ‘Current Wetlands’ layer in the DELWP NatureKit Map) that are to be impacted must be included as native vegetation, with the modelled condition score assigned to them (DELWP 2021b).

Note that mapped wetlands do not apply if they are covered by a hardened, man-made surface, for example, a roadway. If covered by any vegetation including crops, bare soil, a mapped wetland must be treated as a native patch.

2.3.4 Impact Avoidance and Minimisation

All applications to remove native vegetation must demonstrate the three-step approach of avoid, minimise and offset. This is a precautionary approach that aims to ensure that the removal of native vegetation is restricted to what is reasonably necessary, and that biodiversity is appropriately compensated for any native vegetation removal that is approved.

2.3.5 *Offsets*

Biodiversity offsets are required to compensate for the permitted removal of native vegetation. Offset obligations and offset site criteria are determined in accordance with the Guidelines (DELWP 2017) and are divided into two categories, being General Habitat Units and Species Habitat Units.

The offset requirements for native vegetation removal are calculated by DELWP and presented in a Native Vegetation Removal (NVR) Report (Appendix 3), which are based on the vegetation condition scores determined during the biodiversity assessment.

2.4 **Assessment Qualifications and Limitations**

This report has been written based on the quality and extent of the ecological values and habitat considered to be present or absent at the time of the desktop and/or field assessments being undertaken.

The 'snapshot' nature of a standard biodiversity assessment meant that migratory, transitory or uncommon fauna species may have been absent from typically occupied habitats at the time of the field assessment. In addition, annual or cryptic flora species such as those that persist via underground tubers may also be absent.

A comprehensive list of all terrestrial flora and fauna present within the study area was not undertaken as this was not the objective of the assessment. Rather a list of commonly observed species was recorded to assist in determining the broader biodiversity values present within the study area.

Ecological values identified within the study area were recorded using a hand-held GPS or tablet with an accuracy of +/-3 metres. This level of accuracy is considered to provide an accurate assessment of the ecological values present within the study area; however, this data should not be used for detailed surveying purposes.

The terrestrial flora and fauna data collected during the field assessment and information obtained from relevant desktop sources is considered to adequately inform an accurate assessment of the ecological values present within the study area.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Vegetation Condition

Two patches of native vegetation and native trees were recorded within the study area. The remainder of the study area comprised introduced and planted vegetation, present as exotic grass, shrubs and planted eucalypts. DELWP's Current Wetlands layer shows a mapped wetland in the south-east of the study area, this is no longer acting as a wetland at the time of the field assessment as it has been used to stockpile dirt during geotechnical trials.

A total of 84 flora species were observed within the study area, including nine indigenous and 75 non-indigenous species. A list of all flora species recorded during the field assessment are provided in Appendix 1.1.

3.1.1 Patches of Native Vegetation

Native vegetation in the study area is representative of two EVCs, being Heathy Woodland (EVC 48) and Swampy Woodland (EVC 937). Heathy Woodland is modelled to occur 70 metres north-east of the patch (DELWP 2021b) but is not modelled to occur within the patch location. Heathy Woodland EVC was selected because the native eucalypt present in this patch is a characteristic species for this EVC (DELWP 2021c). The Swampy Woodland was broadly representative of the EVC modelled to occur within the study area (DELWP 2021c).

Heathy Woodland

Heathy Woodland is characterised by eucalypt-dominated low woodland to 10 metres tall. It typically contains a shrubby understorey with geophytes and annuals also present, however the groundcover is normally sparse (DELWP 2021c).

One patch of Heathy Woodland was present in the north-eastern corner of the study area and contained three Coast Manna-gum *Eucalyptus viminalis* subsp. *pryoriana* (Plate 1). The understorey was entirely composed of weeds dominated by Sweet Pittosporum *Pittosporum undulatum* and Kikuyu *Cenchrus clandestinus*.

Swampy Woodland

Swampy Woodland is characterised by open eucalypt woodland to 15 metres tall. It is typically dominated by tussock grasses and/or sedges (DELWP 2021c).

One patch of Swampy Woodland was present towards the southern end of the study area along the existing sealed road and contained Coast Tea-tree *Leptospermum* (Plate 2).



Plate 1. A patch of Heathy Woodland with two Large Trees within it at the study area's north-eastern corner (Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd 25/08/2021).



Plate 2. A patch of Swampy Woodland towards the southern end of the study area (Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd 25/08/2021).

3.1.2 *Large Trees in Patches*

A total of two Large Trees in Heathy Woodland patches were present (Figure 2), which consisted of Coast Manna-gum. (Plate 1; Appendix 1.2).

3.1.3 *Scattered Trees*

Four scattered trees (Coast Manna-gum) were recorded along the study area's eastern boundary, which consisted of one small (Plate 3) and three large (Plate 4; Plate 5; Plate 6) scattered trees (Figure 2; Appendix 1.2). These trees would have once formed part of the Heathy Woodland EVC; however, the understorey vegetation contained predominantly introduced species (mainly exotic pasture grasses) and the trees no longer formed a patch of native vegetation (Plate 7; Plate 8).



Plate 3. A small scattered Coast Manna-gum between to other eucalypts along the study area's eastern boundary (Tree 3 on Figure 3) (Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd 25/08/2021).



Plate 4. A large eucalypt dead stag along the study area's eastern boundary (Tree 4 on Figure 3) (Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd 25/08/2021).



Plate 5. A large Coast Manna-gum along the study area's eastern boundary (Tree 5 on Figure 3) (Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd 25/08/2021).



Plate 6. A large Coast Manna-gum along the study area's eastern boundary (Tree 6 on Figure 3) (Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd 25/08/2021).

3.1.4 Introduced and Planted Vegetation

A high proportion of the study area consisted of exotic grass and shrub species. Kikuyu dominated the groundcover, along with Couch *Cynodon dactylon*, Cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata* and Panic Veldt-grass *Ehrharta erecta* var. *erecta* (Plate 7). A variety of planted Australian (both Victorian and non-Victorian) gum trees and shrubs lined the study area boundary, including Mugga *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* subsp. *sideroxylon*, Southern Mahogany *Eucalyptus botyroides*, Eurabbie *Eucalyptus globulus* subsp. *bicostata*, Smooth-barked Apple *Angophora costata* subsp. *costata* and Giant Honey-myrtle *Melaleuca armillaris* subsp. *armillaris* (Plate 8).

Indigenous, Australian and exotic (currently sapling) trees and shrubs have also self-seeded throughout the study area, particularly in the south-western corner within the lake area and its slopes (Plate 9). The indigenous species that have self-seeded include River Red-gum *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, Sallow Wattle *Acacia longifolia* subsp. *longifolia*, Pale Rush *Juncus pallidus* and Slender Wallaby-grass *Rytidosperma racemosum* var. *racemosum*, however these did not have the required 25% relative cover to be considered a patch (Plate 10).

Ten noxious weeds, as defined under the CaLP Act, were present within the study area, with Gorse *Ulex europaeus* (Plate 11) and Flax-leaf Broom *Genista linifolia* the dominant shrubs within the study area, particularly where they have formed a dense thicket within the lake area (Plate 9). The other noxious weeds present within the study area include Boneseed *Chrysanthemoides monilifera*, Spear Thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, Artichoke Thistle *Cynara cardunculus* subsp. *flavescens*, Fennel *Foeniculum vulgare*, Montpellier Broom *Genista monspessulana*, Soursob *Oxalis pes-caprae*, Sweet Brier *Rosa rubiginosa*, and Blackberry *Rubus fruticosus* spp. agg.

In addition to a stand of Common Prickly-pear *Opuntia stricta* observed along the study area's eastern boundary (Plate 12), Boneseed, Montpellier Broom, Blackberry and Gorse are also all Weeds of National Significance (WoNS).



Plate 7. Study area largely dominated by Kikuyu (Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd 25/08/2021).



Plate 8. A planted Smooth-barked Apple along the study area's eastern boundary (Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd 25/08/2021).



Plate 9. Dense stand of Flax-leaf Broom within the lake area towards the south-western end of the study area (Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd 25/08/2021).



Plate 10. A Slender Wallaby-grass plant amongst weeds within the study area large (Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd 25/08/2021).



Plate 11. Gorse within the study area (Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd 25/08/2021).



Plate 12. Common Prickly-pear along the study area's eastern boundary (Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd 25/08/2021).

3.2 Fauna Habitat

Most of the study area consisted of open grasslands which contained exotic grass, likely to be used as a foraging resource by common generalist bird species which are tolerant of modified open areas. Fauna observed using this habitat included the Australian Magpie *Cracticus tibicen*, Welcome Swallow *Hirundo neoxena* and Australian Raven *Corvus coronoides*.

Woodland (composed of native and non-native species, including those planted individuals) and scattered native and planted trees occurred within the study area around its periphery, which provides an important resource for arboreal fauna. Most of the eucalypts were mature, providing opportunities for shelter, foraging, roosting and nesting by a range of fauna including parrots, microbats, possums, gliders and owls. Scattered trees provide habitat for more mobile fauna species, vantage points and nesting areas for diurnal and nocturnal birds, as well as stepping-stones for more mobile fauna moving through the study area, enhancing landscape permeability for native fauna. Fauna observed using this habitat included the Red Wattlebird

Anthochaera carunculata, Spotted Pardalote *Pardalotus punctatus* and Rainbow Lorikeet *Trichoglossus moluccanus*.

The water in the former quarry area provides habitat for aquatic and water-dwelling species. Purple Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio*, Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra* and Australian Wood Duck *Chenonetta jubata* were observed using the lake, while the Eastern Banjo Frog *Limnodynastes dumerilii* and Eastern Common Froglet *Crinia signifera* were heard calling from shallow fringing vegetation.

3.3 Removal, Destruction or Lopping of Native Vegetation (the Guidelines)

The below clearing scenario is based on the removal of two patches (including two Large Trees in one of these patches) and four scattered trees, which are all within the development footprint, including along a road, in a lot or in a managed parkland.

3.3.1 Vegetation proposed to be removed

The study area is within Location 1, with 0.256 hectares of native vegetation proposed to be removed. As such, the permit application falls under the Intermediate assessment pathway (Table 3).

Condition scores for vegetation proposed to be removed are based on modelled scores available in the NVIM system (DELWP 2021b).

Table 3. Removal of Native Vegetation (the Guidelines) (DELWP 2017).

Assessment pathway	Intermediate
Location Category	1
Total Extent (past and proposed) (ha)	0.256
Extent of past removal (ha)	0.000
Extent of proposed removal (ha)	0.256
Large Trees (scattered and in patches) to be removed (no.)	5
Small scattered trees to be removed (no.)	1
EVC Conservation Status of vegetation to be removed	Least Concern (Heathy Woodland) and Endangered (Swamp Woodland)

3.3.2 Offset Targets

The offset requirement for native vegetation removal is 0.035 General Habitat Units and 5 Large Trees.

A summary of proposed vegetation losses and associated offset requirements is presented in Table 4 and the Native Vegetation Removal (NVR) report is presented in Appendix 3.

Table 4. Offset Targets.

General Offsets Required	0.035 General Habitat Units
Large Trees	5
Vicinity (catchment/council)	Port Phillip and Westernport CMA / Monash City Council
Minimum Strategic Biodiversity Value*	0.114

*The minimum Strategic Biodiversity Value is 80% of the weighted average score across habitat zones where a General offset is required.

3.4 Significance Assessment

3.4.1 Flora

The VBA contains records of 9 nationally significant and 48 State significant flora species previously recorded within 10 kilometres of the study area (DELWP 2020) (Figure 3). The PMST nominated an additional 9 nationally significant species which have not been previously recorded but have the potential to occur in the locality (DAWE 2021) (Appendix 1.3).

No national or State significant flora were recorded during the site assessment. Most of the species on Figure 3 are identified because they are significant in the location they grow naturally, i.e. they are depleted and/or rare. However, these plants are not indigenous to the Greater Melbourne region (e.g. Spotted Gum *Corymbia maculata*, Giant Honey-myrtle, Rough-barked Apple) and would therefore be planted or have grown from a parent planted plant. Based on the modified nature of the study area, landscape context and the proximity of previous records, significant flora species indigenous to the study area are considered unlikely to occur within the study area due to the and high levels of disturbance and absence of suitable habitat.

3.4.2 Fauna

The VBA contains records of 25 nationally significant and 43 State significant fauna species previously recorded within 10 kilometres of the study area (DELWP 2020) (Figure 4). The PMST nominated an additional 27 nationally significant species which have not been previously recorded but have the potential to occur in the locality (DAWE 2021) (Figure 4; Appendix 2.1).

Of these species, there is suitable habitat within the study area for one nationally significant species, Growling Grass Frog *Litoria raniformis* and 11 State significant species, all of which rely on wetland or aquatic habitat. The former quarry void which is currently filled in with water is the most significant fauna habitat feature present within the study area and provides potentially suitable habitat for significant fauna species (Appendix 2.1).

3.4.3 Ecological Communities

Three nationally listed ecological communities are predicted to occur within 10 kilometres of the study area (DAWE 2021):

- Natural Damp Grassland of the Victorian Coastal Plains;
- Seasonal Herbaceous Wetlands (Freshwater) of the Temperate Lowland Plains; and

- White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland.

Vegetation present within the study area did not meet the condition thresholds that define any national or State-significant communities due to the absence of key indicator species, the low diversity of native flora and high cover of exotic vegetation.

4 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

4.1 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)*

The EPBC Act establishes a Commonwealth process for the assessment of proposed actions likely to have a significant impact on any matters of National Environment Significance (NES). There is suitable habitat within the study area for one fauna species (Growling Grass Frog) listed under the EPBC Act. Pending the outcome of targeted surveys for the species, a referral to the Commonwealth Environment Minister may be required if the site is proposed to be developed.

4.2 *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Victoria)*

The FFG Act is the primary legislation dealing with biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of native flora and fauna in Victoria. Proponents are required to apply for an FFG Act Permit to 'take' threatened and/or protected flora species, listed vegetation communities and listed fish species in areas of public land (e.g. within road reserves, drainage lines and public reserves/parks). An FFG Act permit is generally not required for removal of species or communities on private land, or for the removal of habitat for a listed terrestrial fauna species.

There are confirmed records of two species (Sallow Wattle, Hop Wattle) listed as protected under the FFG Act. However, the study area is privately owned, and as such a permit under the FFG Act is not required.

4.3 *Planning and Environment Act 1987 (Victoria)*

The *Planning and Environment Act 1987* outlines the legislative framework for planning in Victoria and for the development and administration of planning schemes. All planning schemes contain native vegetation provisions at Clause 52.17, which requires a planning permit from the relevant local Council to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation, unless an exemption at Clause 52.17-7 of the Victoria Planning Provisions applies.

As part of Clause 52.17, all native vegetation is considered lost as part of a subdivision development where the lots are 0.4 hectares or less in area, which must be offset at the time of subdivision.

4.3.1 *Local Planning Scheme*

The study area is located within the Monash City Council. The following zoning and overlays apply (DELWP 2021d):

- General Residential Zone – Schedule 3 (GRZ3)
- Special Use Zone – Schedule 3 (SUZ3)
- Environmental Audit Overlay (EAO)

4.3.2 *The Guidelines*

The State Planning Policy Framework and the decision guidelines at Clause 12.01 Biodiversity and Clause 52.17 Native Vegetation require Planning and Responsible Authorities to have regard for the Guidelines (DELWP 2017).

4.3.3 *Implications*

The study area is within Location 1, with 0.256 hectares of native vegetation proposed to be removed. As such, the permit application falls under the Intermediate assessment pathway.

The offset requirement for native vegetation removal is 0.035 General Habitat Units and 5 Large Trees.

A planning permit from the Monash City Council is required to remove, destroy or lop any native vegetation under Clause 52.17 of the Planning Scheme. In this instance, the application is not required to be referred to DELWP.

4.4 ***Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994 (Victoria)***

Ten weeds listed as noxious under the CaLP Act were recorded during the assessment (Gorse, Flax-leaf Broom, Boneseed, Spear Thistle, Artichoke Thistle, Fennel, Montpellier Broom, Soursob, Sweet Brier, Blackberry). Listed noxious weeds should be appropriately controlled throughout the study area.

4.5 ***Wildlife Act 1975 and Wildlife Regulations 2013 (Victoria)***

The *Wildlife Act 1975* (and associated *Wildlife Regulations 2013*) is the primary legislation in Victoria providing for protection and management of wildlife. Authorisation for habitat removal may be obtained under the *Wildlife Act 1975* through a licence granted under the *Forests Act 1958*, or under any other Act such as the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. Any persons engaged to remove, salvage, hold or relocate native fauna during construction must hold a current Management Authorisation under the *Wildlife Act 1975*, issued by DELWP.

5 MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 Avoid and Minimise Statement

The current proposal considers all patches and scattered trees on Figure 2 as being lost. This is due to the need to undertake major earthworks at the former quarry section of the site to prepare it for the proposed residential development. Through the development of the site the former quarry void is proposed to be converted into a series of wetlands which will provide habitat for waterbirds, frogs and other dependent species.

The proponent does not intend to remove any trees unless necessary and has taken a precautionary approach by assuming that these patches and scattered trees are lost.

In the context of the development, the small extent, highly modified condition and lack of connectivity of and native vegetation proposed to be impacted within the study area, it is considered that avoidance was not possible without compromising the purpose of the development.

5.2 Best Practice Mitigation Measures

Recommended measures to mitigate impacts upon terrestrial and aquatic values present within the study area may include:

- Minimise impacts to native vegetation and habitats through construction and micro-siting techniques, including fencing retained areas of native vegetation. If indeed necessary, trees should be lopped or trimmed rather than removed. Similarly, soil disturbance and sedimentation within wetlands should be avoided or kept to a minimum, to avoid, or minimise impacts to fauna habitats;
- All contractors should be aware of ecologically sensitive areas to minimise the likelihood of inadvertent disturbance to areas marked for retention. Native vegetation (areas of sensitivity) should be included as a mapping overlay on any construction plans;
- Tree Protection Zones (TPZs) should be implemented to prevent indirect losses of native vegetation during construction activities (DSE 2011). A TPZ applies to a tree and is a specific area above and below the ground, with a radius 12 x the Diameter at Breast Height (DBH). At a minimum standard a TPZ should consider the following:
 - A TPZ of trees should be a radius no less than two metres or greater than 15 metres;
 - Construction, related activities and encroachment (i.e. earthworks such as trenching that disturb the root zone) should be excluded from the TPZ;
 - Where encroachment is 10% or more of the total area of the TPZ, the tree should be considered as lost and offset accordingly (unless an arboricultural report specifies otherwise);
 - Directional drilling may be used for works within the TPZ without being considered encroachment. The directional bore should be at least 600 millimetres deep;

- The above guidelines may be varied if a qualified arborist confirms the works will not significantly damage the tree (including stags / dead trees). In this case the tree would be retained, and no offset would be required; and,
- Where the minimum standard for a TPZ has not been met an offset may be required.
- Removal of any habitat trees or shrubs (particularly hollow-bearing trees or trees/shrubs with nests) should be undertaken between February and September to avoid the breeding season for most fauna species. If any habitat trees or shrubs are proposed to be removed, this should be undertaken under the supervision of an appropriately qualified zoologist to salvage and translocate any displaced fauna. A Fauna Management Plan may be required to guide the salvage and translocation process;
- Where possible, construction stockpiles, machinery, roads, and other infrastructure should be placed away from areas supporting native vegetation, Large Trees and/or wetlands;
- Ensure that best practice sedimentation and pollution control measures are undertaken at all times, in accordance with Environment Protection Authority guidelines (EPA 1991; EPA 1996; Victorian Stormwater Committee 1999) to prevent offsite impacts to waterways and wetlands; and,
- As indigenous flora provides valuable habitat for indigenous fauna, it is recommended that any landscape plantings that are undertaken as part of the proposed works are conducted using indigenous species sourced from a local provenance, rather than exotic deciduous trees and shrubs.

5.3 Offset Impacts and Strategy

According to DELWPs Native Vegetation Offset Register (DELWP 2021e), there are 24 offset sites within the Port Phillip and Westernport CMA or Monash City Council region that can be used to satisfy the General Habitat Unit and Large tree offset requirements.

An offset register search statement identifying the relevant offsite sites is provided in Appendix 4.

6 FURTHER REQUIREMENTS

Further requirements associated with development of the study area, as well as additional studies or reporting that may be required, are provided in Table 5.

Table 5. Further requirements associated with development of the study area.

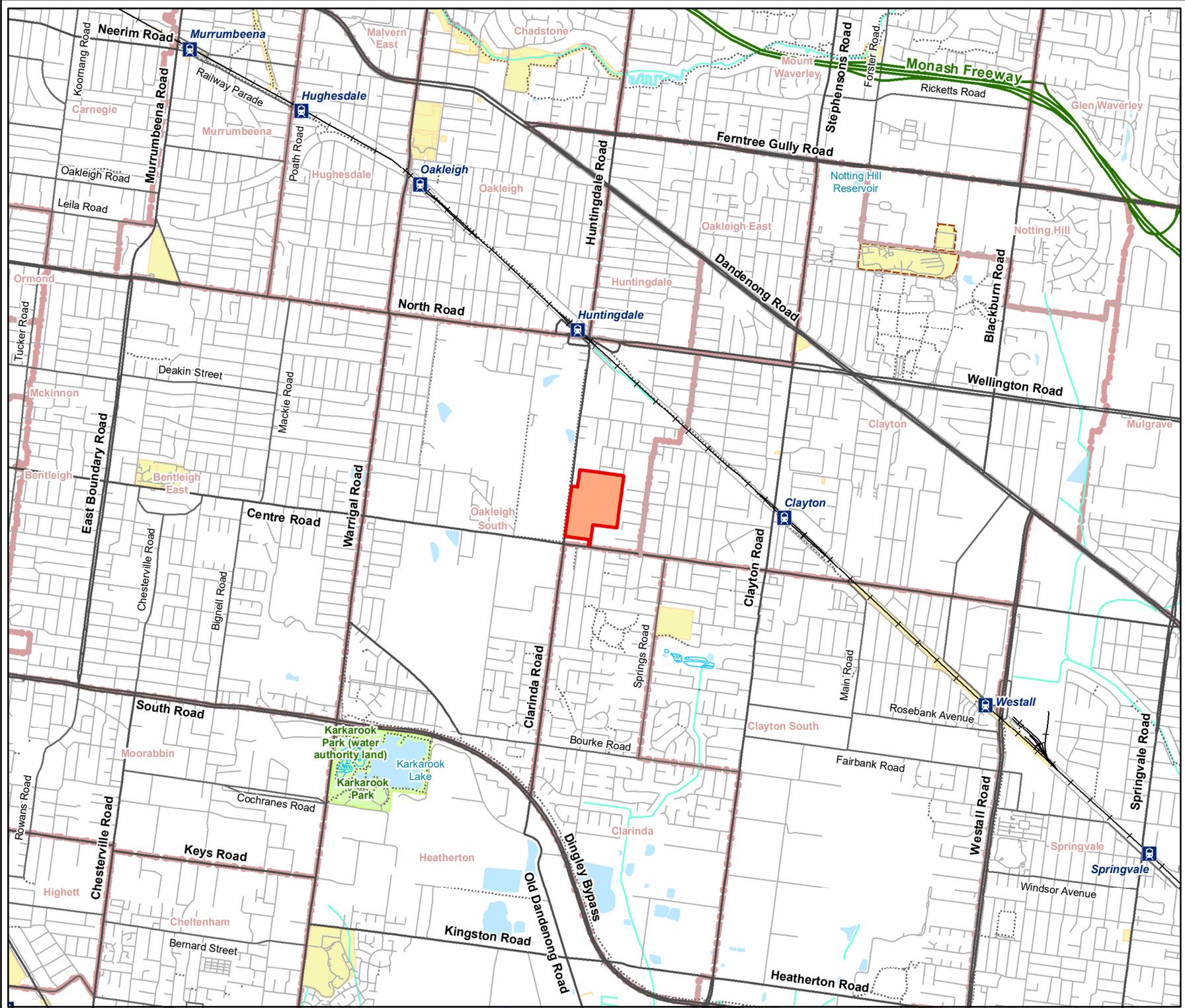
Relevant Legislation	Implications	Further Action
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	The EPBC Act establishes a Commonwealth process for the assessment of proposed actions likely to have a significant impact on any matters of National Environment Significance (NES). There is suitable habitat within the study area for one fauna species (Growling Grass Frog) listed under the EPBC Act. Pending the outcome of targeted surveys for the species, a referral to the Commonwealth Environment Minister may be required if the site is proposed to be developed.	Conduct targeted surveys for the Growling Grass Frog, which is listed under the EPBC Act (Section 4.1).
<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	There are confirmed records of two species (Sallow Wattle, Hop Wattle) listed as protected under the FFG Act. However, the study area is privately owned, and as such a permit under the FFG Act is not required.	No further action required.
<i>Planning and Environment Act 1987</i>	The study area is within Location 1, with 0.256 hectares of native vegetation proposed to be removed. As such, the permit application falls under the Intermediate assessment pathway. The offset requirement for native vegetation removal is 0.035 General Habitat Units and 5 Large Trees. A planning permit from the Monash City Council is required to remove, destroy or lop any native vegetation under Clause 52.17 of the Planning Scheme. In this instance, the application is not required to be referred to DELWP.	Prepare and submit a Planning Permit application.
<i>Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994</i>	Ten weeds listed as noxious under the CaLP Act were recorded during the assessment (Gorse, Flax-leaf Broom, Boneseed, Spear Thistle, Artichoke Thistle, Fennel, Montpellier Broom, Soursob, Sweet Brier, Blackberry). Listed noxious weeds should be appropriately controlled throughout the study area.	Listed noxious weeds should be appropriately controlled throughout the study area
<i>Wildlife Act 1975</i>	Any persons engaged to conduct salvage and translocation or general handling of terrestrial fauna species must hold a current Management Authorisation.	Ensure wildlife specialists hold a current Management Authorisation.

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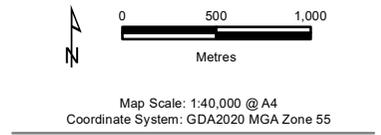
FIGURES



- Legend**
- Study Area
 - Railway
 - Freeway
 - Major Road
 - Collector Road
 - Minor Road
 - Proposed Road
 - Walking Track
 - Minor Watercourse
 - Permanent Waterbody
 - Wetland/Swamp
 - Parks and Reserves
 - Commonwealth Land
 - Crown Land
 - Localities



Figure 1
Location of the study area
Biodiversity Assessment for
1221-1249 Centre Road,
Oakleigh South



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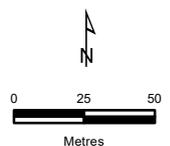
Figure 2
Ecological features
Biodiversity Assessment for 1221-1249 Centre Road, Oakleigh South

Legend

- Study Area
- DELWP Current Wetlands
- Suitable habitat for Growing Grass Frog
- ✪ Scattered Large Tree
- ✪ Scattered Small Tree
- Large Tree in patch
- ✕ Impacted tree

Ecological Vegetation Class

- Swampy Woodland (EVC 937)
- Heathy Woodland (EVC 48)
- Impacted vegetation



Map Scale: 1:2,700 @ A4
 Coordinate System:
 GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

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Legend

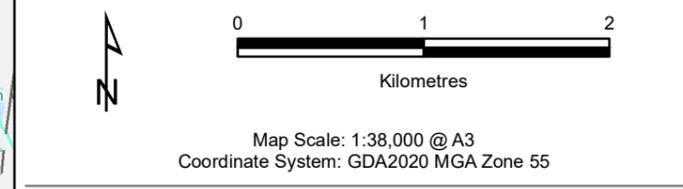
Study Area

Significant flora

- Annual Fireweed
- Benambra Club-sedge
- Black Roly-poly
- Buxton Gum
- Giant Honey-myrtle
- Green-leaf Mallee
- Grey Billy-buttons
- Magenta Cherry
- Melbourne Yellow-gum
- Rosemary Grevillea
- Rough-barked Apple
- Southern Blue-gum
- Spotted Gum
- Sticky Wattle
- Studley Park Gum
- Water Parsnip



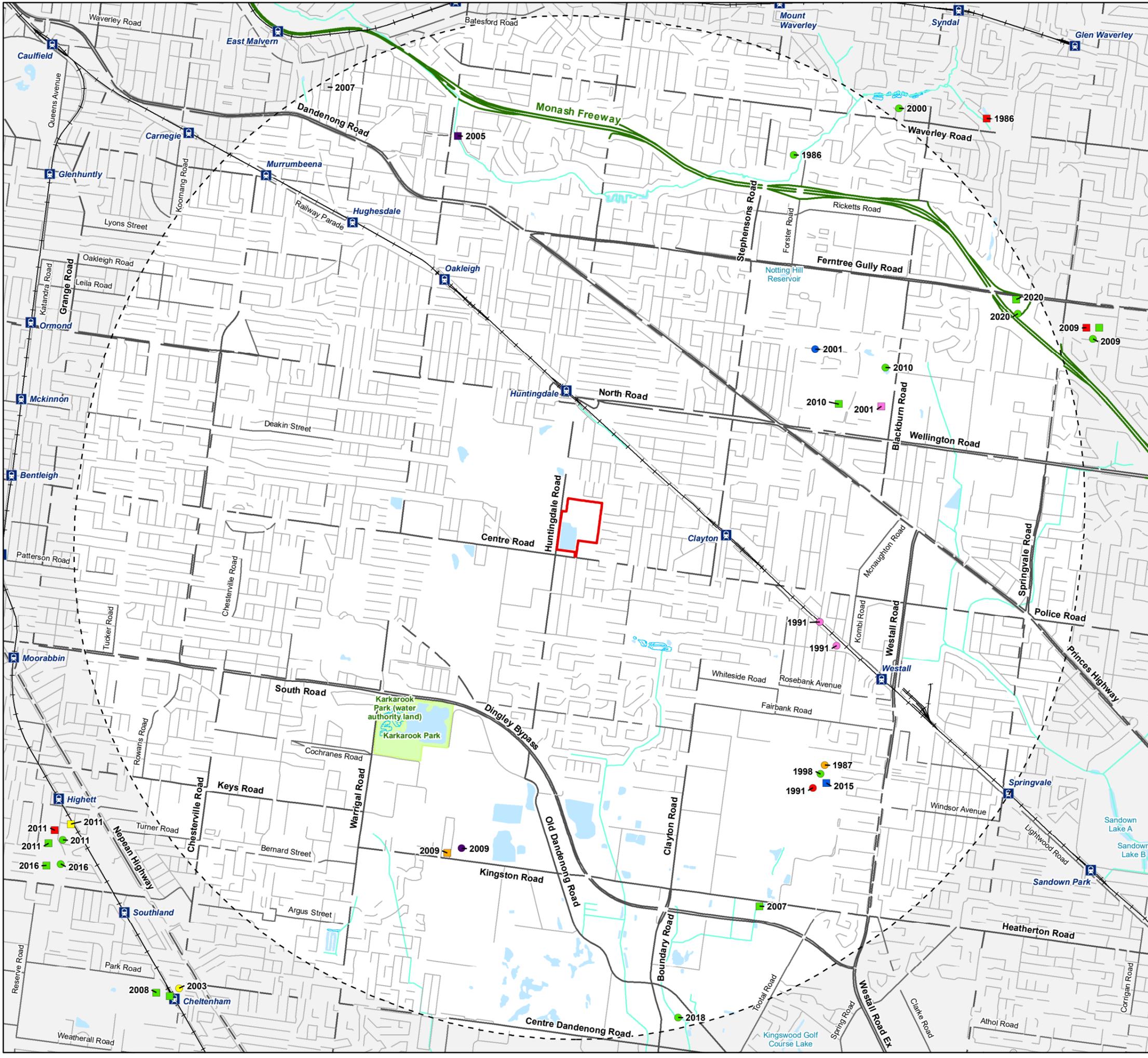
Figure 3
Previously documented significant flora within 5km of the study area
Biodiversity Assessment for 1221-1249
 Centre Road, Oakleigh South

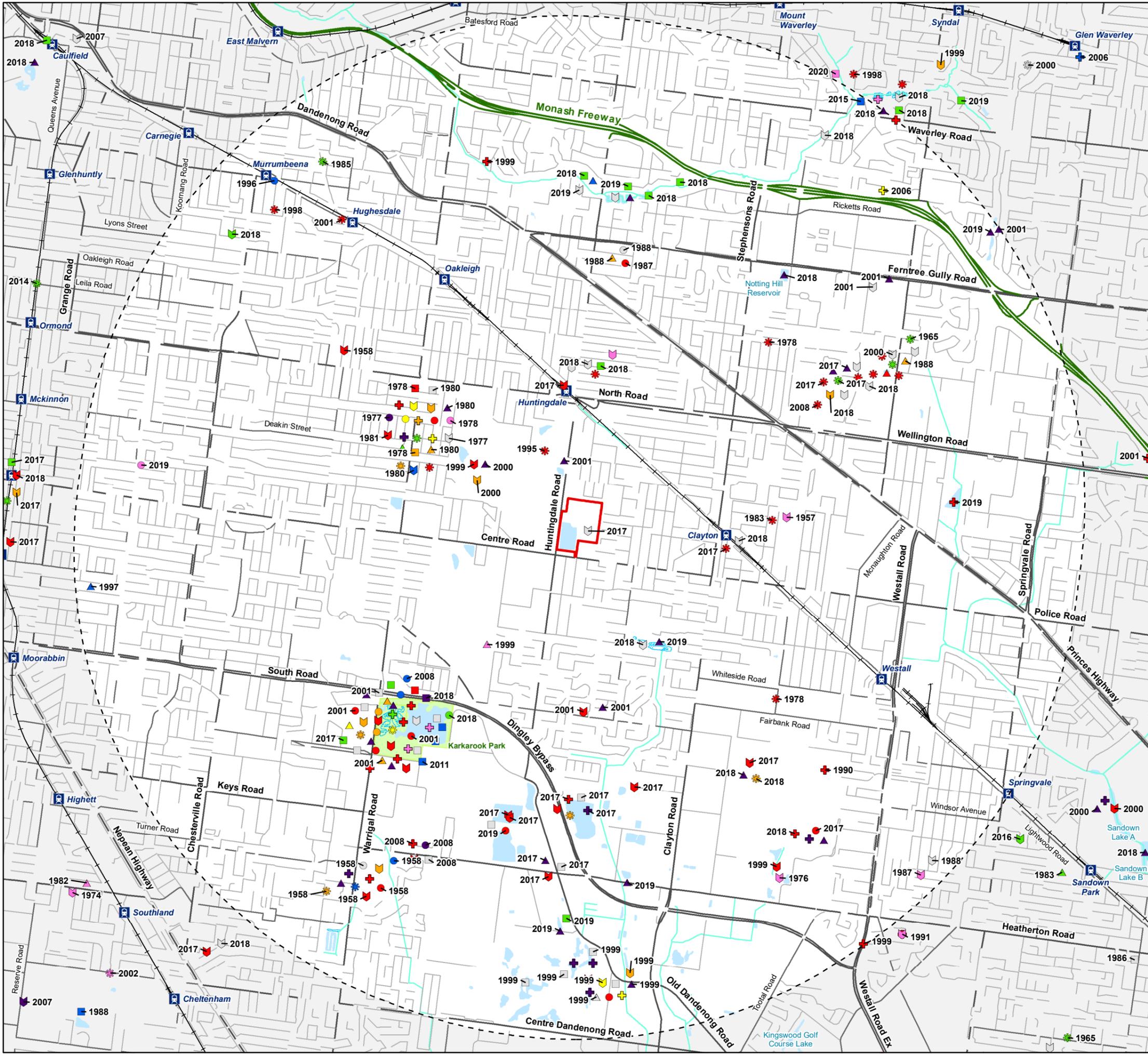


Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA) // Sourced from: 'VBA_FLORA25', 'VBA_FLORA100', 'VBA_FAUNA25' and 'VBA_FAUNA100'. Updated March 2021 © The State of Victoria, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning. Records prior to 1949 not shown.

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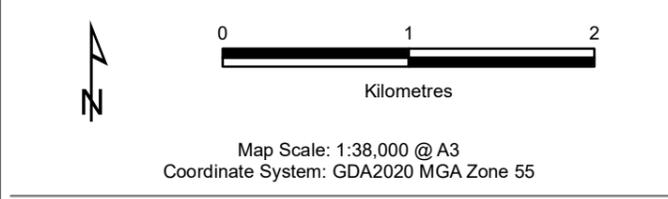
15424_Fig03_SigFlora_G20_11/08/2021_spannolpiva





- Legend**
- Study Area**
- [Red outline box] Study Area
- Significant fauna**
- [Grey circle] Australasian Bittern
 - [Red circle] Australasian Shoveler
 - [Orange circle] Australian Little Bittern
 - [Yellow circle] Australian Painted-snipe
 - [Green circle] Azure Kingfisher
 - [Blue circle] Baillon's Crake
 - [Pink circle] Black Falcon
 - [Purple circle] Black-faced Cormorant
 - [Grey square] Blue-billed Duck
 - [Red square] Caspian Tern
 - [Orange square] Common Sandpiper
 - [Yellow square] Diamond Firetail
 - [Green square] Eastern Great Egret
 - [Blue square] Eastern Snake-necked Turtle
 - [Pink square] Foothill Burrowing Crayfish
 - [Purple square] Freckled Duck
 - [Grey triangle] Glossy Ibis
 - [Red triangle] Golden Perch
 - [Orange triangle] Great Egret
 - [Yellow triangle] Grey Goshawk
 - [Green triangle] Grey-crowned Babbler
 - [Blue triangle] Grey-headed Flying-fox
 - [Pink triangle] Growling Grass Frog
 - [Purple triangle] Hardhead
 - [Grey cross] Lace Monitor
 - [Red cross] Latham's Snipe
 - [Orange cross] Lewin's Rail
 - [Yellow cross] Little Egret
 - [Green cross] Magpie Goose
 - [Blue cross] Major Mitchell's Cockatoo
 - [Pink cross] Murray River Turtle
 - [Purple cross] Musk Duck
 - [Grey cross] Nankeen Night-Heron
 - [Red cross] Pacific Gull
 - [Orange cross] Pied Cormorant
 - [Yellow cross] Plumed Egret
 - [Green cross] Powerful Owl
 - [Blue cross] Royal Spoonbill
 - [Pink cross] Southern Brown Bandicoot
 - [Purple cross] Square-tailed Kite
 - [Grey cross] Superb Parrot
 - [Red cross] Swift Parrot
 - [Orange cross] Whiskered Tern
 - [Yellow cross] White-bellied Sea-Eagle
 - [Green cross] White-throated Needletail
 - [Blue cross] Wood Sandpiper
 - [Pink cross] Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail Bat

Figure 4
 Previously documented significant fauna within 5km of the study area
Biodiversity Assessment for 1221-1249 Centre Road, Oakleigh South



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APPENDIX 1 FLORA

Appendix 1.1 Flora Results

Legend:

I Protected under the FFG Act (DELWP 2019b);

* Listed as a noxious weed under the CaLP Act;

** Planted indigenous species in the study area;

+ Planted indigenous species that also occur in native vegetation in the study area;

w Weed of National Significance;

Planted Victorian and non-Victorian species.

Table A1.1. Flora within the study area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
INDIGENOUS SPECIES		
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	Sallow Wattle	I
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Hop Wattle	I
<i>Allocasuarina</i> spp.	Sheoak	
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red-gum	+
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i>	Coast Manna-gum	
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush	
<i>Kunzea leptospermoides</i>	Burgan	**
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree	
<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i> var. <i>racemosum</i>	Slender Wallaby-grass	
NON-INDIGENOUS OR INTRODUCED SPECIES		
<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra Wattle	
<i>Acacia elata</i>	Cedar Wattle	
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	White Sallow-wattle	
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Golden Wreath Wattle	
<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	Bear's Breach	
<i>Agapanthus praecox</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>	Agapanthus	
<i>Aizoon pubescens</i>	Galenia	
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Angled Onion	
<i>Angophora costata</i> subsp. <i>costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	#
<i>Anthoxanthum aristatum</i>	Annual Vernal-grass	
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape weed	
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oat	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
<i>Brassica X napus</i>	Canola	
<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass	
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Kikuyu	
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Boneseed	* w
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	*
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Flaxleaf Fleabane	
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Mirror Bush	
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass	
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Gum	#
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Flowering Gum	#
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	#
<i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i> var. <i>serotinus</i>	Large-leaf Cotoneaster	
<i>Crocasmia X crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia	
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> subsp. <i>flavescens</i>	Artichoke Thistle	*
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch	
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Drain Flat-sedge	
<i>Cytisus multiflorus</i>	White Spanish Broom	
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	
<i>Echium candicans</i>	Pride of Madeira	
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i> var. <i>erecta</i>	Panic Veldt-grass	
<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt-grass	
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Southern Mahogany	#
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> 'Nana'	Bushy Sugar Gum	#
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>bicostata</i>	Eurabbie	#
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>globulus</i>	Southern Blue-gum	#
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany	#
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue-gum	#
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> subsp. <i>sideroxylon</i>	Mugga	#
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	*
<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	Ash	
<i>Fumaria bastardii</i>	Bastard's Fumitory	
<i>Gallium aparine</i>	Cleaver	
<i>Genista linifolia</i>	Flax-leaf Broom	*
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Montpellier Broom	* w

Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy	
<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Ox-tongue	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Cat's-ear	
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Large-leaf Privet	
<i>Malva</i> spp.	Mallow	
<i>Medicago truncatula</i>	Barrel Medic	
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> subsp. <i>armillaris</i>	Giant Honey-myrtle	#
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	Prickly Paperbark	#
<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Common Prickly-pear	w
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob	*
<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i> subsp. <i>lophantha</i>	Cape Wattle	
<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	Red-ink Weed	
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort	
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet Briar	*
<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Rose	
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> spp. agg.	Blackberry	* w
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> s.l.	Black Nightshade	
<i>Syzygium smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	#
<i>Tecoma capensis</i>	Cape Honeysuckle	
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Wandering Trad	
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Suckling Clover	
<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i> var. <i>fragiferum</i>	Strawberry Clover	
<i>Trifolium repens</i> var. <i>repens</i>	White Clover	
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	* w
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	
<i>Vinca major</i>	Blue Periwinkle	

Appendix 1.2 Scattered Trees and Large Trees in Patches

Table A1.3. Scattered Trees and Large Trees in Patches.

Tree # (Figure 2)	Species Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Size Class	Scattered / Parch	Status
1	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i>	Coast Manna-Gum	62	Large	Patch	Removed
2	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i>	Coast Manna-Gum	59	Large	Patch	Removed
3	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i>	Coast Manna-Gum	26	Small	Scattered	Removed
4	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	Dead stag	71	Large	Scattered	Removed
5	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i>	Coast Manna-Gum	78	Large	Scattered	Removed
6	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i>	Coast Manna-Gum	68	Large	Scattered	Removed

Appendix 1.3 Significant Flora Species

Significant flora within 10 kilometres of the study area is provided in the Table A1.3.3 at the end of this section, with Tables A1.3.1 and A1.3.2 below providing the background context for the values in Table 1.3.3.

Table A1.3.1 Conservation status of each species for each Act/policy. The values in this table correspond to Columns 5 to 7 in Table A1.3.3.

EPBC (<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>):		FFG (<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>):	
EX	Extinct	EX	Extinct
CR	Critically endangered	CR	Critically endangered
EN	Endangered	EN	Endangered
VU	Vulnerable	VU	Vulnerable
#	Listed on the Protected Matters Search Tool		

Table A1.3.2 Likelihood of occurrence rankings: Habitat characteristics assessment of significant flora species previously recorded within 10 kilometres of the study area, or that may potentially occur within the study area to determine their likelihood of occurrence. The values in this table correspond to Column 8 in Table A1.3.3.

1	Known Occurrence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recorded within the study area recently (i.e. within ten years).
2	High Likelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous records of the species in the local vicinity; and/or, The study area contains areas of high-quality habitat.
3	Moderate Likelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited previous records of the species in the local vicinity; and/or The study area contains poor or limited habitat.
4	Low Likelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor or limited habitat for the species, however other evidence (such as lack of records or environmental factors) indicates there is a very low likelihood of presence.
5	Unlikely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No suitable habitat and/or outside the species range.

Table A1.3.3 Significant flora recorded within 10 kilometres of the study area.

Scientific name	Common name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	Likely occurrence in study area	Rationale for likelihood of occurrence
NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE							
<i>Amphibromus fluitans</i> #	River Swamp Wallaby-grass	1993	1	VU	-	4	No suitable habitat or recent records.
<i>Caladenia robinsonii</i>	Frankston Spider-orchid	1929	3	EN	cr	4	No suitable habitat or recent records.
<i>Dianella amoena</i> #	Matted Flax-lily	-	-	EN	cr	4	No suitable habitat or recent records.
<i>Eucalyptus crenulata</i>	Buxton Gum	2003	1	EN	en	4	No suitable habitat or recent records.
<i>Euphrasia collina subsp. muelleri</i>	Purple Eyebright	1900	2	EN	en	4	No suitable habitat or recent records.
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i> #	Clover Glycine	1852	1	VU	vu	4	No suitable habitat or recent records.
<i>Lachnagrostis adamsonii</i> #	Adamson's Blown Grass	-	-	EN	en	5	No suitable habitat or recent records.
<i>Lepidium hyssopifolium s.s.</i> #	Basalt Peppercross	1977	2	EN	en	5	No suitable habitat or recent records.
<i>Pimelea spinescens subsp. spinescens</i> #	Spiny Rice Flower	-	-	CR	cr	5	No suitable habitat or recent records.
<i>Prasophyllum frenchii</i> #	Maroon Leek Orchid	-	-	EN	en	5	No suitable habitat or recent records.
<i>Pterostylis chlorogramma</i> #	Green-striped Greenhood	-	-	VU	en	5	No suitable habitat or recent records.
<i>Pterostylis cucullata</i> #	Leafy Greenhood	-	-	VU	en	5	No suitable habitat or recent records.
<i>Senecio macrocarpus</i> #	Large-fruit Fireweed	-	-	VU	cr	5	No suitable habitat or recent records.
<i>Senecio psilocarpus</i> #	Swamp Fireweed	-	-	VU	-	5	No suitable habitat or recent records.

<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Cherry	2009	1	VU	-	5	No suitable habitat.
<i>Thelymitra epipactoides</i>	Metallic Sun-orchid	1933	5	EN	en	5	No suitable habitat or recent records.
<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toad-flax	1913	1	VU	en	5	No suitable habitat or recent records.
<i>Xerochrysum plaustre</i> #	Swamp Everlasting	-	-	VU	cr	5	No suitable habitat or recent records.
STATE SIGNIFICANCE							
<i>Acacia boormanii</i>	Snowy River Wattle	2019	1	-	en	3	Recent record however the study area contains poor habitat for the species.
<i>Acacia howittii</i>	Sticky Wattle	2015	5	-	vu	3	Recent record however the study area contains poor habitat for the species.
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	2009	1	-	en		
<i>Austrostipa rudis subsp. australis</i>	Veined Spear-grass	1985	1	-	en	5	No recent records.
<i>Banksia saxicola</i>	Rock Banksia	1991	3	-	en		
<i>Billardiera scandens s.s.</i>	Velvet Apple-berry	2008	7	-	en	3	Recent record however the study area contains poor habitat for the species.
<i>Burnettia cuneata</i>	Lizard Orchid	1887	1	-	en	5	No recent records.
<i>Caladenia flavovirens</i>	Christmas Spider-orchid	2011	1	-	cr	4	No suitable habitat present.
<i>Caladenia oenochila</i>	Wine-lipped Spider-orchid	1916	3	-	cr	5	No recent records.
<i>Caladenia reticulata s.s.</i>	Veined Spider-orchid	1924	1	-	en	5	No recent records.
<i>Caladenia venusta</i>	Large White Spider-orchid	1941	12	-	en	5	No recent records.
<i>Callitriche umbonata</i>	Winged Water-starwort	1910	2	-	en	5	No recent records.
<i>Coronidium gunnianum</i>	Pale Swamp Everlasting	1999	2	-	cr	4	No suitable habitat.
<i>Correa alba var. pannosa</i>	Velvet White Correa	1904	1	-	en	5	No recent records.
<i>Corunastylis pumila</i>	Green Midge-orchid	1892	1	-	en	5	No recent records.
<i>Corybas fimbriatus</i>	Fringed Helmet-orchid	1900	2	-	en	5	No recent records.

<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	2020	21	-	vu	2	Outside of species native range. Any occurrence is likely a planted individual.
<i>Craspedia canens</i>	Grey Billy-buttons	1991	2	-	cr	4	No suitable habitat.
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass	1998	1	-	en	4	No suitable habitat.
<i>Diuris behrii</i>	Golden Cowslips	1916	2	-	en	5	No recent records.
<i>Diuris punctata</i> var. <i>punctata</i>	Purple Diuris	1998	4	-	en	4	No suitable habitat.
<i>Diuris X palachila</i>	Broad-lip Diuris	1920	1	-	en	4	No suitable habitat.
<i>Eucalyptus bosistoana</i>	Coast Grey-box	2013	2	-	en	4	No suitable habitat.
<i>Eucalyptus fulgens</i>	Green Scentbark	2008	1	-	en	4	No suitable habitat.
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>globulus</i>	Southern Blue-gum	2011	4	-	en	4	No suitable habitat.
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> subsp. <i>connata</i>	Melbourne Yellow-gum	2007	3	-	en	4	No suitable habitat.
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> subsp. <i>megalocarpa</i>	Large-fruit Yellow-gum	2013	1	-	cr	4	No suitable habitat.
<i>Eucalyptus phenax</i> subsp. <i>phenax</i>	Green-leaf Mallee	2001	1	-	en	4	No suitable habitat.
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> subsp. <i>sideroxylon</i>	Mugga	2017	1	-	en	2	Species may occur as a planted tree. Outside of natural distribution.
<i>Eucalyptus X studleyensis</i>	Studley Park Gum	2017	2	-	cr	4	No suitable habitat.
<i>Eucalyptus yarraensis</i>	Yarra Gum	2007	7	-	cr	4	No suitable habitat.
<i>Geranium solanderi</i> var. <i>solanderi</i> s.s.	Austral Crane's-bill	1900	1	-	en	4	No suitable habitat.
<i>Goodia medicaginea</i>	Western Golden-tip	2010	1	-	en	4	No suitable habitat.
<i>Heterozostera nigricaulis</i>	Australian Grass-wrack	2007	1	-	en	4	No suitable habitat.
<i>Isolepis gaudichaudiana</i>	Benambra Club-sedge	1991	1	-	vu	4	No suitable habitat.
<i>Lachnagrostis semibarbata</i> var. <i>filifolia</i>	Purple Blown-grass	1999	5	-	en	4	No suitable habitat.
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> subsp. <i>armillaris</i>	Giant Honey-myrtle	2020	54	-	en	1	Outside of native range. Planted species.
<i>Microtis orbicularis</i>	Swamp Onion-orchid	1992	1	-	en	5	No recent records.
<i>Philydrum lanuginosum</i>	Woolly Waterlily	1907	2	-	en	5	No recent records.

<i>Prostanthera nivea</i> var. <i>nivea</i>	Snowy Mint-bush	2009	6	-	vu	4	No suitable habitat.
<i>Pterostylis pedoglossa</i>	Prawn Greenhood	1934	10	-	en	5	No recent records.
<i>Pterostylis X ingens</i>	Sharp Greenhood	1910	1	-	vu	5	No recent records.
<i>Pterostylis X toveyana</i>	Mentone Greenhood	1919	11	-	en	5	No recent records.
<i>Salsola tragus</i> subsp. <i>pontica</i>	Coast Saltwort	1938	2	-	en	5	No recent records.
<i>Senecio glomeratus</i> subsp. <i>longifructus</i>	Annual Fireweed	2003	1	-	vu	4	No suitable habitat.
<i>Thryptomene calycina</i>	Grampians Thryptomene	1987	1	-	en	4	No suitable habitat.
<i>Triglochin minutissima</i>	Tiny Arrowgrass	1852	1	-	en	4	No suitable habitat.
<i>Xanthosia tasmanica</i>	Southern Xanthosia	1942	1	-	en	4	No suitable habitat.

Data Sources: Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (DELWP 2020); Protected Matters Search Tool (DAWE 2021)

APPENDIX 2 FAUNA

Appendix 2.1 Significant Fauna Species

Significant fauna within 10 kilometres of the study area is provided in the Table A2.1.3 at the end of this section, with Tables A2.1.1 and A2.1.2 below providing the background context for the values in Table 2.1.3.

Table A2.1.1 Conservation status of each species for each Act/policy. The values in this table correspond to Columns 5 to 8 in Table A2.1.3.

EPBC (<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>):		FFG (<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>):	
EX	Extinct	EX	Extinct
CR	Critically endangered	CR	Critically endangered
EN	Endangered	EN	Endangered
VU	Vulnerable	VU	Vulnerable
CD	Conservation dependent	CD	Conservation dependent
#	Listed on the Protected Matters Search Tool		

Table A2.1.2 Likelihood of occurrence rankings: Habitat characteristics assessment of significant fauna species previously recorded within 10 kilometres of the study area, or that may potentially occur within the study area to determine their likelihood of occurrence. The values in this table correspond to Column 9 in Table A2.1.3.

1	High Likelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Known resident in the study area based on site observations, database records, or expert advice; and/or, Recent records (i.e. within five years) of the species in the local area (DELWP 2018); and/or, The study area contains the species' preferred habitat.
2	Moderate Likelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The species is likely to visit the study area regularly (i.e. at least seasonally); and/or, Previous records of the species in the local area (DELWP 2018); and/or, The study area contains some characteristics of the species' preferred habitat.
3	Low Likelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The species is likely to visit the study area occasionally or opportunistically whilst en route to more suitable sites; and/or, There are only limited or historical records of the species in the local area (i.e. more than 20 years old); and/or,

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study area contains few or no characteristics of the species' preferred habitat.
4	Unlikely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No previous records of the species in the local area; and/or, The species may fly over the study area when moving between areas of more suitable habitat; and/or, Out of the species' range; and/or, No suitable habitat present.

Table A2.1.3. Significant fauna within 10 kilometres of the study area.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Last Documented Record (VBA)	# Records (VBA)	EPBC Act	FFG ACT	Likelihood	Rationale for likelihood of occurrence
NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE							
<i>Antechinus minimus maritimus</i> #	Swamp Antechinus	-	-	VU	vu	4	No previous records nearby the study area and poor quality habitat present.
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i> #	Regent Honeyeater	1993	19	CR	cr	4	Outside species primary habitat range. Poor quality habitat present within the study area.
<i>Bettongia gaimardi gaimardi</i>	Eastern Bettong	1869	2	EX	ex	4	Species is considered extinct.
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	2019	52	EN	cr	3	Poor quality habitat present within the study area
<i>Calidris canutus</i> #	Red Knot	-	-	EN	en	4	No previous records nearby the study area and poor quality habitat present.
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	1988	1	CR	vu	4	Poor quality habitat present within the study area
<i>Caretta caretta</i> #	Loggerhead Turtle	-	-	EN	en	4	Outside species marine habitat range.
<i>Chelonia mydas</i> #	Green Turtle	-	-	VU	en	4	Outside species marine habitat range.
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i> #	Spot-tailed Quoll	1886	1	EN	en	4	No recent records of the species. No suitable habitat present .
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	Eastern Quoll	1880	1	EN	en-x	4	Species is extinct in the wild on mainland Australia.
<i>Delma impar</i> #	Striped Legless Lizard	-	-	VU	en	4	No previous records nearby the study area and poor quality habitat present.
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leathery Turtle	-	-	EN	vu	4	Outside species marine habitat range.
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i> #	Antipodean Albatross	-	-	VU	-	4	No previous records nearby the study area and poor quality habitat present.

<i>Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni</i> #	Gibson's Albatross	-	-	VU	-	4	No previous records nearby the study area and poor quality habitat present.
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i> #	Southern Royal Albatross	-	-	VU	cr	4	No previous records nearby the study area and poor quality habitat present.
<i>Diomedea exulans</i> #	Wandering Albatross	-	-	VU	-	4	No previous records nearby the study area and poor quality habitat present.
<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i> #	Northern Royal Albatross	-	-	EN	-	4	No previous records nearby the study area and poor quality habitat present.
<i>Eubalaena australis</i> #	Southern Right Whale	-	-	EN	en	4	Outside species marine habitat range.
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i> #	Grey Falcon	-	-	VU	vu	4	
<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i> #	Dwarf Galaxias	2009	8	VU	en	3	Species is unlikely to occur within the study area. Aquatic habitat present is not connected to other suitable aquatic habitat.
<i>Grantiella picta</i> #	Painted Honeyeater	1800	1	VU	vu	4	Historic records only. Outside species primary habitat range. Poor quality habitat present within the study area.
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> #	White-throated Needletail	2020	78	VU	vu	3	Species unlikely to use terrestrial habitat features within the study area.
<i>Isoodon obesulus obesulus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot	1990	34	EN	en	3	No recent records of the species. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	2019	66	CR	cr	3	Few food trees present within the study area. No primary suitable habitat present.
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> #	Bar-tailed Godwit	-	-	VU	vu	4	No previous records nearby the study area and poor quality habitat present.
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Growling Grass Frog	1999	16	VU	vu	2	Some suitable freshwater habitat if present within the study area.
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i> #	Southern Giant-Petrel	2007	2	EN	en	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant-Petrel	1976	1	VU	en	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.

<i>Megaptera novaeangliae australis</i>	Southern Humpback Whale	1980	1	VU	cr	4	Outside species marine habitat range.
<i>Mirounga leonina</i>	Southern Elephant Seal	2006	2	VU	-	4	Outside species marine habitat range.
<i>Nannoperca obscura #</i>	Yarra Pygmy Perch	-	-	VU	vu	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew	2001	1	CR	cr	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>	Fairy Prion (southern)	-	-	VU	-	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	Plains-wanderer	1972	5	CR	cr	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Petauroides volans #</i>	Southern Greater Glider	-	-	VU	vu	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross	-	-	VU	-	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	Superb Parrot	2000	3	VU	en	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Potorous tridactylus trisulcatus #</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo	-	-	VU	vu	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Prototroctes maraena #</i>	Australian Grayling	-	-	VU	en	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Pterodroma leucoptera</i>	Gould's Petrel	-	-	EN	-	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	2017	26	VU	vu	3	Species may flyover on nightly search for food or occasionally feed from flowering trees on site. Study area does not contain a colony or features suitable to sustain a colony.
<i>Rostratula australis #</i>	Australian Painted-snipe	1986	2	EN	cr	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Sternula nereis</i>	Fairy Tern	2017	2	VU	cr	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.

<i>Synemon plana</i> #	Golden Sun Moth	-	-	CR	cr	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i> #	Buller's Albatross	-	-	VU	en	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Thalassarche carteri</i> #	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	-	-	VU	en	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i> #	Shy Albatross	1980	1	VU	en	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i> #	Grey-headed Albatross	-	-	EN	en	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i> #	Black-browed Albatross	2010	2	VU	-	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i> #	Salvin's Albatross	-	-	VU	-	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Thalassarche steadi</i> #	White-capped Albatross	-	-	VU	-	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Thinornis cucullatus</i> #	Hooded Plover	1873	1	VU	vu	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
STATE SIGNIFICANCE							
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Grey Goshawk	2019	28	-	en	2	Species may use the area and neighbouring golf course for foraging.
<i>Acrodipsas brisbanensis</i>	Large Ant Blue Butterfly	1907	1	-	en	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	1977	4	-	vu	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	Magpie Goose	2019	65	-	vu	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Arctophoca forsteri</i>	Long-nosed Fur Seal	2020	2	-	vu	4	Outside species marine habitat range.
<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	Eastern Great Egret	2019	1079	-	vu	2	Moderately suitable wetland habitat present within the disused quarry void in the study area.

<i>Ardea intermedia plumifera</i>	Plumed Egret	2001	10	-	cr	3	Moderately suitable wetland habitat present within the disused quarry void in the study area.
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	1999	2	-	en	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead	2019	1116	-	vu	2	Moderately suitable wetland habitat present within the disused quarry void in the study area.
<i>Biziura lobata</i>	Musk Duck	2019	90	-	vu	2	Moderately suitable wetland habitat present within the disused quarry void in the study area.
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	2019	34	-	en	2	Moderately suitable wetland habitat present within the disused quarry void in the study area.
<i>Emydura macquarii</i>	Murray River Turtle	2015	11	-	cr	4	Moderately suitable wetland habitat present within the disused quarry void in the study area.
<i>Engaeus victoriensis</i>	Foothill Burrowing Crayfish	2020	1	-	en	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon	2019	4	-	cr	3	Outside of species primary habitat range. If present, the species may use the area and neighbouring golf course for foraging.
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	2019	28	-	en	3	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	2008	16	-	en	3	Outside of species primary habitat range. If present, the species may use the area and neighbouring golf course for foraging.
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	2019	13	-	vu	3	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Hypochrysops ignitus ignitus</i>	Fiery Jewel Butterfly	1988	6	-	en	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.

<i>Ixobrychus dubius</i>	Australian Little Bittern	2017	61	-	en	4	Moderately suitable wetland habitat present within the disused quarry void in the study area.
<i>Lewinia pectoralis</i>	Lewin's Rail	2017	4	-	vu	3	Moderately suitable wetland habitat present within the disused quarry void in the study area.
<i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo	2006	3	-	cr	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	2007	2	-	vu	3	Outside of species primary habitat range. If present, the species may use the area and neighbouring golf course for foraging.
<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin	1899	2	-	vu	4	Outside of species primary habitat range
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	2019	437	-	vu	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus	1997	4	-	vu	4	Aquatic habitat present within the study area is not suitable habitat.
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck	2019	712	-	vu	3	Moderately suitable wetland habitat present within the disused quarry void in the study area.
<i>Pelagodroma marina</i>	White-faced Storm-Petrel	1980	1	-	en	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler	2002	46	-	vu	4	No recent records. Limited suitable habitat present
<i>Pseudophryne semimarmorata</i>	Southern Toadlet	1991	4	-	en	3	No recent records. Limited suitable habitat present
<i>Pyrrholaemus sagittatus</i>	Speckled Warbler	1897	3	-	en	4	No recent records. Limited suitable habitat present
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheathtail Bat	2002	3	-	vu	3	No recent records. Limited suitable habitat present

<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler	2019	561	-	vu	3	Moderately suitable wetland habitat present within the disused quarry void in the study area.
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	1990	3	-	vu	3	No recent records. Limited suitable habitat present
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern	1975	1	-	cr	3	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck	2019	431	-	en	2	Moderately suitable wetland habitat present within the disused quarry void in the study area.
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	2019	16	-	en	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	1999	6	-	en	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	2018	5	-	en	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Tursiops australis</i>	Burrunan Dolphin	2018	6	-	cr	4	Outside species marine habitat range.
<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Sooty Owl	2008	1	-	en	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Varanus varius</i>	Lace Monitor	1977	1	-	en	4	No suitable habitat present within the study area.

APPENDIX 3 NATIVE VEGETATION REMOVAL REPORT

This report provides information to support an application to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation in accordance with the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation*. The report is **not an assessment** by DELWP of the proposed native vegetation removal. Native vegetation information and offset requirements have been determined using spatial data provided by the applicant or their consultant.

Date of issue: 09/09/2021
Time of issue: 5:07 pm

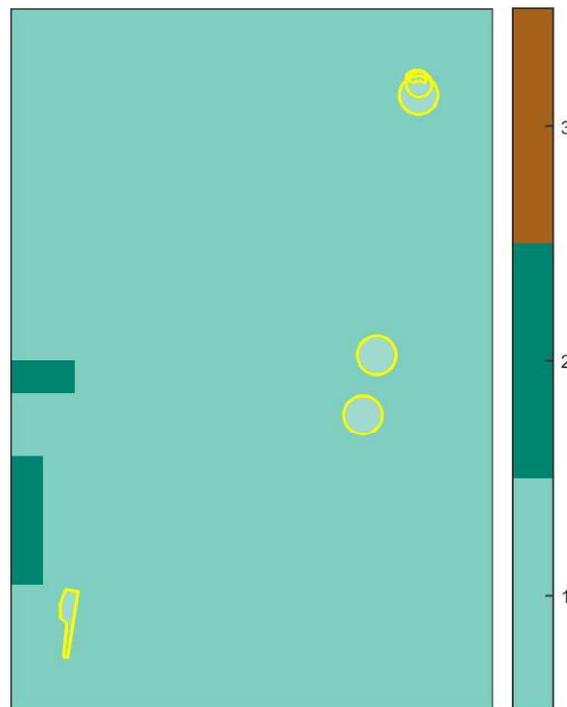
Report ID: EHP_2021_124

Project ID EHP15424_OakleighSth_VG94

Assessment pathway

Assessment pathway	Intermediate Assessment Pathway
Extent including past and proposed	0.256 ha
Extent of past removal	0.000 ha
Extent of proposed removal	0.256 ha
No. Large trees proposed to be removed	5
Location category of proposed removal	Location 1 The native vegetation is not in an area mapped as an endangered Ecological Vegetation Class (as per the statewide EVC map), sensitive wetland or coastal area. Removal of less than 0.5 hectares in this location will not have a significant impact on any habitat for a rare or threatened species

1. Location map



Offset requirements if a permit is granted

Any approval granted will include a condition to obtain an offset that meets the following requirements:

General offset amount¹	0.035 general habitat units
Vicinity	Port Phillip and Westernport Catchment Management Authority (CMA) or Monash City Council
Minimum strategic biodiversity value score ²	0.114
Large trees	5 large trees

NB: values within tables in this document may not add to the totals shown above due to rounding

Appendix 1 includes information about the native vegetation to be removed

Appendix 2 includes information about the rare or threatened species mapped at the site.

Appendix 3 includes maps showing native vegetation to be removed and extracts of relevant species habitat importance maps

¹ The general offset amount required is the sum of all general habitat units in Appendix 1.

² Minimum strategic biodiversity score is 80 per cent of the weighted average score across habitat zones where a general offset is required

Next steps

Any proposal to remove native vegetation must meet the application requirements of the Intermediate Assessment Pathway and it will be assessed under the Intermediate Assessment Pathway.

If you wish to remove the mapped native vegetation you are required to apply for a permit from your local council. Council will refer your application to DELWP for assessment, as required. **This report is not a referral assessment by DELWP.**

This *Native vegetation removal report* must be submitted with your application for a permit to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation.

Refer to the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (the Guidelines) for a full list of application requirements. This report provides information that meets the following application requirements:

- The assessment pathway and reason for the assessment pathway
- A description of the native vegetation to be removed (met unless you wish to include a site assessment)
- Maps showing the native vegetation and property
- The offset requirements determined in accordance with section 5 of the Guidelines that apply if approval is granted to remove native vegetation.

Additional application requirements must be met including:

- Topographical and land information
- Recent dated photographs
- Details of past native vegetation removal
- An avoid and minimise statement
- A copy of any Property Vegetation Plan that applies
- A defensible space statement as applicable
- A statement about the Native Vegetation Precinct Plan as applicable
- An offset statement that explains that an offset has been identified and how it will be secured.

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For more information contact the DELWP Customer Service Centre 136 186

www.delwp.vic.gov.au

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This publication may be of assistance to you but the State of Victoria and its employees do not guarantee that the publication is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequence which may arise from you relying on any information in this publication.

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

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

Appendix 1: Description of native vegetation to be removed

All zones require a general offset, the general habitat units each zone is calculated by the following equation in accordance with the Guidelines:

$$\text{General habitat units} = \text{extent} \times \text{condition} \times \text{general/landscape factor} \times 1.5, \text{ where the general/landscape factor} = 0.5 + (\text{strategic biodiversity value score}/2)$$

The general offset amount required is the sum of all general habitat units per zone.

Native vegetation to be removed

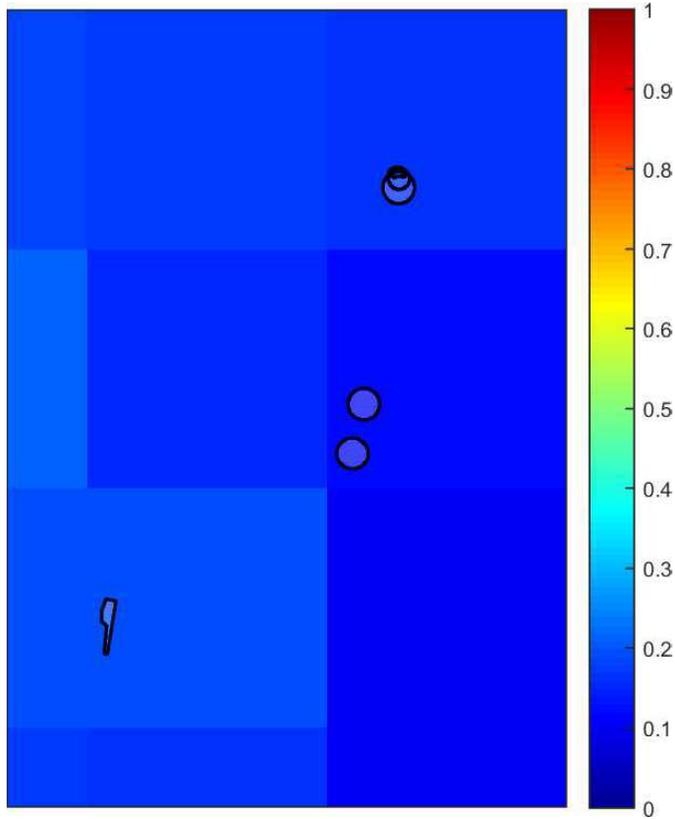
Zone	Information provided by or on behalf of the applicant in a GIS file						Information calculated by EnSym					
	Type	BioEVC	BioEVC conservation status	Large tree(s)	Partial removal	Condition score	Polygon Extent	Extent without overlap	SBV score	HI score	Habitat units	Offset type
1-A	Patch	gipp0048	Least Concern	2	no	0.000	0.012	0.012	0.160		0.000	General
3-T	Scattered Tree	gipp0048	Least Concern	0	no	0.200	0.031	0.001	0.160		0.000	General
4-T	Scattered Tree	gipp0048	Least Concern	1	no	0.200	0.070	0.065	0.160		0.011	General
5-T	Scattered Tree	gipp0048	Least Concern	1	no	0.200	0.070	0.070	0.120		0.012	General
6-T	Scattered Tree	gipp0048	Least Concern	1	no	0.200	0.070	0.070	0.120		0.012	General
2-B	Patch	gipp0937	Endangered	0	no	0.000	0.038	0.038	0.190		0.000	General

Appendix 2: Information about impacts to rare or threatened species' habitats on site

This is not applicable in the Intermediate Assessment Pathway.

Appendix 3 – Images of mapped native vegetation

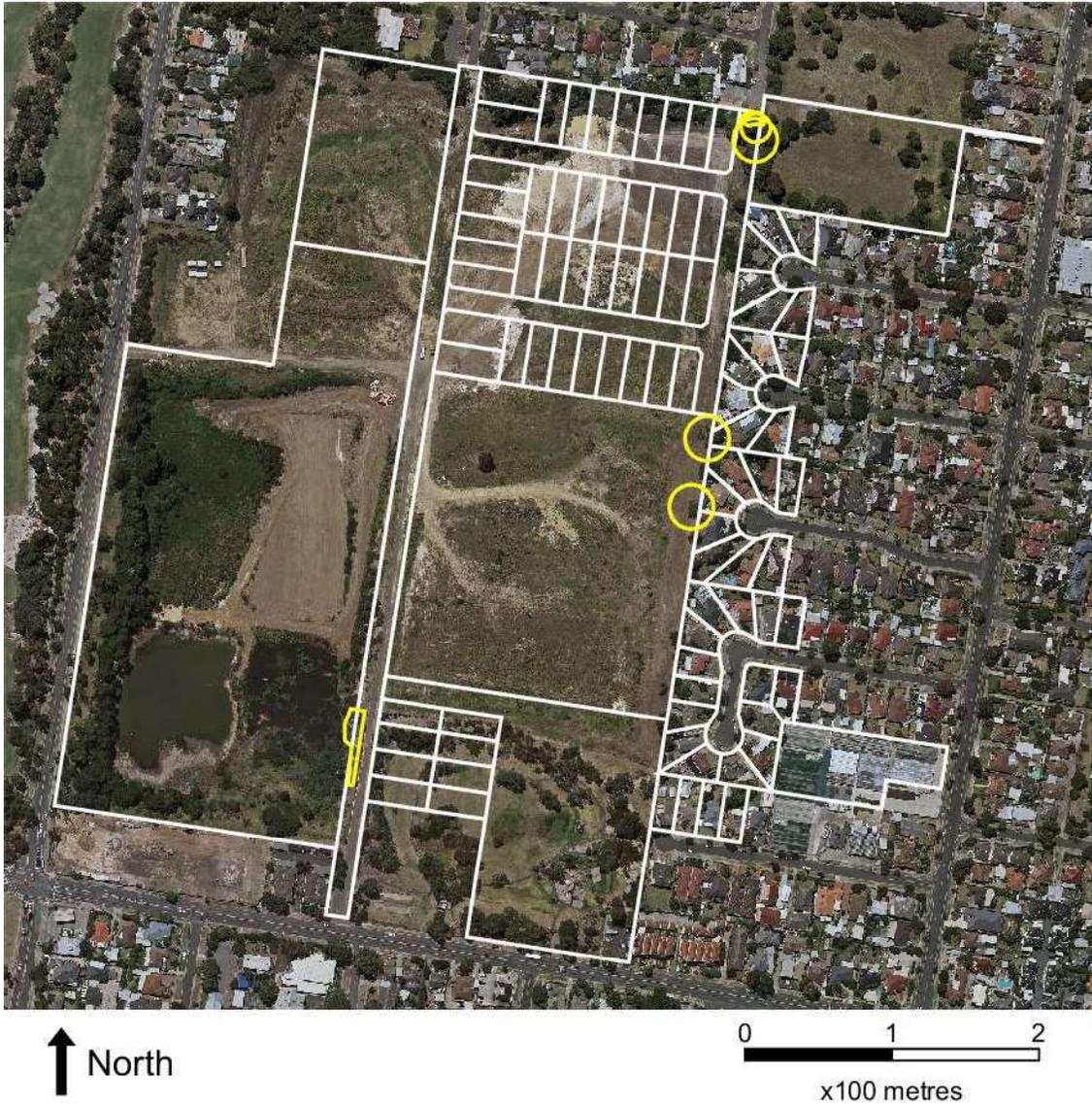
2. Strategic biodiversity values map



3. Aerial photograph showing mapped native vegetation



4. Map of the property in context



Yellow boundaries denote areas of proposed native vegetation removal.

APPENDIX 4 AVAILABLE NATIVE VEGETATION CREDITS

Report of available native vegetation credits

This report lists native vegetation credits available to purchase through the Native Vegetation Credit Register.

This report is **not evidence** that an offset has been secured. An offset is only secured when the units have been purchased and allocated to a permit or other approval and an allocated credit extract is provided by the Native Vegetation Credit Register.

Date and time: 22/09/2021 07:41

Report ID: 11048

What was searched for?

General offset

General habitat units	Strategic biodiversity value	Large trees	Vicinity (Catchment Management Authority or Municipal district)	
0.035	0.114	5	CMA	Port Phillip and Westernport
			or LGA	Monash City

Details of available native vegetation credits on 22 September 2021 07:41

These sites meet your requirements for general offsets.

Credit Site ID	GHU	LT	CMA	LGA	Land owner	Trader	Fixed price	Broker(s)
BBA-0277	8.016	464	Port Phillip and Westernport	Mornington Peninsula Shire	No	Yes	No	Abezco, Ethos, VegLink
BBA-0670	18.338	151	Port Phillip and Westernport	Cardinia Shire	No	Yes	No	Abezco, VegLink
BBA-0677	17.824	1527	Port Phillip and Westernport	Whittlesea City	No	Yes	No	Abezco, VegLink
BBA-0678	48.314	2637	Port Phillip and Westernport	Nillumbik Shire	No	Yes	No	VegLink
BBA-0678_2	0.388	59	Port Phillip and Westernport	Nillumbik Shire	No	Yes	No	VegLink
BBA-2789	1.317	14	Port Phillip and Westernport	Baw Baw Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Contact NVOR
BBA-2790	2.911	116	Port Phillip and Westernport	Baw Baw Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Contact NVOR
BBA-2870	2.544	431	Port Phillip and Westernport	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Contact NVOR
BBA-2871	16.335	1668	Port Phillip and Westernport	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Contact NVOR
BBA-3013	0.106	139	Port Phillip and Westernport	Moorabool Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
BBA-3045	0.121	8	Port Phillip and Westernport	Melton City	Yes	Yes	No	Bio Offsets
TFN-C1636	1.835	149	Port Phillip and Westernport	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yarra Ranges SC
TFN-C1650	0.182	20	Port Phillip and Westernport	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yarra Ranges SC

TFN-C1663	0.109	27	Port Phillip and Westernport	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yarra Ranges SC
TFN-C1667	0.447	9	Port Phillip and Westernport	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yarra Ranges SC
TFN-C1750	1.753	11	Port Phillip and Westernport	Cardinia Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Bio Offsets
TFN-C1962	0.532	18	Goulburn Broken, Port Phillip and Westernport	Macedon Ranges Shire	No	Yes	No	Contact NVOR
VC_CFL-0838_01	0.214	716	Port Phillip And Westernport	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3084_01	0.924	637	Port Phillip And Westernport	Cardinia Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3687_01	1.559	116	Port Phillip And Westernport	Baw Baw Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Baw Baw SC
VC_CFL-3705_01	0.167	19	Port Phillip And Westernport	Melton City	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3708_01	0.218	517	Port Phillip And Westernport	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3709_01	0.390	404	Port Phillip And Westernport	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3729_01	6.100	15	Port Phillip And Westernport	Melton City	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink

These sites meet your requirements using alternative arrangements for general offsets.

Credit Site ID	GHU	LT	CMA	LGA	Land owner	Trader	Fixed price	Broker(s)
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There are no sites listed in the Native Vegetation Credit Register that meet your offset requirements when applying the alternative arrangements as listed in section 11.2 of the Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.

These potential sites are not yet available, land owners may finalise them once a buyer is confirmed.

Credit Site ID	GHU	LT	CMA	LGA	Land owner	Trader	Fixed price	Broker(s)
VC_CFL-3744_01	3.717	384	Port Phillip And Westernport	Macedon Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink

LT - Large Trees

CMA - Catchment Management Authority

LGA - Municipal District or Local Government Authority

Next steps

If applying for approval to remove native vegetation

Attach this report to an application to remove native vegetation as evidence that your offset requirement is currently available.

If you have approval to remove native vegetation

Below are the contact details for all brokers. Contact the broker(s) listed for the credit site(s) that meet your offset requirements. These are shown in the above tables. If more than one broker or site is listed, you should get more than one quote before deciding which offset to secure.

Broker contact details

Broker Abbreviation	Broker Name	Phone	Email	Website
Abezco	Abzeco Pty. Ltd.	(03) 9431 5444	offsets@abzeco.com.au	www.abzeco.com.au
Baw Baw SC	Baw Baw Shire Council	(03) 5624 2411	bawbaw@bawbawshire.vic.gov.au	www.bawbawshire.vic.gov.au
Bio Offsets	Biodiversity Offsets Victoria	0452 161 013	info@offsetsvictoria.com.au	www.offsetsvictoria.com.au
Contact NVOR	Native Vegetation Offset Register	136 186	nativevegetation.offsetregister@delwp.vic.gov.au	www.environment.vic.gov.au/native-vegetation
Ecocentric	Ecocentric Environmental Consulting	0410 564 139	ecocentric@me.com	Not available
Ethos	Ethos NRM Pty Ltd	(03) 5153 0037	offsets@ethosnrm.com.au	www.ethosnrm.com.au
Nillumbik SC	Nillumbik Shire Council	(03) 9433 3316	offsets@nillumbik.vic.gov.au	www.nillumbik.vic.gov.au
TFN	Trust for Nature	8631 5888	offsets@tfn.org.au	www.trustfornature.org.au
VegLink	Vegetation Link Pty Ltd	(03) 8578 4250 or 1300 834 546	offsets@vegetationlink.com.au	www.vegetationlink.com.au
Yarra Ranges SC	Yarra Ranges Shire Council	1300 368 333	biodiversityoffsets@yarraranges.vic.gov.au	www.yarraranges.vic.gov.au

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For more information contact the DELWP Customer Service Centre 136 186 or the Native Vegetation Credit Register at nativevegetation.offsetregister@delwp.vic.gov.au

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Obtaining this publication does not guarantee that the credits shown will be available in the Native Vegetation Credit Register either now or at a later time when a purchase of native vegetation credits is planned.

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