

Final Report

# Biodiversity Assessment: 62-94 Jacksons Road, Mulgrave, Victoria

Prepared for

**Ryman Healthcare Ltd**

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**Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd**

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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 Detailed Assessment Pathway		
1	Information about the native vegetation to be removed, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The assessment pathway and reason for the assessment pathway;</li> <li>A description of the native vegetation to be removed;</li> <li>Maps showing the native vegetation and property in context; and</li> <li>The offset requirement that will apply if the native vegetation is approved to be removed.</li> </ul>	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

No.	Application Requirement	Response
10	<p>A site assessment report of the native vegetation to be removed, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A habitat hectare assessment of any patches of native vegetation, including the condition, extent (in hectares), Ecological Vegetation Class and bioregional conservation status.</li> <li>• The location, number, circumference (in centimetres measured at 1.3 metres above ground level) and species of any large trees within patches.</li> <li>• The location, number, circumference (in centimetres measured at 1.3 metres above ground level) and species of any scattered trees, and whether each tree is small or large.</li> </ul>	<p>Refer to Figure 2, Appendix 1.2 (habitat hectares assessment) and Appendix 1.3 (tree information)</p>
11	<p>Information about impacts on rare or threatened species habitat, including the relevant section of the Habitat importance map for each rare or threatened species requiring a species offset.</p>	<p>Refer to Appendix 3 (NVR Report)</p>

## 1 INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 Background

Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd was commissioned by Ryman Healthcare Ltd to undertake a Biodiversity Assessment at 62-94 Jacksons Road, Mulgrave, Victoria.

Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd have previously undertaken a Biodiversity Assessment for the study area (Ecology and Heritage Partners 2017; our ref: 7865), whereby it is understood that the development proposal related to the establishment of an Age in Place Retirement Village (approximately 250 units), a 108 bed Residential Aged Care Facility and ancillary Retirement Community Facilities and Medical Centre. The site has previously operated as a seminary and there are several existing buildings on the site.

Subsequently, Ryman Healthcare Ltd have recently acquired the site and require updates to the existing biodiversity assessment for the purposes of a permit amendment. The report is to be updated and reassessed with regards to the new masterplan as well as being updated in accordance with the current *Guidelines for the Removal, Destruction or Lopping of Native Vegetation* (the Guidelines) (DELWP 2017).

As such, the purpose of this assessment was to confirm 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 62-94 Jacksons Road, Mulgrave and is approximately 24 kilometres south-east of Melbourne's CBD (Figure 1). The study area covers approximately 4.7 hectares and is bound by residential properties to the north, south and east, and Jacksons Road to the west.

The study area is currently vacant. The only building remaining on site is a shed, located approximately 10 metres north-east of a tennis court at the southern end of the study area. The study area is generally flat within its northern half, with the land gently sloping downhill from the half-way point towards the southern boundary. A loop of sealed roads occurs within the centre of the study area. There are no ridges, crests or waterways within or immediately adjacent to the site. Although, Dandenong Creek is located approximately one kilometre to the east of the study 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

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### 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 2021d);
- 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;
- Birdlife Australia (2021) for detailed descriptions and distributions of birds (both native and exotic);
- 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 DELWP's Threatened Species List (DELWP 2021e);
- The online VicPlan Map (DELWP 2021f) 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:
  - Ecology and Heritage Partners 2017. Biodiversity Assessment, 62 Jacksons Road, Mulgrave, Victoria.
  - Galbraith and Associates 2017. Letter of advice re: 62 Jacksons Road, Mulgrave. Galbraith and Associates Tree Consultants and Contractors.

### 2.2 Field Assessment

A field assessment was undertaken on 19 November 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).

Where native vegetation was identified a habitat hectare assessment was undertaken following methodology described in the Vegetation Quality Assessment Manual (Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE) 2004).

## 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
<b>Patch of native vegetation</b>	<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>
<b>Scattered tree</b>	<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 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.

### 2.3.4 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, 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 inform the habitat hectare assessment and 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

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### 3.1 Vegetation Condition

Several patches of native vegetation and scattered native trees were recorded within the study area, as well as one Large Tree in a patch. The remainder of the study area comprised introduced and planted vegetation, present as exotic grass, ornamental shrubs and specimen trees.

A total of 60 flora species were recorded within the study area, including 10 indigenous and 50 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 one EVC, being highly modified examples of Grassy Woodland (EVC 175) (Figure 2), which is broadly representative of the EVC modelled to occur within the study area (DELWP 2021b). Specific details relating to the observed EVC are provided below.

The results of the habitat hectare assessment are provided in Appendix 1.2.

#### Grassy Woodland EVC

Grassy Woodland is characterised by open woodland to 15 metres tall. The shrub layer is typically sparse, with there normally being a diverse layer of grasses and herbs.

Remnant, but highly modified Grassy Woodland patches occurred throughout the study area (Figure 2). Most remnant patches contained planted native trees, particularly Spotted Gum *Corymbia maculata* and Lemon-scented Gum *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *citriodora*. Each patch contained at least 50 per cent cover of grasses in the ground cover, including species such as Weeping Grass *Microlaena stipoides* var. *stipoides* and/or Slender Wallaby Grass *Rytidosperma racemosum* var. *racemosum* (Plate 1), with the average coverage of native grasses rising to approximately 90% in some instances.

Most patches also contained a variety of introduced flora species. Common species included introduced grasses such as Panic Veldt-grass *Ehrharta erecta* var. *erecta*, Paspalum *Paspalum dilatatum*, Couch *Cynodon dactylon*, Kikuyu *Cenchrus clandestinus*, and Rat-tail Grass *Sporobolus africanus*, as well as other weeds such as Ribwort *Plantago lanceolata* and Scarlet Pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis*.

#### 3.1.2 Large Trees in Patches

One Large Tree in a Grassy Woodland patch was present, being a Manna Gum *Eucalyptus viminalis* subsp. *viminalis* (Plate 2; Figure 2).

#### 3.1.3 Scattered Trees

Three scattered trees comprising all Silver-leaf Stringybarks *Eucalyptus cephalocarpa* were recorded within or directly adjoining the study area along its northern and western boundaries (Plate 3; Figure 2; Appendix 1.3). These trees would have once formed part of the Grassy 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.

### 3.1.4 Introduced and Planted Vegetation

Areas not supporting remnant vegetation had a high cover (>90%) of introduced grass species, particularly those that are commonly found in lawns such as *Paspalum dilatatum*, Couch *Cynodon dactylon* and Kikuyu *Cenchrus clandestinus*. Panic Veldt-grass *Ehrharta erecta* var. *erecta* was common in shady areas underneath shrubs.

The study area contains large areas of planted vegetation, including, Victorian, non-Victorian and exotic tree and shrub species. Commonly planted species included Spotted Gum, Lemon-scented Gum, Flax-leaf Paperbark *Melaleuca linariifolia* and Italian Cypress *Cupressus sempervirens* (Plate 4).



**Plate 1.** A patch of Grassy Woodland containing Slender Wallaby-grass along the study area's western boundary (Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd 19/11/2021).



**Plate 2.** A large Manna Gum in a patch approximately towards the centre of the study area (Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd 19/11/2021).



**Plate 3.** A Silver-leaf Stringybark along the study area's northern boundary (Tree 3 on Figure 2) (Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd 19/11/2021).



**Plate 4.** A group of planted trees and shrubs along the study area's eastern boundary (Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd 19/11/2021).

## 3.2 Fauna Habitat

Most of the study area consists of open modified lawn areas containing native and introduced grasses. These open areas are 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*, Pied Currawong *Strepera graculina* and Galah *Eolophus roseicapilla*.

Scattered trees and planted vegetation are likely to provide foraging, roosting and nesting habitat for mobile generalist fauna including locally common birds, microbats and possums. Species observed using scattered trees included Eastern Rosella *Platycercus eximius*, Rainbow Lorikeet *Trichoglossus haematodus* and Corella *Cacatua* spp.

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

The below clearing scenario is based on the current development plan provided by Ryman Healthcare Ltd.

It involves the removal of all native vegetation within the study area, which comprises several patches of highly modified Grassy Woodland and one Large Tree. Three small scattered trees located around the perimeter of the study area will be retained.

#### 3.3.1 Vegetation proposed to be removed

The study area is within Location 2, with 1.452 hectares of native vegetation proposed to be removed. As such, the permit application falls under the Detailed assessment pathway (Table 3).

Condition scores for vegetation proposed to be removed are provided in Appendix 1.2.

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

Assessment pathway	Detailed
Location Category	2
Total Extent (past and proposed) (ha)	1.452
Extent of past removal (ha)	0.00
Extent of proposed removal (ha)	1.452
Large Trees (scattered and in patches) to be removed (no.)	1
Small scattered trees to be removed (no.)	0
EVC Conservation Status of vegetation to be removed	Endangered (Grassy Woodland)

#### 3.3.2 Offset Targets

The offset requirement for native vegetation removal is 0.263 General Habitat Units and 1 Large Tree.

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	0.263 General Habitat Units
Large Trees	1
Vicinity (catchment/council)	Port Phillip and Westernport CMA / Monash City Council
Minimum Strategic Biodiversity Value*	0.131

\*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 eight nationally significant and 36 State significant flora species previously recorded within 10 kilometres of the study area (DELWP 2021d) (Figure 3). The PMST nominated an additional three nationally significant species which have not been previously recorded but have the potential to occur in the locality (DAWE 2021) (Figure 3; Appendix 1.4).

No nationally or State significant flora species have previously been recorded within the study area (DELWP 2021d; Figure 3). Most of the significant flora records previously recorded within five kilometres of the study area comprise the State Significant Spotted Gum *Corymbia maculata*, Giant Honey-myrtle *Melaleuca armillaris* subsp. *armillaris* and Grey Billy-buttons *Craspedia canens*, which are typically confined to rail corridors, parklands and wetland reserves that provide areas of intact native vegetation.

During the site assessment, two flora species protected under the FFG Act (Jersey Cudweed and Cotton Fireweed) were recorded within the study area. In addition, one flora species listed under the FFG act was recorded within the study area (Spotted Gum), although, this species is considered to be planted.

The property comprised highly modified patches of Grassy Woodland patches dominated by planted trees, and the remainder of the site was dominated by introduced grasses, that made up manicured lawns. As such, based on the modified nature of the study area, landscape context and the proximity of previous records, additional significant flora species are considered unlikely to occur within the study area due to the absence of suitable habitat.

### 3.4.2 Fauna

The VBA contains records of 14 nationally significant and 17 State significant fauna species previously recorded within 10 kilometres of the study area (DELWP 2020) (Figure 4). The PMST nominated an additional eight 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).

No nationally or State significant fauna have previously been recorded within the study area (DELWP 2021d; Figure 4). The majority of significant fauna records previously recorded within five kilometres of the study area comprise wetland and woodland bird species, which utilise the surrounding wetlands and reserves.

Furthermore, no national or State significant fauna species were recorded during the site assessment, and due to the study area being largely modified, it is unlikely that these species would rely on habitat within the property area for foraging, breeding or other limiting purposes due to the lack of suitable and/or important habitat features. However, given its close proximity to large areas of higher-quality and intact habitat within Dandenong Valley Parklands and Dandenong Police Paddock Reserve, it is more likely that they may use the site opportunistically as they fly over it to more suitable habitat.

Based on the modified nature of the study area, landscape context and the proximity of previous records, significant fauna species are considered unlikely to rely on habitat within the study area for foraging or breeding purposes due to the lack of suitable and/or important habitat features.

### 3.4.3 *Ecological Communities*

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

However, vegetation 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 Environmental Significance (NES).

**Table 5.** Potential impacts to matters of National Environmental Significance (NES)

Matter of NES	Potential Impacts
<b>World Heritage properties</b>	The proposed action will not impact any properties listed for World Heritage.
<b>National heritage places</b>	The proposed action will not impact any places listed for national heritage.
<b>Ramsar wetlands of international significance</b>	The study area occurs within 10 km of one Ramsar wetland (DoE 2016): Edithvale-Seafood Wetlands.  Management practices and construction techniques consistent with Construction Techniques for Sediment Pollution Control (EPA 1991) and Environmental Guidelines for Major Construction Sites (EPA 1996), will be implemented to prevent any impact to the ecological character of this wetland.
<b>Threatened species and ecological communities</b>	No habitat was identified within the study area for species listed under the EPBC Act (Section 3.4.1 and 3.4.2).  No ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act were recorded within the study area (Section 3.4.3).
<b>Migratory and marine species</b>	While a number of species may occasionally fly the study area, it would not be classed as an 'important habitat' as defined under the EPBC Act Policy Statement 1.1 Principal Significant Impact Guidelines (DoE 2013).
<b>Commonwealth marine area</b>	The proposed action will not impact any Commonwealth marine areas.
<b>Nuclear actions (including uranium mining)</b>	The proposed action is not a nuclear action.
<b>Great Barrier Reef Marine Park</b>	The proposed action will not impact the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.
<b>Water resources impacted by coal seam gas or mining development</b>	The proposed action is not a coal seam gas or mining development.

#### 4.1.1 *Implications*

The proposed action is highly unlikely to have a significant impact on any matter of NES. As such, a referral to the Commonwealth Environment Minister is unlikely to be required regarding matters listed under the EPBC Act.

### 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.

#### *4.2.1 Implications*

There are confirmed records of two flora species protected under the FFG Act (Jersey Cudweed and Cotton Fireweed). In addition, one flora species listed under the FFG act was recorded within the study area (Spotted Gum), although, this species is considered to be planted.

However, the study area is privately owned, and as such a permit under the FFG Act is not required for their removal.

In addition, there were no confirmed records or fauna species, or ecological communities listed as threatened and/or protected under the FFG Act being within the study area.

### **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.

#### *4.3.1 Local Planning Scheme*

The study area is located within the Monash City Council and is zoned Neighbourhood Residential Zone (Schedule 4) (NRZ4). No planning overlays apply to the site (DELWP 2021f).

#### *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 2, with 1.452 hectares of native vegetation proposed to be removed. As such, the permit application falls under the Detailed assessment pathway.

The offset requirement for native vegetation removal is 0.263 General Habitat Units and 1 Large Tree.

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 required to be referred to DELWP.

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

No weeds listed as noxious under the *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994* were recorded during the assessment. However, any noxious weeds/pests should be monitored and appropriately controlled throughout the study area as required.

#### **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

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### 5.1 Avoid and Minimise Statement

The study area was not subject to any strategic planning process (i.e. Vegetation Protection Overlays, Environmental Significance Overlays, etc), and the current proposal is in accordance with the zoning (i.e. Neighbourhood Residential Zone).

According to the current development plan, all native vegetation present *within* the study area is proposed to be removed. However, whilst native grasses are widespread and often occur with high cover, there is no indigenous tree or shrub canopy remaining in the site and very few other native species present, and as such patches of native vegetation can be considered to be highly modified and lacking in native species diversity. Furthermore, the Grassy Woodland patches are not considered to provide breeding or other limiting habitat for significant flora or fauna species as they are highly fragmented and lack connectivity to higher quality woodland remnants located elsewhere in the local vicinity.

Although, the removal of well-established planted Victorian trees and the large tree present on site (Tree 4) are likely to impact the habitat of other locally common fauna species such as birds or possums. However, it is understood that the three small scattered trees located around the perimeter of the study area are to be retained and Ryman Healthcare will undertake landscape plantings of indigenous flora species to provide supplementary and valuable habitat for indigenous fauna.

In addition, several documents are proposed to be prepared (and implemented) prior to any construction activities taking place to prevent and/or minimise the spread of weeds and soil pathogens due to on-site activities, disturbance to wildlife from increased human activity and noise during construction, and indirect impacts on adjacent areas, if construction activities and drainage are not appropriately managed. These documents include:

- **Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP):** The CEMP will include specific species/vegetation conservation strategies, daily monitoring, sedimentation management, site specific rehabilitation plans, weed and pathogen management measures, etc.
- **Weed Management Plan:** This plan will follow the guidelines set out in the CaLP Act, and clearly outline any obligations of the project team in relation to minimising the spread of weeds as a result of this project. This may include a pre-clearance weed survey undertaken prior to any construction activities to record and map the locations of all noxious and environmental weeds; and
- **Fauna Management Plan:** This may be required if habitat for common fauna species is likely to be impacted and salvage and translocation must be undertaken to minimise the risk of injury or death to those species. There are over 200 trees within the study area, and although the majority are planted they still may provide habitat for fauna such as possums.

In the context of the development, the modified condition of ecological values proposed to be impacted, and the extent of proposed plantings within the study area, it is considered that the minimisation measures implemented are appropriate in this instance.

## 5.2 Best Practice Mitigation Measures

Recommended measures to mitigate impacts upon terrestrial 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.
- 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 and/or Large Trees;
- 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 2021g), there are 16 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 .

**Table 6.** Further requirements associated with development of the study area.

Relevant Legislation	Implications	Further Action
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	<p>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).</p> <p>The proposed action is highly unlikely to have a significant impact on any matter of NES. As such, a referral to the Commonwealth Environment Minister is unlikely to be required regarding matters listed under the EPBC Act.</p>	No further action required.
<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	<p>There are confirmed records of two flora species protected under the FFG Act (Jersey Cudweed and Cotton Fireweed). In addition, one flora species listed under the FFG act was recorded within the study area (Spotted Gum), although, this species is considered to be planted.</p> <p>However, the study area is privately owned, and as such a permit under the FFG Act is not required for their removal.</p> <p>In addition, there were no confirmed records or fauna species, or ecological communities listed as threatened and/or protected under the FFG Act being within the study area.</p>	No further action required.
<i>Planning and Environment Act 1987</i>	<p>The study area is within Location 2, with 1.452 hectares of native vegetation proposed to be removed. As such, the permit application falls under the Detailed assessment pathway.</p> <p>The offset requirement for native vegetation removal is 0.263 General Habitat Units and 1 Large Tree.</p> <p>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 required to be referred to DELWP.</p>	Prepare and submit a Planning Permit application.
<i>Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994</i>	<p>No weeds listed as noxious under the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994 were recorded during the assessment. However, to meet requirements under the CaLP Act, listed noxious weeds and/or pests should be monitored for and appropriately controlled throughout the study area as required.</p>	Listed noxious weeds and/or pests should be appropriately controlled throughout the study area
<i>Wildlife Act 1975</i>	<p>Any persons engaged to conduct salvage and translocation or general handling of terrestrial fauna species must hold a current Management Authorisation.</p>	Ensure wildlife specialists hold a current Management Authorisation.

## 7 REFERENCES

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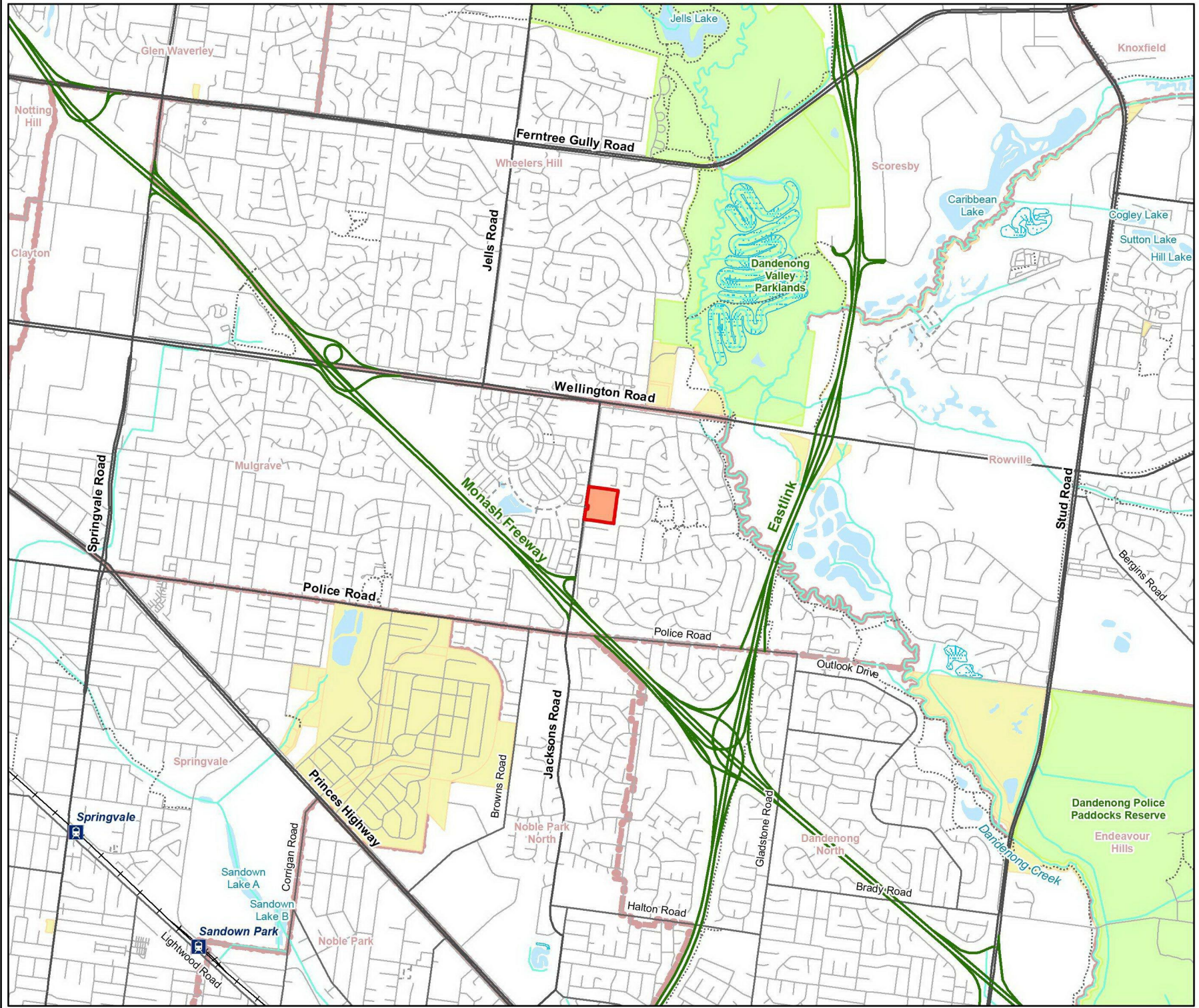
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## FIGURES

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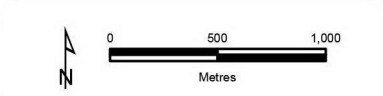


**Legend**

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



**Figure 1**  
**Location of the study area**  
*Biodiversity Assessment for 62*  
*Jacksons Road, Mulgrave*



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15699\_Fig01\_StudyArea 29/11/2021 psorensen

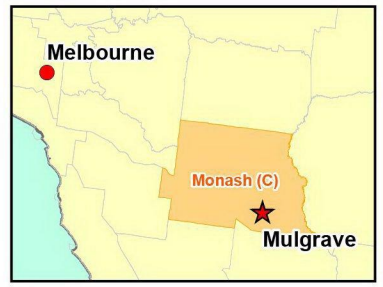


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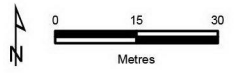
- Study Area
- Development plan
- ★ Scattered Small Tree
- Large Tree in patch
- ✕ Tree impacted

**Ecological Vegetation Class**

- Grassy Woodland (EVC 175)
- Impacted vegetation

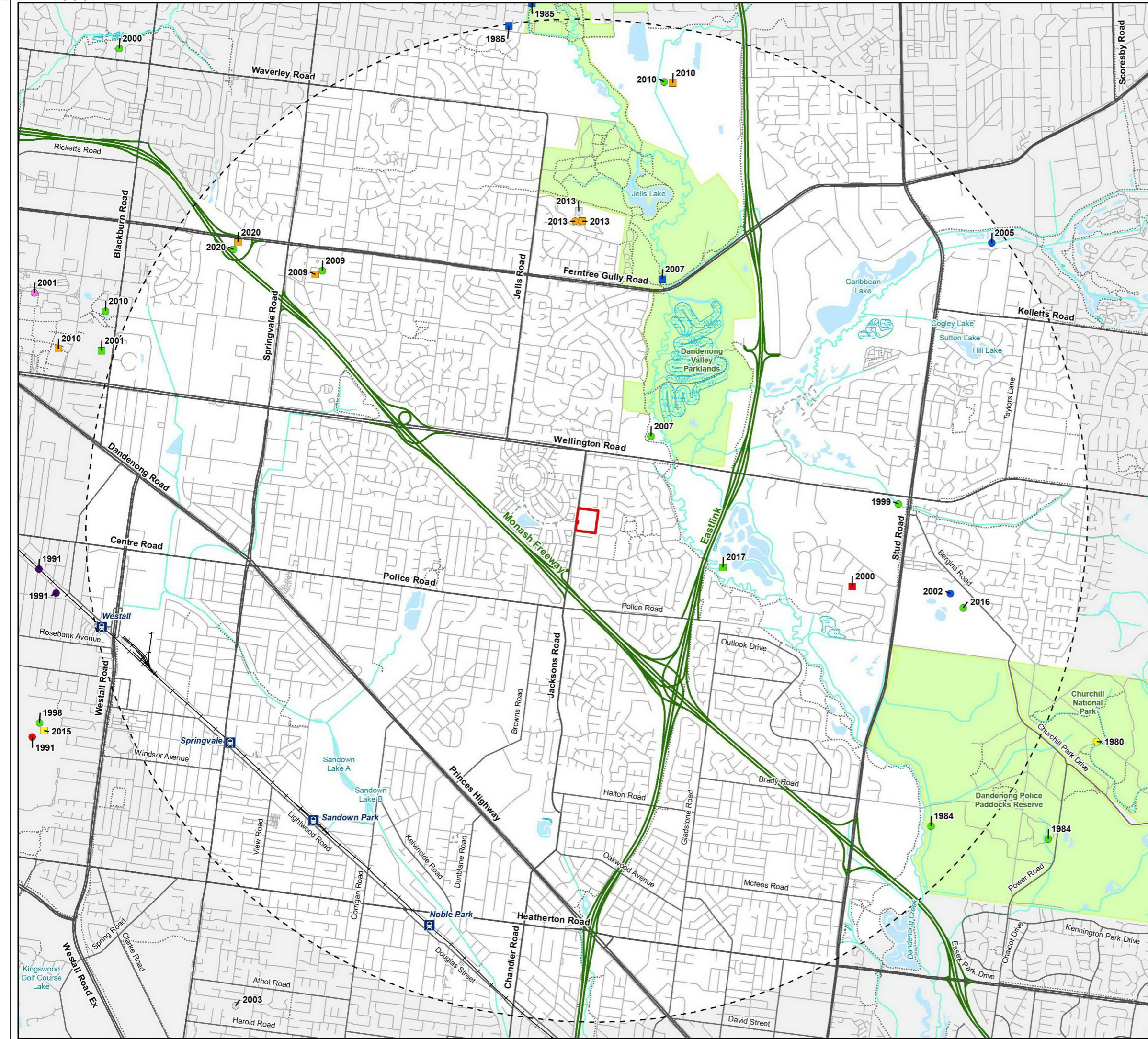


**Figure 2**  
**Ecological features**  
*Biodiversity Assessment for 62 Jacksons Road, Mulgrave*



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**Legend**

- Study Area
- Significant flora**
- Annual Fireweed
- Benambra Club-sedge
- Coast Grey-box
- Forest Sedge
- Giant Honey-myrtle
- Green Scentbark
- Green-leaf Mallee
- Grey Billy-buttons
- Large-fruit Yellow-gum
- Matted Flax-lily
- Spotted Gum
- Sticky Wattle
- Studley Park Gum
- Yarra Gum

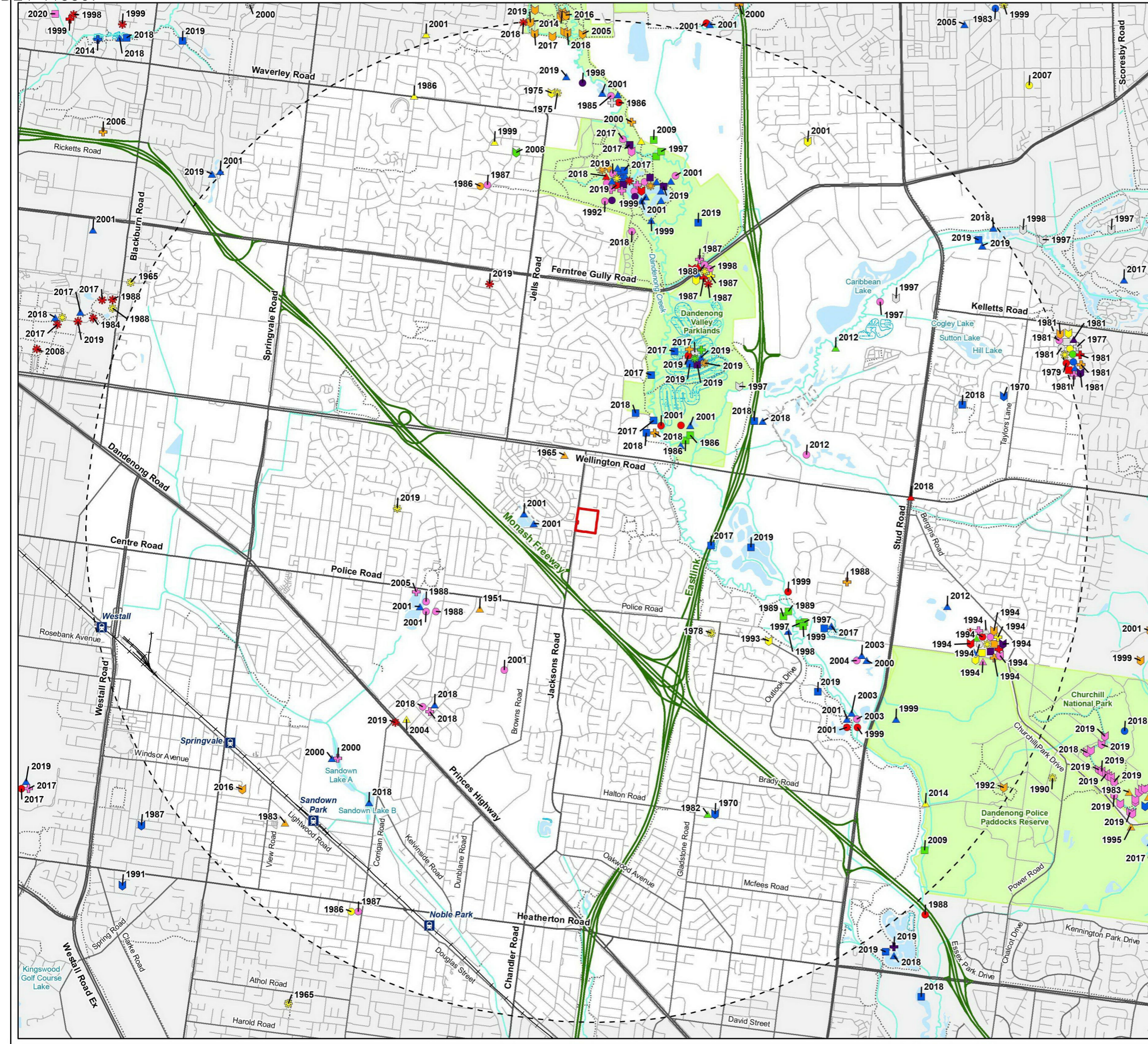


**Figure 3**  
**Previously documented significant flora within 5km of the study area**  
*Biodiversity Assessment for 62 Jacksons Road, Mulgrave*



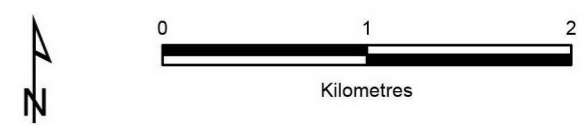
Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA) // Sourced from: 'VBA\_FLORA25', 'VBA\_FLORA100', 'VBA\_FAUNA25' and 'VBA\_FAUNA100', Updated August 2021 © The State of Victoria, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning. Records prior to 1949 not shown.

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- Legend**
- Study Area
- Significant fauna**
- Australasian Bittern
  - Australasian Shoveler
  - Australian Little Bittern
  - Australian Painted-snipe
  - Barking Owl
  - Black Falcon
  - Blue-billed Duck
  - Caspian Tern
  - Chestnut-rumped Heathwren
  - Common Sandpiper
  - Curlew Sandpiper
  - Diamond Firetail
  - Dwarf Galaxias
  - Eastern Great Egret
  - Foothill Burrowing Crayfish
  - Freckled Duck
  - ▲ Grey Falcon
  - ▲ Grey Goshawk
  - ▲ Grey-crowned Babbler
  - ▲ Grey-headed Flying-fox
  - ▲ Growling Grass Frog
  - ▲ Hardhead
  - ▲ Hooded Robin
  - ▲ King Quail
  - + Lewin's Rail
  - + Little Eagle
  - + Little Egret
  - + Major Mitchell's Cockatoo
  - + Marsh Sandpiper
  - + Murray River Turtle
  - + Musk Duck
  - + Painted Honeyeater
  - + Platypus
  - + Plumed Egret
  - + Powerful Owl
  - + Regent Honeyeater
  - + Sooty Owl
  - + Southern Brown Bandicoot
  - + Southern Toadlet
  - + Speckled Warbler
  - + Superb Parrot
  - + Swift Parrot
  - + White-bellied Sea-Eagle
  - + White-throated Needletail
  - + Wood Sandpiper

**Figure 4**  
 Previously documented significant fauna within 5km of the study area  
*Biodiversity Assessment for 62 Jacksons Road, Mulgrave*



Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA) // Sourced from: 'VBA\_FLORA25', 'VBA\_FLORA100', 'VBA\_FAUNA25' and 'VBA\_FAUNA100', Updated August 2021 © The State of Victoria, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning. Records prior to 1949 not shown.

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## APPENDIX 1 FLORA

### Appendix 1.1 Flora Results

Legend:

L Listed as threatened under the FFG Act (DELWP 2019a);

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

\*\* Planted indigenous species in the study area;

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

# Planted Victorian and non-Victorian species.

**Table A1.1.** Flora within the study area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
<b>INDIGENOUS SPECIES</b>		
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	**
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak	**
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red-gum	**
<i>Eucalyptus cephalocarpa</i> s.l.	Silver-leaf Stringybark	
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum	
<i>Kunzea leptospermoides</i>	Yarra Burgan	**
<i>Laphangium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed	I
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	
<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i> var. <i>racemosum</i>	Slender Wallaby-grass	
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Fireweed	I
<b>NON-INDIGENOUS OR INTRODUCED SPECIES</b>		
<i>Acacia pravissima</i>	Ovens Wattle	#
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Willow Myrtle	#
<i>Aira elegantissima</i>	Delicate Hair-grass	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Bearded Oat	
<i>Brassica X napus</i>	Canola	
<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking-grass	
<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass	
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> subsp. <i>hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome	
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Kikuyu	
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Gum	#

Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Flowering Gum	#
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	L #
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch	
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Sticky Hop-bush	
<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>	Sugar Gum	#
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Southern Blue-gum	#
<i>Eucalyptus kitsoniana</i>	Bog Gum	#
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box	#
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> subsp. <i>sideroxylon</i>	Mugga	#
<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	Ash	
<i>Fumaria bastardii</i>	Bastard's Fumitory	
<i>Grevillea</i> spp.	Grevillea	#
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Liquidamber	
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Queensland Brush-box	#
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> subsp. <i>armillaris</i>	Giant Honey-myrtle	#
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Flax-leaf Paperbark	
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum	
<i>Photinia glabra</i>	Red-leaf Photinia	
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort	
<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Prunus	
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Callery Pear	
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Locust Tree	
<i>Sonchus asper</i> s.l.	Rough Sow-thistle	
<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Rat-tail Grass	
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed	
<i>Taraxacum</i> Sect. <i>Celtica</i>	Garden Dandelion	



Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
<i>Trifolium repens</i> var. <i>repens</i>	White Clover	
<i>Ulmus alata</i>	Winged Elm	
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel-tail Fescue	

## Appendix 1.2 Habitat Hectare Assessment

**Table A1.2.** Habitat Hectare Assessment Table.

Vegetation Zone		GW <sub>1</sub>	GW <sub>2</sub>
Bioregion		Gippsland Plain	Gippsland Plain
EVC / Tree		Grassy Woodland	Grassy Woodland
EVC Number		175	175
EVC Conservation Status		Endangered	Endangered
	Large Old Trees /10	0	2
	Canopy Cover /5	0	0
	Under storey /25	5	5
	Lack of Weeds /15	9	9
Patch	Recruitment /10	0	0
Condition	Organic Matter /5	5	5
	Logs /5	0	0
	Treeless EVC Multiplier	1.00	1.00
	Subtotal =	19.00	21.00
Landscape Value /25		1	1
Habitat Points /100		20	22
Habitat Score		0.20	0.22

**Note:** GW = Grassy Woodland

## Appendix 1.3 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 / Patch	Status
1	<i>Eucalyptus cephalocarpa</i>	Silver-leaf Stringybark	60	Small	Scattered	Retained
2	<i>Eucalyptus cephalocarpa</i>	Silver-leaf Stringybark	50	Small	Scattered	Retained
3	<i>Eucalyptus cephalocarpa</i>	Silver-leaf Stringybark	57	Small	Scattered	Retained
4	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum	90	Large	Patch	Removed (Direct impact)

## Appendix 1.4 Significant Flora Species

Significant flora within 10 kilometres of the study area is provided in the Table A1.4.3 at the end of this section, with Tables A1.4.1 and A1.4.2 below providing the background context for the values in Table 1.4.3.

**Table A1.4.1** Conservation status of each species for each Act. The values in this table correspond to Columns 5 and 6 in Table A1.4.3.

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 A1.4.2** 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 7 in Table A1.4.3.

1	Known Occurrence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recorded within the study area recently (i.e. within ten years).</li> </ul>
2	High Likelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Previous records of the species in the local vicinity; and/or,</li> <li>The study area contains areas of high-quality habitat.</li> </ul>
3	Moderate Likelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited previous records of the species in the local vicinity; and/or</li> <li>The study area contains poor or limited habitat.</li> </ul>
4	Low Likelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
5	Unlikely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No suitable habitat and/or outside the species range.</li> </ul>

**Table A1.4.3** Significant flora recorded within 10 kilometres of the study area.

Scientific name	Common name	Total # of documented records	Last documented record	EPBC	FFG	Likely occurrence in study area
<b>NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b>						
<i>Amphibromus fluitans</i>	River Swamp Wallaby-grass	3	1994	VU	-	4
<i>Caladenia robinsonii</i>	Frankston Spider-orchid	1	1911	EN	CR	4
<i>Dianella amoena</i>	Matted Flax-lily	1	2000	EN	CR	4
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i> *	Clover Glycine	-	-	VU	VU	4
<i>Prasophyllum frenchii</i>	Maroon Leek-orchid	1	1926	EN	EN	4
<i>Prasophyllum spicatum</i> *	Dense Leek-orchid	-	-	VU	CR	4
<i>Senecio macrocarpus</i> *	Large-headed Fireweed	-	-	VU	CR	4
<i>Senecio psilocarpus</i>	Swamp Fireweed	1	1982	VU	-	4
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Cherry	1	2009	VU	-	5
<i>Thelymitra epipactoides</i>	Metallic Sun-orchid	1	1980	EN	EN	5
<i>Xerochrysum palustre</i>	Swamp Everlasting	2	2018	VU	CR	4
<b>STATE SIGNIFICANCE</b>						
<i>Acacia boormanii</i>	Snowy River Wattle	2	2019	-	EN	4
<i>Acacia howittii</i>	Sticky Wattle	6	2018	-	VU	3
<i>Acacia stictophylla</i>	Dandenong Wattle	9	2018	-	EN	4
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	1	2009	-	EN	3
<i>Austrostipa rudis</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	Veined Spear-grass	6	2019	-	EN	3
<i>Billardiera scandens</i> s.s.	Velvet Apple-berry	4	1989	-	EN	3
<i>Caladenia aurantiaca</i>	Orange-tip Finger-orchid	2	1994	-	EN	3

Scientific name	Common name	Total # of documented records	Last documented record	EPBC	FFG	Likely occurrence in study area
<i>Caladenia flavovirens</i>	Christmas Spider-orchid	3	2011	-	CR	4
<i>Caladenia oenochila</i>	Wine-lipped Spider-orchid	2	1916	-	CR	4
<i>Caladenia venusta</i>	Large White Spider-orchid	5	1941	-	EN	4
<i>Carex alsophila</i>	Forest Sedge	2	1980	-	EN	3
<i>Coronidium gunnianum</i>	Pale Swamp Everlasting	1	1994	-	CR	4
<i>Corybas fimbriatus</i>	Fringed Helmet-orchid	1	1900	-	EN	4
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood	1	2017	-	VU	3
<b><i>Corymbia maculata</i></b>	<b>Spotted Gum</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2020</b>	-	<b>VU</b>	<b>1 (planted)</b>
<i>Craspedia canens</i>	Grey Billy-buttons	3	1993	-	CR	3
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass	1	1998	-	EN	3
<i>Diuris behrii</i>	Golden Cowslips	1	1916	-	EN	5
<i>Diuris punctata</i> var. <i>punctata</i>	Purple Diuris	4	1998	-	EN	4
<i>Eucalyptus bosistoana</i>	Coast Grey-box	1	2013	-	EN	3
<i>Eucalyptus fulgens</i>	Green Scentbark	6	2005	-	EN	3
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> subsp. <i>connata</i>	Melbourne Yellow-gum	1	2011	-	EN	4
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> subsp. <i>megalocarpa</i>	Large-fruit Yellow-gum	2	2016	-	CR	3
<i>Eucalyptus phenax</i> subsp. <i>phenax</i>	Green-leaf Mallee	1	2001	-	EN	3
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> subsp. <i>sideroxylon</i>	Mugga	5	2018	-	EN	4
<i>Eucalyptus X studleyensis</i>	Studley Park Gum	3	2017	-	CR	3
<i>Eucalyptus yarraensis</i>	Yarra Gum	24	2019	-	CR	3
<i>Glossostigma cleistanthum</i>	Small-flower Mud-mat	2	2009	-	EN	4

Scientific name	Common name	Total # of documented records	Last documented record	EPBC	FFG	Likely occurrence in study area
<i>Goodia pubescens</i>	Silky Golden-tip	1	1770	-	EN	5
<i>Isolepis gaudichaudiana</i>	Benambra Club-sedge	1	1991	-	VU	3
<b><i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> subsp. <i>armillaris</i></b>	<b>Giant Honey-myrtle</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2020</b>	-	<b>EN</b>	<b>1 (planted)</b>
<i>Pterostylis X ingens</i>	Sharp Greenhood	4	1994	-	VU	3
<i>Senecio campylocarpus</i>	Floodplain Fireweed	1	2018	-	EN	2
<i>Senecio glomeratus</i> subsp. <i>longifructus</i>	Annual Fireweed	1	2003	-	VU	2
<i>Westringia glabra</i>	Violet Westringia	1	2017	-	EN	3

**Data source:** Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (DELWP 2021); Protected Matters Search Tool (DAWE 2021).

**Taxonomic order:** Alphabetical.

## 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/Plan. The values in this table correspond to Columns 5 to 7 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 7 in Table A2.1.3.

1	High Likelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Known resident in the study area based on site observations, database records, or expert advice; and/or,</li> <li>Recent records (i.e. within five years) of the species in the local area (DELWP 2018); and/or,</li> <li>The study area contains the species' preferred habitat.</li> </ul>
2	Moderate Likelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The species is likely to visit the study area regularly (i.e. at least seasonally); and/or,</li> <li>Previous records of the species in the local area (DELWP 2021); and/or,</li> <li>The study area contains some characteristics of the species' preferred habitat.</li> </ul>
3	Low Likelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The species is likely to visit the study area occasionally or opportunistically whilst en route to more suitable sites; and/or,</li> <li>There are only limited or historical records of the species in the local area (i.e. more than 20 years old); and/or,</li> <li>The study area contains few or no characteristics of the species' preferred habitat.</li> </ul>



4	Unlikely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No previous records of the species in the local area; and/or,</li> <li>The species may fly over the study area when moving between areas of more suitable habitat; and/or,</li> <li>Out of the species' range; and/or,</li> <li>No suitable habitat present.</li> </ul>
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**Table A2.1.3** Significant fauna recorded within 10 kilometres of the study area.

Scientific name	Common name	Total # of documented records	Last documented record	EPBC	FFG	Likely occurrence in study area
<b>NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b>						
<i>Antechinus minimus maritimus</i> *	Swamp Antechinus	-	-	VU	VU	4
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	20	2001	CR	CR	3
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	30	2019	EN	CR	3
<i>Calidris canutus</i> *	Red Knot	-	-	EN	EN	4
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	1	1994	CR	CR	4
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	Spot-tailed Quoll	2	1900	EN	EN	4
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	1	1994	VU	VU	3
<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	Dwarf Galaxias	26	2009	VU	EN	4
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	1	2019	VU	VU	3
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	100	2019	VU	VU	3
<i>Isodon obesulus obesulus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot	37	1990	EN	EN	4
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	60	2019	CR	CR	4
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Growling Grass Frog	12	2012	VU	VU	4
<i>Mastacomys fuscus mordicus</i> *	Broad-toothed Rat	-	-	VU	VU	3

Scientific name	Common name	Total # of documented records	Last documented record	EPBC	FFG	Likely occurrence in study area
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> *	Eastern Curlew	-	-	CR	CR	4
<i>Petauroides volans</i> *	Southern Greater Glider	-	-	VU	VU	3
<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	Superb Parrot	1	2000	VU	EN	4
<i>Potorous longipes</i> *	Long-footed Potoroo	-	-	EN	EN	4
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i> *	Australian Grayling	-	-	VU	EN	4
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	23	2020	VU	VU	3
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted-snipe	4	2007	EN	CR	4
<i>Thinornis cucullatus</i> *	Hooded Plover	-	-	VU	VU	4
<b>STATE SIGNIFICANCE</b>						
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	6	1979	-	VU	4
<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	Magpie Goose	19	2019	-	VU	4
<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	Eastern Great Egret	946	2019	-	VU	3
<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead	942	2019	-	VU	3
<i>Biziura lobata</i>	Musk Duck	181	2019	-	VU	3
<i>Calamanthus pyrrhopygius</i>	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	2	1978	-	VU	3
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	15	2000	-	VU	3
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	8	1998	-	VU	3
<i>Lewinia pectoralis</i>	Lewin's Rail	5	2017	-	VU	3
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	1	2019	-	VU	3
<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin	5	1994	-	VU	3
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	458	2019	-	VU	3

Scientific name	Common name	Total # of documented records	Last documented record	EPBC	FFG	Likely occurrence in study area
<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus	36	2015	-	VU	3
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck	728	2021	-	VU	3
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler	22	1995	-	VU	3
<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler	501	2019	-	VU	3
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	3	1994	-	VU	3

## **APPENDIX 3 NATIVE VEGETATION REMOVAL (NVR) 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: 19/12/2021  
Time of issue: 11:01 pm

Report ID: EHP\_2021\_208

Project ID EHP15699\_Mulgrave\_VG94\_v2

## Assessment pathway

Assessment pathway	Detailed Assessment Pathway
Extent including past and proposed	1.452 ha
Extent of past removal	0.000 ha
Extent of proposed removal	1.452 ha
No. Large trees proposed to be removed	1
Location category of proposed removal	Location 2 The native vegetation is in an area mapped as an endangered Ecological Vegetation Class (as per the statewide EVC map). Removal of less than 0.5 hectares of native vegetation 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:

<b>General offset amount<sup>1</sup></b>	0.263 general habitat units
Vicinity	Port Phillip and Westernport Catchment Management Authority (CMA) or Monash City Council
Minimum strategic biodiversity value score <sup>2</sup>	0.131
Large trees	1 large tree

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

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

<sup>2</sup> 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 Detailed Assessment Pathway and it will be assessed under the Detailed 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 (partly met)
- Maps showing the native vegetation and property (partly met)
- Information about the impacts on rare or threatened species.
- 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
- A site assessment report including a habitat hectare assessment of any patches of native vegetation and details of trees
- An offset statement that explains that an offset has been identified and how it will be secured.

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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

The species-general offset test was applied to your proposal. This test determines if the proposed removal of native vegetation has a proportional impact on any rare or threatened species habitats above the species offset threshold. The threshold is set at 0.005 per cent of the mapped habitat value for a species. When the proportional impact is above the species offset threshold a species offset is required. This test is done for all species mapped at the site. Multiple species offsets will be required if the species offset threshold is exceeded for multiple species.

Where a zone requires species offset(s), the species habitat units for each species in that zone is calculated by the following equation in accordance with the Guidelines:

$$\text{Species habitat units} = \text{extent} \times \text{condition} \times \text{species landscape factor} \times 2, \text{ where the species landscape factor} = 0.5 + (\text{habitat importance score}/2)$$

The species offset amount(s) required is the sum of all species habitat units per zone

Where a zone does not require a species offset, the general habitat units in that 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	Type	BioEVC	BioEVC conservation status	Large tree(s)	Partial removal	Condition score	Information calculated by EnSym					
							Polygon Extent	Extent without overlap	SBV score	HI score	Habitat units	Offset type
1-A	Patch	gipp0175	Endangered	0	no	0.200	0.007	0.007	0.200		0.001	General
2-A	Patch	gipp0175	Endangered	0	no	0.200	0.016	0.016	0.130		0.003	General
3-A	Patch	gipp0175	Endangered	0	no	0.200	0.122	0.122	0.130		0.021	General
4-A	Patch	gipp0175	Endangered	0	no	0.200	0.010	0.010	0.200		0.002	General
5-A	Patch	gipp0175	Endangered	0	no	0.200	0.075	0.075	0.182		0.013	General
6-A	Patch	gipp0175	Endangered	0	no	0.200	0.038	0.038	0.130		0.006	General
7-A	Patch	gipp0175	Endangered	0	no	0.200	0.082	0.082	0.130		0.014	General
8-A	Patch	gipp0175	Endangered	0	no	0.200	0.002	0.002	0.130		0.000	General
9-A	Patch	gipp0175	Endangered	0	no	0.200	0.210	0.210	0.130		0.036	General
10-A	Patch	gipp0175	Endangered	0	no	0.200	0.003	0.003	0.130		0.001	General
11-A	Patch	gipp0175	Endangered	0	no	0.200	0.025	0.025	0.198		0.004	General



Information provided by or on behalf of the applicant in a GIS file					Information calculated by EnSym							
Zone	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
12-A	Patch	gjpp0175	Endangered	0	no	0.200	0.270	0.270	0.156		0.047	General
13-A	Patch	gjpp0175	Endangered	0	no	0.200	0.062	0.062	0.200		0.011	General
14-A	Patch	gjpp0175	Endangered	0	no	0.200	0.009	0.009	0.200		0.002	General
15-B	Patch	gjpp0175	Endangered	1	no	0.220	0.522	0.522	0.187		0.102	General

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

This table lists all rare or threatened species' habitats mapped at the site.

Species common name	Species scientific name	Species number	Conservation status	Group	Habitat impacted	% habitat value affected
Grey Billy-buttons	<i>Craspedia canens</i>	504643	Endangered	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Veined Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa rudis</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	504940	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Benambra Club-sedge	<i>Isolepis gaudichaudiana</i>	504676	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Green Scentbark	<i>Eucalyptus fulgens</i>	505175	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Spurred Helmet-orchid	<i>Corybas aconitiflorus</i>	500835	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Fringed Helmet-orchid	<i>Corybas fimbriatus</i>	500839	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Matted Flax-lily	<i>Dianella amoena</i>	505084	Endangered	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Sticky Wattle	<i>Acacia howittii</i>	500044	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Yarra Gum	<i>Eucalyptus yarraensis</i>	501326	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Pale Swamp Everlasting	<i>Coronidium gunnianum</i>	504655	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Purple Diuris	<i>Diuris punctata</i>	501084	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000

### Habitat group

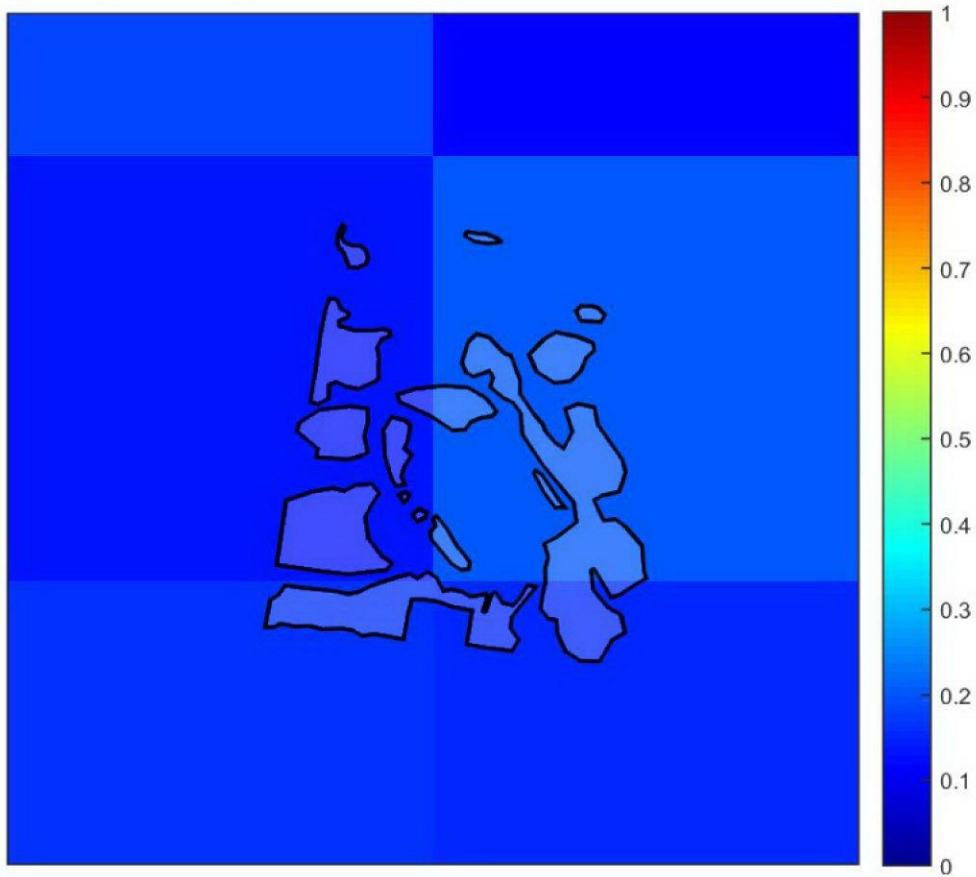
- Highly localised habitat means there is 2000 hectares or less mapped habitat for the species
- Dispersed habitat means there is more than 2000 hectares of mapped habitat for the species

### Habitat impacted

- Habitat importance maps are the maps defined in the Guidelines that include all the mapped habitat for a rare or threatened species
- Top ranking maps are the maps defined in the Guidelines that depict the important areas of a dispersed species habitat, developed from the highest habitat importance scores in dispersed species habitat maps and selected VBA records
- Selected VBA record is an area in Victoria that represents a large population, roosting or breeding site etc.

### 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**

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# 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: 17/12/2021 12:16

Report ID: 12282

## What was searched for?

### General offset

General habitat units	Strategic biodiversity value	Large trees	Vicinity (Catchment Management Authority or Municipal district)	
0.263	0.131	1	CMA	Port Phillip and Westernport
			or LGA	Monash City

## Details of available native vegetation credits on 17 December 2021 12:16

These sites meet your requirements for general offsets.

Credit Site ID	GHU	LT	CMA	LGA	Land owner	Trader	Fixed price	Broker(s)
BBA-0277	7.875	463	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	48.077	2630	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
TFN-C1636	1.556	130	Port Phillip and Westernport	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yarra Ranges SC
TFN-C1664	3.016	85	Port Phillip and Westernport	Yarra Ranges Shire	No	Yes	No	Yarra Ranges SC
TFN-C1750	1.736	10	Port Phillip and Westernport	Cardinia Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Bio Offsets
TFN-C1962	0.271	16	Goulburn Broken, Port Phillip and Westernport	Macedon Ranges Shire	No	Yes	No	Contact NVOR

VC_CFL-3059_01	1.664	20	Port Phillip And Westernport	Whittlesea City	Yes	Yes	No	Contact NVOR
VC_CFL-3084_01	0.766	546	Port Phillip And Westernport	Cardinia Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3687_01	1.085	96	Port Phillip And Westernport	Baw Baw Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Baw Baw SC

### 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-3710_01	7.606	322	Port Phillip And Westernport	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Contact NVOR
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](mailto: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