



*Hamilton Environmental Services*  
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**FLORA AND FAUNA ASSESSMENT AND NET LOSS REPORTING**  
**– LOT 29, HOT PLATE DRIVE HOTHAM HEIGHTS**



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**Mountain  
Planning**

**Flora and Fauna Assessment and Net Loss Reporting – Lot 29, Hot Plate Drive, Hotham Heights**

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**Cover Photo:**

Looking south through the centre of the proposed development site.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

In March 2019, HES was initially engaged by Incore Developments, through Mountain Planning, to undertake a flora and fauna assessment and determine the likely native vegetation loss across the property with a proposed chalet development, and prepare a Net Loss Report.

Dr. Steve Hamilton undertook the initial field evaluation of the site on the 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2019.

A further development proposal for the establishment of three freestanding residences (referred to as Hotham Houses) on Lots 22, 24 and 26 on an area of 0.070 ha (698 m<sup>2</sup>) by the new landholder Magnus Floden has been approved, and these residences are currently under construction. Hamilton Environmental Services (HES) in 2021, prepared a Flora and Fauna Assessment and Net Loss Report for the native vegetation loss and offset requirement for this development (HES 2021).

Since this approval on the site, the landholder proposes a further freestanding residence on the site (known as Hotham Heights Estate; Lot 29), and this report outlines the reduced Net Loss of native vegetation proposed, the process followed in terms of native vegetation loss avoidance and minimisation, and arrangements put in place to meet the offset requirements.

## 2. BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Site Location and Description

The assessed area is found 200 m west of the Mount Hotham Resort Management Centre (VicRoads 50 D9; see Fig. 2-1) bordered by existing developments along the elevated Hot Plate Drive (relative to the leasehold property) on the southern boundary, Playground Trail on the northern boundary, a proposed development on the eastern boundary, and existing chalets on the western boundary (Fig. 2-2).

It is proposed that the roughly rectangular proposed development area of 0.0247 ha (247 m<sup>2</sup>) and maximum dimensions of approximately 13 m east-west and 19 m north-south, be developed into a freestanding residence (Fig. 2-2).

The Existing Conditions and Demolition Plan for the proposed development is shown in Fig. 2-3.

The proposed development area has small eastern area that have been cleared of the tree canopy (Snow Gum; *Eucalyptus pauciflora*), and a further cleared area on its southern boundary where underground infrastructure has been established. However, the majority of the area retains a mixed-age indigenous tree canopy and dominant indigenous understorey dominated by a range of shrub and herbaceous species (Fig. 2-2). The small cleared areas are also predominantly indigenous in composition at ground level.

### 2.2 Bioregion and Ecological Vegetation Class

The assessed clearance area is within the Victorian Alps Bioregion (Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action [DEECA] 2023a).

In Victoria, DEECA have developed an on-line mapping layer that categorises pre-1750 and 2005 natural vegetation communities into Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs), and have developed EVC Benchmark Statements for each of these EVCs that represent the best known example of this EVC.

Pre-1750 Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) mapping suggests that prior to European settlement, the vegetation of the property would have wholly been Sub-alpine Woodland EVC (EVC 43; BCS Endangered (DEECA 2023a and 2023b); the area remains substantially vegetated and the species composition and structure indicates that this EVC allocation is correct.

The EVC Benchmark statement for this EVC can be found in Appendix C.



Figure 2-1 Aerial image of the location of the assessed site within the district, with the assessed area outlined with a solid red border (Image from ESRI Australia 2023).

## 2.3 Land Tenure and Planning Scheme

The proposed development area is part of one land parcel (Allotment 8A Section B within the Parish of Hotham).

The parcel is within the Mount Hotham Alpine Resort, and is wholly *Comprehensive Development Zone* and *Comprehensive Development Zone - Schedule 1*, and there is a *Bushfire Management Overlay* and *Bushfire Management Overlay – Schedule 1*, and an *Erosion Management Overlay* and *Erosion Management Overlay – Schedule 1* across the whole parcel (DEECA 2023d).

## 3. METHOD

### 3.1 Desktop Review

The following desktop information was gathered on the assessed property before field evaluation:

- Aerial imagery;
- Planning information;
- Both pre-1750 and current EVC mapping;
- Relevant EVC benchmark documents;

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Figure 2-2 Aerial imagery of the assessed leasehold land on Lot 29, Hot Plate Drive, showing the 2021 and proposed 2023 development areas (Image from ESRI Australia 2023).

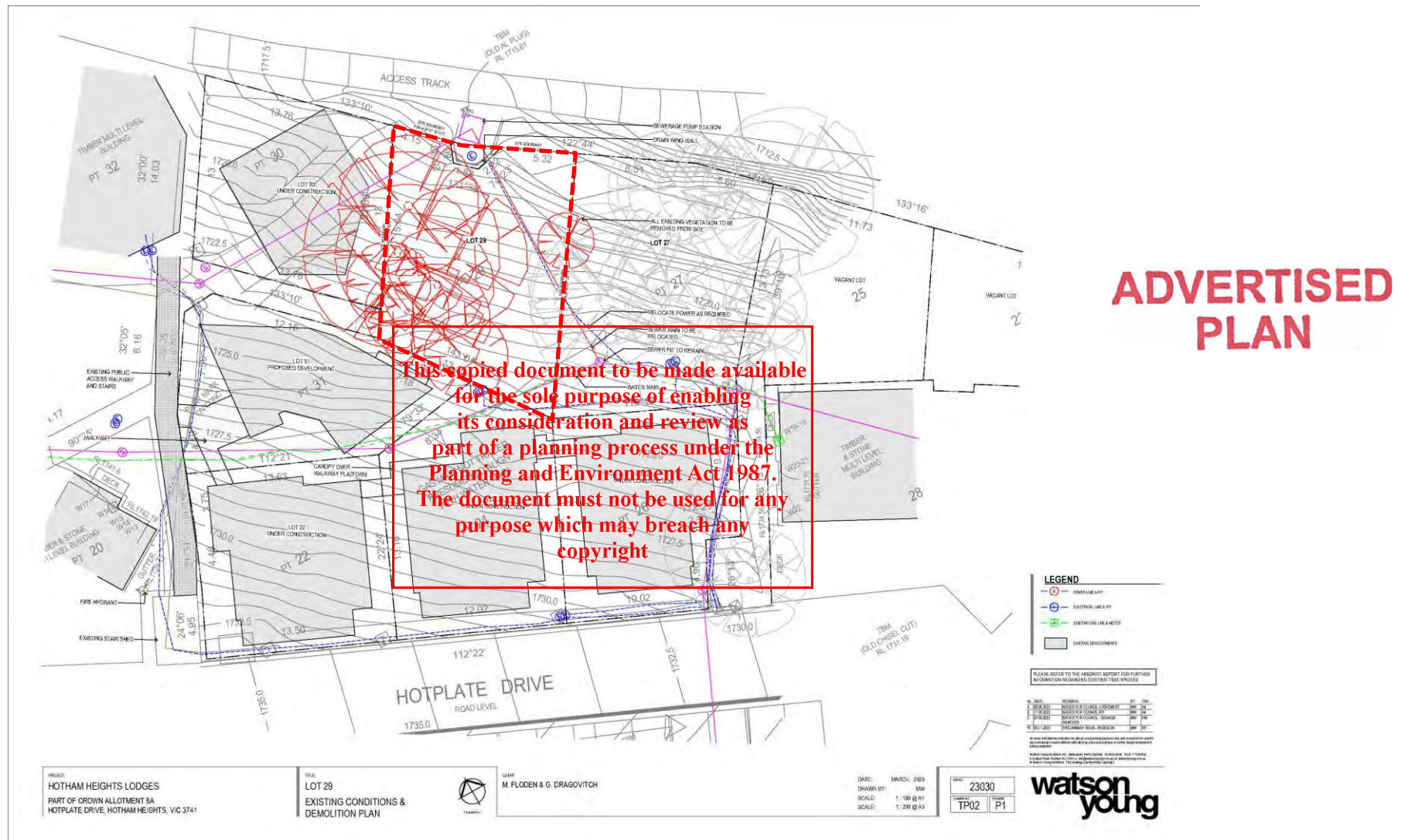


Figure 2-3 Existing Conditions and Demolition Site Plan for Lot 29, Hotham Heights Estate Mount Hotham – proposed development area outlined in red (Watson Young, dated March 2023).

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- Threatened species sightings within a 10 km radius of the site using the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (DEECA 2023c), NatureKit (DEECA 2023b), and the Matters of National Environmental Significance search tool (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water [DCCEEW])

Following assessments, derived flora and fauna lists were checked against reference lists of threatened species in Victoria (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning [DELWP] 2021).

### 3.2 Site Assessment

On the 28<sup>th</sup> April 2023, Dr. Steve Hamilton visited the site to undertake the assessment. On the day of observation, air temperatures were between 9 and 10°C, the sky was overcast and the area was in cloud, and the winds were moderate (15-30 km/h)(Bureau of Meteorology 2023).

The proposed development area and adjacent land was traversed by foot, with continuous active searching for flora and fauna conducted over a total period of 1 hour, with the following assessments undertaken:

- Compilation and re-confirmation of a detailed flora species list, by zone (native vegetation *Patch*), including the attribution of cover/abundance to each species in each zone;
- Casual sightings of fauna noted;
- The individual recording and re-confirmation of any significant indigenous trees (i.e. > 3 m in height) across the site, including their geo-location by GPS, diameter at breast height (dbh), their health, and presence of hollows. The dbh of multi-trunk trees was determined using the square root of the sum of squares of all stems;
- A *Patch* of native vegetation is either: an area of vegetation where at least 25 % of the total perennial understorey plant cover is native, or any 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, or any mapped wetland included in the current wetlands map, available in DELWP systems and tools and these areas were mapped (DELWP 2017);
- A *Scattered Tree* is a native canopy tree that does not form part of a *Patch* (DELWP 2017);
- A Vegetation Quality Assessment was completed if any *Patches* were defined in order to determine the potential Net Loss under the 2017 *Native Vegetation Removal Guidelines*;
- Recording and location of any specific instances related to land management, such as noxious weed or pest animal infestations, etc.;
- Digital images were taken from geo-located points.

Thirty one (31) images were taken during the assessment.

### 3.3 Taxonomy

#### 3.3.1 Flora

Specimens were identified using the *Flora of Victoria* (Walsh and Entwisle 1994, 1996 and 1999), and *Flora of Victoria On-line* (Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria 2023).

#### 3.3.2 Fauna

A list of fauna present across the sites was compiled, with the nomenclature based variously on the compilations of Hero *et al.* (1991), Menkhorst (1995), Cogger (1996) and Simpson and Day (1998),



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and utilising Triggs (1996) for identification using indirect methods, such as the presence of scats or tracks.

### 4. FLORA AND FAUNA ASSESSMENT

#### 4.1 Vegetation

The inventory of species noted across the area of evaluation is recorded in Appendix A.

A total of 24 vascular plant species were recorded across the proposed development area; 6 of these species were introduced and 18 indigenous (Appendix A).

There were four threatened species observed at the site: Alpine Wattle (*Endangered*), Silver Snow-daisy (*Vulnerable*), Dusty Daisy-bush (*Endangered*), Alpine Bootlace Bush (*Vulnerable*); Soft Crane's-bill (categorised as *Endangered*) was also probably found on the site, but a lack of floral material precluded definitive identification (after DELWP 2021).

Victorian Biodiversity Atlas, NatureKit and Matters of National Environmental Significance searches revealed that there were records of one hundred and eighteen (118) threatened flora recorded or likely to occur within a 10 km radius of the proposed development area; likelihood analysis based on the available habitat of the assessed area, proximity of records of the species and their habitat preferences, indicates that beyond the 5 threatened species observed on-site, there were a further 9 species – Mueller's Bent, Lilac Bitter-cress, Sticky Fleabane, Long Podolepis, Eicher's Buttercup, Snowfield Groundsel, Mountain Dandelion and Alpine Triggerplant – that may be present at the proposed development site, but were not observed. Of the 108 remaining species, none are likely to be found on-site given: (a), the lack of record of the species locally or regionally in recent times, and (b), the lack of suitability of the habitat of the assessed site (DEECA 2023c, DCCEEW 2023; Appendix E).

As indicated previously, while the proposed development area has small areas that have been cleared of the tree canopy (Snow Gum) where underground infrastructure has been established or which are rough tracks, the majority of the area retains a mixed-age indigenous canopy and a dominant indigenous understorey dominated by a range of shrub and herbaceous species, such as Alpine Wattle, Leafy Bossiaea, Mountain Pepper, Dusty Daisy-bush, Cascade Everlasting, Alpine Shaggy-pea, Fireweed Groundsel, Bidgee-widgee, Mountain Woodruff, Silver Snow-daisy, Button Everlasting, Soft Snow-grass, Common Trigger-plant and Mother Shield-fern (60 % projective foliage cover; Appendix A). There were some introduced plants found in these areas of canopy cover, such as Cocksfoot, Yarrow and Timothy Grass, but these were in low abundance (5 % projective foliage cover; Appendix A).

The small cleared areas are also predominantly indigenous at ground level in composition, notably with species such as Soft Snow-grass, Soft Crane's-bill and some low-growing shrubs (from those species listed above; 30 % projective foliage cover); introduced species were more common in these cleared areas, with species such as Sheep Sorrel, Cat's Ear, Spear Thistle, Soft Brome and Timothy Grass more common (30 % projective foliage cover; Appendix A).

#### 4.2 Fauna

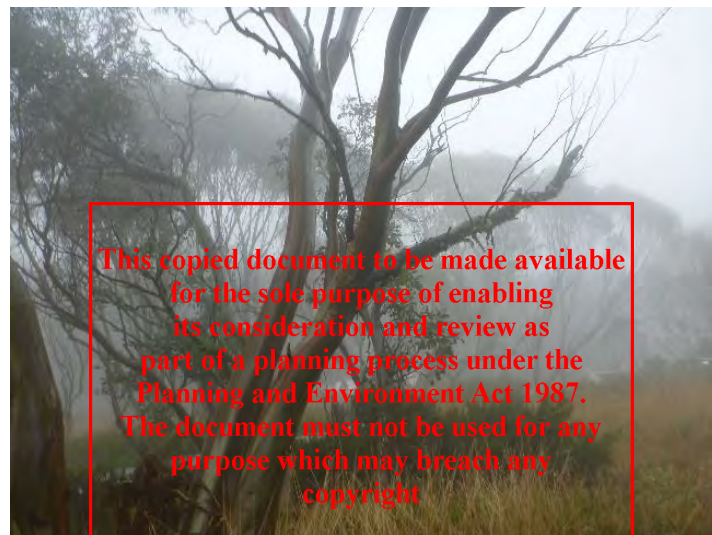
There were only 2 species of fauna observed across the assessed site – Australian Raven and Pied Currawong. Details of those species noted or inferred over the assessment period are detailed in Appendix B.

There were no threatened species observed at the site during assessments (DELWP 2021).

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**Plate 4-1** Views of the proposed development area: looking west along the southern boundary of the area (top), looking north along the eastern boundary of the area (middle), and looking through the site from the NE corner on Playground Trail (bottom). Images on the top and middle row were taken by the author on the 28/4/23, and the image on the bottom row was taken by the author on the 3/4/19.

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**Figure 4-1** Aerial imagery of the assessed leasehold land on Lot 29, Hot Plate Drive, showing the proposed development footprint and location of assessed trees and pertinent Tree Protection Zones; trees are numbered according to the table in Appendix D (Image from ESRI Australia 2023).

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This lack of observed species diversity at that time was not surprising, given that:

- there was a limited survey time;
- the timing of observation (in early autumn) is clearly not conducive to observation of many fauna that utilise alpine regions seasonally in spring/summer;
- the prevailing environmental conditions were typical conditions for early autumn in the alpine areas, and were not conducive to observation of many fauna;
- the small size of the assessed site given the extent of development surrounding it.

Notwithstanding the location of the proposed development area next to Hot Plate Drive and existing chalet complexes to the west and south, the site maintains high landscape connectivity to remnant native vegetation within the resort area.

Victorian Wildlife Atlas, NatureKit and Matters of National Environmental Significance searches revealed seventeen (17) significant fauna species previously recorded within 5 km of the proposed development site (excluding aquatic species; DEECA 2023c, DCCEEW 2023; Appendix E). Likelihood analysis reveals that fourteen of these species are unlikely to be present on the site because of the habitat preferences of the species, the assessed habitat characteristics of the site, landscape connectivity of the site, known records for the species, and the proximity and the timing of records. There were two species that were considered likely to utilise the site - Broad-toothed Rat and Mountain Pygmy-possum – and one species that may possibly use the site – Gang-gang Cockatoo; there are recent records for all three species in close proximity to the site, and the site does provide suitable primary habitat for the Broad-toothed Rat and Gang-gang Cockatoo, and secondary habitat for the Mountain Pygmy-possum (Appendix E).

### 4.3 Significant Trees

There were 22 trees > 3 m in height separately assessed across the property, and the details of these trees can be seen in Appendix D.

All of these trees were Snow Gums (Appendix D).

The location of all assessed trees can be seen in Fig. 4-1.

It should be noted that a total of 76 trees in this immediate contiguous area have been assessed including the trees for this current proposal – counting a range of different current and past development applications – and all of these trees have been numbered from 1 to 76; however, only those assessed trees associated with the current proposal have been included, and this explains the discontinuous numbering in this report.

Construction projects that involve earthworks or soil disturbance can cause indirect losses of native vegetation that are retained during construction due to root damage and soil modification within the zone where roots occur. Of particular concern is the longer-term impact of soil compaction and excavation (e.g. trenching for pipelines) close to trees and the effects of this on immediate and longer-term tree health. The DSE (now DELWP) has provided guidance and clarity on this issue, and has defined an acceptable distance for tree retention in order to prevent indirect losses of native vegetation during and after construction activities as a guiding principle. These designated *Tree Protection Zones* (TPZs) should be implemented for the duration of construction activities (DSE 2011) as part of the development conditions. A TPZ is a specific area above and below the ground, with a radius 12 times the Diameter at Breast Height (dbh; 1.3 m) of any individual tree; the TPZ of trees should be no less than 2 m or greater than 15 m, and it is recommended that physical barriers be erected to delineate the TPZ during construction activities (DSE 2011). Should a development impinge on the TPZ area for > 10 % of its area, the tree shall be considered a loss, and will have to be offset (DSE 2011).

Under the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (DELWP 2017) there are two categories of native vegetation: *Scattered Trees* or *Patches*.

A *Patch* of native vegetation is either: an area of vegetation where at least 25 % of the total perennial understorey plant cover is native, or any 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, or any mapped wetland included in the current wetlands map, available in DELWP systems and tools and these areas were mapped (DELWP 2017).

A *Scattered Tree* is a native canopy tree that does not form part of a *Patch* (DELWP 2017).

Past approved clearing resulted in a total loss of 50 trees > 3 m in height: trees were found within the proposed development footprint, or had their TPZs impinged by > 10 %, within one contiguous native vegetation *Patch* of 0.088 ha; 18 of these trees were considered Large Trees (as determined using multi-trunk diameter calculation; Appendix D) - Trees 12, 13, 23, 35, 43, 46, 50, 52, 53, 58, 59, 60, 66, 68, 69, 71, 72 and 74 - according to the EVC benchmark for Sub-alpine Woodland EVC (40 cm dbh; Appendix C; HES 2021).

Trees 18, 19, 20 and 23 on the southern boundary of the site were removed with the Past approved clearing for developments south of the site, and have already been cleared and offset following development consent. It is worth noting that Tree 33 on the lot to the west of the site has its TPZ impinged by the current proposed development footprint, but it is impinged by < 10 % of its area, and is therefore not deemed as a loss, while Trees 2, 3, 29 to 32 and 38 in both the western and eastern adjacent lots are immediately adjacent to the site, but their TPZs are not impinged.

The current proposal proposes the removal of 7 trees (Trees 10, 14 to 17, 21 and 22), within one contiguous native vegetation *Patch* of 0.016 ha. Two of the trees (Trees 10 and 14) are considered Large Trees (as determined using multi-trunk diameter calculation; Appendix D) according to the EVC benchmark for Sub-alpine Woodland EVC (40 cm dbh; Appendix C).

There are no proposed *Scattered Tree* losses.

The proposed development must take care that there is no disturbance within the TPZs for those trees to be retained on adjacent lots.

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#### 4.4 Patches

The entire proposed development site maintains a native vegetation *Patch* of 0.016 ha, either due to the canopy cover and understorey plant cover.

The extent of this *Patch* can be seen in Fig. 4-1.

Vegetation Quality Assessment scoring has been completed for this native vegetation *Patch*, and the results of this can be seen in Sec. 4.6.

#### 4.5 Vegetation Quality Assessment

There were no *Scattered Trees* defined on the site, and as indicated in Sec. 4.5, all native vegetation on the site was found in one native vegetation *Patch* of 0.016 ha.

The Vegetation Quality Assessment was undertaken by Steve Hamilton (VQA Competency HH129).

The *Patch* has a high score for Landscape Context (landscape connectivity), Large Trees, Understorey, Logs and Organic Litter, and has an overall Habitat Score of 67 (Table 4-1).

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**Table 4-1**      **Calculated Habitat Score for the native vegetation *Patch* (after DSE 2004).**

Zone	1
Ecological Vegetation Class (DEECA 2023a)	Sub-alpine Woodland
Bioregional Conservation Status (DEECA 2023a)	Least Concern
Area (ha)	0.016
Large trees	10
Tree canopy cover	5
Understorey	15
Lack of weeds	7
Recruitment	3
Organic litter	5
Logs	5
Landscape Context Score	17
<b>Habitat Score</b>	<b>67</b>

## 5. NET GAIN AND LOSS REPORTING

### 5.1 Quantification of Losses

A total of 0.016 ha is proposed for clearance across the proposed development site, which contains 2 Large Trees according to the EVC benchmark for Sub-alpine Woodland EVC (40 cm dbh; Appendix C).

The proposed loss is of relatively unmodified vegetation with significant biodiversity value:

- The extent of loss is low (< 0.1 ha), with the losses being of a high quality woodland;
- The proposal will result in the removal of 2 Large Trees;
- The Strategic Biodiversity Value (SBV) of all *Scattered Trees* proposed for loss is > 0.96, indicating a high SBV for the vegetation proposed for removal.

There are 104 threatened species that have habitat mapped to occur coincident with the proposed native vegetation to be removed. Thirty three of these species have a mapped extent of habitat loss of ≥ 0.0001 % of the remaining habitat.

There were four rare or threatened species observed at the site - Alpine Wattle, Silver Snow-daisy, Dusty Daisy-bush, Alpine Bootlace Bush – and one further probable species observed Soft Crane’s-bill.

The likelihood of one hundred and eighteen threatened flora species and seventeen threatened fauna species being found within the proposed development footprint or that would utilise the habitat of the property has been considered in Sections 4.1 and 4.2, and all species listed, with status, number of records within proximity, and likelihood of presence are outlined in Appendix E.

### 5.2 Avoid and Minimise

Past approved clearing resulted in a total loss of 50 trees > 3 m in height: trees were found within the proposed development footprint, or had their TPZs impinged by > 10 %, within one contiguous

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native vegetation *Patch* of 0.088 ha; 18 of these trees were considered Large Trees (as determined using multi-trunk diameter calculation; Appendix D) - Trees 12, 13, 23, 35, 43, 46, 50, 52, 53, 58, 59, 60, 66, 68, 69, 71, 72 and 74 - according to the EVC benchmark for Sub-alpine Woodland EVC (40 cm dbh; Appendix C; HES 2021).

Given the nature of the development and the need for substantial footings to be established for construction of the structures, all trees within the proposed development area and adjacent areas are likely losses.

The current proposal proposes the removal of 7 trees (Trees 10, 14 to 17, 21 and 22), within one contiguous native vegetation *Patch* of 0.016 ha. Two of the trees (Trees 10 and 14) are considered Large Trees (as determined using multi-trunk diameter calculation; Appendix D) according to the EVC benchmark for Sub-alpine Woodland EVC (40 cm dbh; Appendix C).

Tree 33 on the lot to the west of the site has its TPZ impinged by the current proposed development footprint, but it is impinged by < 10 % of its area, and is therefore not deemed as a loss, while Trees 2, 3, 29 to 32 and 38 in both the western and eastern adjacent lots are immediately adjacent to the site, but their TPZs are not impinged. All of these trees will be retained.

The proposed development must take care that there is no disturbance within the TPZs for those trees on adjacent lots.

### 5.3 Offset Requirements

A mapping file outlining the habitat scoring and precise location of the native vegetation *Patch* proposed for clearance, including Past approved clearing, was submitted to the EnSym NVR Team Support in the outlined format following scenario testing to clarify the requirements for offset to develop the application. The Native Vegetation Removal Report for the proposed clearance area was received on the 8<sup>th</sup> November 2023 (Appendix E, DEECA 2023e), and provided the following assessment:

- The outlined proposed clearance was assessed as being a Detailed Assessment Pathway;
- The *Location Category* for the losses are mapped as *Location 3*;
- The total extent of the clearance is one native vegetation *Patch* of 0.104 ha, including 0.088 of Past approved clearing, and proposed clearing of 0.016 ha, which includes 2 Large Trees;
- There is no General Offset (GHUs);
- There is a Specific Offset for Woolly Billy-buttons of 0.021 Species Habitat Units (SHUs), with 2 Large Trees;
- The Offset Site must be within the North East Catchment Management Authority catchment (or Local Government Area – Mount Hotham Alpine Resort);
- There is no minimum overall Strategic Biodiversity Value.

## 6. MEETING THE OFFSET REQUIREMENT

A third party offset quote to satisfy the offset requirement from a credit broker is attached in Appendix G.

## 7. REFERENCES

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**APPENDIX A      FLORA INVENTORY OF THE ROAD  
RESERVE AT HOT PLATE DRIVE,  
HOTHAM HEIGHTS**

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## Flora and Fauna Assessment & Net Loss Reporting – Lot 29, Hot Plate Drive, Hotham Heights

Vascular flora have been recorded for presence across the assessed site, using a cover-abundance scale that is shown in the Table immediately below.

An asterisk denotes an introduced species.

Each plant species present were assessed for cover-abundance using the scale outlined below. Nomenclature and taxonomy of plants based variously on Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria (2023) and Walsh and Entwisle (1994, 1996 and 1999).

Visual assessment of cover/abundance	
Symbol	Description
+	rare, cover < 5%
1	Uncommon, cover < 5 %
2	Very common, cover < 5 % or cover 5-25 % with any number of individuals
3	Cover 25-50 % with any number of individuals
4	Cover 50-75 % with any number of individuals
5	Cover 75-100 % with any number of individuals

Common name	Scientific name	Lifeform <sup>#</sup>	Assessed site
Alpine Wattle	<i>Acacia alpina</i>	MS	1
Bidgee-widgee	<i>Acaena novae-hollandiae</i>	MH	+
Sheep Sorrel	<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i> *	MH	1
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> *	MH	2
Mountain Woodruff	<i>Asperula gunnii</i>	MH	2
Leafy Bossiaea	<i>Bossiaea foliosa</i>	MS	3
Soft Brome	<i>Bromus mollis</i>	MTG	2
Silver Snow Daisy	<i>Celmisia tomentella</i>	SH	2
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> *	LH	+
Button Everlasting	<i>Coronidium scopioides</i>	MH	1
Cocksfoot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> *	LTG	2
Mountain Pepper	<i>Drimys lanceolata</i>	MS	1
Snow Gum	<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>	T	3
Soft Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	MH	2
Cat's Ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> *	MH	2
Dusty Daisy-bush	<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i> ssp. <i>flavescens</i>	MS	2
Cascade Everlasting	<i>Ozothamnus secundiflorus</i>	MS	+
Timothy Grass	<i>Phleum pratense</i> *	LTG	1
Alpine Bootlace Bush	<i>Pimelea axiflora</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i>	SS	+
Soft Snow-grass	<i>Poa hiemata</i>	MTG	2
Alpine Shaggy-pea	<i>Podolobium alpestre</i>	MS	2
Mother Shield-fern	<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	GF	2
Fireweed Groundsel	<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>	LH	2
Common Trigger-plant	<i>Stylidium armeria</i>	MTG	+

<sup>#</sup> abbreviations for lifeform for indigenous species are T = tree, MS = medium shrub, SS = small shrub, LH = large herb, MH = medium herb, SH = small herb, LTG = large tufted graminoid, MTG = medium tufted graminoid, STG = small tufted graminoid, MNG = medium non-tufted graminoid, SC = scrambler/climber, GF = ground fern, B/L = bryophyte/lichen, P = parasite.

**APPENDIX B      OBSERVED OR INFERRED FAUNA AT  
HOT PLATE DRIVE, HOTHAM  
HEIGHTS**

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Observed or inferred fauna at the site and surrounds between 9.30 and 11.30 am on the 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2019 and between 10 and 11 am on the 28<sup>th</sup> April 2023..

Common name	Scientific name	Mode of observation <sup>1</sup>
<b>Birds</b>		
Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	A,V
Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	A,V

\* denotes introduced species

1. Identification method: A = audible call; V = visual; N = distinctive nest; S = scat

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## APPENDIX C      EVC BENCHMARK DESCRIPTION

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**Description:**

Grows on a wide range of geologies and aspects, in the higher altitudinal levels above 1200 m. Rainfall is relatively high and snow may persist for long periods over winter. Soils are generally skeletal sandy clay loams with a rich humus topsoil layer. A low, open woodland to 10 m tall dominated by Snow Gum *Eucalyptus pauciflora*, with the understorey variously consisting of a rich suite of grasses and herbs, or a dense layer of woody shrubs, depending on soil fertility.

**Large trees:**

Species	DBH(cm)	#/ha
<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	40 cm	15 / ha

**Tree Canopy Cover:**

%cover	Character Species	Common Name
15%	<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>	Snow Gum

**Understorey:**

Life form	Species	% cover	LF code
Immature Canopy Tree		5%	IT
Understorey Tree or Large Shrub		5%	T
Medium Shrub		20%	MS
Small Shrub		10%	SS
Large Herb		10%	LH
Medium Herb		20%	MH
Small or Prostrate Herb		5%	SH
Medium to Small Tufted Graminoid		25%	MTG
Medium to Tiny Non-tufted Graminoid		5%	MNG
Ground Fern		1%	GF
Bryophytes/Lichens		20%	BL
Soil Crust		10%	S/C

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LF Code	Species typical of at least part of EVC range	Common Name
T	<i>Acacia obliquinervis</i>	Mountain Hickory Wattle
MS	<i>Podolobium alpestre</i>	Alpine Podolobium
MS	<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i>	Dusty Daisy-bush
MS	<i>Tasmannia xerophila</i>	Alpine Pepper
SS	<i>Leucopogon hookeri</i>	Mountain Beard-heath
LH	<i>Senecio gunnii</i>	Mountain Fireweed
MH	<i>Stellaria pungens</i>	Prickly Starwort
MH	<i>Oreomyrrhis eriopoda</i>	Australian Caraway
MH	<i>Viola betonicifolia</i> ssp. <i>betonicifolia</i>	Showy Violet
MH	<i>Asperula gunnii</i>	Mountain Woodruff
MTG	<i>Styidium graminifolium</i> s.l.	Grass Trigger-plant
MTG	<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily
MTG	<i>Poa australis</i> spp. agg.	Tussock Grass
MTG	<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	Common Grass-sedge
GF	<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Mother Shield-fern

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## EVC 43: Sub-alpine Woodland - Victorian Alps bioregion

**Recruitment:**  
Continuous

**Organic Litter:**  
20 % cover

**Logs:**  
10 m<sup>3</sup>/0.1 ha.

**Weediness:**

LF Code	Typical Weed Species	Common Name	Invasive	Impact
MH	<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i>	Sheep Sorrel	high	high
MH	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Cat's Ear	high	low

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## **APPENDIX D      SIGNIFICANT TREES**

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Trees removed in past approved clearing are highlighted in yellow.

Tree to be removed in this current proposal are shaded in red.

Tree number	Common name <sup>1</sup>	Multi-trunk diameter <sup>2</sup>	Tree location <sup>3</sup>	
			Easting	Northing
2	Snow Gum	43	512896	5906972
3	Snow Gum	22	512899	5906980
9	Snow Gum	15	512897	5906970
10	Snow Gum	40	512903	5906972
12	Snow Gum	71	512893	5906968
13	Snow Gum	55	512897	5906967
14	Snow Gum	40	512903	5906969
15	Snow Gum	15	512909	5906966
16	Snow Gum	15	512906	5906970
17	Snow Gum	26	512907	5906964
18	Snow Gum	31	512902	5906965
19	Snow Gum	20	512902	5906962
20	Snow Gum	36	512899	5906964
21	Snow Gum	20	512907	5906962
22	Snow Gum	31	512906	5906960
23	Snow Gum	53	512904	5906958
29	Snow Gum	28	512917	5906957
30	Snow Gum	30	512917	5906959
31	Snow Gum	30	512918	5906960
32	Snow Gum	20	512916	5906960
33	Snow Gum	26	512900	5906971
38	Snow Gum	21	512914	5906953
39	Snow Gum	15	512922	5906955

1. Snow Gum is *Eucalyptus pauciflora*;
2. Multi-trunk diameter at breast height over bark in cm (dbh; at 1.30 m above ground) dbh of multi-trunk trees was determined using the square root of the sum of squares of all stems;
3. Location data are northings and eastings of MGAz55 coordinates.

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**APPENDIX E            EPBC AND VICTORIAN THREATENED  
SPECIES AND LIKELIHOOD OF  
OCCURRENCE**

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**List of threatened flora species recorded by the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas and NatureKit in a 10 km radius around the property, and by Matters of National Environmental Significance search of the district, their status, and their likelihood of occurrence on the sites (DEECA 2023c; DCCEEW 2023).**

Scientific name	Common Name	Victorian status <sup>1</sup>	Commonwealth status <sup>2</sup>	Records within 10 km <sup>3</sup>	Last record <sup>4</sup>	Appropriate habitat <sup>5</sup>	Likelihood of presence <sup>6</sup>
<i>Acacia alpina</i>	Alpine Wattle	e		106	2020	Yes	Present
<i>Aciphylla glacialis</i>	Snow Aciphyll	e		129	2020	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Aciphylla simplicifolia</i>	Mountain Aciphyll	e		1	1903	Yes	Highly unlikely
<i>Acrothamnus montanus</i>	Snow Beard-heath	e		85	2021	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Agrostis muelleriana</i>	Mueller's Bent	e		7	1997	Yes	May be present
<i>Alchemilla xanthochlora</i>	Lady's Mantle	e		13	2012	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Argyrotegium mackayi</i>	Silver Cudweed	e		4	2002	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Australopyrum velutinum</i>	Mountain Wheat-grass	v		1	1980	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Austrostipa nivicola</i>	Alpine Spear-grass	e		1	1983	Yes	Unlikely
<i>Barbarea grayi</i>	Native Wintercress	v		1	1997	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Boronia algida</i>	Alpine Boronia	v		142	2021	Yes	Unlikely
<i>Bossiaea bracteosa</i>	Mountain Leafless Bossiaea	v		32	2021	Yes	Unlikely
<i>Brachyscome foliosa</i>	Mountain Daisy	e		12	1998	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Brachyscome tadgellii</i>	Tadgell's Daisy	e		8	1997	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Cardamine astoniae</i>	Spreading Bitter-cress	ce		1	1994	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Cardamine lilacina</i>	Lilac Bitter-cress	v		3	2011	Yes	May be present
<i>Carex archeri</i>	Archer's Sedge	e		3	1980	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Carex austrocompacta</i>	Compact Hook-sedge	e		4	1993	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Carex blakei</i>	Alpine Sedge	e		1	1981	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Carex canescens</i>	Short Sedge	e		8	2018	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Carex cephalotes</i>	Wire-head Sedge	ce		5	1996	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Carex echinata</i>	Star Sedge	e		1	1991	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Carex hypandra</i>	Alpine Fen-sedge	ce		1	1917	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Carex jackiana</i>	Carpet Sedge	e		3	2012	No	Highly unlikely

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Flora and Fauna Assessment & Net Loss Reporting – Lot 29, Hot Plate Drive, Hotham Heights

Scientific name	Common Name	Victorian status <sup>1</sup>	Commonwealth status <sup>2</sup>	Records within 10 km <sup>3</sup>	Last record <sup>4</sup>	Appropriate habitat <sup>5</sup>	Likelihood of presence <sup>6</sup>
<i>Carex paupera</i>	Dwarf Sedge	e		2	1991	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Carex raleighii</i>	Raleigh Sedge	e		2	1999	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Carpha alpina</i>	Small Flower-rush	e		2	1999	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Carpha nivicola</i>	Broad-leaf Flower-rush	e		3	1997	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Celmisia costiniana</i>	Carpet Snow-daisy	e		37	2011	No	Unlikely
<i>Celmisia latifolia</i>	Victorian Snow-daisy	e		1	2020	Yes	Highly unlikely
<i>Celmisia sericophylla</i>	Silky Snow-daisy	ce		25	2019	No	Unlikely
<i>Celmisia tomentella</i>	Silver Snow-daisy	v		57	2020	Yes	Present
<i>Colobanthus affinis</i>	Alpine Colobanth	e		28	2006	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Coprosma nivalis</i>	Snow Coprosma	e		8	2012	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Coronidium waddelliae</i>	Snowy Everlasting	v		6	1985	Yes	Unlikely
<i>Craspedia adenophora</i>	Sticky Billy-buttons	e		5	1996	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Craspedia alba</i>	White Billy-buttons	ce		3	1981	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Craspedia aurantia</i> var. <i>aurantia</i>	Orange Billy-buttons	e		17	2020	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Craspedia aurantia</i> var. <i>jamesii</i>	Green Billy-buttons	e		68	2012	No	Unlikely
<i>Craspedia crocata</i>	Crimson Billy-buttons	e		17	2020	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Craspedia lamicola</i>	Bog Billy-buttons	e		68	2012	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Craspedia maxgrayi</i> s.s.	Woolly Billy-buttons	ce		9	2005	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Cystopteris tasmanica</i>	Brittle Bladder-fern	e		2	2011	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass	e		1	1991	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Deyeuxia carinata</i>	Keeled Bent-grass	e		5	2006	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Deyeuxia crassiuscula</i>	Thick Bent-grass	e		3	2006	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Diplaspis nivis</i>	Snow Pennywort	e		1	1981	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Drosera arcturi</i>	Alpine Sundew	e		4	2016	No	Unlikely
<i>Epacris celata</i>	Cryptic Heath	e		3	1981	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Epacris glacialis</i>	Reddish Bog-heath	e		7	2012	No	Highly unlikely

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Scientific name	Common Name	Victorian status <sup>1</sup>	Commonwealth status <sup>2</sup>	Records within 10 km <sup>3</sup>	Last record <sup>4</sup>	Appropriate habitat <sup>5</sup>	Likelihood of presence <sup>6</sup>
<i>Epacris petrophila</i>	Snow Heath	e		1	1980	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Epilobium curtisiae</i>	Bald-seeded Willow-herb	e		2	2012	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Epilobium sarmentaceum</i>	Mountain Willow-herb	v		7	2021	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Eucalyptus glaucescens</i>	Tingaringy Gum	v		1	1971	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Eucalyptus perriniana</i>	Spinning Gum	e		22	2020	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Euchiton traversii</i>	Mat Cudweed	v		2	1991	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Euchiton umbricola</i>	Cliff Cudweed	e		2	1979	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Euphrasia collina</i> ssp. <i>diversicolor</i>	Purple Eyebright	ce		1	1840	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Euphrasia crassiuscula</i> ssp. <i>eglandulosa</i>	Thick Eyebright	v		16	2019	Yes	Unlikely
<i>Euphrasia crassiuscula</i> ssp. <i>glandulifera</i>	Thick Eyebright	v		5	2020	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Ewartia nubigena</i>	Silver Ewartia	e		13	2020	No	Unlikely
<i>Geranium brevicaule</i>	Alpine Crane's-bill	e		2	1983	No	Unlikely
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i> var. <i>abditum</i>	Soft Crane's-bill	e		30	2020	Yes	Likely
<i>Grevillea victoriae</i> ssp. <i>victoriae</i>	Royal Grevillea	e		30	2020	Yes	Unlikely
<i>Grevillea willisii</i>	Rock Grevillea	e		1	1979	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Hakea lissosperma</i>	Mountain Needlewood	v		2	1980	Yes	Unlikely
<i>Herpolirion novae-zelandiae</i>	Sky Lily	e		3	1999	Yes	Unlikely
<i>Hierochloe submutica</i>	Alpine Holy-grass	e		3	1997	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Huperzia australiana</i>	Fir Clubmoss	e		3	2006	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Juncus antarcticus</i>	Cushion Rush	e		1	2016	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Juncus falcatus</i> ssp. <i>falcatus</i>	Sickle-leaf Rush	e		8	2006	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Juncus phaeanthus</i>	Dark-flower Rush	e		2	1999	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Lachnagrostis meionectes</i>	Alpine Blown-grass	e		2	1998	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Leptorhynchus squamatus</i> ssp. <i>alpinus</i>	Alpine Buttons	e		10	2020	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Luzula acutifolia</i> ssp. <i>acutifolia</i>	Sharp-leaf Woodrush	e		45	2019	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Luzula alpestris</i>	Tussock Woodrush	v		4	1996	No	Highly unlikely

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Scientific name	Common Name	Victorian status <sup>1</sup>	Commonwealth status <sup>2</sup>	Records within 10 km <sup>3</sup>	Last record <sup>4</sup>	Appropriate habitat <sup>5</sup>	Likelihood of presence <sup>6</sup>
<i>Notogrammitis crassior</i>	Alpine Finger-fern	e		3	1992	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Olearia brevipedunculata</i>	Rusty Daisy-bush	e		13	2020	Yes	Unlikely
<i>Olearia frostii</i>	Bogong Daisy-bush	v		161	2020	Yes	Unlikely
<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i> ssp. <i>flavescens</i>	Dusty Daisy-bush	e		114	2020	Yes	Present
<i>Oreobolus pumilio</i> ssp. <i>pumilio</i>	Alpine Tuft-rush	e		5	2016	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Oreomyrrhis brevipes</i>	Branched Caraway	e		3	1996	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Oreomyrrhis pulvinifica</i>	Cushion Caraway	e		1	1913	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Ozothamnus alpinus</i>	Alpine Everlasting	e		151	2020	No	Unlikely
<i>Ozothamnus stirlingii</i>	Ovens Everlasting	e		4	2021	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Pappochroma nitidum</i>	Sticky Fleabane	v		20	2017	Yes	May be present
<i>Pentachondra pumila</i>	Carpet Heath	e		11	2018	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Phebalium squamulosum</i> ssp. <i>alpinum</i>	Alpine Phebalium	e		3	2020	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Phebalium squamulosum</i> ssp. <i>ozothamnoides</i>	Mountain Phebalium	e		2	1979	Yes	Unlikely
<i>Picris squarrosa</i>	Squat Picris	v		2	1980	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Pimelea axiflora</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i>	Alpine Bootlace Bush	v		115	2020	Yes	Present
<i>Pimelea ligustrina</i> ssp. <i>ciliata</i>	Fringed Rice-flower	e		32	2021	No	Unlikely
<i>Plantago alpestris</i>	Veined Plantain	v		13	1981	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Podolepis hieracioides</i>	Long Podolepis	e		1	1979	Yes	May be present
<i>Podolepis laciniata</i>	High-plain Podolepis	e		4	2006	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Psychrophila introloba</i>	Alpine Marsh-marigold	e		25	2018	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Ranunculus collinus</i>	Strawberry Buttercup	e		1	1978	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Ranunculus eichlerianus</i>	Eichler's Buttercup	e		78	2011	Yes	May be present
<i>Ranunculus gunnianus</i>	Gunn's Alpine Buttercup	e		19	2006	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Ranunculus millanii</i>	Dwarf Buttercup	e		4	1981	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Ranunculus muelleri</i>	Felted Buttercup	e		4	2007	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Ranunculus victoriensis</i>	Victorian Buttercup	e		75	2020	No	Highly unlikely

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Scientific name	Common Name	Victorian status <sup>1</sup>	Commonwealth status <sup>2</sup>	Records within 10 km <sup>3</sup>	Last record <sup>4</sup>	Appropriate habitat <sup>5</sup>	Likelihood of presence <sup>6</sup>
<i>Rytidosperma alpicola</i>	Crag Wallaby-grass	v		46	2019	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Rytidosperma nivicola</i>	Snow Wallaby-grass	e		6	2016	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Saxipoa saxicola</i>	Rock Poa	e		3	2003	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Scapisenecio pectinatus</i> var. <i>major</i>	Alpine Groundsel	e		41	2012	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Schizeilema fragoseum</i>	Alpine Pennywort	e		3	1979	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Scleranthus fasciculatus</i>	Spreading Knawel	e		1	1981	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Scleranthus singuliflorus</i>	Mossy Knawel	e		18	1997	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i> var. <i>alpinus</i>	Snowfield Groundsel	e		31	2020	Yes	May be present
<i>Stackhousia pulvinaris</i>	Alpine Stackhousia	e		1	1981	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Stylidium montanum</i>	Alpine Trigger plant	e		10	2018	Yes	May be present
<i>Taraxacum aristum</i>	Mountain Dandelion	e		3	1980	Yes	May be present
<i>Trachymene humilis</i> ssp. <i>breviscapa</i>	Alpine Trachymene	e		25	2009	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Trochocarpa clarkei</i>	Lilac Berry	e		2	1997	Yes	Unlikely
<i>Viola caleyana</i>	Swamp Violet	v		1	1979	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Viola fuscoviolacea</i>	Dusky Violet	e		1	2006	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Westringia senifolia</i>	Alpine Westringia	e		1	1980	Yes	Unlikely

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1. x = presumed extinct in Victoria; ce = critically endangered in Victoria; e = endangered in Victoria; v = vulnerable in Victoria (from DELWP 2021);
2. CE = critically endangered nationally; E = endangered nationally; V = vulnerable nationally (DCCEEW 2023);
3. As recorded in the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (DEECA 2023c);
4. As recorded for the species in the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (DEECA 2023c);
5. Determination based on known habitat preferences for the species and the assessed habitat characteristics of the site, from Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria (2023) and Walsh and Entwisle (1994, 1996 and 1999);
6. Based on known habitat preferences for the species and the assessed habitat characteristics of the site, known records for the species, and their proximity and time of record.

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**List of threatened fauna species recorded by the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas and NatureKit in a 10 km radius around the property, and by Matters of National Environmental Significance search of the district, their status, and their likelihood of occurrence on the subject land (DEECA 2023c; DCCEEW 2023).**

Scientific name	Common Name	Victorian status	Commonwealth status	Records within 10 km	Last record	Appropriate habitat	Likelihood of presence
<i>Pseudemoia cryodroma</i>	Alpine Bog Skink	e	E	10	2021	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Cyclodomorphus praealtus</i>	Alpine She-oak Skink	ce	E	94	2021	No	Unlikely
<i>Litoria verreauxii alpina</i>	Alpine Tree Frog	ce	V	122	2022	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged Parrot		V	2	2001	Yes	Highly unlikely
<i>Mastacomys fuscus mordicus</i>	Broad-toothed Rat	v	V	29	2020	Yes	Likely
<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>	Dingo	V		54	2021	Yes	Unlikely
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo		E	8	2020	Yes	Possible
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider	V	V	0		No	Unlikely
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Growling Grass Frog	e	V	0		No	Highly unlikely
<i>Liopholis guthega</i>	Guthega Skink	ce	E	0		Yes	Unlikely
<i>Hieraetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	v	V	4	2006	Yes	Unlikely
<i>Potorous longipes</i>	Long-footed Potoroo	e	E	1	2009	No	Highly unlikely
<i>Burramys parvus</i>	Mountain Pygmy-possum	e	E	140	2021	Yes	Likely
<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	Smoky Mouse	e	E	0		Yes	Highly unlikely
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i> (SE mainland population)	Spot-tailed Quoll	e	E	2	2007	Yes	Highly unlikely
<i>Litoria spenceri</i>	Spotted Tree Frog	ce	E	0		No	Highly unlikely
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	Tussock Skink	e		15	2020	No	Unlikely

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2. CE = critically endangered nationally; E = endangered nationally; V = vulnerable nationally; MTS = Migratory Terrestrial Species; MMB = Migratory Marine Bird (DCCEEW 2023);
3. As recorded in the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (DEECA 2023c);
4. As recorded for the species in the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (DEECA 2023c);
5. Determination based on known habitat preferences for the species and the assessed habitat characteristics of the site, from various State and Commonwealth conservation advice and listings, recovery plans, etc.;
6. Based on known habitat preferences for the species and the assessed habitat characteristics of the site, landscape connectivity of the site, known records for the species, and their proximity and time of records.

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**APPENDIX F            NATIVE VEGETATION REMOVAL  
REPORT FOR HOT PLATE DRIVE  
HOTHAM HEIGHTS (DEECA) 8<sup>TH</sup>  
NOVEMBER 2023**

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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: 06/11/2023  
Time of issue: 8:25 am

Report ID: HAE\_2023\_032

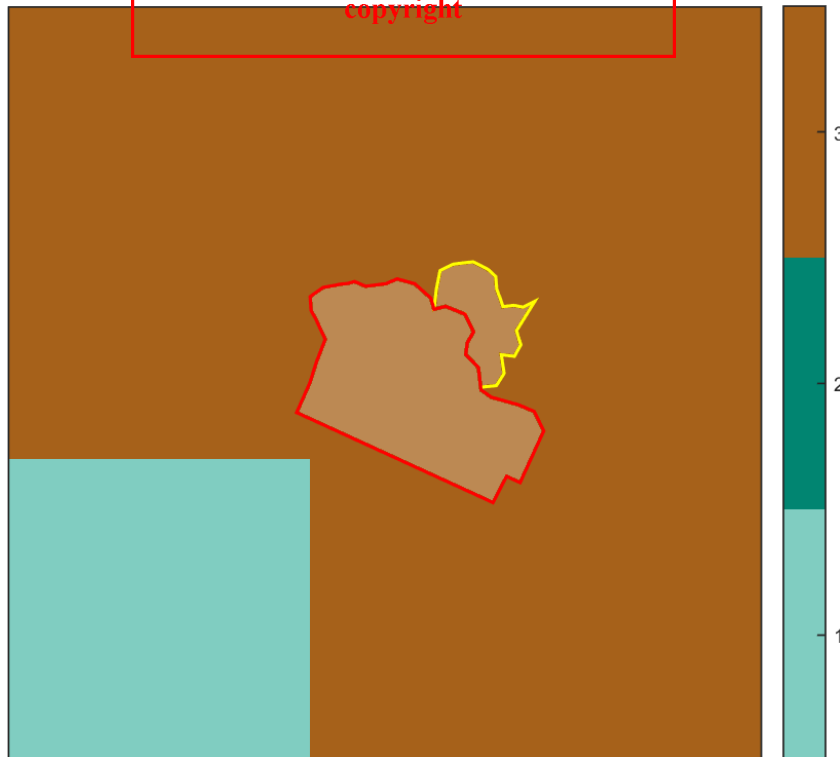
Project ID	Hot_Plate_Drive_Mount_Hotham_GDA94_Lot_29_021123
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## Assessment pathway

Assessment pathway	Detailed Assessment Pathway
Extent including past and proposed	0.104 ha
Extent of past removal	0.088 ha
Extent of proposed removal	0.016 ha
No. Large trees proposed to be removed	2
Location category of proposed removal	Location 3 The native vegetation is in an area where the removal of less than 0.5 hectares could have a significant impact on habitat for one or more rare or threatened species.

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### 1. Location map



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## Offset requirements if a permit is granted

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

<b>Species offset amount<sup>1</sup></b>	0.021 species units of habitat for Woolly Billy-buttons, <i>Craspedia maxgrayi</i> s.s.
Large trees	2 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

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<sup>1</sup> The species offset amount(s) required is the sum of all species habitat units in Appendix 1.

# Native vegetation removal report

## 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 defendable space statement as applicable
- A statement about the Native Vegetation Record as applicable
- A site assessment report including a habitat structure 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

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
2-A	Patch	valp0043	Least Concern	2	no	0.670	0.016	0.016	0.970	1.000	0.021	505942 Woolly Billy-buttons <i>Craspedia maxgrayi</i> s.s.

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## 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
Woolly Billy-buttons	<i>Craspedia maxgrayi</i> s.s.	505942	Vulnerable	Highly Localised Habitat	Habitat importance map	0.0054
Mountain Pygmy Possum	<i>Burrmys parvus</i>	11156	Critically endangered	Dispersed	Top ranking map ; special site	0.0018
Rock Grevillea	<i>Grevillea willisii</i>	501554	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0013
Wire-head Sedge	<i>Carex cephalotes</i>	500631	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0005
Dwarf Sedge	<i>Carex paupera</i>	500646	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0004
Silver Ewartia	<i>Ewartia nubigena</i>	501348	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0004
Branched Caraway	<i>Oreomyrrhis brevipes</i>	502359	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0003
Shining Cudweed	<i>Argyrotegium nitidulum</i>	501467	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0003
Compact Hook-sedge	<i>Carex austrocompacta</i>	505030	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0003
Alpine Pennywort	<i>Schizeilema fragoseum</i>	503032	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0003
Alpine She-oak Skink	<i>Cyclodomorphus praealtus</i>	12987	Critically endangered	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Thick Eyebright	<i>Euphrasia crassiuscula</i> subsp. <i>crassiuscula</i>	504473	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Carpet Heath	<i>Pentachondra pumila</i>	502454	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Sharp-leaf Woodrush	<i>Luzula acutifolia</i> subsp. <i>acutifolia</i>	502064	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Alpine Tree Frog	<i>Litoria verreauxii alpina</i>	63907	Critically endangered	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Mountain Pygmy Possum	<i>Burrmys parvus</i>	11156	Critically endangered	Dispersed	Habitat importance map ; special site	0.0002
Reddish Bog-heath	<i>Epacris glacialis</i>	501164	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002

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Alpine Trachymene	<i>Trachymene humilis subsp. breviscapa</i>	505003	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Star Sedge	<i>Carex echinata</i>	500637	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Bog Billy-buttons	<i>Craspedia lamicola</i>	505935	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Felted Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus muelleri</i>	502896	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Alpine Everlasting	<i>Ozothamnus alpinus</i>	501605	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Bogong Daisy-bush	<i>Olearia frostii</i>	502306	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Snow Beard-heath	<i>Acrothamnus montanus</i>	501985	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Alpine Colobanth	<i>Colobanthus affinis</i>	500793	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Tufted Hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	501006	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Alpine Holy-grass	<i>Hierochloe submutica</i>	501689	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Thick Eyebright	<i>Euphrasia crassiuscula subsp. eglandulosa</i>	504474	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Carpet Snow-daisy	<i>Celmisia costiniana</i>	504638	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Lady's Mantle	<i>Alchemilla xanthochlora</i>	500170	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Rusty Daisy-bush	<i>Olearia brevipedunculata</i>	504782	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Alpine Sundew	<i>Drosera arcturi</i>	501101	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Silky Snow-daisy	<i>Celmisia sericophylla</i>	500693	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Crimson Billy-buttons	<i>Craspedia crocata</i>	504645	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Mountain Daisy	<i>Brachyscome foliosa</i>	500479	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Alpine Sunray	<i>Leucochrysum alpinum</i>	504582	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Snow Aciphyll	<i>Aciphylla glacialis</i>	500113	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Alpine Groundsel	<i>Senecio pectinatus var. major</i>	503122	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Alpine Bootlace Bush	<i>Pimelea axiflora subsp. alpina</i>	504828	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Sky Lily	<i>Herpolirion novae-zelandiae</i>	501658	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Rock Poa	<i>Saxipoa saxicola</i>	502607	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001

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Alpine Bog Skink	<i>Pseudemoia cryodroma</i>	12992	Endangered	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Sticky Fleabane	<i>Pappochroma nitidum</i>	501215	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Dusty Daisy-bush	<i>Olearia phlogopappa subsp. flavescens</i>	504780	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Short Sedge	<i>Carex canescens</i>	500633	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Victorian Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus victoriensis</i>	503961	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
High-plain Podolepis	<i>Podolepis laciniata</i>	505305	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Alpine Blown-grass	<i>Lachnagrostis meionectes</i>	500156	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Spreading Bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine astoniae</i>	505025	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Mountain Leafless Bossiaea	<i>Bossiaea bracteosa</i>	500432	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Broad-leaf Flower-rush	<i>Carpha nivicola</i>	500653	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Silver Snow-daisy	<i>Celmisia tomentella</i>	504637	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Alpine Marsh-marigold	<i>Psychrophila introloba</i>	500601	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
White Billy-buttons	<i>Craspedia alba</i>	500856	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Snow Wallaby-grass	<i>Rytidosperma nivicola</i>	500971	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Eichler's Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus eichlerianus</i>	502888	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Alpine Wattle	<i>Acacia alpina</i>	500009	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Alpine Stork's-bill	<i>Pelargonium helmsii</i>	502445	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Snow Coprosma	<i>Coprosma nivalis</i>	500820	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Gunn's Alpine Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus gunnianus</i>	502892	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Broad-toothed Rat	<i>Mastacomys fuscus mordicus</i>	11438	Endangered	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Snowy Everlasting	<i>Coronidium waddelliae</i>	504588	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Mossy Knawel	<i>Scleranthus singuliflorus</i>	503064	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Orange Billy-buttons	<i>Craspedia aurantia var. aurantia</i>	504642	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Carpet Sedge	<i>Carex jackiana</i>	500644	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000

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Tussock Skink	<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	12993	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Mueller's Bent	<i>Agrostis muelleriana</i>	500157	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Alpine Buttons	<i>Leptorhynchos squamatus subsp. alpinus</i>	505611	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Mat Cudweed	<i>Euchiton traversii</i>	501474	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Snowfield Groundsel	<i>Senecio pinnatifolius var. alpinus</i>	505108	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Veined Plantain	<i>Plantago alpestris</i>	502548	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Alpine Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium brevicaule</i>	501433	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Alpine Triggerplant	<i>Stylidium montanum</i>	504722	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Tussock Woodrush	<i>Luzula alpestris</i>	502065	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Fringed Rice-flower	<i>Pimelea ligustrina subsp. ciliata</i>	504841	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Alpine Sedge	<i>Carex blakei</i>	500626	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Soft Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium potentilloides var. abditum</i>	505339	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Royal Grevillea	<i>Grevillea victoriae subsp. victoriae</i>	505486	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Dwarf Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus millanii</i>	502895	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Thick Bent-grass	<i>Deyeuxia crassiuscula</i>	501014	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Raleigh Sedge	<i>Carex raleighii</i>	500649	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Spinning Gum	<i>Eucalyptus perriniana</i>	501309	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Keeled Bent-grass	<i>Deyeuxia carinata</i>	501012	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Green Billy-buttons	<i>Craspedia aurantia var. jamesii</i>	504647	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Benambra Club-sedge	<i>Isolepis gaudichaudiana</i>	504676	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Mountain Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum aristum</i>	503334	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Bald-seeded Willow-herb	<i>Epilobium curtisiae</i>	501177	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Squat Picris	<i>Picris squarrosa</i>	504827	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Alpine Boronia	<i>Boronia algida</i>	500419	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000

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Mountain Phebalium	<i>Phebalium squamulosum subsp. ozothamnoides</i>	502488	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Sickle-leaf Rush	<i>Juncus falcatus subsp. falcatus</i>	501816	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Brittle Bladder-fern	<i>Cystopteris tasmanica</i>	500944	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Swamp Violet	<i>Viola caleyana</i>	503527	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Dark-flower Rush	<i>Juncus phaeanthus</i>	501832	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Native Wintercress	<i>Barbarea grayi</i>	500368	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Fine-leaf Snow-grass	<i>Poa clivicola</i>	502585	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Long Podolepis	<i>Podolepis hieracioides</i>	502616	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Mountain Willow-herb	<i>Epilobium sarmentaceum</i>	501181	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Spreading Knawel	<i>Scleranthus fasciculatus</i>	503062	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Narrow-wing Daisy	<i>Brachyscome willisii</i>	504797	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Australian Anchor Plant	<i>Discaria pubescens</i>	501072	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Tufted Knawel	<i>Scleranthus diander</i>	503061	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Cliff Cudweed	<i>Euchiton umbricola</i>	501475	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
White-throated Needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	10334	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.

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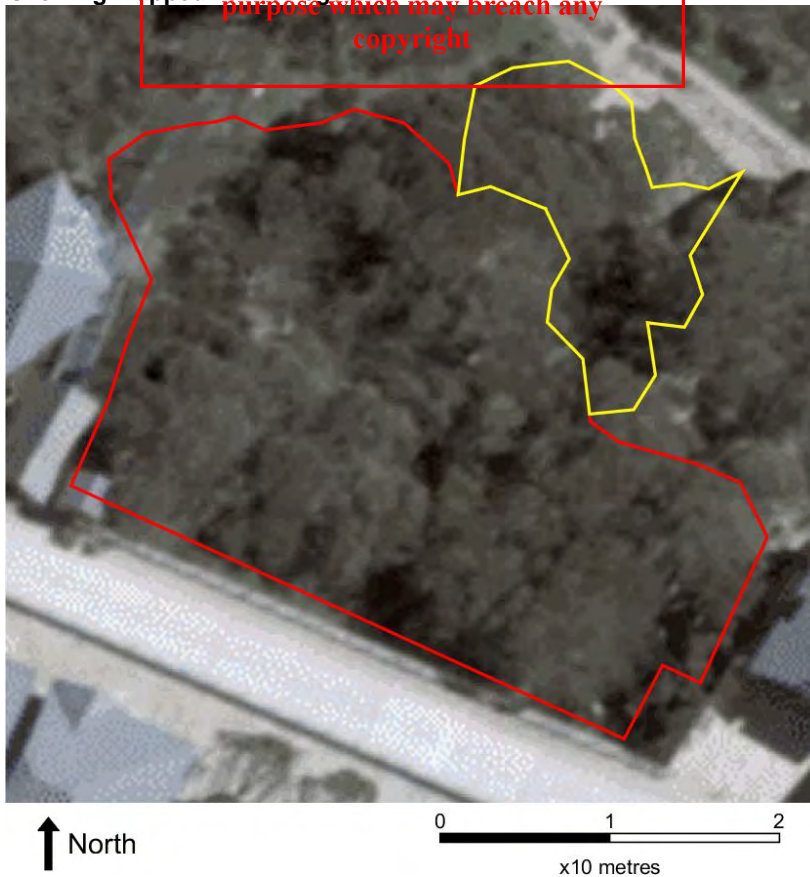
## Appendix 3 – Images of mapped native vegetation

### 2. Strategic biodiversity values map



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### 3. Aerial photograph showing mapped native vegetation



#### 4. Map of the property in context



Yellow boundaries denote areas of proposed native vegetation removal.

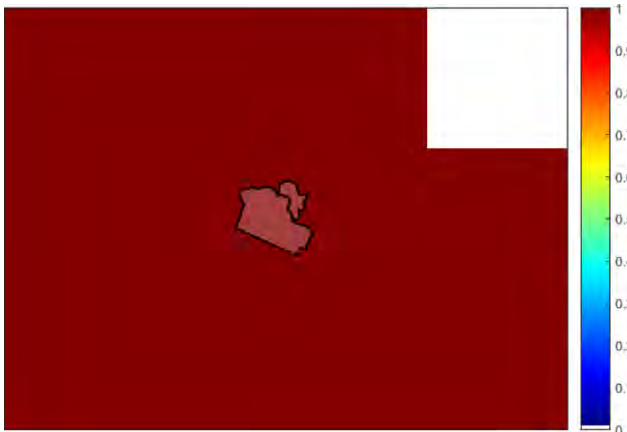
Red boundaries denote areas of past removal.

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#### 4. Habitat importance maps

Woolly Billy-buttons  
*Craspedia maxgrayi* s.s.  
505942



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## **APPENDIX G      THIRD PARTY OFFSET QUOTE FROM VEGETATION LINK**

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# ADVERTISED PLAN

# vegetationlink

Our reference: VLQ-9257-B2

Your reference: Lot 29 Hot Plate Dr,  
Mount Hotham

2 November 2023

Steve Hamilton

Hamilton Environmental Services  
Hammys2345@bigpond.com

Dear Steve

## RE: Quotation for the supply of native vegetation credits

Vegetation Link is an accredited offset provider with the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA). We offer a specialised brokerage service to enable permit holders and developers to identify suitable native vegetation credits to meet their planning permit offset requirements.

Based on the information you have provided; I understand you require the following native vegetation offset:

Offset type	Attributes	SHU	Large Tree
Specific	Woolly Billy-buttons, <i>Craspedium maxgrayi</i> s. s.	0.021	2

To meet your offset requirements, you can purchase native vegetation credits from a third party as per the option quoted below<sup>1</sup>. This quotation is valid for 30 days, subject to credit availability and credit owner board approval.

~~3-Party CTA pathway - offset site located in the Mount Hotham Alpine Resort area (approx. 3-6 week turnaround from acceptance of quote)~~

Native Vegetation Credit Fees – Invoiced by DEECA	
Cost of native vegetation credits (ex. GST)	\$7,166.25
Broker Fee – Invoiced by Vegetation Link	
Cost of broker fee (ex. GST)	\$1,250.00
Total Credit Trade Fees	
Subtotal Cost (ex. GST)	\$8,416.25
Total GST applicable	\$841.63
<b>Total Cost (inc. GST)</b>	<b>\$9,257.88</b>

<sup>1</sup> Note that the broker fee includes the NVOR transfer and allocation fees

Vegetation Link Pty Ltd

ABN: 92 169 702 032

www.vegetationlink.com.au



If you would like to purchase credits, let us know that you accept the quote and return the attached **purchaser details form** by email. Upon receipt of the form, we will begin the trade process. Further details of the process for credit allocation are in the FAQ below.

Should you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact us on 1300 VEG LINK (1300 834 546) or email [offsets@vegetationlink.com.au](mailto:offsets@vegetationlink.com.au).

Sincerely,



**Tesha Mahoney**  
Senior Broker – Victorian Offsets

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## FAQs

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### What is a third party offset?

A third-party offset is an offset site owned by another landowner who manages and protects native vegetation on their land. Landowners who establish these offset sites are required to:

- Enter into a Landowner Agreement for the specified offset site. A landowner agreement is in perpetuity and is binding upon the current and future landowners of the site. It permanently restricts use of the site for many purposes.
- Implement a detailed 10-year Management Plan endorsed by the DEECA Native Vegetation Offset Register to manage and improve the biodiversity values of the site.

### How is the price of native vegetation offset credit (GHUs, GBEUs etc.) determined?

Landowners who own offset sites set their own price for native vegetation credits. They determine the price based on numerous factors. This includes but not limited to site establishment, the cost to manage the site in perpetuity (e.g., maintain fencing, control pest species), foregone use cost, and administrative costs. Depending on how the site is registered, the credit fee may be paid to either DEECA or directly to the landowner.

Further information about the work a planning process under the [Vegetation Link website](#).

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### What is the process after I accept the quote?

After you accept the quote and return the purchaser table, the following steps will be undertaken:

1. We will set up a contract between the parties involved and send the contract out for signing by all parties.
2. Once the contract is signed by all parties, invoices will be issued for the fees listed in the quotation. We will send you two invoices, one for our transaction fee invoiced by Vegetation Link and one for the credit fee, usually to be paid to DEECA or the landowner. We recommend providing remittances for your payments.
3. Once payments are received, Vegetation Link will send you an allocated credit extract from the Native Vegetation Offset Register and your executed contract as evidence that you have purchased the offset.

### How long will the process take? When will I get my credits?

Generally, the process from quote acceptance to having evidence of allocated credits takes between 2-6 weeks. This is dependent on a range of factors including the type of landholder agreement, contract types and organisational workflows. We work as quickly as possible to get your credits to you within this time period.

We note that you **cannot** remove vegetation until you have been given permission by the Responsible Authority (usually the council that has issued your permit).

## What happens if I don't have a permit yet?

When people are buying credits before a permit is issued, the following three options are most common:

- You can pay for the offsets before the planning permit is available, and then the offsets are allocated to the permit when it is available. This will incur an additional \$50 fee from DEECA. When considering this option, it is important to realise that your estimated offset requirements may be different than the actual permit requirements.
- You can wait for the planning permit to be approved first and then request a quote to meet the requirements in your permit. Should credits be available, you can then start the offset purchase process. We then use the planning permit number for allocating the credits. Allocating credits to the permit is evidence that you have purchased your offset.
- You can request a quote to confirm availability and to get an idea of the cost of offsetting before you apply for a permit. Once you receive the planning permit you can request an updated quote. It is at this point that you can then go through the offset purchase process.

We cannot guarantee credit availability until a) contracts are executed, or b) credits have been held via a pending trade lodged with DEECA Native Vegetation Offset Register.

We cannot guarantee price until a) a quote has been accepted within 14 days, and b) a Credit Trading Agreement is signed within 21 days, and c) the invoice for the credits is paid within 28 days of the date the invoice is issued.

## If I sign the contract, does that mean I MUST pay for the credits?

Yes, you have entered into a contract agreeing to pay for the offset credits therein and are required to pay for those credits. The credits must be paid for within 28 days of the date of the invoice.

## Can you hold the credits for me, as I want to pay later?

We are unable to hold credits for later payment. Please also see 'What happens if I don't have a permit yet?' above.

For further information, see [our website](#), the [DEECA website](#) or call us any time on 1300 834 546.

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