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**NATIVE VEGETATION ASSESSMENT
NEWSTEAD SOLAR FARM – OVERHEAD
POWERLINE**

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**LIVING RURAL
CENTRAL VICTORIA**

Bushfire & native vegetation assessments

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Report 202371.1
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CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION & METHODS	1
Introduction	1
Definitions	1
Study area	1
Native vegetation	2
Assessment method	2
FFG Act considerations	3
2. NATIVE VEGETATION ASSESSMENT	4
Desktop assessment	4
Site assessment	4
Site description.....	4
Native vegetation recorded	5
Native vegetation losses	10
3. IMPLICATIONS & MITIGATION MEASURES	13
Avoid & minimise statement.....	13
Strategic level planning	13
Site level planning	13
Project feasibility.....	13
Implications under the Guidelines.....	13
Implications under the FFG Act	15
Mitigation measures.....	15

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FIGURES

Figure 1: Study area	2
Figure 2: Native vegetation recorded	9
Figure 3: Native vegetation losses	12
Figure 4: Alternative powerline options considered	14

TABLES

Table 1: Habitat hectare assessment results	7
Table 2: Implications of proposed removal under the Guidelines	15

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Vegetation Removal Plan..... 16
Appendix 2: Vascular flora species recorded..... 17
Appendix 3: Trees recorded in the study area..... 18
Appendix 4: Native Vegetation Removal (NVR) report..... 19
Appendix 5: Evidence of offset availability 20

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1. INTRODUCTION & METHODS

Introduction

This report documents the native vegetation losses associated with a new 22kV overhead powerline to connect the Newstead Solar Farm project at Captains Gully Road, Newstead to the electricity grid.

A permit for the Newstead Solar Farm has been sought and granted by the Victorian Minister for Planning as the responsible authority (PA2000883-3). This report will inform a separate permit application to the Minister by the proponents of the Newstead Solar Farm for the proposed removal of native vegetation to facilitate this new overhead powerline, to be constructed by Powercor.

Native vegetation losses for the proposed new overhead powerline (located as shown in Appendix 1) involves the proposed removal of five (5) native trees and one (1) native sapling – a requirement determined by Powercor, based on the requirement for a vegetation free buffer for electrical and bushfire safety.

The implications of this proposed removal are provided here according to the *Guidelines for the removal, lopping or destruction of native vegetation* (the ‘Guidelines’), published in 2017 by the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA, formerly DELWP) and referred to in Clause 52.17 of the Victorian Planning Provisions.

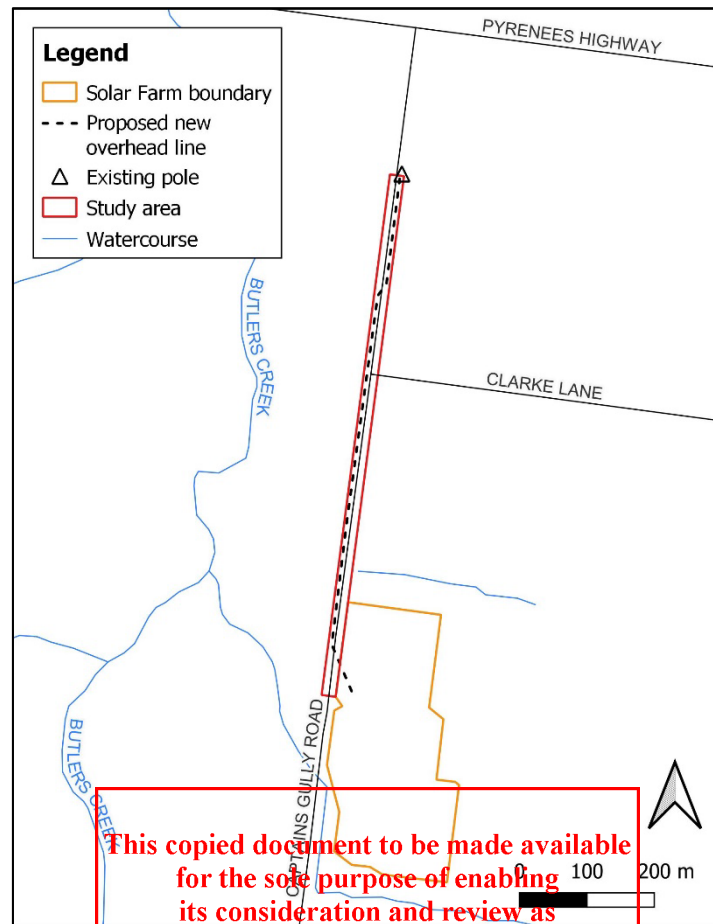
Definitions

Study area

The term ‘study area’ is used throughout this report to refer to the Captain’s Gully Road reserve (east and west of the roadway) between the Solar Farm and an existing overhead powerline pole approximately 700 metres to the north (Figure 1).

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Figure 1. Study area

Native vegetation

As described in the Guidelines, native vegetation is defined as outlined below.

A patch of native vegetation is:

- An area of vegetation where at least 25 per cent 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 DEECA systems and tools.

A scattered tree is a native canopy tree that does not form part of a patch.

Assessment method

A desktop assessment was undertaken to identify bioregion and Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) modelling and Location mapping for the site using the online Native Vegetation Information Management system (NVIM) administered by DEECA. Planning information for the site was obtained using the online VicMap tool, also administered by DEECA.

A site assessment was undertaken for the preparation of this report on the 18th and 26th September 2023 taking in the entire study area. Native vegetation was mapped and assessed using DEECA's Vegetation Quality Assessment (VQA) method, also known as a 'habitat hectare' assessment.

FFG Act considerations

The Victorian *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (FFG Act) lists protected species and ecological communities. Any removal of FFG Act protected flora from public land – including roadsides – which includes threatened flora species and the plants that make up threatened communities, requires a Protected Flora Licence or Permit under the Act, obtained from DEECA.

Recent changes to the FFG Act also mean that listed threatened Victorian flora and fauna species previously documented in Advisory Lists are now listed under the FFG Act. Impacts to FFG-listed threatened flora and fauna species are generally dealt with using habitat modelling as part of the native vegetation removal assessment.

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2. NATIVE VEGETATION ASSESSMENT

Desktop assessment

A desktop review of the NVIM system identified that the study area and surrounds are located in the Goldfields bioregion and are modelled as supporting the Ecological Vegetation Classes Box Ironbark Forest (EVC 61), Grassy Woodland (EVC 175) and Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland (EVC 67). The study area is mapped as Location 1.

Site assessment

The following information is drawn from a site assessment undertaken on the 18th and 26th September 2023. All photographs in this report were taken during that assessment.

Site description

The roadsides that make up the study area for this assessment have been largely historically cleared of remnant native vegetation and the ground layer largely colonised by introduced pasture grasses dominated by Toowoomba Canary-grass, Yorkshire Fog and Barley Grass. Several individual and stands of remnant or regenerating trees and saplings occur in places (Photo 1 & Photo 2). Remnant and regenerating trees are dominated by Red Box and Grey Box, with a smaller number of Yellow Gum and one small River Red-gum.

Some native ground layer elements were observed – including wallaby grass, spear grass and Knob Sedge; however, these native ground layer plants occur at less than 25% of perennial vegetation cover within the road reserve.

A full list of flora species recorded in the study area is provided in Appendix 2.

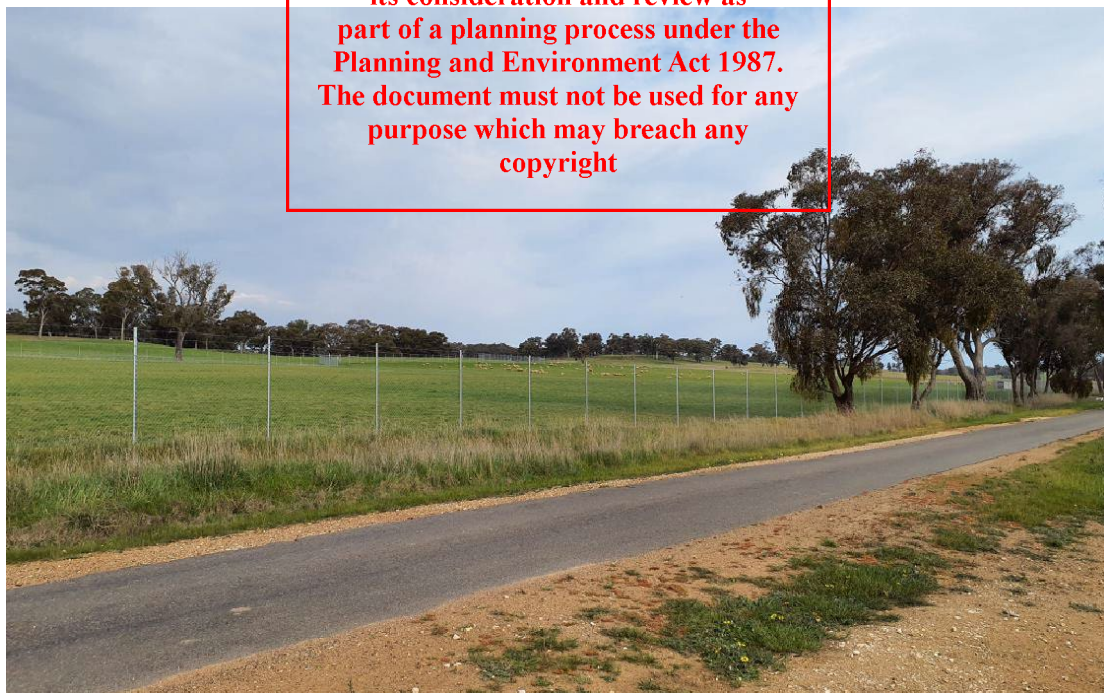


Photo 1: Characteristic roadsides – pasture grasses and remnant trees (facing southeast towards the northern extent of the Solar Farm)

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Photo 2: View of roadside trees west of the Solar Farm – facing southeast (Tree 1 at left)

Native vegetation recorded

Remnant and regenerating trees within the study are occurred as either patch vegetation – based on continuous canopy *only*; and scattered trees – where canopies are not continuous with adjacent or nearby trees. As described above, native ground layer elements in the road reserve did not meet the required 25% of perennial vegetation cover.

A total of twenty-one (21) trees was recorded in the study area, made up of 18 scattered trees and with 3 trees making up a patch – described below, represented in Figure 2 and detailed in Appendix 3.

Of the total number of trees, five (5) were categorised as Large, defined in the EVC benchmark of the pre-existing Box Ironbark Forest (EVC 61) as any living or dead canopy tree with a diameter at breast height (DBH – 1.3 metres above ground) of 70 centimetres or greater.

One (1) small River Red-gum sapling was recorded that had not reached reproductive maturity – this sapling is excluded from the consideration of offsets as it does not meet the definition of a *patch* or a *scattered tree*. A planted Kurrajong occurs in the north of the study area – described as planted vegetation under *Exempt native vegetation* below.

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Scattered trees

The majority of the trees in the study area were classified as *scattered trees* as defined in the Guidelines based on the absence of an intact understorey and lack of continuity between tree canopies (as shown in Photo 3).



Photo 3: Example of a scattered tree (Tree 18 with 2 stems) – facing east

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Patch vegetation

One patch of treed vegetation was recorded, based on a contiguous tree canopy of three or more trees. This patch vegetation conforms to Box Ironbark Forest (EVC 61), with three Red Box canopy trees, including one (1) large tree – described herein as Habitat Zone A (Figure 2, Photo 6). Native grasses/graminoids such as wallaby grass and Knob Sedge occurred in the ground layer at less than 25% of perennial vegetation – dominated by Toowoomba Canary-grass, Yorkshire Fog and Barley Grass. The results of a habitat hectare assessment for Habitat Zone A are provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Habitat hectare assessment results

Habitat Zone			A
Bioregion			Goldfields
EVC name & number			Box Ironbark Forest (EVC 61)
Site Condition	Large Old Trees	/10	8
	Canopy Cover	/5	3
	Lack of Weeds	/15	0
	Understorey	/25	5
	Recruitment	/10	0
	Organic Matter	/5	3
	Logs	/5	0
Landscape Context	Patch Size	/10	1
	Neighbourhood	/10	0
	Distance to Core Area	/5	3
Total habitat score		/100	23
No. large trees in zone			1

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Exempt and excluded native vegetation

The following native vegetation recorded in the study area was determined to be either exempt from the need for a permit for removal based on an exemption in Clause 52.17-7, or excluded from consideration for offset requirements:

- A planted Kurrajong tree occurring in the north of the study area on the eastern road reserve is to be trimmed (Figure 2, Photo 5) – exempt from the need for a permit as it meets the definition of *Planted vegetation* in Clause 52.17-7
- A small eucalypt sapling (2 metres in height with no reproductive material) recruiting in a drain amongst Toowoomba Canary-grass in the Captains Gully Road reserve west of the Solar Farm is to be removed (Figure 2, Photo 4) – excluded from consideration for offset requirements given it does not meet the definition of a *patch* or a *scattered tree*, and
- Isolated native grasses and graminoids that do not meet the minimum 25% threshold of perennial vegetation cover and, as such, does not meet the definition of a *patch*.

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Photo 4: Immature sapling regrowth west of the Solar Farm in the road reserve

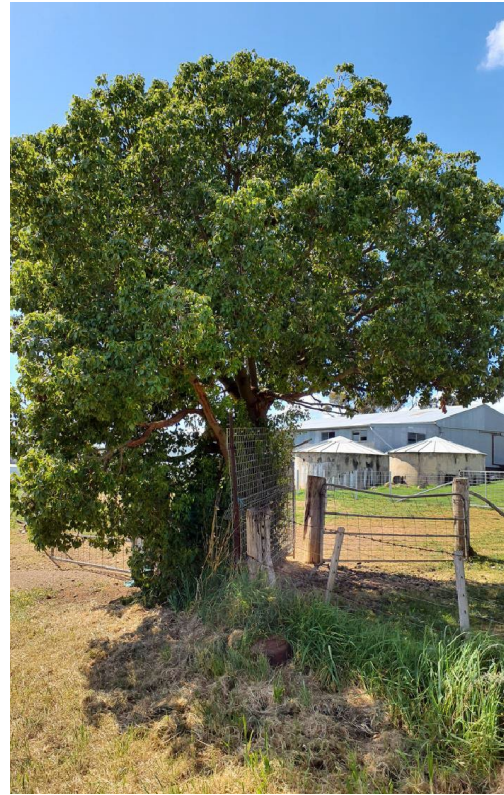


Photo 5: Planted Kurrajong in the eastern road reserve in the north of the study area

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Figure 2: Native vegetation recorded



Legend

- Solar Farm boundary
- Study area
- - - Proposed new overhead line
- Patch - Habitat Zone A

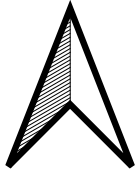
Scattered trees & large tree in patch

- Large
- Small

Juvenile sapling/planted tree

- ◆ Juvenile sapling
- ◆ Planted tree

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Native vegetation losses

The removal of **five trees** and **one small sapling** is identified in the Vegetation Removal Plan (Appendix 1), based on the requirement for a vegetation free buffer for electrical and bushfire safety.

This will result in the following *non-exempt* native vegetation losses (Figure 3):

- A 0.036-hectare patch of Box Ironbark Forest (EVC 61) (Habitat Zone A – Photo 6) including **one (1) large Red Box** (Tree 3 – Photo 7) and **two (2) small trees**, and
- **Two (2) small** scattered trees:
 - Tree 2 (Photo 8) – small Red Box, and
 - Tree 17 (Photo 9) – small River Red-gum.

One (1) native sapling to be removed was 2 metres in height and had not reached reproductive maturity (see previous section) – this sapling is excluded from the consideration of offsets.

The large tree proposed for removal (Tree 3) was observed to be in poor health, with senescing canopy and a high cover of mistletoe (*Amyema* spp.). No nests, dreys or hollows were observed.



Photo 6: Habitat Zone A – facing northeast

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Photo 7: Large Red Box (Tree 3) to be removed in Habitat Zone A
Photo 8: Tree 2 – small scattered tree (Red Box) to be removed

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Photo 9: Tree 17 – small scattered tree (River Red-gum) to be removed

Figure 3: Native vegetation losses



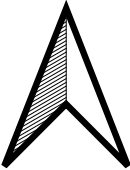
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Legend

- Solar Farm boundary
- Study area
- Proposed new overhead line
- ◆ Juvenile sapling (excluded)
- Patch loss - Habitat Zone A

Scattered trees & large tree in patch

- Large
- Small
- Scattered/large tree loss



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3. IMPLICATIONS & MITIGATION MEASURES

Avoid & minimise statement

The following information forms an *avoid and minimise statement* for the proposal.

Strategic level planning

The Newstead Solar Farm has received Victorian Government financial support through the New Energy Jobs Fund (NEJF), and has been the subject of an extensive approvals process for which the Department of Transport and Planning is the responsible authority.

Site level planning

Alternative overhead powerline options were considered by Powercor to avoid impacts to a large tree (Tree 3) in Habitat Zone A and were found not to meet the technical and safety requirements for such a powerline. These alternative options considered were as follows, with reference to Figure 4:

- An underground line from the cablehead within the Solar Farm site to an entry point further north where the roadside is clear of trees – this was not possible due to Powercor’s technical and ownership guidelines which require the connection to enter the site overhead.
- An overhead entry point to the site further south than the proposed entry, resulting in the loss of more small trees (but avoiding impacts to large trees) – this was not possible due to Powercor’s electrical and mechanical loading design requirements, which limit the angle of line direction changes (i.e., a more acute angle of entry was not possible).

These alternative options are shown in Figure 4.

Project feasibility

It is understood that any retrospective changes to site layout within the Solar Farm to facilitate an overhead powerline entry further to the north would impact project feasibility and therefore were not considered further.

Implications under the Guidelines

A summary of the information required and implications under the Guidelines for an application to remove native vegetation is provided below in Table 2 and further detailed in the NVR report in Appendix 4.

Under the Guidelines, if the proposed removal is approved by the responsible authority, the offset requirement must be secured prior to commencement of works.

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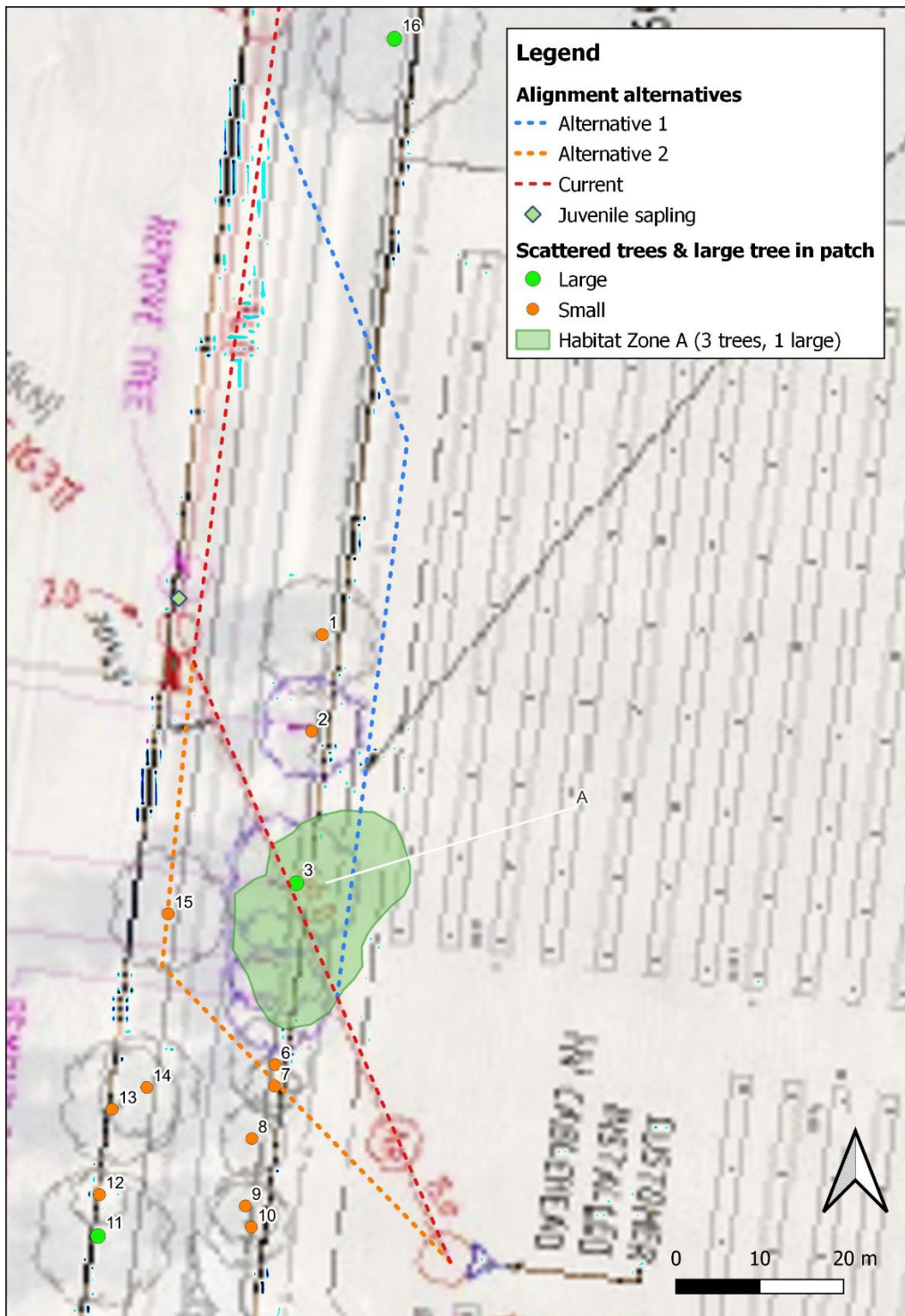


Figure 4: Alternative powerline options considered

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Table 2: Implications of proposed removal under the Guidelines

Assessment pathway	Intermediate
Location mapping	Location 1 & 2
Topographic information	The land is flat to gently sloping; no salinity or erosion areas were observed; the proposed overhead powerline is located 95 metres from Butlers Creek to the west of Captains Gully Road
Type of native vegetation considered lost including large trees	Patch: Box Ironbark Forest (EVC 61) – one (1) large tree Scattered trees: none
Strategic Biodiversity Value Score	0.100 – 0.280 (see NVR report Appendix 4)
Condition score	0.23 out of 1 – patch (see Table 1 & Appendix 4) 0.20 out of 1 – scattered trees
Extent of removal	0.099 hectares
BioEVC conservation status	Depleted
Map of native vegetation in context	See attached NVR report (Appendix 4)
Offset requirement if approved	0.019 general habitat units , located in the North Central Catchment Management Authority or Mount Alexander Shire areas, with a minimum Strategic Biodiversity Value score of 0.178 and one (1) large tree
Any other native vegetation removal in the last 5 years?	None – no native vegetation impacts were identified within the Solar Farm
Avoid and minimise statement	See page 13 above
Property Vegetation Plan	n/a
Offset statement	The offset requirement will be met via a third-party offset – evidence of offsets available is provided in Appendix 5

Implications under the FFG Act

No Protected flora species were recorded on public land in the road reserve; therefore, there are no implications for flora species listed as protected under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (FFG Act).

Mitigation measures

It is recommended that a suitable qualified zoologist inspect any trees approved for removal within on (1) week of removal works for nests or dreys that might be utilised by native arboreal fauna. An experienced wildlife handler should also be present during any tree removal works to monitor for the presence of, and to relocate if necessary, native arboreal fauna utilising the trees to be removed.

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Appendix 1: Vegetation Removal Plan

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PLANNING PERMIT

KEY	
○	TREE - RETAIN
○	TREE - REMOVE
○	TREE - TRIM
	ROAD RESERVE BOUNDARY
	LOT BOUNDARY
	EXISTING FARM FENCE
	NEWSTEAD SOLAR FARM LAYOUT
	EXISTING OVERHEAD POWERLINE ASSET
	NEW OVERHEAD POWERLINE ASSET



REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
A	FOR PLANNING PERMIT	09/10/23			



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PROPOSER:
NEWSTEAD ENERGY PROJECT
PROJECT ADDRESS:
CAPTAINS GULLY ROAD
NEWSTEAD
VIC 3462

PROJECT:
NEWSTEAD SOLAR FARM 22KV POWERLINE
TITLE:
VEGETATION REMOVAL PLAN

DRN:	LS	CHKD:	LO
DATE:	09/10/2023	SIZE:	A3
DWG NO.:	FP-PCA-101	REV.:	A

Appendix 2: Vascular flora species recorded

Status	Scientific Name	Common Name
	<i>Amyema</i> spp.	Mistletoe
	<i>Austrostipa</i> spp.	Spear Grass
#	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i> subsp. <i>populneus</i>	Kurrajong
	<i>Carex inversa</i>	Knob Sedge
	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red-gum
*	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum
	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	Yellow Gum
	<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	Grey Box
	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box
*	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog
*	<i>Hordeum</i> spp.	Barley Grass
*	<i>Lolium</i> spp.	Rye Grass
*	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Toowoomba Canary-grass
*	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort
*	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock
	<i>Rytidosperma</i> spp.	Wallaby Grass
*	<i>Schinus molle</i>	Pepper Tree

* introduced species

Victorian native species outside its natural range (planted)

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Appendix 3: Trees recorded in the study area

Tree no.	Scientific name	Common name	DBH (cm)	Size class	Category	Retained/lost
1	<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	Grey Box	55 LS	Small	Scattered tree	Retained
2	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box	35 LS	Small	Scattered tree	Lost
3	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box	87 LS	Large	Patch	Lost
4	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box	36 LS	Small	Patch	Lost
5	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box	28 LS	Small	Patch	Lost
6	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box	30 LS	Small	Scattered tree	Retained
7	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box	30	Small	Scattered tree	Retained
8	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box	30 LS	Small	Scattered tree	Retained
9	<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	Grey Box	30	Small	Scattered tree	Retained
10	<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	Grey Box	30 LS	Small	Scattered tree	Retained
11	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box	82	Large	Scattered tree	Retained
12	n/a (dead)		40	Small	Scattered tree	Retained
13	<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	Grey Box	55	Small	Scattered tree	Retained
14	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box	50 LS	Small	Scattered tree	Retained
15	<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	Grey Box	64 LS	Small	Scattered tree	Retained
16	<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	Grey Box	76 LS	Large	Scattered tree	Retained
17	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red-gum	15	Small	Scattered tree	Lost
18	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	Yellow Gum	76 LS	Large	Scattered tree	Retained
19	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	Yellow Gum	30 LS	Small	Scattered tree	Retained
20	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	Yellow Gum	59	Small	Scattered tree	Retained
21	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box	118	Large	Scattered tree	Retained

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Notes: DBH = diameter at breast height (measured at 1.3 m above ground); LS = largest of multiple stems

Appendix 4: Native Vegetation Removal (NVR) report

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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.

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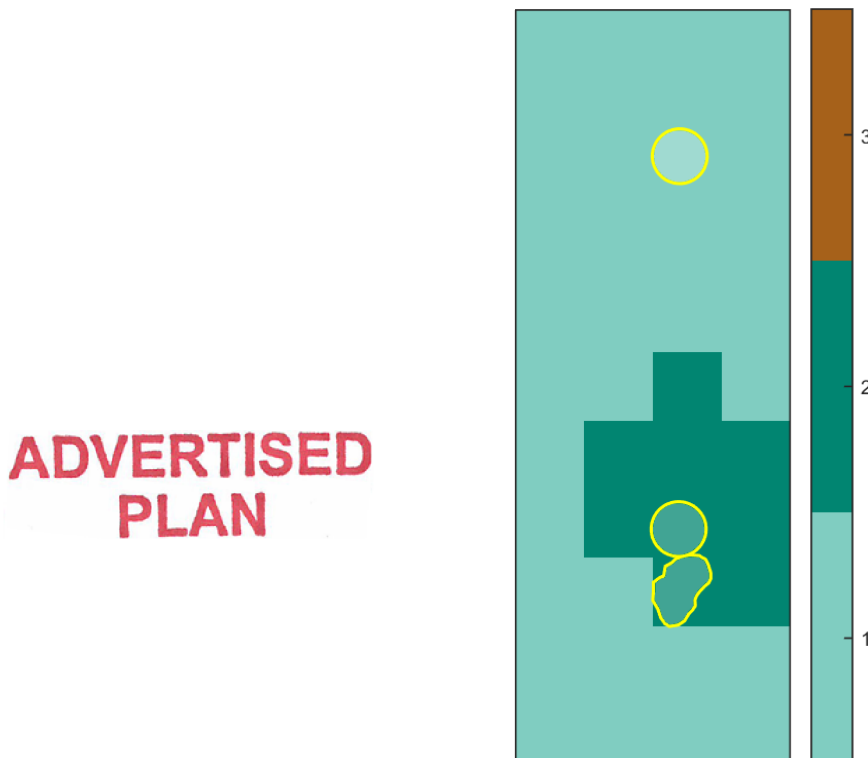
Report ID: LRV_2023_019

Project ID	LR202371__Newstead_NVR_231003
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Assessment pathway

Assessment pathway	Intermediate Assessment Pathway
Extent including past and proposed	0.099 ha
Extent of past removal	0.000 ha
Extent of proposed removal	0.099 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



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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:

General offset amount¹	0.019 general habitat units
Vicinity	North Central Catchment Management Authority (CMA) or Mount Alexander Shire Council
Minimum strategic biodiversity value score ²	0.178
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

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

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

Next steps

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

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

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

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

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

Additional application requirements must be met including:

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

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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.

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Appendix 1: Description of native vegetation to be removed

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

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

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

Native vegetation to be removed

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
3-Y	Scattered Tree	gold0061	Depleted	0	no	0.200	0.031	0.031	0.100		0.005	General
1-A	Patch	gold0061	Depleted	1	no	0.230	0.036	0.036	0.280		0.008	General
2-Z	Scattered Tree	gold0061	Depleted	0	no	0.200	0.031	0.031	0.280		0.006	General

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

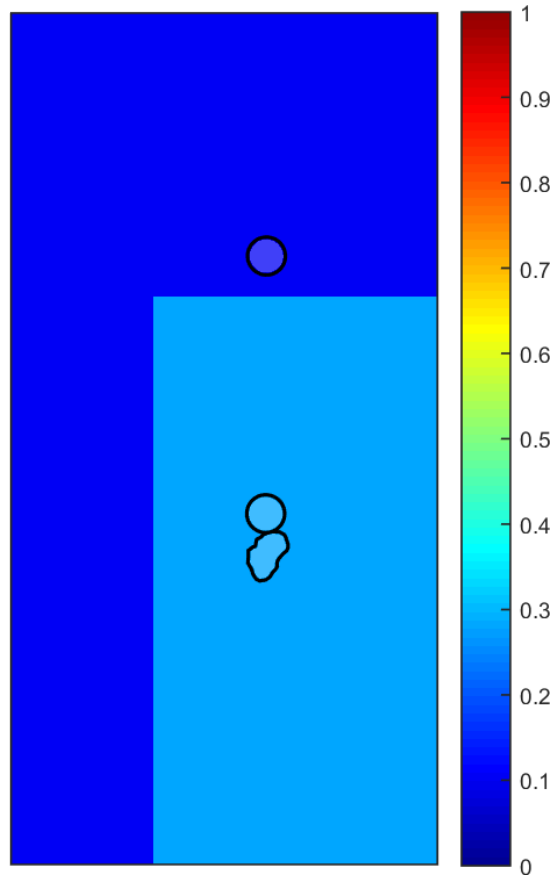
This is not applicable in the Intermediate Assessment Pathway.

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Appendix 3 – Images of mapped native vegetation

2. Strategic biodiversity values map

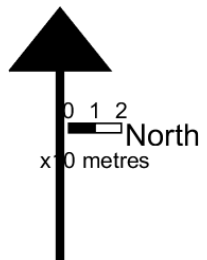


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3. Aerial photograph showing mapped native vegetation



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4. Map of the property in context



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Yellow boundaries denote areas of proposed native vegetation removal.

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Appendix 5: Evidence of offset availability

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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: 04/10/2023 10:54

Report ID: 21174

What was searched for?

General offset

General habitat units	Strategic biodiversity value	Large trees	Vicinity (Catchment Management Authority or Municipal district)
0.019	0.178	1	UMA North Central or LGA Mount Alexander Shire

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Details of available native vegetation credits on 04 October 2023 10:54

These sites meet your requirements for general offsets.

Credit Site ID	GHU	LT	CMA	LGA	Land owner	Trader	Fixed price	Broker(s)
BBA-0074	0.095	2	North Central	Northern Grampians Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
BBA-0737	0.143	14	North Central	Northern Grampians Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Bio Offsets
BBA-0771	0.025	1	North Central	Loddon Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
BBA-3006	17.160	3	North Central	Greater Bendigo City	No	Yes	No	Ethos
BBA-3031	5.881	150	North Central	Pyrenees Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
BBA-3052_01	6.994	167	North Central	Northern Grampians Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
TFN-C1640	0.026	2	North Central	Hepburn Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
TFN-C1702	16.952	16	North Central	Gannawarra Shire	Yes	Yes	No	TFN
VC_CFL-3071_01	3.299	148	North Central	Loddon Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3076_01	8.988	47	North Central	Pyrenees Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Bio Offsets
VC_CFL-3773_01	1.581	1099	North Central	Macedon Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3785_01	7.755	14	North Central	Mount Alexander Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink

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VC_CLO-2451_01	4.905	45	North Central	Greater Bendigo City	No	Yes	No	Ethos
VC_CLO-3046_01	0.059	22	North Central	Greater Bendigo City	No	Yes	No	Contact NVOR
VC_TFN-09554_01	14.131	415	North Central	Macedon Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Bio Offsets

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-3701_01	10.574	18	Goulburn Broken, North Central	Greater Bendigo City	Yes	Yes	No	Bio Offsets
VC_CFL-3742_01	12.301	410	North Central	Loddon Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink

LT - Large Trees

CMA - Catchment Management Authority

LGA - Municipal District or Local Government Authority

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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 DEECA Customer Service Centre 136 186 or the Native Vegetation Credit Register at nativevegetation.offsetregister@delwp.vic.gov.au

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