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Flora and Fauna Assessment 43 & 63-67 River Street, Richmond

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Prepared for: CBUS Property

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Cover photo: Looking at the eastern property boundary of 43 River Street, beyond which is the steep bank leading to the Yarra River.

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- | | |
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1 Introduction

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1.1 Background

CBUS Property engaged Ecology Australia Pty Ltd (EA) to prepare a flora and fauna assessment for 43 and 63-67 River Street, Richmond. This report is part of an application by the client to Yarra City Council for the construction of approximately 200 residential apartments.

1.2 Objectives and scope

The scope of this report included:

- Describing significant environmental values within the study area via:
 - desktop review of the study area to identify the potential presence of native vegetation and listed rare, or threatened species or communities
 - an ecological site assessment of the study area to identify the presence and map the locations of native vegetation subject to removal or lopping regulations, as well as species (including habitat extent), ecological communities and Ramsar wetlands listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (FFG Act)
- Assessing potential impacts of the proposed project (refer to section on significant flora and fauna species, migratory fauna species, ecological communities and wetlands of international importance (Ramsar))
- Identifying relevant biodiversity legislation and policy requirements, including:
 - *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act)
 - *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (FFG Act)
 - *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (P&E Act)

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1.3 Study Area

Located approximately 4.5 km east of Melbourne's central business district, the study area is a 0.96 hectare area of private land encompassing 43 and 63-67 River Street, Richmond.

The study area mostly occupies the flat Yarra River terrace but also includes a portion of the steep river bank. Besides the relatively sparse and predominantly exotic vegetation along the Yarra River, the landscape surrounding the study area is almost entirely built-up, consisting of a variety of urban and commercial buildings including residential apartments, offices, cafes and factories. Scattered throughout the landscape are planted ornamental trees and small areas designated as parkland.

The site is located within the:

- Victorian Volcanic Plain bioregion
- Melbourne Water Catchment Management Authority
- Yarra City Council

The study area is currently zoned as follows, in the Frankston planning scheme:

- Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z)

The following planning overlays cover the study area:

- Development Contributions Plan Overlay – Schedule 1 (DCPO1)
- Design and Development Overlay – Schedule 1 (DDO)
- Environmental Audit Overlay
- Land Subject to Inundation Overlay (LSIO)
 - This only covers a small portion of the eastern side of the study area
- Significant Landscape Overlay – Schedule 1 (SLO1)
- Heritage Overlay (HO)

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Figure 1 Study area and vegetation values



CROWN STREET

CROWN STREET

1
SD06_07

GLAZING LEGEND
 *ALL WINDOWS ARE GL01 UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED
 GL01 GLASS - 6 / 12 / 6mm IGU GLASS
 GL02 GLASS - 6 / 12 / 11.52mm IGU GLASS

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1
SD06_02

2
SD06_07

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BLAZEY STREET

1
SD06_03

MURPHY STREET



2 Methods

The current investigation involved:

- literature and database review
- site inspection

Methods used for each of these aspects of the investigation are presented in the following subsections, along with assumptions and limitations.

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2.1 Literature and database review

The following information was reviewed:

- Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA) (DEECA 2024d) records of flora and fauna within 5 km of the study area and aquatic fauna records within the Yarra catchment area.
- Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) known or modelled to occur within 5 km of the study area, identified using the Australian government's Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST)(DCCEEW 2024b).
- FFG Act threatened and protected species and communities lists
- FFG Act modelled threatened ecological community extent (Victorian Government mapping dataset titled: 'Native Vegetation - Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act Listed Communities')
- DEECA's online NatureKit (DEECA 2024b) and MapshareVic (DEECA 2025) interactive maps, used to identify:
 - Modelled pre-1750 and 2005 Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) mapping of the study area and surrounds
 - Ramsar wetlands
 - Wetlands listed in the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia
 - DEECA-mapped current wetlands.
- Published EVC benchmarks for relevant bioregional EVCs (DEECA 2024a)
- DEECA's Native Vegetation Reporting Tool (NVR Tool) to determine the assessment pathway of the proposed native vegetation removal and to generate the Native Vegetation Removal (NVR) report (DEECA 2024c)
- Planning property report/s for the study area, obtained online via VicPlan
- The Victorian Planning Schemes online (DoTP 2023)
- Relevant legislation, government policies and strategies

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2.1.1 Site Assessments

The site assessment was carried out on 21st October 2025 by Matthew Lee (Botanist) and Brett Goodman (Senior Zoologist). Weather conditions during the site assessments were mild with a maximum temperature of 22°C.

2.1.2 Vegetation and habitat assessment

Native vegetation assessment was conducted in accordance with methods described in the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction, or lopping of native vegetation* (herein referred to as 'the Guidelines') (DELWP 2017). Native vegetation is defined under Clause 73.01 of the planning scheme as 'plants that are indigenous to Victoria, including trees, shrubs, herbs, and grasses'. Further, the Guidelines (DELWP 2017) categorise native vegetation into patches, large old trees in patches, and scattered trees (large or small) for the purpose of assessment. A patch of native vegetation is defined as:

- 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 wetland included in the Victorian Wetland Inventory (Current) (DEECA 2024e).

A scattered tree is defined as:

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

Flora taxonomy presented in the following sections follow the VBA (DEECA 2024a).

A Vegetation Quality Assessment (VQA) was undertaken using the Habitat Hectares assessment method (DSE 2004) as updated by the Assessor's Handbook (DELWP 2018).

Habitats observed during the site assessment were described according to their likely utilisation by fauna groups, including the requirements of planning threatened and migratory species to determine their likelihood of occurrence in the study area.

2.1.3 Threatened ecological communities

During the initial site inspection, native vegetation in the study area was checked against FFG Act threatened ecological community mapping (Victorian government dataset) and descriptions as well as EPBC Act listed ecological communities identified from within 5 km of the study area using the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (DCCEEW 2024b), which included five (all listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act) as having the potential to occur, Natural Damp Grassland of the Victorian Coastal Plains, Grassy Eucalypt Woodland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain, Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain and White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland.

However, no listed ecological communities including the above mentioned were present or potentially present in the study area.

2.1.4 Permits

Ecology Australia completed all works under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 Permit to take protected flora – 10010421.

2.2 Species likelihood of occurrence

Species and ecological communities that are listed as threatened under the EPBC Act or threatened under the FFG Act were assessed for likelihood of occurrence (L.o.O) within the study area, considering the following:

- known distributional range of species
- presence and attributes of suitable habitat
- records of species within the vicinity or catchment (including date, quality and accuracy).

Assessment of likelihood of occurrence applies only to the identified study area, which considers known historical and current land use, management and other existing or prior impacts which could affect species presence.

Table 1 Likelihood of occurrence criteria

Likelihood	Definition
Known	Taxon recorded within the study area during the current assessment or other recent assessment.
Likely	Location and habitat features of the study area match that which is known for the taxon. Previous records occur within 5 km of the study area or the relevant catchment (for aquatic fauna).
Plausible	Study area lies within, or on the edge of, the known distributional range for the taxon. Habitat in the study area may be marginal but supporting some key habitat requirements.
Unlikely	Study area is located outside the known range for the taxon and/or does not contain necessary habitats documented for that taxon and/or a conspicuous species was not observed during appropriate survey.
Nil	Required habitat for the taxon is not present within the study area.

2.3 Qualifications and limitations

The initial site surveys were conducted in spring. This is ideal timing for floristic surveys as a large portion of species are in flower.

The site visit was conducted in spring during the breeding season of many fauna species. However, some fauna species may have been absent from the site or in very low abundance with limited activity, reducing their likelihood of detectability. The current investigation did not include independent verification of third-party information sources (e.g. database records) relied upon for the assessment.

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3 Results

3.1 Flora

A total of 89 vascular flora taxa were recorded during the site visit. Twenty-three (23%) of these species are indigenous and 77% exotic or non-indigenous to the site (Appendix 1).

3.2 Significant flora species

Three species recorded are listed under the FFG Act including Giant Honey-myrtle *Melaleuca armillaris* subsp. *armillaris* (FFG Act: endangered), Large-fruit Yellow-gum *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* subsp. *megalocarpa* (FFG Act: critically endangered) and Snowy Mint-bush *Prostanthera nivea* var. *nivea* (FFG Act: vulnerable), however all three species are of planted origin and are non-indigenous to the study area.

An analysis of L.o.O. (Likelihood of occurrence) of listed threatened flora within the study area is presented in Appendix 3. All listed threatened flora was considered having an unlikely L.o.O. within the study area.

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Table 2 Summary of habitat zones observed in the study area

Habitat Zone ID	Ecological Vegetation Class	Bioregional conservation status	Condition score (out of 100)
HZ1	Riparian Woodland (EVC 641)	Endangered	25

3.3 Ecological communities

No EPBC listed threatened ecological communities were identified in the study area.


3.4 Important wetlands

No Ramsar wetlands or wetlands listed in the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia occur on or near the study area. No DEECA-mapped current wetlands occur within the study area.

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Table 3 Summary of vegetation and habitat observed in the study area

Feature	Vegetation description	Fauna habitat	Representative photo
<p>Riparian Woodland (EVC 641)– Bioregional conservation status</p> <p>Endangered</p> <p>Zones: HZ1</p>	<p>EVC description (DEECA)</p> <p><i>“Occurs beside permanent streams, typically on narrow alluvial deposits. Woodland to 20 m tall generally dominated by Eucalyptus camaldulensis over a tussock grass-dominated understorey. Tall shrubs may be present and amphibious herbs may occur in occasional ponds and beside creeks. While flooding may be common, sites are rarely inundated for lengthy periods.”</i></p> <p>See Appendix 7 for detailed vegetation condition scores.</p>	<p>Relatively young, planted vegetation comprising a mixture of shrubs including gold-dust wattle <i>Acacia acinacea</i> s.l., rock correa <i>Correa glabra</i> var. <i>glabra</i> and sweet bursaria <i>Bursaria spinosa</i>. Ground layer very sparse with a moderate-low cover of spiny-headed mat-rush <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i> and common tussock-grass <i>Poa labillardierei</i>. Several young river red-gum <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>camaldulensis</i> found throughout. High cover of exotic annual grasses and herbs as well as encroaching *kikuyu <i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i></p>	

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3.5 Terrestrial Fauna

No EPBC or FFG listed fauna were found within the study area or in the Yarra River catchment immediately where the study site meets the river. Table 4 assesses the potential for EPBC and/or FFG Act-listed threatened fauna species with plausible or likely likelihood of occurrence in the study area to be impacted by the proposed development. The assessment considers species' susceptibility to relevant impacts of the proposed development considering their habitat, behaviour and lifecycle requirements.

Table 4 Threatened terrestrial fauna species and communities with plausible or likely likelihood of occurrence and their assessed susceptibility to potential impacts of the proposed development.

Species name	Common name	EBPC Listing	FFG Listing	Susceptibility to impacts from the proposed development	Assessment of impact potential
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Grey goshawk			Species are very mobile, and the study site formed only a small section of contiguous habitat through the wider area. It is therefore expected that the small vegetation removal only has limited, if any, impact on these species. No individuals or breeding were observed during the targeted fauna survey.	Unlikely
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	Southern whiteface	VU		Species is very mobile, and the study site formed only a small section of contiguous habitat through the wider area. It is therefore expected that the small vegetation removal only has limited, if any, impact on these species. No individuals or breeding were observed during the targeted fauna survey.	Unlikely
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed swift		Mi	Species is almost exclusively aerial and may occur above study area. Minor vegetation removal is expected to have no impact on the species.	Unlikely

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Species name	Common name	EBPC Listing	FFG Listing	Susceptibility to impacts from the proposed development	Assessment of impact potential
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang cockatoo	EN	en	Species is very mobile, and the study site formed only a small section of contiguous habitat through the wider area. No suitable hollows for breeding were observed on site. It is therefore expected that the vegetation removal only has limited, if any, impact on these species.	Unlikely
<i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	Brown treecreeper	VU	en	Species is very mobile, and the study site formed only a small section of contiguous habitat through the wider area. It is therefore expected that the small vegetation removal only has limited, if any, impact on these species. No individuals or breeding were observed during the targeted fauna survey.	Unlikely
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black falcon		cr	Species are very mobile, and the study site formed only a small section of contiguous habitat through the wider area. The site may contain minor suitable hunting habitat for the species; trees were not large enough to be favoured as nesting trees compared to trees outside the site boundary. No indications of roosting were observed during the targeted fauna survey.	Unlikely
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted honeyeater	VU	vu	Species is very mobile, and the study site formed only a small section of contiguous habitat through the wider area. Several mistletoes observed throughout the site providing foraging opportunities for species while undertaking targeted fauna survey. It is	Unlikely

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Species name	Common name	EBPC Listing	FFG Listing	Susceptibility to impacts from the proposed development	Assessment of impact potential
				therefore expected that the vegetation removal only has limited, if any, impact on these species.	
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little eagle		vu	Study site offers little hunting opportunities with comparison to contiguous habitat offered in wider area. The trees were not large enough to be favoured as nesting trees by species compared to trees outside the site boundary. It is therefore expected that the vegetation removal only has limited, if any, impact on these species.	Unlikely
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated needletail		vu	Species is almost exclusively aerial and may occur above study area. Minor vegetation removal is expected to have no impact on the species.	Unlikely
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift parrot	CR	cr	The site contains few winter-flowering trees to support swift parrot foraging opportunities while on mainland Australia. Very small amount of foraging habitat removed, unlikely to affect species with large expanse of contiguous habitat in adjacent area and nomadic feeding behaviour.	Unlikely
<i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	Pink cockatoo	EN		Species are very mobile, with small pockets of foraging habitat for the species within study site. Minor reduction of vegetation likely to have increased foraging opportunities for species feeding on herbaceous plants and seeds of grasses (both exotic and native). Unlikely to affect species with large expanse of	Unlikely

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Species name	Common name	EBPC Listing	FFG Listing	Susceptibility to impacts from the proposed development	Assessment of impact potential
				contiguous habitat in wider area. No hollows observed in study site to support nesting requirements of species.	
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged parrot	VU		Species are very mobile, with small pockets of foraging habitat for the species within study site. Minor reduction of vegetation likely to have increased foraging opportunities for species feeding on herbaceous plants and seeds of grasses (both exotic and native). Unlikely to affect species with large expanse of contiguous habitat in wider area. No hollows observed in study site to support nesting requirements of species.	Unlikely
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed flying-fox	VU	VU	Very small amount of foraging habitat removed, unlikely to affect species with large expanse of contiguous habitat in adjacent area.	Unlikely
<i>Pyrrholaemus sagittatus</i>	Speckled warbler		en	Very small amount of foraging habitat removed, study site observed to retain many flowering acacia's and eucalypts, supporting foraging opportunities for this species. Minor vegetation removal, unlikely to have any effect on species as the study site formed only a small section of contiguous habitat through the wider area.	Unlikely

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Species name	Common name	EBPC Listing	FFG Listing	Susceptibility to impacts from the proposed development	Assessment of impact potential
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond firetail	VU	vu	Species is very mobile, and the study site formed only a small section of contiguous habitat through the wider area. It is therefore expected that the vegetation removal only has limited, if any, impact on these species.	Unlikely

None of the bird species observed on site were listed as threatened under the FFG Act or the EPBC Act (Appendix 2). Each of these species is highly mobile typically with large home ranges including similar habitat throughout and along the Yarra River and the associated streamside habitat and unlikely to be breeding at the development site. Even if some of these species are disturbed by the works, the impact is expected to be minor and of a temporary nature.

There was numerous bird species detected in / or adjacent to the study area (Appendix 2). Most of the bird species were common urban species. The only other fauna detected on the site included common garden skink *Lampropholis guichenoti* and the water dragon *Intellagama lesueurii spp.* There was sign of feral red fox *Vulpes vulpes* onsite (Appendix 2).

3.6 Aquatic Fauna

No EPBC or FFG listed aquatic fauna were found within the study area or in the Yarra River catchment immediately where the study site meets the river. Two listed species have been previously found to occur within the Yarra River downstream of the study site; Australian grayling (EPBC Act: endangered, FFG Act: vulnerable) and Macquarie perch (EPBC Act: endangered, FFG Act: endangered). The most recent records for these two listed species are from 1896 and 1920 respectively, so they are unlikely to occur.

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4 Legislation and policy implications

4.1 Commonwealth legislation

4.1.1 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

The EPBC Act pertains to 'matters of national environmental significance' (MNES), including listed threatened flora and fauna species and ecological communities, listed migratory fauna species, Ramsar wetlands and Commonwealth marine areas. It applies to public and private land, and referral to the Minister for the Environment – Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), is necessary when a proposed action is considered likely to significantly impact on any matters of national environmental significance under the Act.

Of the five Critically Endangered (EPBC Act) communities having the potential to occur within the study area, including Natural Damp Grassland of the Victorian Coastal Plains, Grassy Eucalypt Woodland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain, Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain and White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland, none were recorded or are expected to occur throughout the study area. No other MNES relevant to the proposed project were detected during the site assessment, nor were any considered likely to potentially occur.

4.2 Victorian legislation and policy

4.2.1 *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*

The FFG Act aims to conserve threatened species and ecological communities and manage threatening processes in Victoria.

Three species recorded are listed under the FFG Act including Giant Honey-myrtle *Melaleuca armillaris* subsp. *armillaris* (FFG Act: endangered), Large-fruit Yellow-gum *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* subsp. *megalocarpa* (FFG Act: critically endangered) and Snowy Mint-bush *Prostanthera nivea* var. *nivea* (FFG Act: vulnerable), however all three species are of planted origin and are non-indigenous to the study area.

Two potentially threatening processes listed under the FFG Act are considered to potentially be exacerbated by the proposed development, if not appropriately managed. These include the:

- invasion of native vegetation by blackberry *Rubus fruticosus* L. agg.
- invasion of native vegetation by 'environmental weeds'
 - *green poison-berry *Cestrum parqui*
 - *spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*
 - *fennel *Foeniculum vulgare*
 - *pampas lily-of-the-valley *Salpichroa organifolia*
 - *bulbil watsonia *Watsonia meriana* var. *bulbillifera*

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These processes should be managed through a weed control/revegetation program. Section 5 of this report also includes recommendations to manage the risks of exacerbating the above-listed potentially threatening processes during works.

4.2.2 **Planning and Environment Act 1987**

The PE Act establishes a framework for planning the use, development and protection of land, including native vegetation retention controls. The PE Act allows for the development of planning schemes in Victoria.

According to section 42.03 of the Yarra planning scheme, the requirement to obtain a permit to remove, destroy or lop any vegetation does not apply to '*Vegetation that [...] was either planted or grown as a result of direct seeding for Crop raising or Grazing animal production*' (DoTP 2023). All native vegetation recorded across the study area (including HZ1) is considered planted and is therefore exempt from requiring a permit to remove.

It should be noted that '*this exemption does not apply to native vegetation planted or managed with public funding for the purpose of land protection or enhancing biodiversity unless the removal, destruction or lopping of the native vegetation is in accordance with written permission of the agency (or its successor) that provided the funding.*' (DELWP 2017b).

Zones and overlays

The requirements of planning zone and overlay provisions relevant to biodiversity and considered relevant to the proposed project are presented in Table 5.

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Table 5 Planning zone and overlay requirements relevant to this investigation

Provision	Permit triggers relevant to this investigation	Exemptions potentially relevant to future proposed development	Requirements relevant to this investigation
Overlays			
Significant Landscape Overlay – Schedule 1 (SLO1)	<p>A permit is required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct a building or construct or carry out works. This does not apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a schedule to this overlay specifically states that a permit is not required. To the conduct of agricultural activities including ploughing and fencing (but not the construction of dams) unless a specific requirement for that activity is specified in a schedule to this overlay. Construct a fence if specified in the schedule to this overlay. Remove, destroy or lop any vegetation specified in a schedule to this overlay. This does not apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the table to Clause 42.03-3 specifically states that a permit is not required. To the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation in accordance with a native vegetation precinct plan specified in the schedule to Clause 52.16. 	<p>Exemptions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped that was either planted or grown as a result of direct seeding for Crop raising or Grazing animal production. Vegetation that is a noxious weed subject of a declaration under section 58 or section 58A of the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994. Non-native vegetation that is less than 6 metres in height, has a trunk circumference of less than 0.35 metre measured at 1.4 metres above ground level and a branch spread of less than 4 metres. Pruning of dead or broken branches, or branches less than 50 millimetres in diameter at the point of contact with the larger branches or trunk, provided no more than 1/3 of the foliage of each individual plant is removed. This does not apply to the trunk of a tree. 	<p>The purpose of this overlay is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To implement the Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework. To identify significant landscapes. To conserve and enhance the character of significant landscapes.

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4.2.3 *Guidelines for the removal, destruction and lopping of native vegetation*

The *Guidelines* are incorporated into the Victoria Planning Provisions and all planning schemes in Victoria. The *Guidelines* prescribe a three-step approach for native vegetation removal that must be applied when a permit is required under Clauses 52.16 or 52.17 of planning schemes:

1. **Avoid** the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.
2. **Minimise** impacts from the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation that cannot be avoided.
3. Provide an **offset** to compensate for the biodiversity impact from the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.

Proposals to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation are assessed through a basic, intermediate or detailed assessment pathway. The vegetation impact for this project was assessed through a basic assessment pathway.

Impact to native vegetation proposed by the site plan (SJB Architects, PLAN – GROUND, SD02_03, 03.09.2025) is limited to several planted non-indigenous trees along the property boundary including #large-fruit yellow-gum *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* subsp. *megalocarpa*, #flowering gum *Corymbia ficifolia* and #giant honey-myrtle *Melaleuca armillaris* subsp. *armillaris*.

These trees, and all other native vegetation recorded across the study area (including HZ1) are considered to be of planted origin and therefore exempt from requiring a permit to remove according to section 42.03 of the Yarra planning scheme. Based on this, Clause 52.17 is not considered further in this report (unless vegetation was planted or managed with public funding).

4.2.4 *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994*

The CaLP Act lists noxious weeds and pest animals that must be managed by landholders. Several species prohibited and controlled weeds listed under the CaLP Act were recorded within the study area including *green poison-berry *Cestrum parqui*, *spear thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, *fennel *Foeniculum vulgare*, *pampas lily-of-the-valley *Salpichroa organifolia*, *bulbil watsonia *Watsonia meriana* var. *bulbillifera* and *common blackberry *Rubus anglocandicans*.

Pest animals recorded in the study area are listed in Appendix 2. The recommendations in section 6 include measures to control declared weeds and pest animals in accordance with CALP Act requirements.

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5 Recommendations

This report identifies key biodiversity values that may be impacted by the proposed project, and recommendations to avoid, minimise and offset any impacts, consistent with relevant legislation and policy.

Weed management and revegetation

- A site-specific weed and revegetation management plan should be designed to address the eastern side of the property comprising the bank of the Yarra River, especially in the south-eastern corner (Plate 1). The plan should involve a methodical replacement of exotic species with indigenous through suitable weed control methods and revegetation and emphasize the prevention of future soil bank erosion.

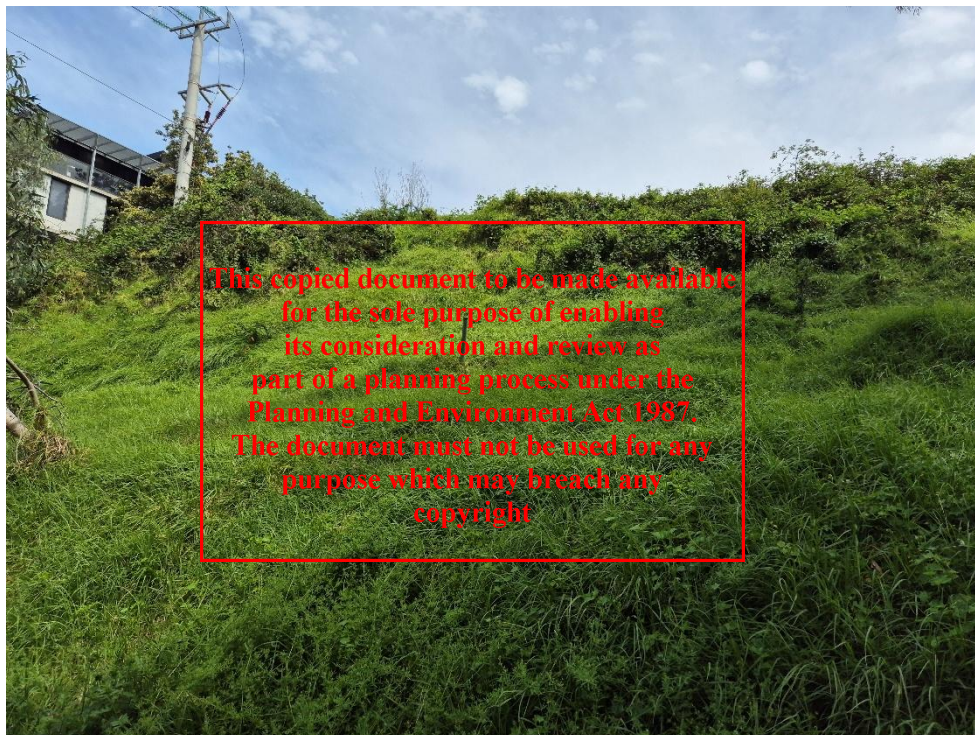


Plate 1 South-eastern corner of the property comprising the sloping bank of the Yarra River – consisting mostly of *kikuyu *Cenchrus clandestinus* and *common blackberry *Rubus anglocandicans*

Prior to construction

- Areas supporting retained biodiversity values should be marked out and fenced off using highly visible fencing that will effectively exclude all access.
 - ‘No-go Zone’ signage should be fixed to the development side of the fencing at regular intervals.

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During construction

- Appropriate sediment control measures should be taken to prevent any run-off from construction into the Yarra River.
 - Appropriate approaches to minimise disturbance, erosion and downstream sedimentation to the Yarra River by following measures detailed in the Best Practise Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines (IECA 2012) and Erosion and Sediment Control – A Field Guide for Construction Site Managers (Witheridge 2017).
 - Minimise sedimentation of downstream waterways through compliance with the relevant EPA guidance sheets (i.e. EPA Publication 1896: Working within or adjacent to waterways).
- Where impacts to native vegetation cannot be avoided, vegetation should be removed, lopped or slashed to the minimum extent necessary, as opposed to complete removal.
- All construction waste should be immediately disposed of in lidded bins.
- Areas of retained biodiversity values should be regularly inspected for litter, illegal dumping and opportunities for illegal dumping.
 - Any identified litter should be immediately removed and lawfully disposed.
 - Identified feasible measures to minimise the risk of illegal dumping should be implemented.
- Any outbreaks of declared noxious weeds (see Appendix 1 for species known to currently occur on site) should be immediately controlled by a suitably qualified bushland contractor.
- Ensure all machinery and equipment that enters or leaves the site is free of soil and weed seeds.
- Ensure appropriate storage of any chemicals and fuels to minimise the risk of spillage.
- Ensure all materials (e.g. gravels, soils, etc.) have been appropriately sourced to minimise the risk of importing *Phytophthora cinnamomi* into the study area.
- Retain vegetation cover across the site as much as feasible by staging and limiting vegetation clearing to only the areas needing to be cleared at a given time.
- Measures should be developed to prevent wildlife from accessing works areas or from falling into or being trapped within open excavations.
 - If any wildlife accesses the works area, works should be immediately stopped and any barriers to the wildlife leaving the site are to be removed. If the wildlife is not able to leave the works area on its own, a suitably qualified zoologist with required permits/licences under the *Wildlife Act 1975* is to implement measures to assist the wildlife to leave the site in accordance with a preapproved plan (eg. translocation plan) or any prior approval by the responsible authority. Works can recommence once the works area is clear of wildlife.

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Post-construction (e.g. during landscaping maintenance periods)

- Any outbreaks of declared noxious weeds (see Appendix 1 for species known to currently occur on site) should be immediately controlled by a suitably qualified bushland contractor.
- Soils should be stabilised (including within open drainage channels) as soon as possible after the completion of works in a given area, to minimise erosion and siltation risks.

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7 Glossary and abbreviations

Bioregion	Defined geographical regions of Australia with similar climatic and geophysical characteristics, and which generally contain a suite of distinct ecosystems and species
CaLP Act	Victorian <i>Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994</i>
Conservation status	Categorisation of the threat risk to biological assets (plant and animal species, EVCs or plant communities) at a defined scale (e.g. national, state), as determined by specific criteria
Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC)	A vegetation classification described through a combination of its floristic composition, life form and ecological characteristics, and its association with particular environmental attributes. EVCs may include one or more floristic communities that occur across a biogeographic range, and have similar habitat and ecological processes operating
EPBC Act	Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
Exotic	Plants, animals, fungi and other organisms that have been introduced (deliberately or accidentally) to Australia or a given area after European settlement
FFG Act	Victorian <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>
Habitat Hectares	A measure of the quantity and extent of native vegetation, incorporating attributes including presence of large trees, tree canopy health, understorey structure and diversity, weed cover and landscape context
Indigenous	Plant and animal species native to the geographic area of interest
Indigenous vegetation	Vegetation native to the geographic area of interest
Introduced	Deliberately or accidentally brought to Australia or part of Australia, usually by human agency
Native species	Species occurring naturally in Australia as part of the pre-European flora or fauna
Vegetation community	Term for interacting plant populations forming vegetation. A vegetation community in formal classifications may have characteristic plant species, composition and structure
WONS	Weeds of National Significance

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Appendix 1 Vascular plant species recorded during the site inspection

Symbol	Key:
*	Exotic species
#	Species native to Victoria though not indigenous within study area
?	Origin uncertain
CR	Critically endangered under the EPBC Act
EN	Endangered under the EPBC Act
VU	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act
P	P - Protected flora species under the FFG Act
cr	Critically endangered under the FFG Act
en	Endangered under the FFG Act
vu	Vulnerable under the FFG Act
C	C - Species listed as Regionally Controlled under the CaLP Act
R	R - Species listed as Restricted under the CaLP Act
WONS	WONS - Weeds of National Significance

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Flora taxonomy follows VBA standards (DEECA 2024d).

Origin	Scientific name	Common name	Conservation status	Weed status
	<i>Acacia acinacea</i> s.l.	Gold-dust Wattle		
	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood		
	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle		
	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood		
	<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Hedge Wattle		
	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee		
*	<i>Aeonium arboreum</i>	Golden Aeonium		
*	<i>Aloe arborescens</i>	Tree Aloe		
*	<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	White Bladder-flower		

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*	<i>Artemisia arborescens</i>	Silver Wormwood		
*	<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oat		
*	<i>Brassica fruticulosa</i>	Twiggy Turnip		
*	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass		
*	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome		
	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria		
	<i>Callistemon</i> spp.	Bottlebrush		
*	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Greater Bindweed		
#	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> subsp. <i>cunninghamiana</i>	River Oak		
*	<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Penn Grass		
*	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	North American Hackberry		
*	<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Killju		
*	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Green Poison-berry		P
*	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle		C
	<i>Correa glabra</i> var. <i>glabra</i>	Rock Correa		
#	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> subsp. <i>citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Gum		
*	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Flowering Gum		
#	<i>Cotula australis</i>	Common Cotula		
*	<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i>	Pig's Ear		
*	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i> subsp. <i>muralis</i>	Ivy-leaf Toadflax		
*	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> var. <i>dactylon</i>	Couch		
*	<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape Ivy		
#	<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Small-flower Flax-lily		
	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Sticky Hop-bush		
*	<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt-grass		

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	<i>Einadia nutans</i>	Nodding Saltbush		
	<i>Epilobium billardioreanum</i>	Variable Willow-herb		
*	<i>Erigeron</i> spp.	Fleabane		
#	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Southern Mahogany		
	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>camaldulensis</i>	River Red-gum		
#	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> subsp. <i>megalocarpa</i>	Large-fruit Yellow-gum	cr P	
*	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge		
	<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-sedge		
*	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel		R
*	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	Desert Ash		
*	<i>Fumaria</i> spp.	Fumitory		
*	<i>Galium murale</i>	Small Goosegrass		
#	<i>Gaudium laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree		
*	<i>Geranium molle</i>	Devil's Foot		
?	<i>Grevillea rosmarinifolia</i>	Rosemary Grevillea		
*	<i>Hedera helix</i> s.l.	English Ivy		
*	<i>Hordeum</i> spp.	Barley Grass		
	<i>Kunzea</i> spp.	Kunzea		
*	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce		
	<i>Laphangium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed		
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush		
*	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Pimpernel		
*	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Small-flower Mallow		
*	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr Medic		
#	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> subsp. <i>armillaris</i>	Giant Honey-myrtle	en P	

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*	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	Prickly Paperbark		
	<i>Melicytus dentatus</i> s.l.	Tree Violet		
*	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive		
*	<i>Oloptum miliaceum</i>	Rice Millet		
	<i>Oxalis</i> spp.	Wood Sorrel		
*	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i> subsp. <i>lophantha</i>	Cape Wattle		
*	<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Wall Pellitory		
*	<i>Phalaris minor</i>	Lesser Canary-grass		
#	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum		
*	<i>Poa annua</i> s.l.	Annual Meadow-grass		
	<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Common Tussock-grass		
*	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed		
#	<i>Prostanthera nivea</i> var. <i>nivea</i>	Snowy Mint-bush	vu P	
?	<i>Prostanthera cryptandroides</i>	Woolly mint-bush		
*	<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i>	Common Blackberry		C
*	<i>Sagina apetala</i>	Common Pearlwort		
*	<i>Salpichroa origanifolia</i>	Pampas Lily-of-the-Valley		C
*	<i>Schinus molle</i>	Pepper Tree		
	<i>Senecio hispidulus</i> s.l.	Rough Fireweed		
*	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> s.l.	Black Nightshade		
*	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>	Jo Jo		
*	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow-thistle		
*	<i>Stellaria pallida</i>	Lesser Chickweed		
*	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> spp. agg.	Garden Dandelion		
*	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Wandering Jew		

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*	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium		
*	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell		
*	<i>Vicia</i> spp.	Vetch		
*	<i>Vulpia</i> spp.	Fescue		
*	<i>Watsonia meriana</i> var. <i>bulbillifera</i>	Bulbil Watsonia		C

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Appendix 2 Fauna species recorded during the site inspection.

Scientific name	Common name	Count	Notes
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian coot	2	in Yarra River near to bank
<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	Dusky moorehen	1	On bank near Yarra River
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red wattlebird	2	
<i>Corvus mellori</i>	Little raven	2	
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark	1	
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian magpie	2	
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome swallow	1	
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy miner	10	
<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted dove	2	
<i>Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris</i>	European common starling	3	
<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow lorikeet	3	Flying over
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red fox	*	Scat along northern fence line
<i>Intellagama lesueurii spp.</i>	Water dragon	1	Edge of Yarra river
<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	Common garden skink	9	Common along Yarra river edge of site

*Denotes observed by sign (scat/diggings) and not directly observed during fauna survey.

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Appendix 3 Likelihood of occurrence of threatened flora species recorded or modelled to occur within 5 km of the study area

Symbol	Key:
CR	Critically endangered under the EPBC Act
EN	Endangered under the EPBC Act
VU	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act
P	P - Protected flora species under the FFG Act
cr	Critically endangered under the FFG Act
en	Endangered under the FFG Act
vu	Vulnerable under the FFG Act
C	C - Species listed as Regionally Controlled under the CaLP Act
R	R - Species listed as Restricted under the CaLP Act
WONS	WONS - Weeds of National Significance

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Flora taxonomy follows VBA standards (DEECA 2024d).

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	FFG Act	Source	Number of Records	Last Recorded	LOO
<i>Acacia alpina</i>	Alpine Wattle		en	VBA	2	NA	Unlikely
<i>Acacia binervia</i>	Coast Myall		cr	VBA	1	1920	Unlikely
<i>Acacia boormanii</i>	Snowy River Wattle		en	VBA	5	NA	Unlikely
<i>Acacia rupicola</i>	Rock Wattle		en	VBA	1	NA	Unlikely
<i>Acacia trineura</i>	Three-nerve Wattle		cr	VBA	1	NA	Unlikely
<i>Alchemilla xanthochlora</i>	Lady's Mantle		en	VBA	1	NA	Unlikely
<i>Amphibromus fluitans</i>	River Swamp Wallaby-grass	VU		PMST	NA	NA	Unlikely
<i>Androcalva rossii</i>	Native Hemp		cr	VBA	1	NA	Unlikely
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple		en	VBA	1	NA	Unlikely
<i>Aphanopetalum resinosum</i>	Gum Vine		cr	VBA	1	1996	Unlikely
<i>Banksia saxicola</i>	Rock Banksia		en	VBA	2	NA	Unlikely
<i>Billardiera scandens s.s.</i>	Velvet Apple-berry		en	VBA	2	2012	Unlikely
<i>Caladenia xanthochila</i>	Yellow-lip Spider-orchid	EN	en	VBA	1	2012	Unlikely

<i>Correa baeuerlenii</i>	Chef's Cap Correa	VU		VBA	1	1996	Unlikely
<i>Correa lawrenceana</i> var. <i>cordifolia</i>	Pink Mountain-correa		vu	VBA	1	1996	Unlikely
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood		vu	VBA	6	NA	Unlikely
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum		vu	VBA	7	NA	Unlikely
<i>Dianella amoena</i>	Matted Flax-lily	EN	cr	PMST	NA	NA	Unlikely
<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>grandis</i> s.l.	Glaucous Flax-lily		cr	VBA	1	1887	Unlikely
<i>Diuris basaltica</i>	Small Golden Moths	EN	cr	VBA	1	NA	Unlikely
<i>Diuris behrii</i>	Golden Cowslips		en	VBA	1	NA	Unlikely
<i>Diuris fragrantissima</i>	Sunshine Diuris	EN	cr	PMST	NA	NA	Unlikely
<i>Diuris punctata</i> var. <i>punctata</i>	Purple Diuris		en	VBA	2	1852	Unlikely
<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i> subsp. <i>beaugleholei</i>	Bog Willow-herb		vu	VBA	1	NA	Unlikely
<i>Eucalyptus brookeriana</i>	Brooker's Gum		en	VBA	1	NA	Unlikely
<i>Eucalyptus crenulata</i>	Buxton Gum	EN	en	VBA	1	NA	Unlikely
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>globulus</i>	Southern Blue-gum		en	VBA	1	2014	Unlikely
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>maidenii</i>	Maiden's Gum		vu	VBA	3	NA	Unlikely
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> subsp. <i>connata</i>	Melbourne Yellow-gum		en	VBA	29	2022	Unlikely
<i>Eucalyptus walshii</i>	Little Desert Mallee-box		cr	VBA	1	2015	Unlikely
<i>Eucalyptus X studleyensis</i>	Studley Park Gum		cr	VBA	8	1998	Unlikely
<i>Eucryphia moorei</i>	Eastern Leatherwood		cr	VBA	1	NA	Unlikely
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Sandpaper Fig		cr	VBA	1	NA	Unlikely
<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Wilga		cr	VBA	2	NA	Unlikely
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	VU	vu	VBA	2	1885	Unlikely
<i>Grevillea chrysophaea</i>	Golden Grevillea		vu	VBA	1	2015	Unlikely
<i>Grevillea dimorpha</i>	Flame Grevillea		en	VBA	1	2015	Unlikely
<i>Grevillea floripendula</i>	Ben Major Grevillea	VU	cr	VBA	1	2013	Unlikely

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<i>Grevillea steiglitziana</i>	Brisbane Range Grevillea		en	VBA	1	2013	Unlikely
<i>Grevillea victoriae subsp. nivalis</i>	Kosciuszko Grevillea		en	VBA	1	2015	Unlikely
<i>Grevillea willisii</i>	Rock Grevillea		en	VBA	1	2013	Unlikely
<i>Lachnagrostis adamsonii</i>	Adamson's Blown-grass	EN	en	PMST	NA	NA	Unlikely
<i>Lepidium aschersonii</i>	Spiny Peppercross	VU	en	PMST	NA	NA	Unlikely
<i>Lepidium hyssopifolium s.s.</i>	Basalt Peppercross	EN	en	VBA	4	1980	Unlikely
<i>Leptorhynchus elongatus</i>	Lanky Buttons		en	VBA	1	1852	Unlikely
<i>Libertia paniculata</i>	Branching Grass-flag		en	VBA	1	NA	Unlikely
<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Fan-palm		cr	VBA	1	1995	Unlikely
<i>Melaleuca armillaris subsp. armillaris</i>	Giant Honey-myrtle		en	VBA	6	2011	Recorded
<i>Myoporum brevipes</i>	Pale Myoporum		cr	VBA	1	2011	Unlikely
<i>Nicotiana suaveolens</i>	Austral Tobacco		en	VBA	13	2017	Unlikely
<i>Ozothamnus argophyllus</i>	Spicy Everlasting		en	VBA	1	1997	Unlikely
<i>Philothea myoporoides subsp. petraea</i>	Mt Stewart Wax-flower		cr	VBA	1	1996	Unlikely
<i>Pimelea spinescens subsp. spinescens</i>	Spiny Rice-flower	CR	cr	PMST	NA	NA	Unlikely
<i>Podolepis linearifolia</i>	Basalt Podolepis		en	VBA	1	1947	Unlikely
<i>Prasophyllum spicatum</i>	Dense Leek-orchid	VU	cr	PMST	NA	NA	Unlikely
<i>Prasophyllum suaveolens</i>	Fragrant Leek-orchid	EN	cr	PMST	NA	NA	Unlikely
<i>Pterostylis chlorogramma</i>	Green-striped Greenhood	VU	en	PMST	NA	NA	Unlikely
<i>Pterostylis cucullata</i>	Leafy Greenhood	VU		PMST	NA	NA	Unlikely
<i>Salsola tragus subsp. pontica</i>	Coast Saltwort		en	VBA	1	1947	Unlikely
<i>Sambucus australasica</i>	Yellow Elderberry		cr	VBA	2	2014	Unlikely
<i>Senecio campylocarpus</i>	Floodplain Fireweed		en	VBA	1	2015	Unlikely
<i>Senecio macrocarpus</i>	Large-headed Fireweed	VU	cr	VBA	1	2012	Unlikely
<i>Senecio psilocarpus</i>	Swamp Fireweed	VU		PMST	NA	NA	Unlikely
<i>Thelymitra orientalis</i>	Slender Plum-orchid	CR	cr	PMST	NA	NA	Unlikely

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<i>Thelymitra X merraniae</i>	Merran's Sun-orchid		cr	VBA	2	1770	Unlikely
<i>Trema tomentosa var. aspera</i>	Peach-leaf Poison-bush		Extinct	VBA	1	1999	Unlikely
<i>Xerochrysum palustre</i>	Swamp Everlasting	VU	cr	PMST	NA	NA	Unlikely
<i>Zieria cytisoides</i>	Downy Zieria		en	VBA	1	1996	Unlikely
<i>Zieria smithii</i>	Sandfly Zieria		en	VBA	1	1996	Unlikely

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ADVERTISED PLAN

Appendix 4 Likelihood of occurrence of threatened and migratory fauna species recorded or modelled to occur within 5 km of the study area

Symbol	Key:
CR	Critically endangered under the EPBC Act
EN	Endangered under the EPBC Act
VU	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act
mi	Migratory
cd	Conservation dependent under the FFG Act
cr	Critically endangered under the FFG Act
en	Endangered under the FFG Act
vu	Vulnerable under the FFG Act
VBA	Victorian Biodiversity Atlas
PMST	EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool
LOP	Likelihood of occurrence

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
Mammals									
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	Spot-tailed quoll	EN		en	PMST	NA	NA	No VBA records within 5 km of study site. Prefers mature wet forest habitat that is less disturbed through timber harvesting, typically in areas with rainfall > 600 mm/year (Belcher 2003). Occurs in a wide range of habitats, including temperate/subtropical mountainous rainforests, wet sclerophyll forest, lowland forests, open and closed eucalypt woodlands, inland riparian and river red gum forests, dry woodland, sub-alpine woodlands,	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
								and coastal heathlands (Jones). The species has high live prey requirements and is heavily impacted by process that affect prey availability, both directly and indirectly. No suitable habitat/ hunting opportunities present for species within study area.	
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	Eastern barred bandicoot	EN		en	PMST	NA	NA	Species is nocturnal and solitary, digging in topsoil for tubers and invertebrates. Occupies open grassland, including introduced pasture, with patches of dense vegetation for refuge (Menkhorst and Knight 2011). Species occurs in the west of Melbourne, no VBA records within 5 km. No suitable habitat present within study area for species.	Unlikely
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	VU		VU	PMST	NA	NA	Inhabits rock piles and cliffs, with abundant crevices and ledges, in vegetation from rainforest to dry sclerophyll forests (Menkhorst and Knight 2011). No VBA records for species, and no suitable habitat present within study site.	Unlikely
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed flying-fox	VU		vu	VBA	2	2017	Patches of suitable foraging habitat present, and relatively recent VBA records within 5 km of study site. Found within 200 km of the coast in eastern and southeastern Australia. Often found in subtropical and temperate	Likely

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
								rainforests, tall sclerophyll forests, but also in urban areas in parks and gardens. Feed on eucalyptus blossoms and fruit trees (native and introduced). Roost colonially, generally within 20 km of reliable food source, often in gullies, near water where canopy is dense (NSW OEH, 2020).	
<i>Sminthopsis crassicaudata</i>	Fat-tailed dunnart			vu	VBA	4	2015	Species inhabits a variety of open habitats, open woodland, low shrubland and arid shrubland. Also occur in modified habitats and agricultural lands such as unimproved pastures. Cracking clay soils, such as those found on the Volcanic Plain in western Victoria provide suitable habitat for shelter and foraging. Small number of VBA records within 5 km of study site. Study site formed only a small section of less suitable habitat, in comparison to far better and floristically contiguous habitat to the east.	Unlikely
<i>Sminthopsis murina murina</i>	Common dunnart			vu	VBA	1	1989	Widespread in an array of heathy dry sclerophyll forest and mallee heath across eastern Australia. Nocturnal, feeding on mostly on insects and spiders (Menkhorst and Knight 2011). One historical VBA record within 5 km of study site. However, no suitable habitat	Unlikely

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
								present to support species within study site.	
Birds									
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Grey goshawk					1	2018	Occupies tall, wet forest and riverine forest, occasionally in woodlands or open habitat (Menkhorst et al. 2019). The species relies on mature forests for breeding, seldom using forest regrowth less than 30 years old. Breeding appears to be confined to dense, wet forests, where nest sites are associated with watercourses. Only females and immature birds are known to hunt in urban and agricultural areas (SWIFFT 2014). Small number of recent VBA records for species within 5 km, may roost within site, but limited hunting habitat present.	Plausible
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common sandpiper	Mi	Ma	vu	VBA	1	1975	Found along the edges of many coasts and inland wetlands, both natural and artificial, with a preference for muddy or rocky banks. Not typically on large, coastal mudflats. Mostly found between Westernport and western Victorian border, with scattered records elsewhere throughout the state (BirdLife Australia, 2025). No habitat suitable habitat present for species within study site.	Unlikely

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	Magpie goose		Ma	vu	VBA	13	2018	Feeds in freshwater swamps, inundated grasslands and dry grasslands. Require tall, erect vegetation over deep water for nesting, with or near large areas of aquatic grasses. Roosts on dry banks on edges of water, in trees in wet woodlands, or on water in deep wetlands. Some reintroduced populations in Victoria near Geelong, Tower Hill (Warrnambool) and Kyabram (BirdLife Australia, 2025). Moderate number of recent VBA records within 5 km of study site. However, no suitable habitat present for species within study site.	Unlikely
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent honeyeater	CR		cr	VBA	2	1989	Mostly found in dry woodlands and forests such as box-ironbark. Mostly at lower altitudes near moister, fertile sites, creeks and river valleys where heavy-flowering eucalypt species are present. In Victoria mostly concentrated in the north of the state around the Chiltern area with further scattered records through northern and central Victoria and more rarely in Gippsland (BirdLife Australia, 2025). Two historical VBA records within 5 km of study site. Scarcely suitable habitat available for species within study area.	Unlikely

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	Southern whiteface	VU			VBA	30	2014	Species occupies open forests and woodlands, inland scrubs of mallee, mulga and saltbush, especially areas with fallen timber, dead trees and stumps (BirdLife Australia 2025). Pockets of suitable habitat present throughout the study site, that species may utilise for foraging and/or flyway corridor purposes.	Plausible
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed swift		Mi		PMST	NA	NA	Almost exclusively aerial, found mostly over plains, foothills and coastal habitat including over sea and offshore islands. Fly over most habitats, including urban areas, open plains and forested areas. Occurs scattered throughout Victoria (BirdLife Australia, 2025). Species may occur over site but rarely lands to roost.	Plausible
<i>Biziura lobata</i>	Musk duck		Ma	vu	VBA	4	1977	No suitable habitat present to support species within the study site.	Unlikely
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian bittern	EN		cr	PMST	NA	NA	Mostly found in permanent freshwater wetlands, including marshes and waterways. Occasionally found in estuaries. Forage in shallow, still water among rushes and tall reeds (including Gahnia, Phragmites, Juncus and Typha sp.) growing in muddy substrate. Breeding occurs among dense emergent vegetation	Unlikely

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
								in freshwater swamps and pools, away from the fringes. Found throughout most of Victoria, except for expansive drier areas such as the Mallee and Little Desert (BirdLife, 2025). No VBA records within 5 km of study site and no suitable habitat present within study area.	
<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush stone-curlew							Species is found in grassy woodlands and open forests, particularly those with limited shrub layer and some fallen timber. Species also forages on adjacent grasslands and pasture (Menkhorst <i>et al.</i> 2019). Feeds on a wide array, but prefers to consume insects, molluscs, small lizards, seeds and sometimes, small mammals (BirdLife Australia 2025). Four historical VBA records for species within 5 km of study site. No suitable habitat present for species within study site.	Unlikely
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed sandpiper	VU	Mi		PMST	NA	NA	Largely inhabits fresh to saline wetlands, including sewage farms and saltworks, but also forages in damp grasslands and tidal flats/saltmarsh with inundated or emergent aquatic vegetation. Occurs throughout Victoria, mostly coastal, but also at inland wetlands (BirdLife Australia 2025). No	Unlikely

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
								suitable habitat present within study area.	
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red knot	VU	Mi	en	PMST	NA	NA	No VBA records for species within 5 km of study site. No suitable habitat present within study area.	Unlikely
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew sandpiper	CR	Mi	cr	PMST	NA	NA	No VBA records for species within 5 km of study site. No suitable habitat present within study area.	Unlikely
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral sandpiper		Mi		PMST	NA	NA	No VBA records for species within 5 km of study site. No suitable habitat present within study area.	Unlikely
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang cockatoo	EN		en	VBA	1	2016	Shifts habitat between summer and winter but generally prefers presence of eucalyptus species. In summer mainly found in tall, wet sclerophyll mountain forests and woodlands where they breed in hollows in tall trees (mostly live), often in secluded valleys. In winter descend to more open and dry forests, including box-ironbark forests as well as more urban areas where they visit parklands, gardens and roadside trees. Eats seeds of eucalypts and acacia, insect larvae and fruits of introduced species including hawthorn and cotoneaster (Menkhorst <i>et al.</i> 2019). Occurs mostly in Gippsland and northeastern Victoria, Otway Region and the Grampians. Less common elsewhere and not found in northwestern Victoria (BirdLife	Plausible

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
								Australia, 2025). One relatively recent VBA record within 5 km of study area, with suitable foraging habitat present.	
<i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	Brown treecreeper	VU			VBA	87	2018	Found in many inland woodlands dominated by rough-barked eucalypts with fairly open under- and midstorey, and in more arid zones near water in river red gum woodlands, but also in mallee. Prefer presence of stands of dead trees and/or abundant fallen timber. Breeds mostly in hollows in dead trees or branches and occasionally in posts. Occur throughout inland Victoria, but also nearer the coast in the far east and west (Menkhorst et al., 2019; BirdLife Australia, 2025). Large number of recent VBA records within 5 km of study area, with patches of suitable foraging habitat available.	Likely
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little egret		Ma	en	VBA	3	2017	Found in a variety of wetlands, and estuarine and littoral habitats, usually with shallow open water. On shores or exposed flats or banks, intertidal mudflats, tidal reaches of watercourses, salt pans and saltmarshes, coastal lagoons and beaches. Also use shallow open areas in freshwater swamps, wet meadows, flooded depressions	Unlikely

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
								and sewage farms. Occurs throughout Victoria (BirdLife, 2025). No suitable habitat within study site for species.	
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey falcon	VU		VU	PMST	NA	NA	Mostly found in arid and semi-arid areas over open and wooded land. Hunt mostly over spinifex, tussock grassland and shrubland and prefers areas with tree-lined watercourses. Occasionally over swamps and waterbodies where prey have congregated. Not many records in Victoria, mostly from the north and northwestern regions (BirdLife Australia, 2025). Out of species usual distribution range. No VBA records for species within 5 km of study site.	Unlikely
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black falcon			cr	VBA	36	2019	Prefers open country, including wetlands, saltmarsh, grasslands and agricultural land for hunting. Nests in trees, often along watercourses or near waterbodies where tree density is low. Pursues birds in low-level flight, taking medium sized birds such as cockatoos and pigeons (Menkhorst et al. 2019). Large number of recent VBA records for species within 5 km of study area. May utilise study area for hunting purposes, although makes up a small portion, with large expanse	Plausible

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
								of adjoining suitable habitat present.	
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe	VU Mi	Ma		VBA	1	1970	One historical VBA record for species within 5 km of study site. No suitable habitat present within study area.	Unlikely
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted honeyeater	VU		vu	VBA	9	2015	Found mainly in dry, open woodlands and forests, including box-ironbark, and strongly associated with presence of mistletoe. Also found on farmland and plains with scattered or remnant eucalypts. Occurs mostly in inland central and northern Victoria, with rare records farther south (Melbourne se suburbs) east and west (BirdLife Australia, 2025). Moderate number of relatively recent VBA records, with scattered mistletoes observed flowering throughout study area.	Plausible
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied sea-eagle	Mi	Ma	en	VBA	1	1987	Found in maritime habitats, terrestrial wetlands, coastal lands, and inshore habitats including coastal reaches of rivers, and large, inland waterbodies, including the Murray River. Prefers areas with open expanses of water and breeds nearby (<5 km) in tall trees, cliffs and escarpments. In Victoria mostly along the east coast between Mallacoota and Wilsons Promontory, with scattered	Unlikely

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
								records along the rest of the coastline and inland, mainly along rivers (BirdLife, 2025). No suitable habitat present within study area for foraging/roosting purposes.	
<i>Hieraetus morphnoides</i>	Little eagle			vu	VBA	142	2016	Open forest and woodland, particularly in mosaic of timbered and open areas. Wooded farmland, wooded floodplains along water courses and around wetlands. In Victoria, most often where wetlands and irrigated farmlands adjoin forests and woodlands (BirdLife Australia, 2025). Agile hunter, feeding on mostly birds and rabbits (Menkhorst <i>et al.</i> 2019). Very large number of relatively recent VBA records for species within 5 km of study area. May support hunting opportunities.	Likely
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated needletail	VU Mi	Ma	vu	VBA	11	2007	A migratory species which breeds in Asia, visits southeast Australia from December to April. Species is almost exclusively aerial, occasionally flying low to ground, but often high >1.8 km, foraging on the wing. Found over almost any type of landscape, but less often over open spaces like grassland, swamps or farmland. Often found in areas with updraughts, including dunes and cliffs. Occurs scattered	Plausible

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
								throughout Victoria, but uncommon in mallee (DoEE 2019; BirdLife Australia 2025). May occur flying over site.	
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift parrot	CR	Ma	cr	VBA	75	2016	Mainly inhabit dry, open Eucalyptus forests and woodlands, especially box-ironbark forest containing red ironbark, Mugga ironbark, grey box, white box or yellow gum. Also, in urban areas in parks and gardens and in farmland with remnant patches of forest. Sometimes inhabit dune woodland, or open heathland in coastal areas. Occurs mostly in central and northern Victoria with scattered records to the east and west, but not in the northwest. Typically present in Victoria from mid-March till mid-September (BirdLife Australia, 2025). Large number of relatively recent VBA records within 5 km of study site. Small number of scattered winter flowering eucalypts (<i>Eucalyptus cephalocarpa</i> s.l.) which may provide species foraging opportunities while on mainland Australia.	Plausible
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed godwit	EN	Mi	vu	PMST	NA	NA	Mostly found in coastal areas on tidal mudflats, sandflats, spits and banks, often near seagrass beds. Also forages in sewage ponds and	Unlikely

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
								saltworks. Requires soft substrate to forage in for molluscs and other invertebrates. Mostly found along coastal Victoria, but also some inland salt lakes and along the Murray. No suitable habitat present for species.	
<i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	Pink cockatoo	EN		cr	VBA	4	2005	<p style="text-align: center; border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px;"> This copied document to be made available for the sole purpose of enabling its consideration and review as part of a planning process under the Planning and Environment Act 1987. The document must not be used for any purpose which may breach any copyright </p> <p>Uncommon, and patchily distributed across much of inland Australia (Menkhorst <i>et al.</i> 2019). Found mainly in (semi-) arid regions in dry woodlands including mallee, river red gum and black box. Feed in open areas including roadsides and farmland, but rarely far from trees and often near natural or artificial wetlands. Need large hollows to breed in, preferably in eucalypts or Callitris. Occurs mostly in the northwestern corner of Victoria, with some scattered records farther south and east of there (BirdLife Australia, 2025). Feeds in a wide variety of seeds taken from both the ground and trees. Small number of historical VBA records within 5 km of study site. Study site does not fit the species usual habitat preferences. However, suitable patches of foraging habitat present within study site.</p>	Plausible

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed kite			vu	VBA	1	2018	Widespread over Australia, sparsely distributed, mainly in coastal and sub-coastal areas, but not in deserts (BirdLife Australia n.d.). Solitary hunter, feeding on birds (largely nestlings), reptiles and insects (particularly larvae of paper wasps)(Menkhorst <i>et al.</i> 2019). Little suitable habitat present for species within study area.	Unlikely
<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Hooded robin	EN		vu	VBA	40	2007	Mostly found in open woodlands and shrublands consisting predominantly of acacias and eucalypts, including mallee country and box-ironbark forests. Prefer open, (semi-) arid landscapes with fallen timber or other structures to perch on while foraging. Mostly inland, but occasionally closer to the coast where habitat is suitable. Occurs throughout inland Victoria and also coastal Gippsland (BirdLife Australia, 2025). Little to no suitable habitat within study site for species, especially when compared to large, suitable contiguous habitat to the east.	Unlikely
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged parrot	VU	Ma		VBA	8	2016	Small number of relative recent VBA records within 5 km of study site. Species is mostly found in grasslands and farmland, often near wetlands, but also in open,	Plausible

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
								reptiles, and insects. Prefers to hunt in clearings, such as waterways and other open habitats. Few, historical VBA records within 5 km of study site. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat within study site.	
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern curlew	CR	Mi	cr	PMST	NA	NA	No VBA records for species within 5 km of study site. No suitable habitat present within study area.	Nil
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey		Mi		PMST	NA	NA	Mainly found along extensive open waters, saline, brackish and fresh, most often near the coast including near urban areas. Use trees (including remnant trees) and other elevated man-made structures like power line support towers and lighthouses for breeding. Scattered records along the Victorian coast and a few inland sightings near large water bodies, but generally uncommon (BirdLife Australia 2025). No VBA records for species within 5 km of study site. Study site is largely unsuitable for both hunting and roosting/nesting purposes.	Unlikely

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	Plains-wanderer	CR		cr	VBA	2	2013	Found in open, sparse grasslands - often remnant native grassland - where most vegetation is not taller than 5 cm with occasional taller plants for shelter. Vegetation structure more important than species composition. Tends to avoid dense and improved grasslands. Occurs mainly (rarely) in grasslands west of Melbourne (including western suburbs) and on plains through central Victoria, especially between Bendigo, Echuca and Kerang (Menkhorst et al., 2019; BirdLife Australia, 2025). No suitable habitat present for species within study site.	Unlikely
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned babbler			vu	VBA	3	1960	Found in areas with at least these habitat components: (1) woodland or open forest on fertile or heavy soils; (2) more trees than at sites not supporting babblers; (3) many large, mature eucalypts with trunk >90 cm DBH, or cypress pines with 60 cm DBH; (4) understorey of saplings and shrubs with DBH of 10–30 cm, for nesting and sheltering; and (5) sparse ground layer with much litter and little grass cover. Mostly in woodlands of grey box, yellow box, yellow gum, river red gum, mugga or native pine. Occur mostly inland,	Unlikely

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
								north of the great divide through central Victoria up to the Murray. Scattered records elsewhere in the south and west of the state (BirdLife Australia, 2025). Small number of historical VBA records for the species within 5 km of study area. However, study site does not contain habitat to support species.	
<i>Pyrrholaemus sagittatus</i>	Speckled warbler			en	VBA	16	2019	Shy and uncommon, the species is not often observed. Inhabits dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands, largely seen in grass ground layer when foraging (BirdLife Australia 2025). Large number of recent VBA records within 5 km of study site. Small pockets of suitable foraging habitat.	Likely
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian painted-snipe	EN	Mi	cr	PMST	NA	NA	No VBA records for species within 5 km of study site. No suitable habitat present within study area.	Unlikely
<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>	Australasian shoveler			vu	VBA	6	2019	Prefer permanent, open freshwater wetlands such as lakes and swamps where they forage on the surface away from cover for small littoral flora and fauna species. Also found in other open water bodies, such as farm dams, sewage ponds and billabongs. Mostly in freshwater, but sometimes found in brackish or saltwater lakes, estuaries or coastal lagoons. Breeding occurs in grassy sites near freshwater wetlands	Unlikely

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
								(BirdLife, 2025). Although some recent records for species within 5 km of study site, no suitable habitat present to support species.	
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond firetail	VU		vu	VBA	183	2016	<p>Found in open woodland and forests and other lightly timbered areas, including farmland or grassland with scattered trees. Prefer gums, stringybarks and box-ironbark forests with sparse understorey of shrubs and grasses. Also occur in mallee. Breeds mostly among low, dense foliage of shrubs or eucalypts. Occur throughout Victoria, but mostly farther inland, north of Dividing Range (BirdLife Australia, 2025). Very large number of recent records within 5 km, and suitable adjoining habitat (Langwarrin flora and fauna reserve), with pockets of suitable habitat within study site that species may utilise to forage or to move across.</p>	Likely
<i>Sternula nereis</i>	Fairy tern	VU		cr	PMST	NA	NA	<p>Mostly sheltered coasts, in embayment's such as harbours, inlets, bays estuaries and lagoons. Also fresh or saline near-coastal terrestrial wetlands, lakes and salt ponds. Roosts on unvegetated sand-spits or banks, but rarely on mudflats. Occurs along the Victorian coastline, but only rarely</p>	Unlikely

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
								inland. No suitable habitat within study site.	
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common greenshank	EN Mi	Ma	en	VBA	1	1975	Sheltered coastal habitats, typically with large mudflats, and salt marsh, including embankments, estuaries, and lagoons. Frequent permanent or ephemeral wetlands of varying salinity, including, swamps, lakes, rivers, inundated floodplains, salt flats. Also use artificial wetlands, sewage farms and saltworks, inundated crops and bore drains. Forage on wetland margins in soft mud, often among sparse, emergent vegetation. Occur throughout Victoria, mostly between Sep-Apr (BirdLife, 2025). No suitable habitat present within study site.	Nil
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked owl			cr	VBA	7	1985	Species is widespread but occurs at low densities. Strictly nocturnal, using hollow-bearing trees, dense foliage and sometimes caves for roosting purposes. Occurs in a wide variety of habitats but must contain large old trees with hollows for nesting. Most observations occur at ecotone between denser forest/vegetation and open habitat (Menkhorst 2019). Feeds mostly on small to medium sized terrestrial animals, especially rats ((NSW Office of Environment and Heritage	Unlikely

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
								n.d.). Few historical VBA records for this species within 5 km of study site. Study site does not support any large-hollow bearing trees, and small area, relative to large contiguous habitat adjoining study site to the east, likely offers far greater hunting, and nesting opportunities.	
Reptiles									
<i>Aprasia parapulchella</i>	Pink-tailed worm-lizard	VU		en	PMST	NA	NA	Species has been found in Victoria in box-ironbark habitats within the Bendigo area, utilising rocky outcrops or scattered, partly buried rocks, substrate and ant nests for shelter (DCCEEW 2025, Robertson & Coventry 2019). No VBA records within 5 km, or suitable habitat to support species within the study site.	Unlikely
<i>Delma impar</i>	Striped legless lizard	VU		en	PMST	NA	NA	Floristically diverse grassland, or grassy woodland, with minimal disturbance, dominated by tussock-forming grasses. Ideal habitat also has surface rocks, arthropod burrows or suitable soil cracks which provide refugia for the species. No VBA records within 5 km, or suitable habitat within study site.	Unlikely

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
<i>Lissolepis coventryi</i>	Swamp skink	EN		en	PMST	NA	NA	Widely distributed, with most populations located near coastal areas. Typically located in small populations restricted to damp, densely vegetated wetland (fresh or saltmarsh) habitats, including swampy heaths and paperbark forests, low-lying marshes and the surrounding vegetation (Clemann 2000; Cogger 2014). No VBA records for species within 5 km of study site. No suitable habitat within study site to support species.	Unlikely
<i>Tympanocryptis pinguicolla</i>	Victorian grassland earless dragon	CR		cr	PMST	NA	NA	Species thought to be extinct for 50 years. Only one known population west of Melbourne in grassland habitat. No historical VBA records for species within 5 km of study site. No suitable habitat present within study site to support species.	Nil

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
Amphibians									
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Growling grass frog	VU		vu	VBA, PMST	20	2005	Suitable waterbodies, mostly permanent in nature with aquatic and fringing vegetation, and often uses rocky banks for basking and shelter. Water either still or with light flow only. It also utilises ephemeral wetlands, drainage lines and irrigation channels. May also use artificial waterbodies (farm dams, irrigation channels, quarries), particularly when natural habitat is no longer available. Although moderate number of historical VBA records present with 5 km of study site. No suitable habitat within study site.	Unlikely
<i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i>	Brown toadlet			en	VBA	124	1989	Large number of historical VBA records for species within 5 km of study site. However, no suitable habitat present to support species within the study site.	Unlikely
Fish									
<i>Nannoperca obscura</i>	Yarra pygmy perch	EN		vu	PMST	NA	NA	No aquatic habitat present within study site to support species.	Nil
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	Australian grayling	VU		en	PMST	NA	NA	No aquatic habitat present within study site to support species.	Nil
Invertebrates									
<i>Synemon plana</i>	Golden sun moth	VU		vu	PMST	NA		Mostly associated with native grasslands or open grassy woodlands, particularly where some inter-tussock space is	Nil

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	EPBC (Mi)	FFG	Source	Number of Records	Last record (year)	Rationale	LOO
								present. Preferred habitat includes wallaby-grass <i>Rytidosperma</i> spp. but also occurs in areas of exotic Chilean needlegrass <i>Nassella neesiana</i> . Species is largely restricted to the open grass plains of Melbourne’s west and northwest. No known VBA records on the Mornington Peninsula. No suitable habitat within study site.	

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Appendix 5. Habitat scores for native vegetation patches assessed within the study area

Patch ID			HZ1
Bioregion			VVP
EVC Number			641
Bioregional Conservation Status			Endangered
Site Condition	Large Old Trees	/10	0
	Tree Canopy Cover	/5	0
	Lack of Weeds	/15	4
	Understorey	/25	15
	Recruitment	/10	1
	Organic Matter	/5	3
	Logs	/5	0
	Site condition standardising multiplier*		
<i>Site Condition subtotal</i>			23
Landscape Context	Patch Size	/10	1
	Neighbourhood	/10	-2
	Distance to Core	/5	3
Total Condition Score			/100 25

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Appendix 6. CBUS Property Architectural Plan No. SD02_03 - 03/09/2025

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