

31 January 2023

Our ref: 22MEL3721

Urbis
Level 12, 120 Collins Street
Melbourne
Victoria 3000

Attention: Ben Davies

Dear Ben,

BNRG Lancefield Solar Farm ecological impact assessment

Urbis, on behalf of BNRG, engaged Eco Logical Australia (ELA) to undertake an ecological impact assessment of the proposed solar farm at 313 Collivers Road, Lancefield, Victoria.


The principal objective of the assessment was to determine the presence of values within the project area and implications for project approval under relevant legislation, including the Victorian Government's *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*, and the Australian Government's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The assessment study area is based on the designs provided by Urbis (Figure 2), being the proposed solar farm and associated construction access road.

The following presents the methods, findings and implications of this assessment.

If you have any questions about any aspect of this report, please contact me on 0406 784 243 or through the ELA office on 1300 646 131.

Regards,



James Garden
Ecology Team Lead (Victoria)

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Methods

Desktop review

Relevant information sources were reviewed to identify the presence or likely occurrence of biodiversity values across the study area and surrounds. This included online databases (e.g. Victorian Biodiversity Atlas, Native Vegetation Information System, NatureKit, Protected Matters Search Tool and VicPlan), spatial datasets (e.g. modelled vegetation and habitat extent), scientific literature, previous reports and relevant environmental legislation, regulations and policies. All online database searches were centred on the study area and covered an investigation area within a 10 km radius.

Field survey

A field survey of the study area was undertaken by ELA ecologist James Garden on 19 September 2022 (solar farm site) and 22 November 2022 (access track). Features of ecological significance recorded (where present) included:

- the location and nature of all remnant native vegetation, including patches and scattered trees.
- suitable habitat for threatened flora and fauna species.
- state or nationally significant ecological communities or threatened species observed.

Likelihood of occurrence

Based on the results of the desktop review, the likelihood of occurrence was determined for relevant threatened flora, fauna or communities. Likelihood of occurrence is a determination of the potential for threatened species to be present and make significant use of the study area, and for the potential occurrence of threatened communities. Species were ranked as having either no, low, medium, or high likelihood of occurrence, or as being present, by assessing information contained in public biological datasets (e.g. past records and species distribution models) and considering species habitat requirements (including surrounding habitat connectivity). The determinations of a species likelihood provided are not absolute; rather, they represent a species' potential to occur in the study area.

Targeted surveys

Targeted surveys for Matted Flax-lily *Dianella amoena* were undertaken by ELA ecologist James Garden on 26 December 2022. The surveys involved traversing areas of suitable habitat within Rochford Road and Parks Road reserves in 5 metre transects.

Impact analysis

Based on the results of the desktop review, field survey and the proposed construction extent and method, potential direct and indirect impacts to biodiversity were determined. The determination of potential impacts was informed by relevant standards, policies and guidelines, such as the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (DELWP, 2017) and *AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites* (Standards Australia Limited, 2009), and considers the significance of the value being impacted and the spatial and temporal extent of the impact. The results of the impact analysis are used to inform environmental implications of the project under relevant national and state legislation.

Limitations

The site inspections were undertaken in spring which is considered to be optimal timing for surveying native habitats. However, as some species may still be inconspicuous at this time, a conservative approach to the potential extent and quality of vegetation, and the associated habitat, has been taken in preparing this report.

Results

Location and regional setting

The study area is located 313 Collivers Road near the town of Lancefield in central Victoria, which is approximately 70 kms north of the Melbourne CBD within the Central Victorian Uplands Bioregion (Table 1; Figure 1).

The surrounding landscape is comprised primarily of farming land. There are three patches of remnant native vegetation within 6 km of the solar farm site, Twin Bridges Bushland Reserve which is approximately 4 km north-west, and two large patches of state forest, one 6 km to the north-west and another 5.5 km south-west of the study area.

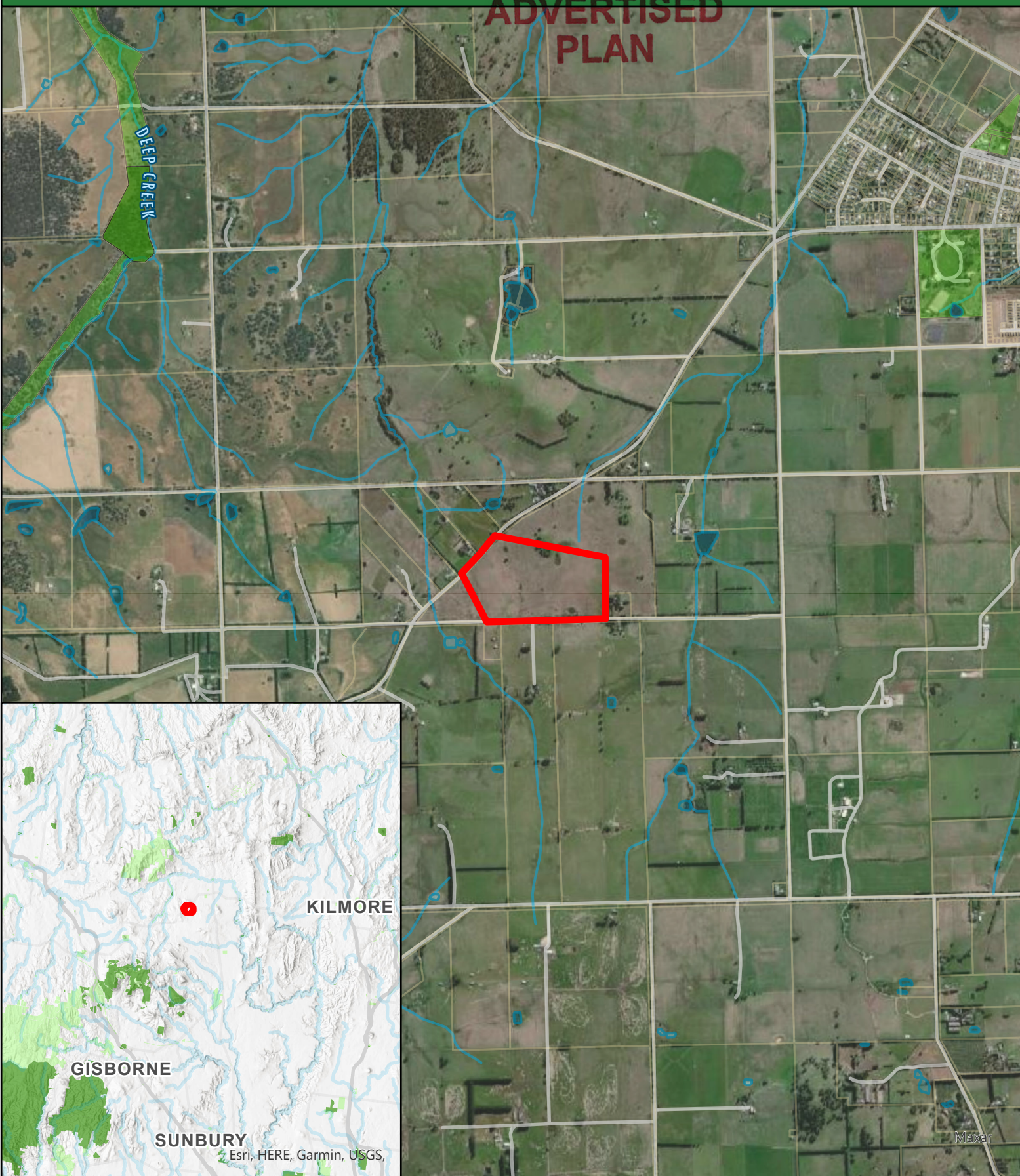
Table 1. Land use and administration of the study area

Feature	Study area
Location	313 Collivers Road, Lancefield
Proposed works	Solar farm
Current Zones	Farming Zone (FZ)
Overlays	N/A
Bushfire	Bushfire Prone Area
Local council	Macedon Ranges Shire
Bioregion	Central Victorian Uplands
Catchment	Port Philip
Area	28 hectares

Figure 1. Location of study area

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DEEP CREEK



Study area

Admin



Parks and Reserves



Public Land



Parcels

Hydrology



Waterbodies



Watercourses

Transport



Local roads



Railways



0 0.38 0.75 1.5 Km

Scale 1:28,620

Client name: Urbis

Project number: 22MEL3721

Date: 19/10/2022

Version: 1

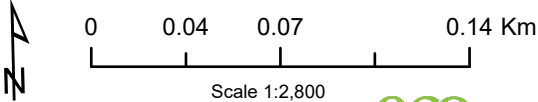
Spatial Reference: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

Figure 2. Ecological values



- Study area
- Project design
- Native vegetation
- Native trees
 - Large
 - Small
- Tree protection zones
- Planted trees (exempt)
- Dams
- ◆ Gorse (ulex europeus)
- Local roads
- Native vegetation removed
- Native trees removed
 - Large
 - Small

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Vegetation and habitat

The Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning's (DELWP) pre-1750 Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) modelling indicates that, prior to European settlement, the study area would have supported one or more of the following EVCs:

- Plains Grassland (EVC132; endangered)
- Grassy Forest (EVC128; vulnerable)
- Herb-rich Foothill Forest (EVC23; depleted)

Vegetation within the study area is comprised almost exclusively of introduced species in the form of exotic pastures and weeds (primarily noxious weed Gorse *Ulex europaeus*) (Plate 1). Several planted, native and introduced trees were present around the farm dam in the south (Plate 2) (Figure 2). Immediately north of the proposed solar farm, a small patch of highly degraded Grassy Forest (EVC128), consisting exclusively of mature Narrow-leaved Peppermint *Eucalyptus radiata* trees, was identified (Plate 3), along with a large, scattered River Red Gum *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* to the west (Figure 2).

Rochford Road to the north, which is proposed to be used for construction access via an entry point on the southern side of the road, contained small patches of native shrubs (Black Wattle *Acacia mearnsii* and Blackwood *Acacia melanoxylon*) and mature native trees (River Red Gums and Narrow-leaf Peppermint) (Plate 6; Figure 2), interspersed with areas of introduced pasture grasses and weeds (Plate 5).

To the south of the study area, the adjoining Cully's Road contained primarily introduced species, including Gorse, however scattered native shrubs (Blackwood *Acacia melanoxylon*) occurred infrequently.

Impacts and implications

Based on the designs provided, native vegetation will only be impacted at as a result of the construction of an access track off of Rochford Road (Figure 2). A response addressing the application requirements for a planning permit for the removal of native vegetation under Clause 52.17 of the Macedon Ranges planning scheme is provided in Table 2. The associated native vegetation removal report is attached in Appendix B.

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Table 2. Response to application requirements for removal of native vegetation along Rochford Road

1. Native vegetation to be removed or lost	
Assessment pathway	Intermediate
Description	One small (<0.1ha) patch of Black Wattle <i>Acacia mearnsii</i> and Blackwood <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> regrowth and one large tree (River Red Gum).
Location	Rochford Road, Lancefield
Extent	0.086 hectares
Condition score	0.2
Location category	Location 1
Modelled habitat	Not applicable
Offset	0.019 general habitat units, including 1 large tree (see Appendix A)
Offset requirements	0.368 minimum strategic biodiversity value score Port Phillip and Westernport Catchment Management Authority (CMA) or Macedon Ranges Shire Council
2. Topographic and land information	
Topography	The area of clearance is relatively flat land within a road reserve, with adjoining paddocks used for grazing and cropping.
Water bodies and features	None observed.
Saline discharge areas	None observed.
Erosion risk	Low
3. Photographs of vegetation	
	

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4. Additional vegetation clearance or approvals

Not applicable – there is no known application to remove native vegetation at the property in the past five years.

5. Avoid and minimise statement

Additional avoidance may be possible through retention of vegetation under overhead lines; however this will be determined once the final alignment and design/construction specifications are finalised.

6. Property management plans

Not applicable - There is no property vegetation plan for this parcel of land.

7. Defendable space statement

Not applicable – the removal of native vegetation is not required to create defendable space for bushfire mitigation.

8. Native Vegetation Precinct Plan considerations

Not applicable - There is no native vegetation precinct plan covering this parcel of land.

9. Offset statement

A search of the native vegetation credit register on 28 November 2022 confirmed suitable offsets are available for purchase.

10. Site assessment report

Not applicable – this application requirement does not apply to the basic or intermediate assessment pathways.

11. Impacts to rare or threatened species habitat

Not applicable – this application requirement does not apply to the basic or intermediate assessment pathways.

Rare and threatened species

The desktop review identified a total of 33 significant flora species and 42 significant fauna species within 10 km of the study area (Appendix A).

The EPBC Act listed Matted Flax-lily is considered to have a moderate likelihood of occurring within Rochford Road reserve and/or Parks Road reserve, due to its ability to persist in degraded roadsides where grazing from stock is limited. Targeted surveys undertaken within Rochford Road and Parks Road reserves did not find this species and, subsequently, it is considered to be absent from the study area.

There is a moderate likelihood of the FFG Act listed Barking Owl *Ninox connivens*, Grey Goshawk *Accipiter novaehollandiae*, Little Eagle *Hieraaetus morphnoides*, Powerful Owl *Ninox strenua* and Square-tailed Kite *Lophoictinia isura* making infrequent use of the study area for foraging.

A single farm dam was identified in the south of the study area next to Cully's Road (Plate 4; Figure 2). The small dam contained limited habitat values, with low cover of fringing vegetation and evidence of stock access/disturbance. The dam is not considered to be suitable habitat for threatened species and removal or disturbance of this feature will not result in any implications.

Impacts and implications

Barking Owl, Grey Goshawk, Little Eagle, Powerful Owl and Square-tailed Kite are unlikely to be significantly impacted by the proposed works as the study area likely only provides infrequent foraging opportunities for these species. Most of the VBA records are associated with larger areas of intact woodland which provides higher quality habitat and greater foraging and breeding resources. Therefore,

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impacts to foraging opportunities for these species by the project will be minimal and no further approval implications are considered likely.

Threatened ecological communities

The desktop review identified the following threatened communities with a natural or modelled distribution covering the project area:

- Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain
- White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland
- Grassy Eucalypt Woodland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain
- Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia

No nationally significant ecological communities were observed during the field survey.

Weeds

The study area contained numerous patches of Gorse, which is listed as noxious within Victoria (Figure 2).

In accordance with the requirements of the *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994* (CaLP Act), the project must ensure all reasonable steps are undertaken to prevent the growth and spread of regionally controlled weeds as a result of the proposed works.

It is recommended that suitable weed control and hygiene practices are implemented during construction.

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Plate 1: Introduced pastures and patches of Gorse in the study area (looking towards Cully's Road)



Plate 2: Planted native trees next to farm dam

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Plate 3: Degraded patch of Grassy Forest north of proposed solar farm



Plate 4: Farm dam adjacent to Cully's Road

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Plate 5: Introduced grasses in Rochford Road.



Plate 6: River Red Gum in Rochford Road

Summary

The study area has been highly modified and ecological values are now largely absent or restricted to small patches of native vegetation or scattered trees outside the project footprint or in Rochford Road.

A summary of the approval requirements for the project, based on the impacts analysis presented in this report, is provided in Table 3.

Table 3. Key ecological approval requirements for the project

Approval type	Legislation	Likely to be required?	Approval complexity	Project risk
Planning Permit	<i>Planning and Environment Act 1987</i> This Act governs the use, development, and protection of land in Victoria. It does this through the establishment of Victorian Planning Provisions (VPP) and local planning policies and provisions (LPP).	Yes	Low Permit application will require consideration of the <i>Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation</i> due to impacts to native vegetation in Rochford Road.	Low
EPBC Act referral	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Commonwealth) The EPBC Act regulates the assessment and approval of proposed actions which have, or are likely to have, a significant impact on matters of national environmental significance (MNES), including listed threatened species and ecological communities.	No	-	Neg
FFG Act permit	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> The FFG Act regulates the protection and management of biodiversity including the conservation of threatened species and communities and the management of threatening processes.	No No protected flora was identified on private land.	-	Neg

The following measures are recommended prior to or during construction:

- Establish no-go zones around native trees on Rochford Road, based on the associated Tree Protections Zones (Figure 2). Should works encroach on the Tree Protection Zones, an arborist should be onsite to ensure earth works do not adversely impact on native trees (other than those approved for removal).
- Implement suitable weed control and hygiene practices during construction.

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References

DCCEEW 2022. Protected Matters Search Tool. Available: <http://www.environment.gov.au/webgis-framework/apps/pmst/pmst.jsf>, Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Energy, Canberra, ACT

DCCEEW (nd), 'Species Profiles (SPRAT)'. <http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl>, Commonwealth Department of the Environment, Canberra, ACT

DELWP, 2017. Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation. Available: https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0021/91146/Guidelines-for-the-removal,-destruction-or-lopping-of-native-vegetation,-2017.pdf, DELWP 2022a. Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 Threatened List - June 2022. Victorian Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, Melbourne, Victoria.

DELWP 2022b. Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 Protected Flora List – June 2022. Victorian Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning. Melbourne, Victoria.

DELWP 2022c. Victorian Biodiversity Atlas. Available: <https://vba.dse.vic.gov.au/vba/index.jsp>, Victorian Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, Melbourne, Victoria.

DELWP 2022d. Nature Kit. Available: [NatureKit Victoria \(biodiversity.vic.gov.au\)](https://naturekit.vic.gov.au/), Victorian Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, Melbourne, Victoria.

DELWP 2022e. *VicPlan*. Available: <https://mapshare.vic.gov.au/vicplan/>, Victorian Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, Melbourne, Victoria.

DoE 2013. Matters of National Environmental Significance: Significant impact guidelines 1.1., Commonwealth Department of the Environment, Canberra, ACT

VicFlora 2022. Flora of Victoria, Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria. Available: <https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au>.

Visualising Victoria's Biodiversity 2022. Available: http://www.vvb.org.au/vvb_map.php#

Appendix A Likelihood of occurrence for rare and threatened species

Likelihood of occurrence	FFG Act	EPBC Act	Protected Matters Search Tool
FLORA Present: Recorded within the study area in the last ten years. High: High likelihood of occurrence. Recent records of the species in the local vicinity (i.e. within the last 10 years); and/or, the project area contains high quality suitable habitat. Moderate: Moderate likelihood of occurrence. Previous records of the species in the local vicinity; and/or, the project area contains moderate quality suitable habitat. Low: Low likelihood of occurrence. Limited previous records of the species in the local vicinity; and/or, the study area contains poor or limited habitat. May also be considered low if other environmental factors, such as the fragmented or isolated nature of the habitat, are present. None: No suitable habitat and/or outside species range.	EX: Extinct CR: Critically endangered EN: Endangered VU: Vulnerable	EX: Extinct CR: Critically endangered EN: Endangered VU: Vulnerable CD: Conservation dependent	PMST-K: Species or species habitat known to occur within area PMST-L: Species or species habitat likely to occur within area PMST-M: Species or species habitat may occur within area PMST-F: Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
FAUNA Present: Known resident of the project area based on site observations, recent database records (i.e. within last ten years) or expert advice. High: Recent records of the species in the local vicinity (i.e. within the last 10 years); and/or, the study area contains high quality or critical/ preferred habitat. Moderate: Previous records of the species in the local vicinity; and/or, the study area contains moderate quality or seasonal habitat. Low: Limited previous records of the species in the local vicinity; and/or, the study area contains habitat the species may use opportunistically or en-route to areas of preferred habitat. None: No suitable habitat and/or outside species range.			

Table A1. Significant flora species

Scientific name	Common name	FFG	EPBC	Number of records	Last record	Source	Likelihood of occurrence	Habitat requirements	Rationale
<i>Acacia leprosa</i> <i>var. uninervia</i>	Large-leaf Cinnamon- wattle	EN		1	22/04/2006	Record (VBA)	Low	Locally common Eucalyptus forest in ranges north-east of Melbourne (Healesville, Poweltown, Buxton) and near Mt Buffalo, with scattered occurrences west towards Ballarat. (Royal Botanic Gardens, 2020)	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Acacia nanodealbata</i>	Dwarf Silver- wattle	VU		5	12/02/2019	Record (VBA)	Low	Mountain to sub-alpine tree. (Royal Botanic Gardens, 2020)	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Amphibromus fluitans</i>	River Swamp Wallaby-grass		VU	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	Low	River Swamp Wallaby-grass grows mostly in permanent swamps and also lagoons, billabongs, dams and roadside ditches. The species requires moderately fertile soils with some bare ground; conditions that are caused by seasonally-fluctuating water levels. (Royal Botanic Gardens, 2020).	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Caladenia versicolor</i>	Candy Spider- orchid		VU	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	Low	Found on plains, sedgy woodland and shallow sands woodland, on silty clay loams derived from Quaternary alluvial and swamp deposits, in the Murray-Darling Depression Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia Bioregion. These woodlands are dominated by <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> .	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Coronidium gunnianum</i>	Pale Swamp Everlasting	CR		1	29/03/2019	Record (VBA)	Low	Usually at low elevations (under c. 100 m) in grasslands and riverine <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> woodland on soils that are prone to inundation.	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Dianella amoena</i>	Matted Flax- lily	CR	EN	12	17/04/2019	Record (VBA)	Moderate	most commonly in lowland grasslands, grassy woodlands, valley grassy forest and creeklines of herb-rich woodland. Typically, the species occurs on well drained to seasonally wet fertile sandy loams to heavy	Study area highly modified however may persist in un-grazed

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Scientific name	Common name	FFG	EPBC	Number of records	Last record	Source	Likelihood of occurrence	Habitat requirements	Rationale
								cracking clays derived from Silurian or Tertiary sediments, or from volcanic geology	roadsides, multiple records in local vicinity.
<i>Dipodium pardalinum</i>	Spotted Hyacinth-orchid	EN		2	7/01/2015	Record (VBA)	Low	Scattered in higher rainfall parts of western Victoria.	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Diuris fragrantissima</i>	Sunshine Diuris		EN	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	Low	The habitat Sunshine Diuris is Themeda triandra dominated grasslands with a high level of native herbs on heavy clay loam soils, or basalt soils often with embedded basalt boulders. The orchid grows in the intertussock spaces (Cropper 1993). Other species common at sites where the Sunshine Diuris occurs include Danthonia spp., Dianella longifolia, Dianella revoluta, Tricoryne elatior, Pimelea humilis and Dicanthum sp.	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Diuris punctata</i> var. <i>punctata</i>	Purple Diuris	EN		5	7/11/1942	Record (VBA)	Low	Formerly widespread and common in Victoria, occurring in the open forests, woodlands and grasslands of the fertile lowlands, now much reduced through clearing for agriculture and restricted to relatively few, isolated sites, but sometimes locally abundant.	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Dodonea procumbens</i>	Trailing Hop-bush		VU	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	Low	This species grows in low-lying, often winter-wet areas in woodland, low open forests, heathland and grasslands, on sands and clays. Victorian populations have been recorded in various plant communities including grassy woodland dominated by River Red Gum in western Victoria, heathy dry forest in central Victoria, damp heath in far-western Victoria	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat

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Scientific name	Common name	FFG	EPBC	Number of records	Last record	Source	Likelihood of occurrence	Habitat requirements	Rationale
<i>Eucalyptus aggregata</i>	Black Gum		VU	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	Low	Grows on alluvial soils in, poorly-drained flats and hollows adjacent to swamps, creeks and small rivers and up adjoining slopes (up to eight metres above waterline) onto Ordovician Sandstones and shales. It is usually found in open woodland with a grassy understory dominated by river tussock (<i>Poa labillardierei</i>) or kangaroo grass (<i>Themeda triandra</i>) and with few shrubs present.	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Eucalyptus crenulata</i>	Buxton Gum	EN	EN	2	14/11/2019	Record (VBA)	Low	"Endemic in Victoria. Confined to swampy sites in foothills just north and south of the Great Dividing Range, near Buxton, Narbethong and Yarra Glen where it forms hybrids at points of contact with the far more widespread Swamp Gum, <i>E. ovata</i> . Also sparingly established at Traralgon in Victoria."	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Euphrasia scabra</i>	Rough Eyebright	EN		1	01/01/1770	Record (VBA)	Low	Formerly widespread, but not common, in lowland and montane regions throughout Victoria, this species is now threatened with extinction and confined to a few sites in the eastern ranges (e.g. Mt Koonika, Nunniong Plateau, Bendock areas). Observed in damp grassy situations, amongst shrubs, in sclerophyll forest, clearings or subalpine woodland.	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Geranium solanderi</i> var. <i>solanderi</i> s.s.	Austral Crane's-bill	EN		1	10/01/2014	Record (VBA)	Low	An uncommon species of damp to dryish, usually sheltered sites in grassy woodlands, often along drainage lines or in seepage areas.	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Geranium</i> sp. 3	Pale-flower Crane's-bill	EN		2	8/10/2015	Record (VBA)	Low	Open grassy areas of dry woodlands and forests	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	VU	VU	3	5/01/2015	Record (VBA)	Low	Clover Glycine is found across south-eastern Australia in native grasslands, dry sclerophyll forests, woodlands and low open woodlands with a grassy ground layer	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat

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Scientific name	Common name	FFG	EPBC	Number of records	Last record	Source	Likelihood of occurrence	Habitat requirements	Rationale
<i>Isolepis wakefieldiana</i>	Tufted Club-sedge	EN		1	2/06/2011	Record (VBA)	Low	Scattered in cooler parts of Victoria (e.g. Halls Gap, Cape Otway, Healesville, Gelantipy, Marlo, Cann River and Genoa areas). Apparently uncommon, but possibly overlooked due to its superficial similarity to <i>Isolepis inundata</i> .	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Lachnagrostis adamsonii</i>	Adamson's Blown-grass		EN	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	Low	confined to slow moving creeks, swamps, flats, depressions or drainage lines (such as along roadsides) that are seasonally inundated or waterlogged and usually moderately to highly saline. Soils are black, cracking clays or duplex soils with poorly permeable subsoils ranging from acidic (pH 4.6) to alkaline (pH 9.1). Plants appear to favour sites that have some shelter from the wind, often provided by other species such as Canary-grass (<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>), <i>Juncus</i> spp. or <i>Gahnia</i> spp. This preference for protected sites may explain why plants are rarely found around larger, more open, exposed saline lakes. The species will also tolerate some waterlogging, but will not survive in relatively deep water for any length of time.	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Lepidium aschersonii</i>	Spiny Peppergrass		VU	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	Low	Mostly on heavy clay soil near salt lakes on volcanic plain, but with outlying records from near Lake Omeo (in 1940 & 1981) and the Grampians (in 1893).	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat

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Scientific name	Common name	FFG	EPBC	Number of records	Last record	Source	Likelihood of occurrence	Habitat requirements	Rationale
<i>Lepidium hyssopifolium</i> s.s.	Basalt Peppercress	EN	EN	1	6/06/2005	Record (VBA)	Low	Known to establish on open, bare ground with limited competition from other plants. Previously recorded from Eucalypt woodland with a grassy ground cover, low open Casuarina woodland with a grassy ground cover and tussock grassland (Leigh et al. 1984). Recently recorded localities have predominantly been in weed-infested areas of heavy modification, high degradation and high soil disturbance such as road and rail verges, on the fringes of developed agricultural land or within small reserves in agricultural land. Many populations are now generally found amongst exotic pasture grasses and beneath exotic trees such as the Radiata Pine (<i>Pinus radiata</i>) and Monterey Cypress (<i>Cupressus macrocarpus</i>), often associated with other species of <i>Lepidium</i> (Ayers et al. 1996; MEL collection records; Tumino 2010). The lack of competition from other shade-tolerant species allows the Basalt Pepper-cress to persist	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Leptorhynchus elongatus</i>	Lanky Buttons	EN		2	5/01/2015	Record (VBA)	Low	Largely confined in Victoria to eastern uplands (Benambra, Omeo, Wulgulmerang, Corryong areas) where occasional in grassy Eucalyptus pauciflora woodlands. Rare further west (e.g. near Castlemaine) in dry open-forest, formerly known from southern mallee areas (e.g. Jeparit, Nhill), but now possibly extinct there.	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i>	Hoary Sunray		EN	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	Low	Widely distributed through a wide range of habitats including open-forests, grassy woodlands and alpine herbfields, commonly on shallow, rocky soils.	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Pimelea spinescens</i>	Plains Rice-Flower		CE	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	Low	Endemic in Victoria. Grows in grassland, open shrubland and occasionally woodland, often on basalt-derived	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat

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Scientific name	Common name	FFG	EPBC	Number of records	Last record	Source	Likelihood of occurrence	Habitat requirements	Rationale
								soils. Mostly west of Melbourne (to near Horsham), but extending as far north as Echuca.	
<i>Prasophyllum validum</i>	Sturdy Leek-orchid, Mount Remarkable Leek-orchid		VU	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	Low	Apparently endemic to Victoria where scattered across northern, north-eastern (Chiltern area) and western open forest and woodland communities on stony and sandy soils.	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Pterostylis chlorogramma</i>	Green-striped Greenhood		VU	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	Low	Moist areas of heathy shrubby forest on well-drained soils.	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Rutidosia leptorhynchoidea</i>	Button Wrinklewort		EN	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	Low	Restricted to open stands of plains grassland and grassy woodlands, on fertile clays to clay loams, usually in areas where the grass cover is more open, either as a result of recurrent fires or grazing by native macropods or stock. It also occurs on low rises with shallow, stony soils at less than 100 m above sea level.	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Senecio behrianus</i>	Stiff Groundsel		EN	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	Low	Exceedingly rare in Victoria, and thought to be extinct until 1991 when rediscovered between Rochester and Stanhope, and Miners Rest near Ballarat in 2004. Apparently confined to heavy, winter-wet, clayey soils. Formerly known from Casterton, Swan Hill, Barham areas, with specimens from the 'Wimmera', and You Yangs near Lara of uncertain affinity	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Senecio campylocarpus</i>	Floodplain Fireweed	EN		2	29/03/2019	Record (VBA)	Low	In Victoria mostly throughout central Victoria and in the north-east in loam to clay soils in forest and woodland, usually in seasonally inundated areas.	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat

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Scientific name	Common name	FFG	EPBC	Number of records	Last record	Source	Likelihood of occurrence	Habitat requirements	Rationale
<i>Senecio macrocarpus</i>	Large-headed Fireweed		VU	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	Low	Grasslands, sedgeland, shrublands and woodlands, generally on sparsely vegetated sites on sandy loam to heavy clay soils, often in depressions that are waterlogged in winter. At many sites in western Victoria, the Large-fruit Groundsel occurs with many other herb species in grassland dominated by Kangaroo Grass <i>Themeda triandra</i> on heavy basalt clay soils. There are also several records from Yellow Gum <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> woodland, generally in low, flat areas where there are few other understorey species.	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Senecio psilocarpus</i>	Swamp Fireweed		VU	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	Low	Restricted to several sites in herb-rich winter-wet swamps throughout the south of the state, to the west of Sale. Grows on volcanic clays and peaty soils	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toad-flax	EN	VU	1	01/01/1770	Record (VBA)	Low	Once widespread across Victoria, but all recent collections are from highland areas in the vicinity of Wulgulmerang and it is believed to have become extinct across most of its Australian range due to loss of habitat and grazing. Grows in grasslands, woodlands and herbfields, usually in damp situations.	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat
<i>Xerochrysum palustre</i>	Swamp Everlasting		VU	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	Low	grows in wetlands including sedge-swamps and shallow freshwater marshes, often on heavy black clay soils. The species will also grow in more marginal wetland habitats such as seasonally wet areas of native grassland and heath communities.	Study area highly modified and not suitable habitat

Table A2. Significant fauna species

Scientific name	Common name	FFG	EPBC	Number of records	Last record	Source	Likelihood of occurrence	Habitat requirements	Rationale
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Grey Goshawk	EN	EN	3	27/06/2020	Record (VBA)	Moderate	Mainly tall wet forests and gullies in the Otway Ranges but also woodlands, dry forests, wooded farmland and suburban parks in the Strzelecki Ranges, Gippsland Plains and Otway Plains.	Low number of scattered trees within the study area provide low quality habitat for this species.
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	CE	CE	1	1/06/1925	Record (VBA)	Low	Mainly occurs in box-ironbark forests and woodlands in northern Victoria.	No suitable habitat.
<i>Antigone rubicunda</i>	Brolga	EN	EN	1	1/06/1925	Record (VBA)	Low	Large open wetlands, grassy plains, coastal mudflats and irrigated croplands. Occasionally mangrove-studded creeks and estuaries.	No suitable habitat
<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead	VU	VU	13	26/10/2019	Record (VBA)	Low	Prefers open freshwater swamps and wetlands and occasionally in sheltered estuaries. They are rarely seen on land and tend to roost on low branches and stumps near the water. They prefer deep, fresh open water and densely vegetated wetlands for breeding.	Farm dams provide low quality habitat for this species.
<i>Bidyanus bidyanus</i>	Silver Perch	EN	EN	1	01/01/1760	Record (VBA)	No	In Victoria, this species occurs primarily in the Goulburn River, Loddon River, Murray Riverina and Mallee. It occupies rivers, large streams and lakes.	No suitable habitat
<i>Biziura lobata</i>	Musk Duck	VU	VU	3	3/02/2019	Record (VBA)	Low	Prefers deep fresh open water and densely vegetated wetlands and swamps. Occasionally found in estuaries and bays.	Farm dams provide low quality habitat for this species.

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Scientific name	Common name	FFG	EPBC	Number of records	Last record	Source	Likelihood of occurrence	Habitat requirements	Rationale
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern		EN	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	No	Prefers permanent freshwater wetlands with tall aquatic vegetation such as bullrushes (<i>Typha</i> spp.) and spikerushes (<i>Eleocharis</i> spp.). Occassionally occurs in rice fields and saltmarshes.	No suitable habitat
<i>Calamanthus pyrrhopygius</i>	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	VU	VU	1	24/04/2019	Record (VBA)	No	Prefers heathlands and woodlands with dense shrub and ground-layer vegetation, most commonly found in rocky areas.	No suitable habitat
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper		CE, Ma, Mi	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	Low	Non breeding migratory species that occurs primarily on intertidal mudflats of estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, and less often on beaches, rocky shores and around lakes, dams. Can also occur on suitable inland habitats in the Kerang area, Mildura, and western districts.	Farm dams provide low quality habitat for this species.
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo		EN	2	21/10/2020	Record (VBA)	Low	Found in tall mountain forests and woodlands with dense scrubby understorey in summer, and in winter they descend to lower elevations into more open forests/woodlands. Require tall trees for nest hollows.	Low number of scattered trees within the study area provide low quality habitat for this species and limits foraging opportunities.
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	Spot-tailed Quoll		EN	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	No	Occurs in a range of environments from rainforest to open woodland. Particularly wet eucalypt forests with rocky outcrops, extensive riparian vegetation and ground dwelling prey. Highly mobile but requires suitable den sites such as rock crevices, caves, hollow logs, burrows and tree hollows. In Victoria, locations include East Gippsland, the Strezlecki Range, and Wilson's Promontory NP	No suitable habitat

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Scientific name	Common name	FFG	EPBC	Number of records	Last record	Source	Likelihood of occurrence	Habitat requirements	Rationale
<i>Delma impar</i>	Striped Legless Lizard		VU	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	Low	Occurs in grassland with complex grass structure, including native and exotic tussock grasses with high biomass, surface rocks, arthropod burrows or cracking soils. Occurs on roadsides and can persist in disturbed areas with low-moderate intensity grazing but not in cropped or ploughed land.	No suitable habitat
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	VU	VU	1	1/01/1950	Record (VBA)	Low	Primarily occurs inland in arid areas but can occur elsewhere in Australia. Prefers lightly timbered woodland and Acaia scrub.	Single historical record. Prefers arid areas.
<i>Galaxias rostratus</i>	Flat-headed Galaxias		CE	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	No	Occurs in the Goulburn, Murray and Loddon catchments in Victoria. Prefers still or slow-flowing waters. '	No suitable habitat
<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	Dwarf Galaxis		VU	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	No	Occurs from the Mitchell River Basin in Central Gippsland, Victoria, to the Cortina Lakes, near the Coorong in South Australia. Typically occurs in well vegetated slow flowing, still, shallow temporary or permanent freshwater habitats including swamps, drains and backwaters of streams and creeks. Some wetlands be may partially or completely dry during summer.	No suitable habitat
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater		VU	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	Low	Prefers forest/woodland, riparian woodlands of black box and river red gum, box-ironbark-yellow gum woodlands with mistletoe a high number of mature trees. Also occurs in acacia-dominated woodlands, paperbarks, casuarinas, callitris, and trees on farmland or gardens.	No suitable habitat
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	VU	VU	4	1/01/2010	Record (VBA)	Moderate	Widespread species. Occurs primarily in wooded farmland and dry woodlands.	May utilise the study area for foraging.

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Scientific name	Common name	FFG	EPBC	Number of records	Last record	Source	Likelihood of occurrence	Habitat requirements	Rationale
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	VU	VU	2	1/01/2010	Record (VBA)	Low	Primarily an aerial species which forages in flight and may occasionally land. Occurs most often over open forest and rainforest, as well as heathland, and remnant vegetation in farmland.	Low number of scattered trees within the study area provide low quality habitat for this species and limits foraging opportunities.
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	CE	CE	3	4/07/2019	Record (VBA)	Low	Non-breeding winter migrant. Prefers dry forest and woodland, particularly box-ironbark forest in central and NE Victoria, and eucalyptus sp. within greater Melbourne . Feeds on nectar and lerps of winter flowering eucalyptus including Grey Box (<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>), Red Ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus tricarpa</i>), Mugga Ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>) (far north-east Victoria), Yellow Gum (<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>) and White Box (<i>Eucalyptus albens</i>).	Low number of scattered trees within the study area provide low quality habitat for this species and limits foraging opportunities.
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Growling Grass Frog	VU	VU	1	01/01/1788	Record (VBA)	Low	The species persists in isolated populations in the greater Melbourne area, in the south-west of Victoria and a few sites in central Victoria and Gippsland. Occurs in a variety of still or slow-moving permanent and semi-permanent water bodies with abundant submerged and emergent vegetation and minimal tree canopy cover including farm dams, irrigation channels and disused quarries.	Single historical record. Farm dams provide low quality habitat for this species.

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Scientific name	Common name	FFG	EPBC	Number of records	Last record	Source	Likelihood of occurrence	Habitat requirements	Rationale
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	VU	VU	3	5/01/2015	Record (VBA)	Moderate	Widespread across Victoria. Occurs in primarily in open forest and woodland but will also forage in adjacent open areas such as roadside clearings, farmland and logged areas. Occasionally occurs in mallee, heathland, low shrublands and grasslands.	May utilise the study area for foraging.
<i>Maccullochella peelii</i>	Murray Cod	EN	EN	2	1/01/1970	Record (VBA)	No	Primarily occurs within the Murray-Darling Basin and has been introduced into the Yarra River, Wimmera River and several lakes in the Wimmera region. Most frequently recorded in the main channels or rivers and tributaries but occupies a diverse range o habitats including clear rocky streams and billabongs. Prefers complex in stream structural features including, rocks, logs, branches and overhanging vegetation.	No suitable habitat
<i>Macquaria australasica</i>	Macquarie Perch	EN	EN	2	8/11/1929	Record (VBA)	No	Occurs in upstream reaches of Murray-Darling Basin where water has lots of cover from aquatic vegetation, rocks, and overhanging banks.	No suitable habitat
<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin	VU	VU	4	1/02/2020	Record (VBA)	No	Found all over mainland Australia. Inhabits lightly timbered woodland usually dominated by acacia and/or eucalypts.	No suitable habitat.
<i>Nannoperca australis (Murray-Darling lineage)</i>	Southern Pygmy Perch (Murray-Darling Basin lineage)		VU	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	No	Occurs in the Broken, Ovens, Campaspe, Goulburn, Kiewa, Mitta Mitta, Loddon and Wimmera basins. Prefers still or slow-moving waters with dense aquatic vegetation.	No suitable habitat
<i>Nannoperca obscura</i>	Yarra Pygmy Perch	VU	VU	42	28/01/2020	Record (VBA)	No	Typically occurs in lakes, ponds, and slow-flowing rivers, but prefers small to medium sized streams that are shallow with moderate to high flow. Usually associated with large amounts of aquatic vegetation.	No suitable habitat

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Scientific name	Common name	FFG	EPBC	Number of records	Last record	Source	Likelihood of occurrence	Habitat requirements	Rationale
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	CE	CE	5	24/04/2021	Record (VBA)	Moderate	Prefers open woodlands and the edges of forests dominated by eucalyptus species, particularly red gum and often adjacent to farmland.	May utilise the study area for foraging.
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	VU	VU	10	21/04/2021	Record (VBA)	Moderate	Prefers tall open continuous sclerophyll forest and woodlands with a dense understory but will also occur in more fragmented landscapes particularly if suitable adjacent habitat is present. Requires large, hollow-bearing eucalypts for breeding.	May utilise the study area for foraging.
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew		CE, Ma, Mi	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	Low	Non-breeding migrant. Occurs in sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, bays, harbours, inlets and coastal lagoons, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, often with beds of seagrass. Also occurs in saltmarsh and on mudflats fringed by mangroves, and sometimes within the mangroves	Farm dams provide low quality habitat for this species.
<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus	VU	VU	2	27/03/2012	Record (VBA)	No	Prefers well vegetated freshwater creeks, slow-moving rivers, lakes joined by rivers, and built water storages such as farm dams. Builds burrows into riverbanks among tree roots.	No suitable habitat
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck	VU	VU	4	22/06/2021	Record (VBA)	Low	Prefers deep permanent well vegetated freshwater swamps, large dams, lakes and open waters. Important breeding sites are primarily in south-west Victoria but also at a few sites in Port Phillip, north-east Victoria, Gippsland and north-west Victoai.	Farm dams provide low quality habitat for this species.
<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	Plains-wanderer	CE	CE	1	2/10/1985	Record (VBA)	Low	Prefers native grassland.	No suitable habitat.

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Scientific name	Common name	FFG	EPBC	Number of records	Last record	Source	Likelihood of occurrence	Habitat requirements	Rationale
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Southern Greater Glider	VU	VU	1	01/01/1895	Record (VBA)	No	Restricted to eastern Australia; in Victoria, occurs as far west as the Wombat State Forest. Typically found in highest abundance in taller, montane, moist eucalypt forests with relatively old trees and abundant hollows.	No suitable habitat.
<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>	Brush-tailed Phascogale	VU	VU	36	10/03/2021	Record (VBA)	Low	Has a fragmented distribution across Victoria, occurring primarily north and east of Melbourne, central and north-east Victoria, Brisbane ranges and near the South Australian border. Occurs in open dry foothill forest containing box, ironbark and stringybark species over a sparse ground story. Primarily shelters in tree hollows but will also use tree stumps and flaking bark for refuge when hollows are scarce.	No suitable habitat.
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	Australian Grayling	EN	EN	1	01/01/1895	Record (VBA)	No	Occurs in freshwater rivers and streams with moderate flow, gravel substrate and alternating pools and riffles. The species spends part of its lifecycle in freshwater and at least part of the larval and/or juvenile stages in coastal seas.	No suitable habitat
<i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i>	Brown Toadlet	EN	EN	11	26/06/1974	Record (VBA)	Low	Found in a wide variety of habitats such as dry forests, woodland, shrubland, grassland, coastal swamps, heathland, and sub-alpine areas, particularly in areas that are likely to be inundated after rainfall. Shelter in damp areas under leaf litter, logs, or other cover	No suitable habitat.
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox		VU	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	Low	Wide ranging and highly mobile species that uses a range of habitats where flowering eucalyptus trees, fruit crops and urban gardens are present. Roosts are commonly in gullies, close to water with a dense canopy.	Low number of scattered trees within the study area provide low quality habitat for this species and limits

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Scientific name	Common name	FFG	EPBC	Number of records	Last record	Source	Likelihood of occurrence	Habitat requirements	Rationale
									foraging opportunities.
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted-snipe		EN, Ma	NA	NA	Modelled (PMST)	Low	Occurs in shallow fresh or brackish wetlands with permanent or semi-permanent water, cover of adjacent grasses and muddy edges. Also occurs in waterlogged grassland, sewage ponds and dams.	Farm dams provide low quality habitat for this species.
<i>Sminthopsis murina murina</i>	Common Dunnart	VU	VU	1	1/06/1984	Record (VBA)	Low	Occupy a broad range of habitats such as woodlands and granite outcrops, but prefer areas with leaf litter and shelter, such as hollow logs and rotting stumps	No suitable habitat.
<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler	VU	VU	5	6/04/2019	Record (VBA)	Low	Found throughout much of Victoria. Prefers permanent, well-vegetated wetlands with abundant aquatic vegetation but will use most freshwater habitats.	Farm dams provide low quality habitat for this species.
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck	EN	EN	1	14/04/2019	Record (VBA)	Low	Prefers large freshwater wetlands, generally with dense vegetation.	Farm dams provide low quality habitat for this species.
<i>Synemon plana</i>	Golden Sun Moth	VU	VU	3	4/12/2020	Record (VBA)	Low	Prefers native grassland with Rytidosperma and Austrostipa grass species and suitable inter-tussock space. Also occurs in exotic grassland comprising Serrated Tussock and Chilean Needle Grasses.	No suitable habitat.

Appendix B NVR Report for Rochford Road

Native vegetation removal report

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

Date of issue: 28/11/2022

Time of issue: 1:58 pm

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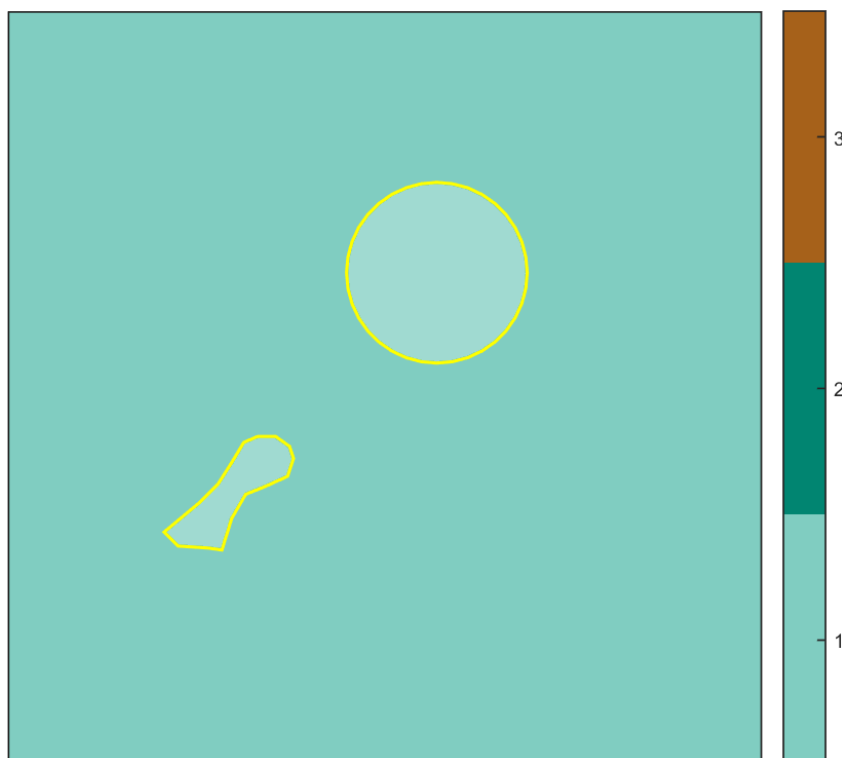
Report ID: ECO_2022_006

Project ID featureclass_combined

Assessment pathway

Assessment pathway	Intermediate Assessment Pathway
Extent including past and proposed	0.086 ha
Extent of past removal	0.000 ha
Extent of proposed removal	0.086 ha
No. Large trees proposed to be removed	1
Location category of proposed removal	Location 1 The native vegetation is not in an area mapped as an endangered Ecological Vegetation Class (as per the statewide EVC map), sensitive wetland or coastal area. Removal of less than 0.5 hectares in this location will not have a significant impact on any habitat for a rare or threatened species

1. Location map



Offset requirements if a permit is granted

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

General offset amount ¹	0.019 general habitat units
Vicinity	Port Phillip and Westernport Catchment Management Authority (CMA) or Macedon Ranges Shire Council
Minimum strategic biodiversity value score ²	0.368
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

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

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

Appendix 1: Description of native vegetation to be removed

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

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

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

Native vegetation to be removed

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	Modelled Condition score	Polygon Extent	Extent without overlap	SBV score	HI score	Habitat units	Offset type
1-A	Scattered Tree			1	no	0.200	0.070	0.070	0.460		0.015	General
2-A	Patch			0	no	0.200	0.016	0.016	0.460		0.003	General

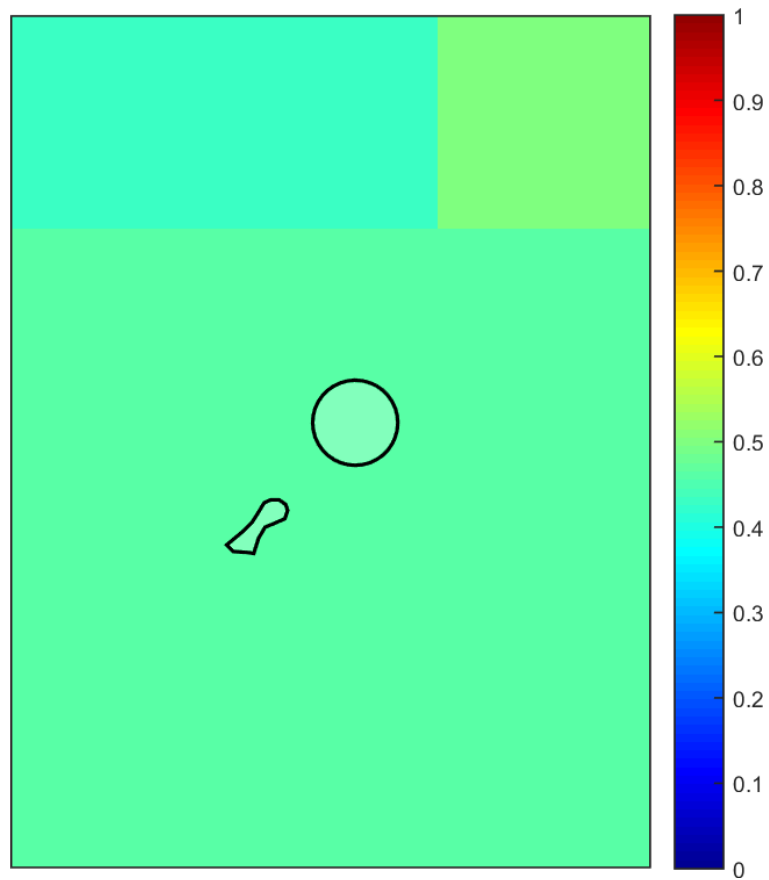
Appendix 2: Information about impacts to rare or threatened species' habitats on site

This is not applicable in the Intermediate Assessment Pathway.

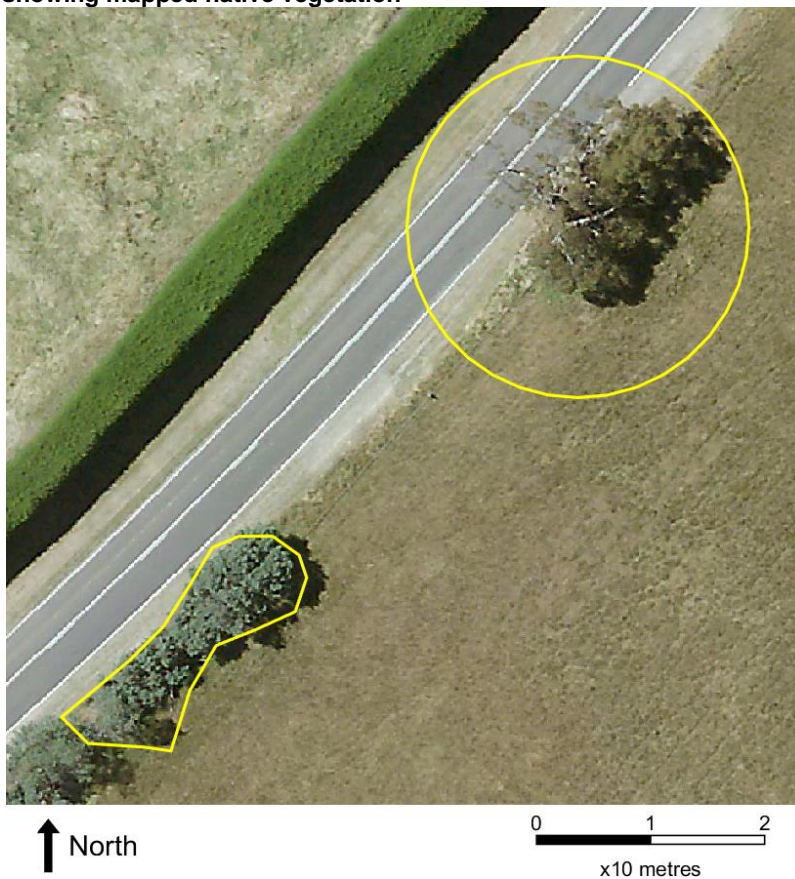
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Appendix 3 – Images of mapped native vegetation

2. Strategic biodiversity values map



3. Aerial photograph showing mapped native vegetation



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4. Map of the property in context



Yellow boundaries denote areas of proposed native vegetation removal.