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

Dederang BESS

Ecological Assessment

Mint Renewables Pty Ltd

Reference: P524537

11-October-2024

aurecon

Bringing ideas to life

ADVERTISED
PLAN

Document control record

Document prepared by:

Aurecon Australasia Pty Ltd
ABN 54 005 139 873
Aurecon Centre
Level 8, 850 Collins Street
Docklands, Melbourne VIC 3008
PO Box 23061
Docklands VIC 8012
Australia

T +61 3 9975 3000
F +61 3 9975 3444
E melbourne@aurecongroup.com
W aurecongroup.com

ADVERTISED PLAN

Document control			aurecon
Report title	Ecological Assessment		
Date	11/10/2024		
Document code	524537-W00001-REP-EN-0002	**Project number**	P524537
Client	Mint Renewables Pty Ltd		
Client contact	Cara Layton	**Client reference**	

Approval			
Author signature		Approver signature	
Name	Leah Mann	Name	Greta Thraves
Title	Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning	Title	Associate, Environment and Planning

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

Executive Summary

Aurecon Pty Ltd (Aurecon) was commissioned by Mint Renewables Pty Ltd (Mint Renewables, 'the Proponent') to undertake an ecological assessment to inform the development of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) in Dederang, Victoria.

The investigation identified that the Project area has been heavily altered from its natural state and is largely dominated by sown pasture grasses as a result of agricultural practices. Despite the heavily altered nature of the ground layer, the site contained several patches of native vegetation and remnant native eucalypts, some of which are classified as large trees.

The study area for the ecological investigation included the Project area, as well as additional land to the south and west, and an additional section of Yackandandah-Dederang Road. The following native vegetation was recorded in the study area:

- 0.34 ha of Valley Grassy Forest (Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC 47)) across 11 patches (including three large trees in a patch); and
- 16 scattered trees (including 10 large and six small).

The following table provides a summary of the policy/legislation and the actions required.

Policy/legislation	Summary and actions required
Commonwealth	
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)	No EPBC Act listed threatened ecological communities or threatened flora species were identified in the Study area or are considered likely to occur. Four threatened fauna species were considered to have a moderate likelihood of occurrence within the Study area – Diamond Firetail (*Stagonopleura guttata*), Painted Honeyeater (*Grantiella picta*), White-throated Needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) and Powerful Owl (*Ninox strenua*). However, while some individuals of each species may occasionally visit the treed habitat in the Study area, the extent of habitat would not present important habitat for these species and the proposed tree removal required for the Project would represent a minor impact on these species. Consideration of the relevant significant impact criteria outlined under the EPBC Act has determined the Project is unlikely to result in a significant impact on any Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES). As such, based on the impacts proposed, a referral under the EPBC Act is unlikely to be required for the Project. **No action required.**
State	
Environment Effects Act 1978 (EE Act)	The Project is not likely to trigger a referral under the EE Act regarding impacts to flora, fauna and/or ecological communities due to poor quality habitat and minor nature of impacts. **No action required.**
Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (FFG Act)	One FFG Act listed restricted use protected flora species was recorded in the Study area - Black Wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*). This species is not proposed to be impacted by the works, and as such, a 'Permit to Take' is not required. **No action required.**

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

Policy/legislation	Summary and actions required
Planning and Environment Act 1987 (P&E Act)	The proposal requires the removal of scattered trees (the amount depending on the access track option chosen) within the Study area that would trigger planning approval under Clause 52.17 (Native Vegetation) of the Alpine Shire Planning Scheme. The extent of impact to native vegetation is dependent on the access track option chosen as follows: • AusNet Option – Would result in the removal of 0.174 ha of native vegetation. • Unused Road Reserve Option – Would result in the removal of 0.203 ha of native vegetation. **Submit a planning permit application for the removal of native vegetation.**
Guidelines for the removal, destruction and lopping of native vegetation (DELWP, 2017)	Offsets are required in accordance with the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction and lopping of native vegetation* (DELWP, 2017). The amount of offsets required is dependant on the access track option chosen as follows: **AusNet Option**: 0.049 general habitat units with the following requirements: - must be located in the North East Catchment Management Authority (CMA) or Alpine Shire Council Local Government Area (LGA) - have a minimum strategic biodiversity value (SBV) of 0.697 - include the protection of five large trees. Access track **Unused Road Reserve Option**: 0.057 general habitat units with the following requirements: - must be located in the North East Catchment Management Authority (CMA) or Alpine Shire Council Local Government Area (LGA) - have a minimum strategic biodiversity value (SBV) of 0.686 - include the protection of four large trees. An online search of the Native Vegetation Credit Register (NVCR) on 27th June 2024 has shown that a sufficient amount of general habitat units are readily available in the North East CMA. Currently, the median price for one general habitat unit (with the protection of trees) for the North East CMA is ~$197,727, resulting in an approximate offset cost for the site of $9,689 (AusNet Option) or $11,270 (Unused Road Reserve Option). **Secure the required offsets for the removal of native vegetation.**

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

ADVERTISED
PLAN

Contents

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

Appendices

Figures

Tables

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

Copyright © 2023 Aurecon Australasia Pty Ltd and its affiliates. "AURECON", "BRINGING IDEAS TO LIFE" and the Aurecon logos and devices are trade marks and/or registered trade marks of Aurecon Group Brand Pty Ltd and its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Disclaimer
This report (including any enclosures, data and attachments) has been prepared for Mint Renewables in respect of the planning permit application for the Dederang BESS. To the extent permissible by law, we do not accept any liability if this report is used or relied on by any unauthorised third party, or by the client for any unauthorised purpose, in any other contexts or without checking it is the latest revision.

aurecon

ADVERTISED
PLAN

1 Introduction

Aurecon Pty Ltd (Aurecon) was commissioned by Mint Renewables Pty Ltd (Mint Renewables, 'the Proponent') to undertake an ecological assessment to inform the development of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) in Dederang, Victoria (herein referred to as 'the Project').

This report has been prepared to provide an ecological impact assessment to support the planning permit application and to determine the implications of the Project under the relevant environmental legislation, particularly *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act), *Environment Effects Act 1978* (Vic) (EE Act) and *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic) (FFG Act).

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this ecological assessment is to provide an assessment of the biodiversity values at the project site, including an assessment of any potential impacts to native vegetation and/or significant flora, fauna and ecological communities. This assessment identifies the approvals that may be triggered under relevant Commonwealth and state environmental legislation.

The scope of the assessment was to:

- Undertake a review of existing ecological information for the project site, including preparation of database searches for native vegetation, flora and fauna
- Undertake an ecological field survey to confirm the type, extent and quality of native vegetation and fauna habitat present in the Study area
- Identify any significant ecological values (including threatened species or communities) that have potential to occur in the Study area
- Identify the implications for the Project based on relevant biodiversity legislation and policy
- Identify the need for any future targeted surveys.

1.2 Assumptions and limitations

The outcomes of this report are limited to the ecological assessment undertaken for the project site and immediate surrounds.

This report is limited to the scope defined in Section 1.1. Should further information become available regarding the conditions at the project site, Aurecon reserves the right to review the report in the context of the additional information.

Ecological assessments can be undertaken at any time of year, however seasonal variations can result in some flora and fauna not being detectable at certain times. Particularly, many flowering plant species are only detectable when producing flowers or fruits. In general, spring is considered the optimal period to undertake ecological field assessments in Victoria, particularly when assessing grassy sites. The spring timing of the ecological field survey that informed this assessment was suitable to ascertain the extent and condition of native vegetation and habitat in the Study area.

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

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

2 The Project

2.1 Background

During the initial constraints and risk analysis phase of the Project, an indicative development layout was provided by the Proponent which included a BESS footprint and potential access options. A study area for the ecological investigation was then developed to incorporate the indicative development layout and all access options. Ecological assessment was then undertaken to identify any ecological values within this study area, so to influence the Project layout and design with the intent to avoid and minimise any impacts to ecological values. The ecological study area is shown in Figure 4-1.

Refinement of Project layout resulted in a disturbance footprint as described in Section 2.2. The Project area, which encompasses the extent of proposed development for the Project is shown in Figure 2-1.

2.2 Project description

The Proponent is proposing to build a BESS with a nominal installed capacity of 400MWh, with an indicative development footprint of approximately 9.5 ha, including 4 ha for the BESS site and 5.5 ha for access tracks and associated infrastructure.

The indicative project design includes:

- BESS units, inverters and transformers;
- Civil and structural works including laying of crushed rock;
- Construction of internal access roads and access (and egress) points
- Underground cabling (33kV) to provide a connection between the battery units and inverters and on-site substation
- On-site substation (including transformer to step up from 33 kV to the connection voltage (either 220 kV or 330 kV) and potential reactive power equipment)
- Underground cabling (220kV or 330kV) to connect the onsite substation to the adjoining Dederang Terminal Station (DDTS)
- Permanent Operations and Maintenance Facility
- Water storage (including firefighting water supply and fire water runoff containment)
- Temporary disturbance for construction compound and laydown and work areas
- Security fencing
- Car parking
- Business identification signage, at site entry.

ADVERTISED PLAN

Additionally, works are likely to be required within the DDTS site (e.g. installation of high voltage electrical equipment and associated permanent and temporary buildings and works). The Project will also include noise mitigation solutions (noise wall or other) and landscape mitigation measures, as required. The final location of infrastructure will be determined through the detailed design, once a BESS supplier has been selected.

Vehicle access to the Site is proposed from Yackandandah-Dederang Road, which runs east to west along the northern site boundary. Access is proposed via one of two primary site access points (for construction and operations), including:

1. AusNet access option: Access via land adjacent to the DDTS, outside the fenced terminal station through AusNet owned land. The track is proposed to be 6 m wide and located approximately 135 m south of the DDTS.

2. Unused Road Reserve access option: Access via the unused road reserve which runs between the AusNet owned land and adjoining property. The track is proposed to be 6 m wide and located approximately 155 m south of the DDTS.

The two options are being pursued to allow AusNet to reserve the right to use their currently unused land for upgrades to terminal station. As such, two indicative footprints have been considered in this assessment (see Figure 5-1 in Section 5).

The final location of the BESS infrastructure and access track will be determined through detailed design, and once a BESS supplier has been selected, in accordance with commitments made in the planning application.

The Project area and indicative layout is shown in Figure 2-1.

2.3 Project area

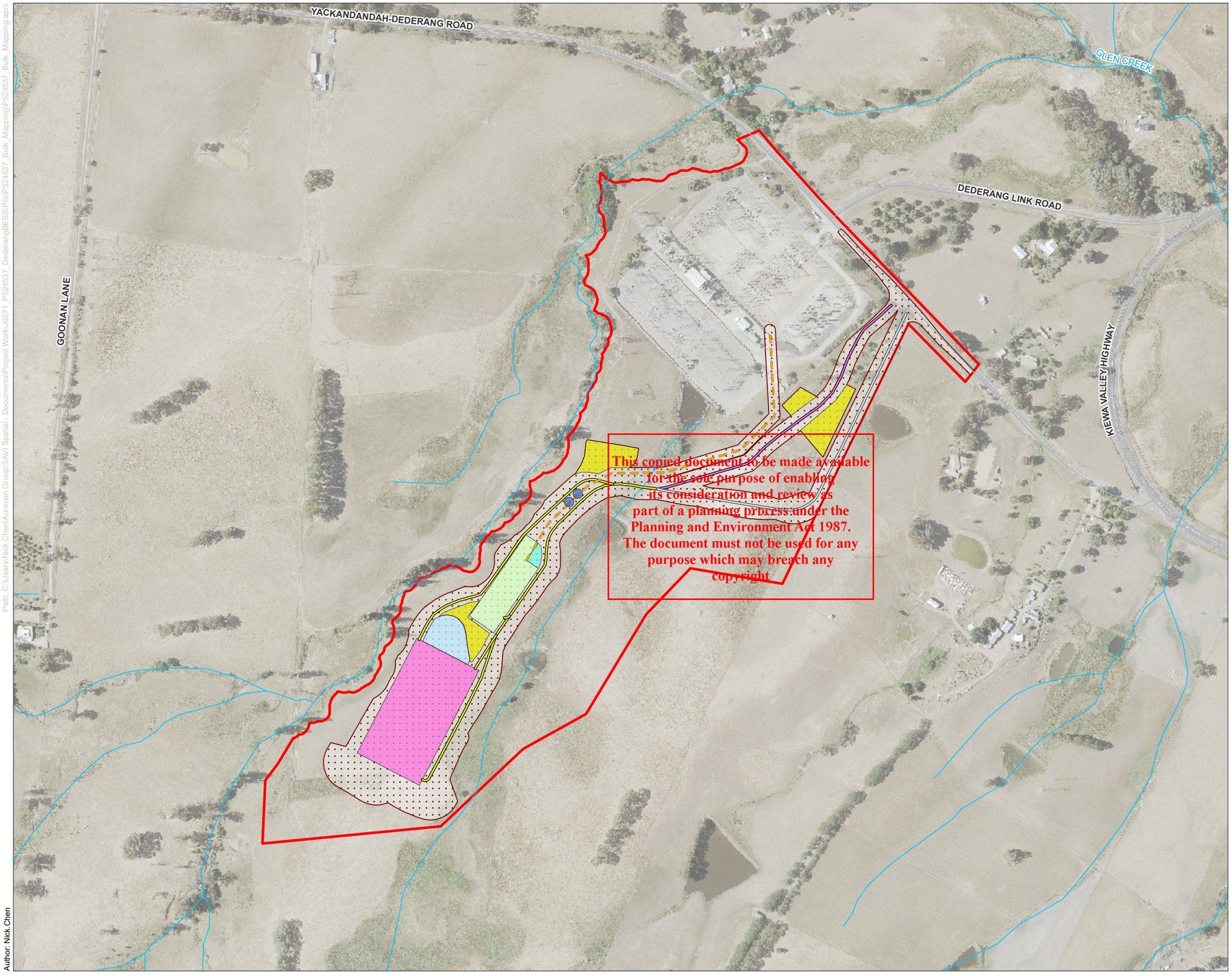
The Project Area is located in Dederang, in north-eastern Victoria, approximately 2km northwest of the Dederang town centre. The Project Area sits within the Alpine Shire Council area.

The Project area occurs adjacent to the Dederang Terminal Station (DDTS) which is owned and operated by AusNet, with several transmission lines running through the Project area into the DDTS.

The study area for this ecological investigation incorporated the Project area, as well as additional land to the south and west, and an additional section of Yackandandah-Dederang Road.

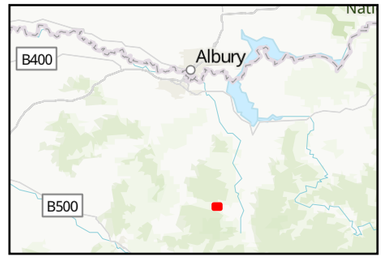
This copied document to be made available
for the sole purpose of enabling
its consideration and review as
part of a planning process under the
Planning and Environment Act 1987.
The document must not be used for any
purpose which may breach any
copyright

ADVERTISED
PLAN



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

aurecon



Legend

- Project area
- BESS Bench
- Run-off pond
- Run-off pond BESS Substation Bench
- BESS Substation Bench
- Temporary laydown or construction area
- Water storage
- Disturbance footprint
- Electricity cable - UG
- Access track - AusNet option
- Access track - Unused road reserve option
- Internal access track
- Watercourse
- Road

ADVERTISED PLAN

Notes:

Basemap: Vicmap, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS

Other data: DELWP, Aurecon

Date: 25/09/2024 Version: 7

A3 scale: 1:5,000

0 50 100 Metres

Job No: P524537

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

Dederang BESS

Project Area and Indicative Layout

Path: C:\Users\Nick.Chen\Aurecon Group\SAVI Spatial - Documents\Project Work\J0271_P524537_DederangBESS\Pro\P524537_Bulk_Mapping\P524537_Bulk_Mapping.aprx

Author: Nick.Chen

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

3 Methodology

3.1 Desktop assessment

The desktop assessment comprised a review of current databases for information on native vegetation and threatened flora, fauna and ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act and FFG Act.

The methods adopted for the database search, likelihood of occurrence and impact assessment are outlined in the following sections.

ADVERTISED PLAN

3.1.1 Database search

The database searches undertaken for the Project provided a shortlist of the potential flora, fauna and ecological communities that may occur within 5 km of the Study area. Database information was obtained from a circular search area with a radius of 5 km centred on the Study area (coordinates: latitude 36° 27' 22.3" S and longitude 146° 59' 21.2" E).

Records from the following databases were collated and reviewed for the search area:

- Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) of the Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) for matters protected by the EPBC Act (DCCEEW 2023a, See Appendix G)
- The Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA) (Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action [DEECA] 2023a) for records of listed threatened flora and fauna species.

Note: VBA records greater than 30 years old were considered no longer current and were excluded from consideration. This ensured only the most up-to-date and relevant records were reviewed.

The following information was also reviewed for the study area as part of the desktop assessment:

- NatureKit (DEECA 2023b)
- VicPlan (Department of Transport and Planning [DTP] 2023)
- Aerial imagery.

3.1.2 Likelihood of occurrence analysis for threatened flora and fauna

The likelihood of occurrence of all threatened flora and fauna species collated in the database search was considered for the Study area. The following threatened species were considered as part of this assessment:

- Flora listed as threatened under the EPBC Act
- Fauna listed as threatened and/or migratory under the EPBC Act
- Flora and fauna listed as threatened under the FFG Act.

Each of these species were considered against the suitability of habitat, to determine their likelihood of occurrence in the Study area. The likelihood of a species occurring within the Study area was classified as 'Negligible', 'Low', 'Moderate' or 'High' based on the consideration of:

- The presence/absence of previous records in the search region (as returned from the database search)
- The known habitat requirements and distribution of the species
- The suitability of habitat in the Study area (based on the findings of the overview field assessment, and previous reports for the site).

The likelihood of occurrence of ecological communities are also considered in this report.

Details of the ranking criteria used to determine likelihood of occurrence of threatened flora and fauna in the Study area is provided in Table 3-1 and Table 3-2 respectively. Those determined to have a high to moderate likelihood of occurrence in the Study area are considered further and discussed in Sections 4.2.4 and 4.2.5.

Table 3-1: Likelihood of occurrence criteria for threatened flora species

Likelihood of Occurrence	Criteria
High	Recent records of the species in the local vicinity (i.e. within the last 10 years)
	Known resident in the area based on site observations, database records or expert advice and/or the study area contains high quality habitat
Moderate	Previous records of the species in the local vicinity and/or the study area contains moderate quality habitat
Low	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 are present such as fragmented or isolated habitat
Negligible	No suitable habitat and/or the study area falls outside the known species range

Table 3-2: Likelihood of occurrence criteria for threatened and migratory fauna species

Likelihood of Occurrence	Criteria
High	Known resident in the area based on site observations, database records or expert advice
	Recent records (within 5 years) of the species in the local area
	The study area contains the species' preferred habitat
Moderate	The species is likely to visit the study area regularly (i.e., at least seasonally)
	Previous records of the species in the local area
	The study area contains some characteristics of the species' preferred habitat
Low	The species is likely to visit the study area occasionally or opportunistically whilst en-route to more suitable sites
	There are only limited or historical records of the species in the local area (>20 years old)
	The study area contains few or no characteristics of the species' preferred habitat
Negligible	No previous records of the species in the local area
	Previous records of the species exist in the local area but >30 years old
	The species may fly over the area when moving between areas of more suitable habitat
	Out of the known species' range
	No suitable habitat present within the study area
	Species is known to be regionally extinct

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

3.2 Field assessment

The ecological field assessment was undertaken on the 13 and 14 November 2023. The assessment included:

- Detailed assessment of all patches of native vegetation, including detailed mapping of extent, classification to Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) and habitat hectare assessment to determine a Condition Score for each patch
- Mapping, identification to species and assessment of diameter at breast height (DBH) of all scattered trees and large trees within patches
- Mapping and assessment of habitats considered suitable to support threatened species and/or classify as threatened ecological communities
- Compilation of a detailed flora species list for the Study area
- Compilation of an incidental fauna species list for the Study area
- Assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for threatened species based on assessment of the presence and quality of habitats within the Study area.
- Further details of the various elements of the detailed ecological investigation are provided below.

3.2.1 Native vegetation assessment

The native vegetation assessment was undertaken by two suitably experienced ecologists, Leah Mann (Senior Ecologist) and Lauren Slaughter (Ecologist), with appropriate skills in the identification of Victoria's flora and fauna. Leah Mann has current accreditation to undertake the assessment of native vegetation as listed on DEECA's Vegetation Quality Assessment Competency Register. The assessment was undertaken on foot. Parts of the site that were lacking in ecological value were assessed more rapidly based on observations from a vehicle.

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

All native vegetation (including patches and scattered trees) recorded in the Study area was mapped using Esri ArcGIS applications (Collector/Field Maps) on a device with in-built GPS (with 4-5 metre accuracy). Patches of native vegetation were classified to Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC), a Vegetation Quality Assessment (VQA) was undertaken, and a determination was made as to whether the patch fulfilled either FFG Act and/or EPBC Act listed Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) criteria. All scattered trees were identified to species and their diameter at breast height (DBH) was measured. The assessment of native vegetation undertaken was consistent with Victoria's Habitat hectare method (DSE 2004) and the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (DELWP 2017a) (herein referred to as 'the Guidelines').

Flora survey

A detailed vegetative description of the Study area was recorded along with a list of the flora species observed. The presence of any suitable habitat for threatened flora species was recorded and mapped to inform the likelihood of occurrence analysis and the potential requirement for future targeted species surveys.

Fauna survey

Areas of potential fauna habitat were recorded through general observations of habitat condition. The presence of any suitable habitat for threatened fauna species was recorded and mapped to inform the likelihood of occurrence analysis as well as the requirements for targeted fauna surveys.

ADVERTISED PLAN

ADVERTISED
PLAN

4 Results

This section of the report presents the integrated results of the database review and ecological field assessment.

4.1 Database review

The review of the relevant databases (PMST and VBA) returned 6 listed threatened flora species and 43 listed threatened and/or migratory fauna species (including 25 birds, 6 mammals, 3 frogs, 5 fish, 2 invertebrates and 2 reptiles) in the 5 km search area. Details of each of these species habitat requirements as well as an analysis of the likelihood of occurrence in the Study area is provided in Appendix E and Appendix F.

The Study area lies within the Northern Inland Slopes bioregion and falls within the North East Catchment Management Authority (CMA) area and the Alpine Shire Local Government Area. The Study area is covered by an Environmental Significance Overlay (ESO), as set out in the Alpine Shire Planning Scheme.

4.2 Ecological assessment

4.2.1 Site description

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 be used for any purpose which may breach any copyright

The Study area largely includes sown pasture paddocks (approximately 45 ha, Photo 1), with two small farm dams connected by an unnamed tributary and a creek dissecting the paddocks. The land owned by AusNet directly adjacent to the eastern side of the DDTS includes mostly introduced pasture grasses and some scattered trees. Additionally, sections of the Yackandandah-Dederang Road road reserve includes small, isolated patches of native vegetation and several scattered trees. The wider landscape is characterised by cropped agricultural farmland, however, there are two large areas of remnant forest approximately 1 km to the north and south of the Study area.

Photo 1 Sown pasture grasses covering most of the Study area, with the DDTS shown in the background (facing northeast)

Generally, the Study area comprised of the following four areas:

- **Agricultural land**
  - Comprised entirely of sown pasture grasses and no native vegetation. These areas have been highly disturbed by grazing animals and agricultural practices.
- **Creek and farm dams**

- A small creek runs through the centre of the Study area, lined with introduced trees such as Poplar (*Populus sp.*) and Willow species (*Salix sp.).* Vegetation lining the creek was also introduced, comprised largely of Slender Thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*) and Spear Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*). Two dams were also situated in the south-east of the Study area dominated by Cumbungi (*Typha sp.*).

- **AusNet parcel**
  - Land east of the DDTS, outside the fenced terminal station, containing a mix of native, planted and introduced species including 13 scattered trees. Native species included Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*), Southern Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus subsp. bicostata),* Manna Gum *(Eucalyptus viminalis)* and Blakely's Red Gum (*Eucalyptus blakelyi),* as well as a few planted Spotted Gums *(Corymbia maculata).*

- **Road reserve**
  - Yackandandah-Dederang Road runs along the northern extent of the Study area. All patches of native vegetation within the Study area were identified along the road reserve between the DDTS and Goonan Lane (west of the Study area) and are discussed below in Section 3.2.2.

Photo 2 Agricultural land within Study area, facing north

Photo 3 Farm dam containing emergent native vegetation (Cumbungi), facing west

Photo 4 Patch of Black Wattles along road reserve, facing north-east

Photo 5 Patch of Yellow Box along road reserve, facing north-east

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

ADVERTISED
PLAN

Photo 6 AusNet parcel within Study area, with a large remnant Southern Blue Gum to the right of the photo, facing southwest

4.2.2 Native vegetation

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

Types of native vegetation that may be present within the Study area were ascertained through the database review (DEECA 2023b; DEECA 2023c). This review noted the presence of two main pre-1750 modelled vegetation communities within and nearby to the Study area, namely Grassy Dry Forest (EVC 22) and Valley Grassy Forest (EVC 47) which have a bioregional conservation status of depleted and endangered respectively.

Only Valley Grassy Forest (EVC 47) was found to be present on site. Due to the previous and current land uses, this vegetation type has been heavily modified and generally presents as degraded patches of 'forest' with high coverage of exotic vegetation and lack of species diversity.

Patches of native vegetation

As per the assessment methodology outlined in the Guidelines, areas of uniform quality for each EVC within patches are termed 'habitat zones' and are assessed separately. Eleven habitat zones of Valley Grassy Forest (EVC 47) were identified along the Yackandandah-Dederang Road reserve, totalling an area of 0.207 hectares of native vegetation.

All of the patches recorded within the Study area were degraded, resulting in low habitat quality scores mainly due to low understorey species diversity and high weed cover. These patches comprised of small areas of degraded 'forest' that have been cleared for agricultural purposes (Photo 4 and Photo 5). This has led to high weed cover which has evidently suppressed understorey species resulting in low native grass and herb species diversity and cover.

The majority of the patches of native vegetation identified in the Study area included a canopy cover of eucalypt species, predominantly Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*), with a mid-storey including the native FFG Act protected species Black Wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*) and introduced Plum (*Prunus sp.*). The ground layer was dominated by introduced flora.

Of the 11 patches of native vegetation recorded, four (HZ1, HZ2, HZ5 and HZ8) contained no overstorey species and comprised a mid-storey of Black Wattle with a completely introduced understorey.

A total of three large trees were recorded in patches. All patches of native vegetation, as well as all large trees are shown in Figure 4-1. Details of each habitat zone and large trees in patches are provided in Table 4-1 below, with detailed results of the vegetation quality assessment provided in Appendix B.

Table 4-1 Details of native vegetation (habitat zones) recorded in the Study area

Habitat Zone ID	Area (ha)	EVC	Number of large trees in a patch	Habitat score (out of 100)
1	0.007	Valley Grassy Forest (EVC 47)	0	0.18
2	0.007		0	0.18
3	0.095		0	0.27
4	0.023		0	0.20
5	0.005		0	0.18
6	0.011		0	0.14
7	0.009		0	0.11
8	0.015		0	0.16
9	0.014		0	0.19
10	0.021		1	0.24
11	0.140		2	0.37
Totals	**0.347**	**N/A**	**3**	**N/A**

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

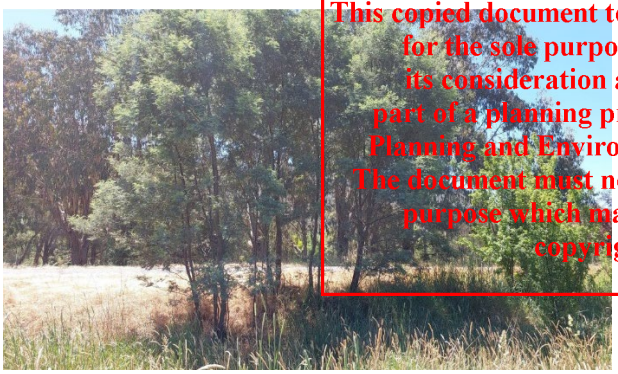


Photo 7 HZ1 dominated by Black Wattle

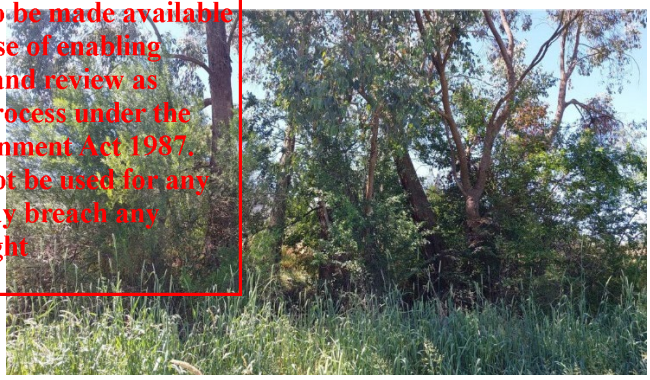


Photo 8 HZ4 immature Yellow Box and Black Wattle

Photo 9 HZ11 mature Yellow Box and sparse Black Wattle

ADVERTISED PLAN

Scattered trees

In addition to native vegetation recorded in patches, 16 scattered trees were recorded in the Study area. Scattered trees recorded are considered to once have comprised the canopy component of Valley Grassy Forest (EVC 47). A summary of scattered trees recorded is provided in Table 4-2 below. Of the 16 scattered trees recorded, 10 were classified as large (i.e. with a diameter at breast height [DBH] of ≥70cm).

Table 4-2 Summary of scattered trees recorded in the Study area

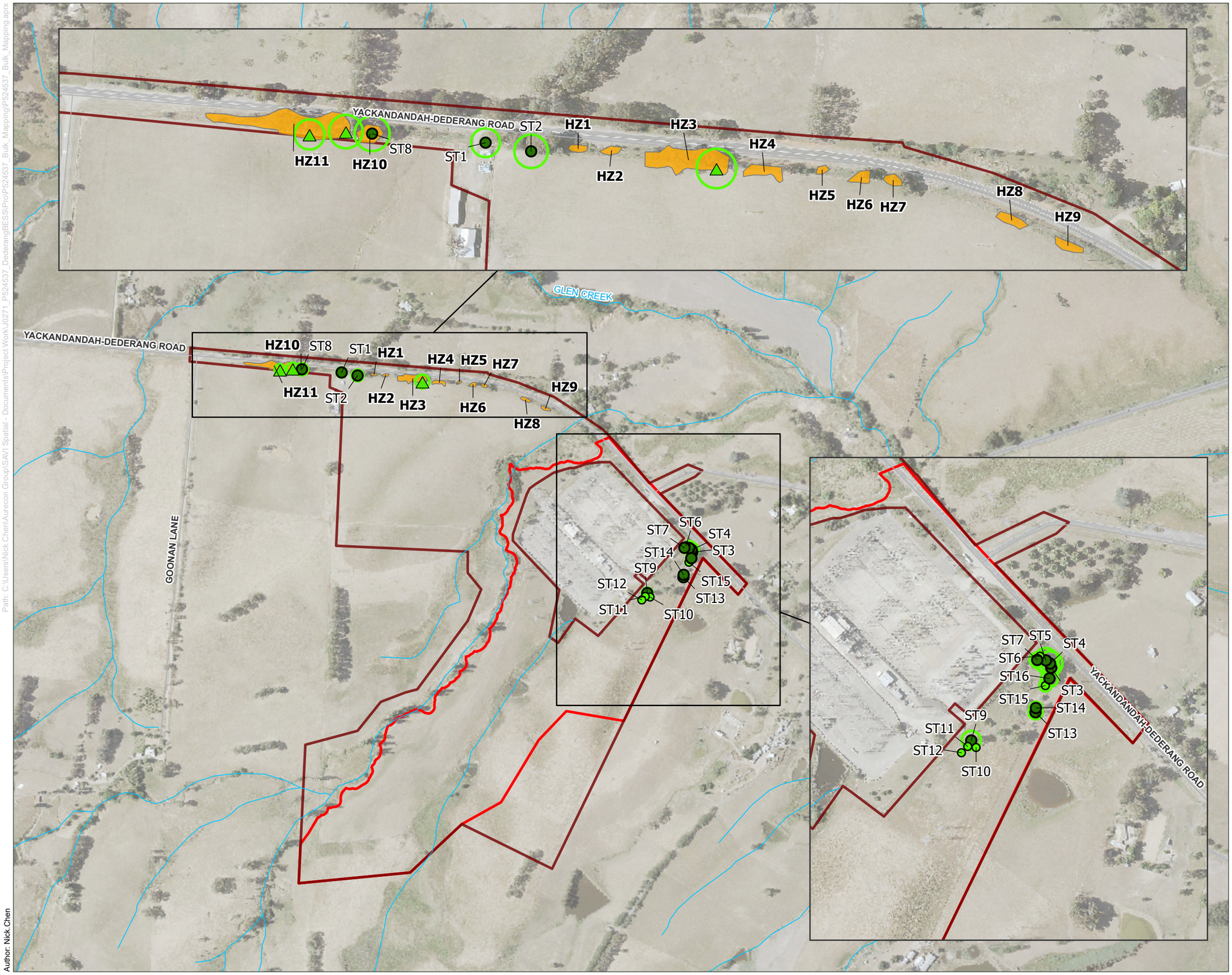
Tree ID	Species	Size	DBH
ST1	Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora)*	Large	91
ST2	Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora)*	Large	106
ST3^	*Eucalyptus sp.* (Dead)	Large	83
ST4^	Southern Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus subsp. bicostata)*	Large	130
ST5	Manna Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis)*	Large	160
ST6	Ironbark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon)*	Small	44
ST7	Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora)*	Large	77
ST8	Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora)*	Large	111
ST9	Blakely's Red Gum (*Eucalyptus blakelyi)*	Large	97
ST10	Blakely's Red Gum (*Eucalyptus blakelyi)*	Small	16
ST11	Blakely's Red Gum (*Eucalyptus blakelyi)*	Small	9.5
ST12	Blakely's Red Gum (*Eucalyptus blakelyi)*	Small	11
ST13	*Eucalyptus sp.*	Large	71
ST14	*Eucalyptus sp.*	Small	63
ST15	*Eucalyptus sp.*	Small	60
ST16	Southern Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus subsp. bicostata)*	Large	87

^ *Heavily lopped since Aurecon's Ecology site visit.*

It is understood that since the time of Aurecon's ecology site investigation, two of the scattered trees recorded in the AusNet portion of the Study area (ST3 and ST4) have been heavily lopped (entire canopies removed) during AusNet tree maintenance works in the area. Aurecon were provided with evidence in mid August 2024 confirming the lopping of trees ST3 and ST4. While both these two trees now lack a canopy, as both trunks remain and stand >3m tall, both still meet the definition of a scattered tree as per the Guidelines, and therefore would still require a permit for removal.

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

ADVERTISED PLAN



Legend

- Project area
- Study area
- Watercourse
- Road

Ecological values

- Large tree in patch
- Large scattered tree
- Small scattered tree
- TPZ
- Valley Grassy Forest (EVC 47)

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

Notes:

Basemap: Vicmap, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS

Other data: DELWP, Aurecon, Mint Renewables

ADVERTISED PLAN

Date: 4/10/2024 Version: 3

A3 scale: 1:8,000

Metres
0 50 100

Job No: P524537

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

Dederang BESS

Ecological Values

Author: Nick.Chen

Path: C:\Users\Nick.Chen\Aurecon Group\SAVI Spatial - Documents\Project Work\J0271_P524537_DederangBESS\Pro\P524537_Bulk_Mapping\P524537_Bulk_Mapping.aprx

ADVERTISED
PLAN

4.2.3 Threatened ecological communities

Two EPBC Act listed threatened ecological communities (TECs) were listed in the PMST as known or likely to occur within 5 km of the Study area (DCCEEW 2023a). These included:

- Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens (Endangered)
- White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland (Critically Endangered)

No native vegetation that matched the criteria for either of the above EPBC Act listed TECs occurred in the Study area.

There were no FFG Act listed ecological communities identified during the desktop assessment. This was confirmed during the ecology field assessment of the Study area.

It is confirmed that no EPBC Act or FFG Act listed TECs occur in the Study area.

4.2.4 Flora

During the field assessment 36 flora species were recorded. Of these, 19% were native species, with the remaining 81% being introduced species. A full list of the flora species recorded in the Study area is provided in Appendix C, and all threatened flora records within 5 km of the Study area can be seen in Figure 4-2 below (DEECA, 2023a). No threatened flora species were recorded within the Study area. The likelihood of the threatened flora species which were detected in the database searches occurring within 5 km of the Study area was considered in Appendix E.

Based on the analysis presented in Appendix E, no threatened flora species were considered to have a moderate or high likelihood of occurrence in the Study area. The threatened species recorded within 5 km of the Study area (Grey Rice-flower and Swamp Fern), were not considered to have suitable habitat on site due to the historic disturbance and modification to the vegetation and ground layer. As such, these species were considered unlikely to occur.

4.2.5 Fauna

A total of 15 fauna species were incidentally recorded in the Study area during the ecology field assessment, most of which were native species. Given a significant portion of the Study area comprised of sown pasture grasses, the Study area lacks extensive areas of habitat to support threatened fauna species. Fauna habitats present within the Project include:

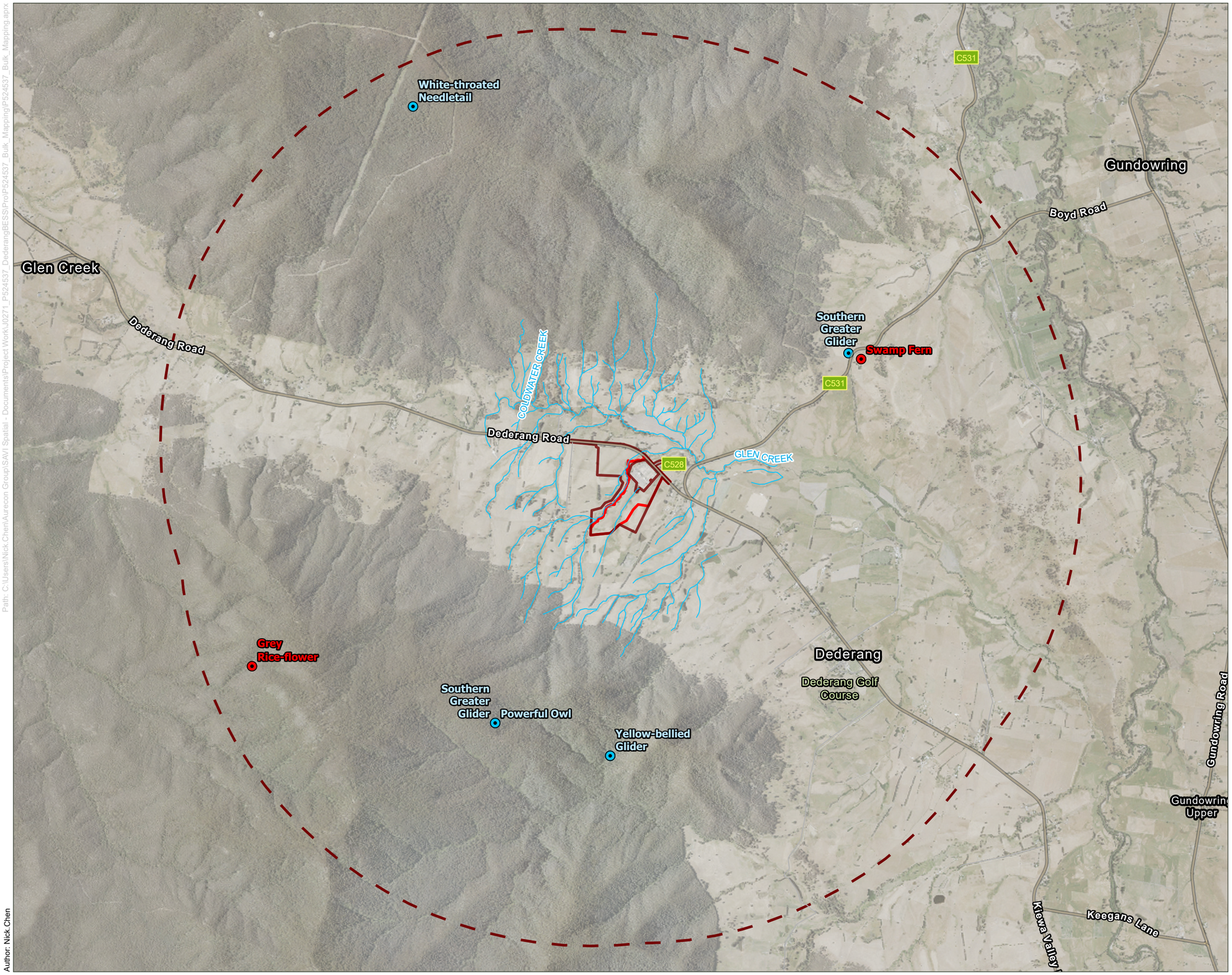
- Trees and areas with planted vegetation – provides habitat for common bird species
- Aquatic habitat provides habitat for common aquatic species (e.g., Common Yabby [*Cherax destructor*]).

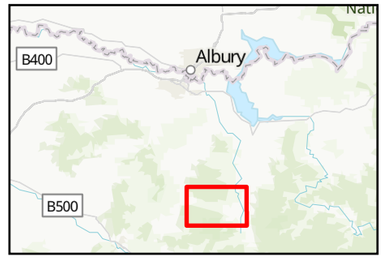
A full list of the fauna species recorded in the Study area is provided in Appendix D, and all threatened fauna records within 5 km of the Study area can be seen in Figure 4-2 below (DEECA, 2023a). No threatened fauna species were recorded within the Study area. The likelihood of the listed fauna species detected in the database searches occurring within 5 km of the Study area was considered in Appendix F.

Based on the analysis presented in Appendix F, four threatened/migratory fauna species were considered to have a moderate likelihood of occurrence within the Study area and are discussed further in Section 5.2.2.

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

Path: C:\Users\Nick.Chen\Aurecon Group\SAVI Spatial - Documents\Project Work\J0271_P524537_DederangBESS\Pro\P524537_Bulk_Mapping\P524537_Bulk_Mapping.aprx





Legend

- Project area
- Study area
- Study area 5km buffer
- Watercourse
- Road
- Threatened fauna
- Threatened flora

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

Notes:

Basemap: Esri Community Maps Contributors, Vicmap, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, METI/NASA, USGS, Vicmap, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, Vicmap, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, METI/NASA, USGS, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Spatial Services, Vicmap, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, METI/NASA, USGS

Other data: DELWP, Aurecon, Mint Renewables

Date: 4/10/2024 Version: 2

Author: Nick.Chen

A3 scale: 1:45,000

0 0.5 1 Kilometers

Job No: P524537

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

Dederang BESS

Threatened Species Records

ADVERTISED
PLAN

5 Proposed impacts and implications

5.1 Details of the proposed development

The Proponent is seeking planning approval from the Minister for Planning to construct a BESS with a nominal installed capacity of 400MWh and an indicative development footprint of approximately 9.5 hectares (Figure 5-1). The BESS site is proposed to be located within the southern section of the Project area, with vehicle access proposed from Yackandandah-Dederang Road (two primary access options being considered). The remaining infrastructure associated with the development is described in Section 2.2.

The following sections outline the potential impacts to ecological values based on the disturbance footprint (Section 5.2) as well as the implications under relevant environmental legislation and policy (Section 5.3). This report also provides recommendations to minimise impacts to ecological values to consider during Project development.

Details on how the proposed design has adopted the approach of 'avoid and minimise' is provided in Section 5.3.4. Further recommendations to assist the planning and development of the Project are provided in Section 5.4.

5.2 Impacts on ecological values

5.2.1 Proposed impacts to native vegetation

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

The proposed BESS site is situated in cropped agricultural farmland comprising entirely of sown pasture grasses and no native vegetation. This area has been highly disturbed by grazing animals and agricultural practices. The majority of both of the proposed access tracks also fall within these disturbed areas, however, the first sections that divert off from Yackandandah-Dederang Road for both options pass through or adjacent to the AusNet parcel, which contains a number of scattered trees.

Guidance outlined in DELWPs Assessors Handbook (DELWP, 2018) has been considered to determine impacts to trees. The Handbook states that "unless an arborist report indicates otherwise, a tree, or trees will be deemed lost if the encroachment (of compaction and excavation) into the TPZ is greater than 10 per cent or is inside the SRZ (Structural Root Zone)".

Impacts to native scattered trees are detailed below in Table 5-1 for both access track options. Where the development footprint encroaches by >10% into the TPZ of a tree, this tree has been considered lost. There may be opportunities to retain such trees in consultation with an arborist.

Table 5-1: Proposed impacts to native scattered trees as per the two access track options

Tree ID	Species	AusNet Option	Unused Road Reserve Option
ST1	Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora)*	No impacts	No impacts
ST2	Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora)*	No impacts	No impacts
ST3	*Eucalyptus sp.* (Dead)	**Removed** – Tree in access track footprint	**Considered lost** based on >10% encroachment into TPZ by access track footprint
ST4	Southern Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus subsp. bicostata)*	**Removed** – Tree in access track footprint	**Considered lost** based on >10% encroachment into TPZ by access track footprint
ST5	Manna Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis)*	**Removed** – Tree in access track footprint	No impacts
ST6	Ironbark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon)*	No impacts	No impacts

Tree ID	Species	AusNet Option	Unused Road Reserve Option
ST7	Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora)*	**Considered lost** based on >10% encroachment into TPZ by access track footprint	No impacts
ST8	Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora)*	No impacts	No impacts
ST9	Blakely's Red Gum (*Eucalyptus blakelyi)*	No impacts	No impacts
ST10	Blakely's Red Gum (*Eucalyptus blakelyi)*	No impacts	No impacts
ST11	Blakely's Red Gum (*Eucalyptus blakelyi)*	No impacts	No impacts
ST12	Blakely's Red Gum (*Eucalyptus blakelyi)*	No impacts	No impacts
ST13	*Eucalyptus sp.*	No impacts	**Considered lost** based on >10% encroachment into TPZ by access track footprint
ST14	*Eucalyptus sp.*	No impacts	**Considered lost** based on >10% encroachment into TPZ by access track footprint
ST15	*Eucalyptus sp.*	No impacts	**Removed** – Tree within edge of access track footprint
ST16	Southern Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus subsp. bicostata)*	**Considered lost** based on >10% encroachment into TPZ by access track footprint	**Removed** – Tree within edge of access track footprint

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.

As detailed above the following trees would be impacted to accommodate the proposed access tracks including:

- **AusNet Option** (Figure 5-2):
  - Five large scattered trees (ST3, ST4, ST5, ST7 and ST16)
- **Unused Road Reserve Option** (Figure 5-3):
  - Four large scattered trees (ST3, ST4, ST13 and ST16)
  - Two small scattered trees (ST14 and ST15)

In accordance with the Guidelines, all native vegetation removal, including scattered trees, is converted into an equivalent hectare area. Large scattered trees and small scattered trees are mapped as circular polygons with a radius of 15 m (0.0703 ha) and 10 m (0.0313) respectively. The total extent of proposed native vegetation removal is determined based on the Native Vegetation Removal Reports (NVRRs) for each option (Appendix H). The NVRRs outline that the following amount of native vegetation removal is required to accommodate the proposed access tracks including:

- **AusNet Option:** 0.174 ha
- **Unused Road Reserve Option:** 0.203 ha.

Some of these trees could be retained following refinement of the footprint during detailed design. If impacts to these trees cannot be avoided, then it is recommended that an arborist is engaged to assess the impacts under the *Australian Standard AS4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites*. The Standards state that if the TPZ is encroached by >10%, the arborist must demonstrate that the tree would remain viable. The area lost to this encroachment should be compensated for elsewhere and contiguous with the TPZ. It's likely if the SRZ is not encroached, then with arborist supervision during works, the trees could be retained.

ADVERTISED PLAN

5.2.2 Potential impacts to listed matters

Potential impacts to threatened species and threatened ecological communities against the proposed project footprint (including both access track options) have been considered below.

As detailed in Section 4.2.5, the following threatened fauna species were initially considered to have a moderate likelihood of occurrence in the Project area:

- Diamond Firetail (EPBC Act; FFG Act)
- Painted Honeyeater (EPBC Act; FFG Act)
- White-throated Needletail (EPBC Act; FFG Act)
- Powerful Owl (FFG Act).

These species are discussed below regarding the potential for impacts from the proposed project footprint.

Diamond Firetail

Diamond Firetail (*Stagonopleura guttata*), listed as 'Vulnerable' under both the EPBC Act and FFG Act, is found in a variety of different habitats, including grassy open eucalypt woodlands, open forests, mallee, Natural Temperate Grasslands, riparian areas and in secondary grasslands derived from other communities (DPE 2023). The species feeds exclusively on the ground on ripe native perennial grasses, herb seeds, green leaves and on insects (DPE 2023). The species has been listed as vulnerable under both the EPBC Act and FFG Act due to reduction in habitat, mainly due to large-scale agriculture that has removed important nesting and breeding habitats and transitioning from native perennial grass, an important food source, to exotic annual grasses, which do not provide a year-round foraging resource.

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

Although no records occur within 5 km, this species was initially considered to have a moderate likelihood of occurrence due to the presence of suitable treed habitat occurring within the road reserve. However, the Project area lacks high quality woodland habitat which would provide the nesting and breeding opportunities for the species. Additionally, due to the heavily altered ground layer within dominated by introduced grasses, there would be limited on-ground foraging opportunities for the species with minimal protection from predators.

Given the above, the species is likely to prefer higher quality habitat within the nearby remnant forests given the presence of more contiguous high quality habitat. Whilst the species may occasionally utilise the Project area for foraging, Diamond Firetail is unlikely to be reliant on the habitats in the Project area.

Painted Honeyeater

The Painted Honeyeater (*Grantiella picta*), listed as 'Vulnerable' under both the EPBC Act and FFG Act, can be found in dry, open forests and woodlands containing mistletoe. Small patches of Yellow Box and Mistletoe were found along the road reserve which may provide occasional foraging habitat for the species. The limited availability of preferred habitat within the Project area is unlikely to be regularly utilised by the species, given the abundance of more suitable habitat in the surrounding reserves. Therefore, the Project is considered unlikely to have a significant adverse impact on Painted Honeyeater.

White-throated Needletail

White-throated Needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*), listed as 'Vulnerable' under both the EPBC Act and FFG Act, is almost exclusively aerial and can occupy a wide range of habitats. A total of 12 records were identified within a 5 km radius of the Project area. These records are likely due to incidental observations of the species flying overhead. As a predominantly aerial species, White-throated Needletail is unlikely to utilise the habitat within the Project area, and therefore the Project should not adversely impact the species.

ADVERTISED PLAN

Powerful Owl

Powerful Owl (*Ninox strenua*), listed as 'Vulnerable' under the FFG Act, occurs in open forests and woodlands, favouring sheltered gullies in wet forests with dense understoreys, especially along watercourses (Birdlife Australia 2022). Powerful Owl requires old growth trees with suitable hollows for nesting, though is known to forage and roost in suitable trees with dense cover in parks and suburban areas.

Appropriate breeding habitat (large tree hollows) was not recorded in the Project area. However, the treed vegetation in the Project area may be occasionally utilised by Powerful Owl for foraging or roosting. In summary, the habitat in the Project area does not support core habitat for the species but may be used occasionally when moving between larger reserves in the landscape. As such, the Project is considered unlikely to have an adverse impact on Powerful Owl.

Based on assessment against the significant impact criteria (DoE 2013), it is considered unlikely that works within the proposed project footprint would result in a significant impact on any of the above EPBC Act listed species. Additionally, given no EPBC Act or FFG Act listed ecological communities occur in the Project area, none would be impacted.

Summary

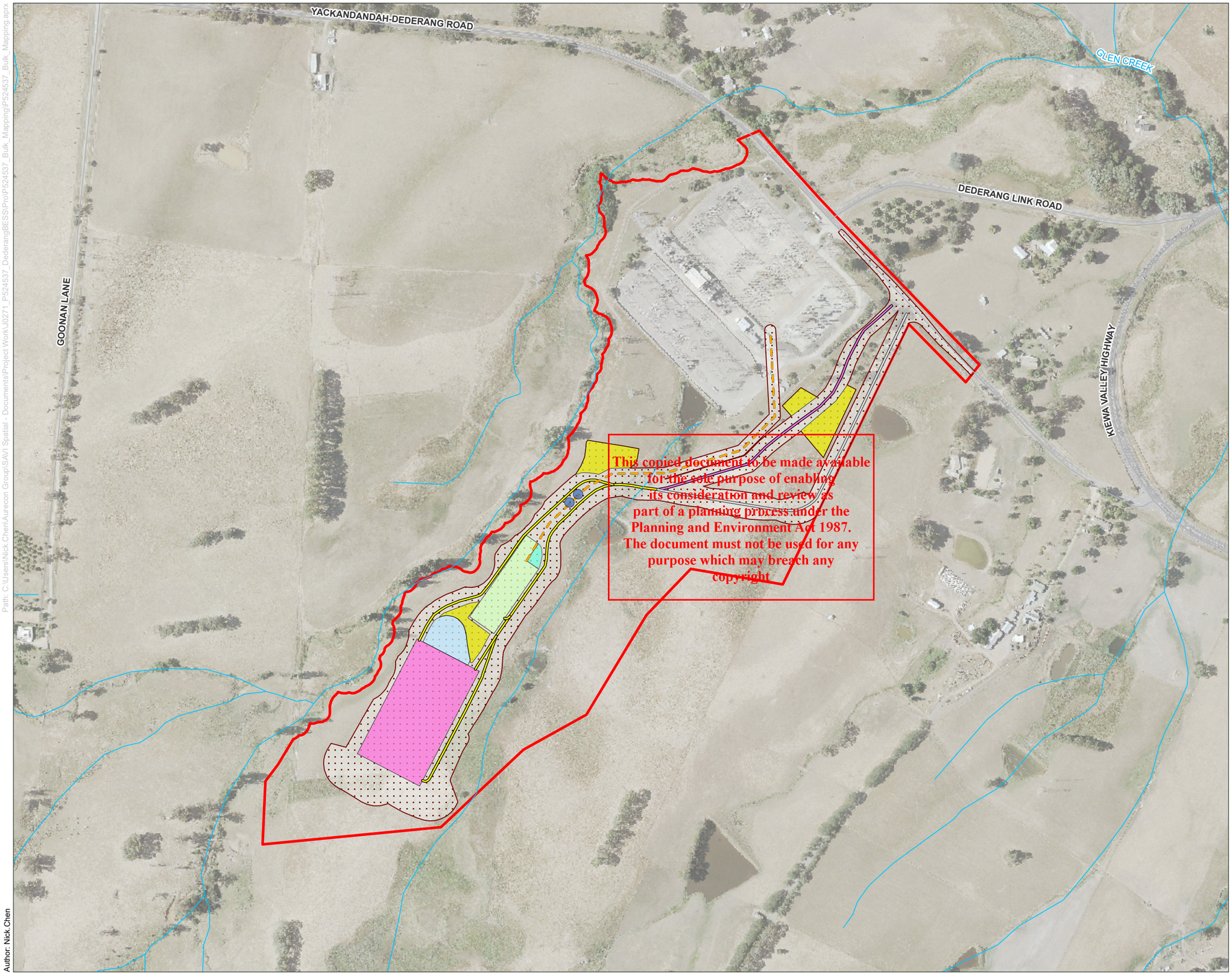
Consideration has been given to the relevant significant impact criteria outlined under the EPBC Act (DoE 2013) for the potential impacts of the Project on the above bird species. The proposed removal of scattered trees in the access tracks footprints (both options) will result in the loss of potential occasional foraging habitat for these species. However, works within the proposed project footprint are unlikely to result in the removal of habitat critical to the survival of any of these species.

Additionally, the site is not considered to provide important breeding and nesting habitats for these species, due to the amount of disturbance and modification. Given higher quality and better-connected habitats exist in the alpine regional parks surrounding the Project area, it is considered foraging opportunities will largely be maintained at a local scale for these species, and similar open treed habitats also exist broadly throughout the region that would continue to provide foraging opportunities for these species as they move through the landscape.

Based on assessment against the significant impact criteria (DoE 2013), it is considered unlikely that construction and operation of the Project would result in a significant impact on any of the above EPBC Act listed species. Additionally, given no EPBC Act or FFG Act listed ecological communities occur in the Project area, none would be impacted.

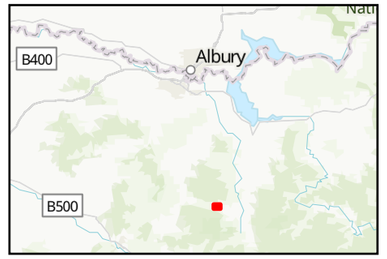
This copied document to be made available for the sole purpose of enabling its consideration and review as part of a planning process under the Planning and Environment Act 1987. The document must not be used for any purpose which may breach any copyright

ADVERTISED PLAN



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

aurecon



Legend

- Project area
- BESS Bench
- Run-off pond
- Run-off pond BESS Substation Bench
- BESS Substation Bench
- Temporary laydown or construction area
- Water storage
- Disturbance footprint
- Electricity cable - UG
- Access track - AusNet option
- Access track - Unused road reserve option
- Internal access track
- Watercourse
- Road

ADVERTISED PLAN

Notes:

Basemap: Vicmap, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS

Other data: DELWP, Aurecon

Date: 25/09/2024 Version: 7

A3 scale: 1:5,000

0 50 100 Metres

Job No: P524537

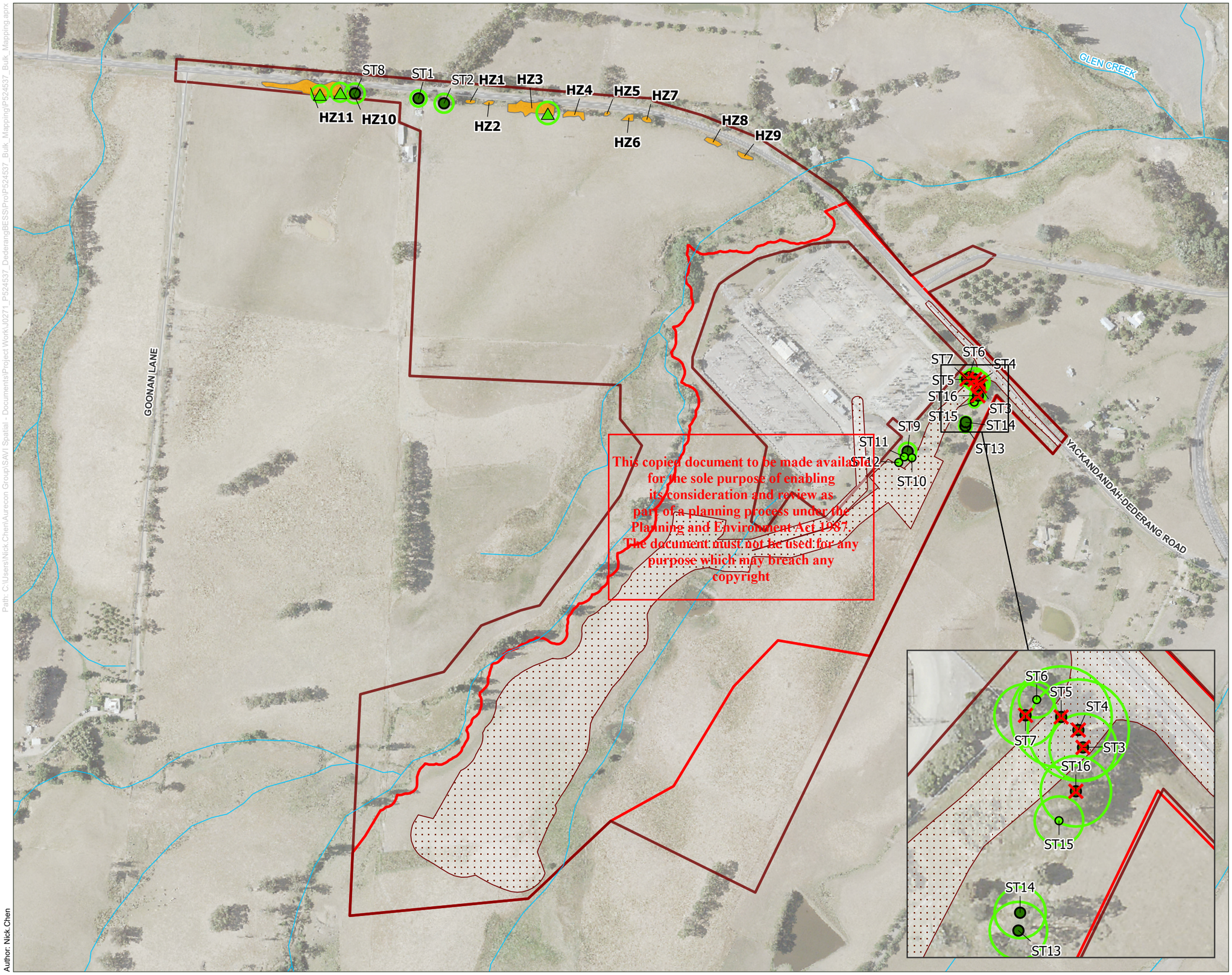
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

Dederang BESS

Project Area and Indicative Layout

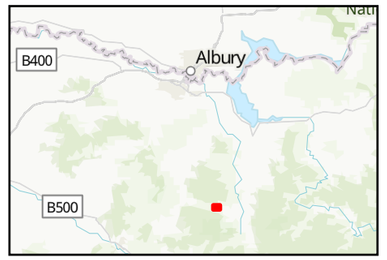
Path: C:\Users\Nick.Chen\Aurecon Group\SAVI Spatial - Documents\Project Work\J0271_P524537_DederangBESS\Pro\P524537_Bulk_Mapping\P524537_Bulk_Mapping.aprx
Author: Nick.Chen

Path: C:\Users\Nick.Chen\Aurecon Group\SAVI Spatial - Documents\Project Work\J0271_P524537_DederangBESS\Pro\P524537_Bulk_Mapping\P524537_Bulk_Mapping.aprx



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

aurecon



Legend

- Project area
- Study area
- Disturbance footprint
- Watercourse
- Road

Ecological values

- Large tree in patch
- Large scattered tree
- Small scattered tree
- Large scattered tree to be removed
- Small scattered tree to be removed
- TPZ
- Valley Grassy Forest (EVC 47)

ADVERTISED PLAN

Notes:

Basemap: Vicmap, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS

Other data: DELWP, Aurecon, Mint Renewables

Date: 4/10/2024 Version: 4

Author: Nick.Chen

A3 scale: 1:5,000

0 50 100 Metres

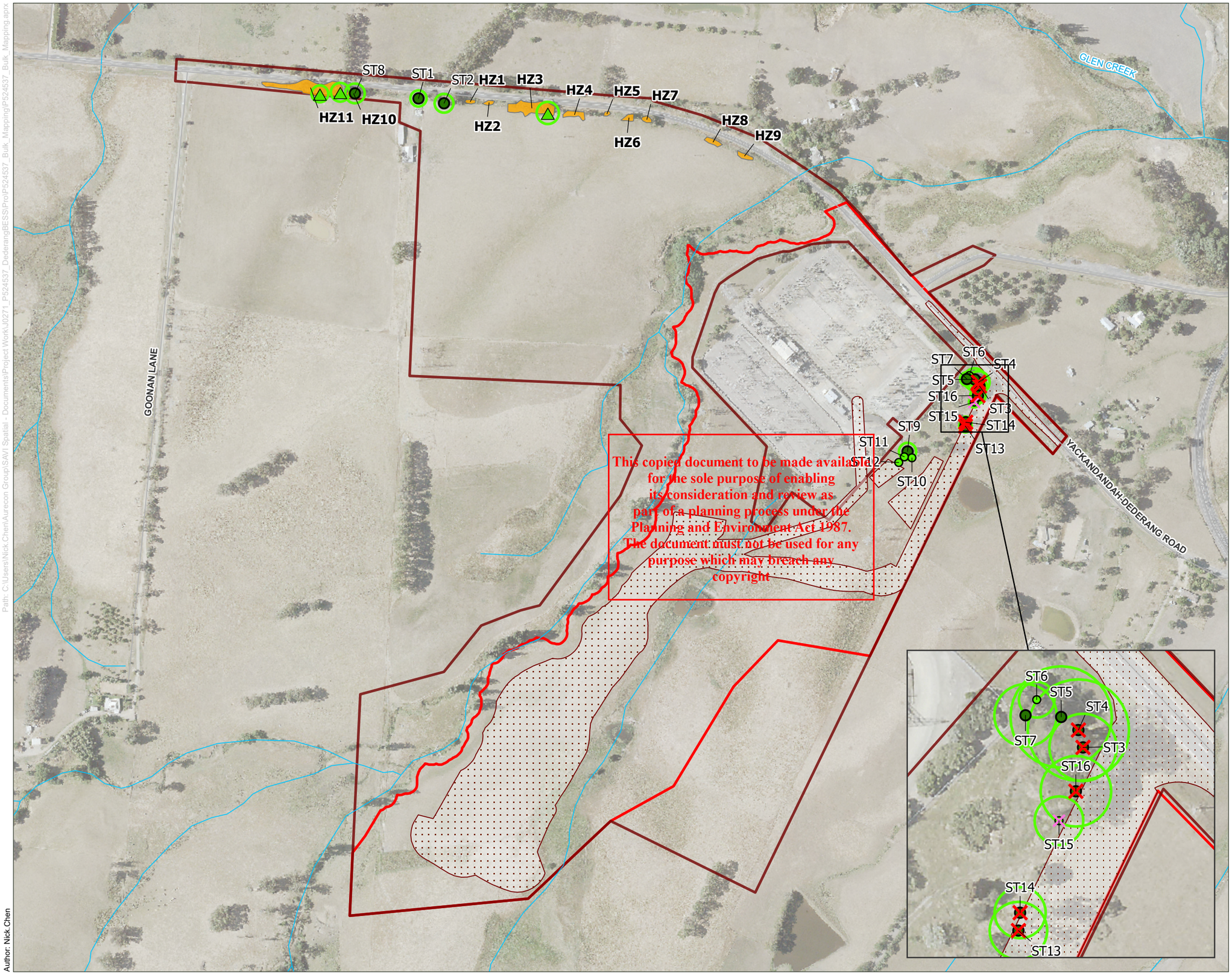
Job No: P524537

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

Dederang BESS

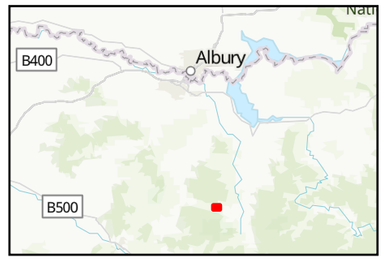
Proposed Development and Impacts to Ecological Values - AusNet Option

Path: C:\Users\Nick.Chen\Aurecon Group\SAVI Spatial - Documents\Project Work\J0271_P524537_DederangBESS\Pro\P524537_Bulk_Mapping\P524537_Bulk_Mapping.aprx



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

aurecon



Legend

- Project area
- Study area
- Disturbance footprint
- Watercourse
- Road

Ecological values

- Large tree in patch
- Large scattered tree
- Small scattered tree
- Large scattered tree to be removed
- Small scattered tree to be removed
- TPZ
- Valley Grassy Forest (EVC 47)

ADVERTISED PLAN

Notes:

Basemap: Vicmap, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS

Other data: DELWP, Aurecon, Mint Renewables

Date: 4/10/2024 Version: 4

Author: Nick.Chen

A3 scale: 1:5,000

0 50 100 Metres

Job No: P524537

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

Dederang BESS

Proposed Development and Impacts to Ecological Values - Unused Road Reserve Option

5.3 Potential implications under relevant environmental legislation and policy

5.3.1 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

The EPBC Act is Commonwealth legislation that provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places, termed Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES). Under the EPBC Act, an action that has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a MNES must be referred to the Commonwealth Minister for Environment and Water. The Minister will then determine whether the proposed action requires formal assessment and approval under the EPBC Act.

The results from the database search of the EPBC Act PMST identified multiple MNES potentially occurring within a 5 km radius search area. The MNES relevant to the Project area are summarised in Table 5-1, with threatened and migratory species tabulated in Appendix E and Appendix F. The likelihood of occurrence of each relevant MNES are summarised in the following subsections.

Table 5-2 Summary of Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) relevant to the search area

Matters of National Environmental Significance	MNES relevant to the project search area
World Heritage Properties	N/A
National Heritage Places	N/A
Wetlands of International Importance	7
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	N/A
Commonwealth Marine Area	N/A
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	1
Listed Threatened Species	38
Listed Migratory Species	10

Wetlands of international importance (Ramsar)

Seven wetlands of international importance were identified in the EPBC Act PMST report, these include:

- Banrock Station and Wetland Complex
- Barmah Forest
- Gunbower Forest
- Hattah-kulkyne lakes
- NSW Central Murray State Forests
- Riverland
- The Coorong, and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert Wetland.

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

These wetlands were identified within a broader area located more than 150km from the Project area. Given this, it is considered highly unlikely that works within the Project area would result in a significant impact to any wetland of international importance.

ADVERTISED PLAN

ADVERTISED PLAN

Listed Threatened and migratory species

Threatened and migratory species listed under the EPBC Act are considered in Section 5.2.2. Four threatened/migratory fauna species were considered to have a moderate likelihood of occurrence within the Project area - Diamond Firetail, Painted Honeyeater, White-throated Needletail and Powerful Owl.

As detailed in Section 5.2.2, while these species may occasionally visit the Project area, the Project is considered unlikely to result in a significant impact on these species.

5.3.2 Environment Effects Act 1978

The *Ministerial Guidelines for Assessment of Environmental Effects under the Environment Effects Act 1978* (DTP 2023) outlines the triggers for referral of a project to the Victorian Minister for Planning who will determine if an Environment Effects Statement (EES) is required. Criteria relevant to flora and fauna are broadly summarised to include:

- Extensive removal of native vegetation (>10 hectares)
- Specified significant impacts to threatened species listed in Victoria
- Long term changes to Ramsar wetlands.

Based on the results of the ecological assessment and the limited amount of vegetation and habitat removal, the Project will not trigger a referral under the EE Act based on any criteria specifically relevant to flora, fauna or biodiversity. Other criteria beyond those relating to flora and fauna have not been considered as part of this assessment.

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

5.3.3 Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988

The FFG Act is the key piece of Victorian legislation for the conservation of threatened species and communities and for the management of potentially threatening processes. Under the FFG Act a permit is required from DEECA to take (kill, injure, disturb or collect), trade, keep, move or process threatened or protected flora species from public land.

The Act distinguishes between three types of 'take':

- **Incidental take** is where plants are taken to make space for something else – for example, clearing for the construction or maintenance of a building, road, or pipeline; clearing for grazing or cropping; or clearing to construct bushfire fuel break. Any take where the intent is not to obtain a specimen of the plant, but to simply remove it, is incidental take.
- **Take for sale** includes take for the purpose of making the plant available for sale, regardless of whether it has actually been sold.
- **Take for personal use** includes any other reason for obtaining a specimen of the plant – for example, to collect or propagate, for use as food or fibre, for research or display.

It is an offence to take ***generally protected*** flora for any of the three reasons identified above (without a permit). It is an offence to take ***restricted use*** protected flora for the purposes of sale or personal use (without a permit), but incidental take is not an offence, and does not require a permit.

One FFG Act restricted use protected flora was recorded on public land in the study area – Black Wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*), namely within patches of native vegetation recorded along Yackandandah-Dederang Road. However, this species is not proposed to be impacted by the works. If this species were to be impacted, the works fall within the 'incidental take' definition and occur within private land; therefore, a permit is not required for removal of this species.

5.3.4 Planning and Environment Act 1987

The *Planning and Environment Act 1987* controls the planning and development of land in Victoria and provides for the development of planning schemes for all municipalities under the Planning Scheme and

Planning Policy Framework. A permit is required to remove, destroy, or lop native vegetation under Clause 52.17 of the Alpine Shire Planning Scheme.

Significant Landscape Overlay One environmental overlay affects the entirety of the Project area, the Significant Landscape Overlay – Schedule 1 - Upper Kiewa Valley Significant Landscape Area (SLO1). The objective of this overlay is to preserve the landscape of the Upper Kiewa Valley which has distinct character and majestic views, particularly of Mount Bogong. Under SLO1, a permit is required to remove, destroy or lop any vegetation.

Alpine Shire Planning Scheme Clause 12.01-2S (Native vegetation management) and Clause 52.17 (Native Vegetation) of the Alpine Shire Planning Scheme requires that the removal of native vegetation results in no net loss in the contribution made by native vegetation to Victoria's biodiversity, and that this is achieved by applying the three-step approach outlined in Victoria's 'Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation' (the Guidelines):

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 if a permit is granted to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation.

A planning permit is required under Clause 52.17 to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation, including dead native vegetation unless an exemption applies. Decision guidelines must be considered by the Referral and Responsible Authorities when considering the planning permit application. Exemptions to the requirement for a permit to remove native vegetation are specified in Clause 52.17 and includes regrowth, dead vegetation and planted vegetation.

The Guidelines are incorporated into the Victorian Planning Provisions to regulate the clearance of native vegetation across the state. The Guidelines use a risk-based approach to determine the significance of native vegetation based on the extent, quality and location of vegetation proposed to be removed. Further details on the application of the guidelines are provided in Appendix A.

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

Under Clause 66.02-2 'Use and Development Referrals (Native Vegetation)' a permit application to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation is required to be referred to DEECA as a recommending referral authority if any of the following apply:

ADVERTISED PLAN

The application triggers the Detailed Assessment Pathway

- A property vegetation plan applies to the site
- The native vegetation is on Crown land which is occupied or managed by the Responsible Authority.

None of the above applies to the site, therefore, the planning permit application is not required to be referred to DEECA.

Impacts to native vegetation and implications under the Guidelines

Based on the impacts detailed in Section 4.2 and shown in Figure 5-1, the proposed works will result in the following impacts to native vegetation:

- **AusNet Option** – Five large scattered trees which equates to 0.174 ha of native vegetation
- **Unused Road Reserve Option** – Four large scattered trees and two small scattered trees which equates to 0.203 ha of native vegetation.

Details of the scattered trees are provided in Table 4-2, photos are provided in Section 4.2.2, and their location is shown in Figure 5-2.

Removal of this native vegetation would trigger the need for planning approval under Clause 52.17-7 of the Alpine Shire Planning Scheme. This report has been prepared to respond to the application requirements of the Guidelines.

It is understood that no native vegetation has been approved for removal on the property within the last five years.

ADVERTISED PLAN

Avoid and minimise statement

In accordance with the requirements under the Guidelines, any application to remove native vegetation requires the preparation of an 'avoid and minimise statement'. This statement is required to clearly identify the actions undertaken and efforts made throughout the planning process to avoid the removal of, and minimise impacts on, the biodiversity and other values of native vegetation.

On a strategic level, the proposed location for the BESS has been selected due to the location of the existing DDTS. The DDTS provides the BESS with connection to the electricity grid. Therefore, it is beneficial for the BESS to be located close to the existing DDTS.

During the early planning phase of the Project, three potential subject sites were being considered. These three potential sites and the access tracks were considered as part of the initial ecological assessment (as discussed in Section 4.2 of this report). The assessment identified several patches of native vegetation and scattered trees of varying quality along the northern section of the Study area, and several scattered trees within the AusNet parcel within the eastern section of the Study area (Figure 4-1). The results of the ecological assessment were then used to inform the selection of the preferred BESS location.

The preferred location is within the southern section of the Study area within cropped agricultural farmland comprised entirely of sown pasture grasses and no native vegetation. Therefore, the patches of native vegetation and scattered trees along the northern section of the Study area have been avoided. The only native vegetation proposed to be impacted is up to six scattered trees within the AusNet parcel to accommodate the access tracks. Impacts to these trees could be avoided or minimised further through further Project footprint refinement during detailed design and/or assessment by an arborist. The Project footprint has been designed to avoid as much of the ecological values identified across the Study area as possible without undermining the key objectives of the Project.

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

Native vegetation offsets

Native vegetation offsets would be required to compensate for any approved removal of native vegetation. Two NVRRs have been acquired from DEECA to detail the relevant offset requirements and are provided in Appendix H.

A summary of the native vegetation removal details and offset requirements as per the NVRRs is provided in Table 5-2 below.

Table 5-3 Summary of information from the NVRRs

Removal and offset details	Information requirement	Project information from NVRR
AusNet Option		
Removal details	Risk based pathway	Intermediate
	Total extent of native vegetation removal	0.174 ha
	Location Category	Location 2
Offset details	Offset requirements	0.075 general habitat units, with the following requirements: must be located in North East CMA or Alpine Shire Council must have minimum strategic biodiversity value (SBV) of 0.697 must include the protection of 5 large trees.
Unused Road Reserve Option		
Removal details	Risk based pathway	Intermediate
	Total extent of native vegetation removal	0.203 ha
	Location Category	Location 2

Offset details	Offset requirements	0.057 general habitat units, with the following requirements: must be located in North East CMA or Alpine Shire Council must have minimum strategic biodiversity value (SBV) of 0.686 must include the protection of 4 large trees.

Offset statement

An online search of the Native Vegetation Credit Register (NVCR) on 27th June 2024 has shown that the required general offset is currently available for purchase for either access option (DEECA, 2024). Evidence that the required offset is available is provided in Appendix I. The required offset would need to be secured prior to commencement of the proposed action.

5.3.5 *Wildlife Act 1975* and Wildlife Regulations 2002

The main legislation for protecting and managing fauna in Victoria is the *Wildlife Act 1975*. This covers indigenous vertebrate species (except declared pest species), invertebrate species listed under the FFG Act and some introduced game species. A Management Authorisation permit would be required under the Act if salvage and relocation of fauna are to be undertaken as part of any removal of habitat associated with the works. Dependent on the final project design, a Management Authorisation permit may be required.

5.3.6 Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994

The *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994* (CaLP Act) identifies and classifies certain species as noxious weeds or pest animals and provides a system of controls on noxious species.

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

The CaLP Act also provides a legislative framework for the management of private and public land and sets out the responsibilities of land managers, stating that they must take all reasonable steps to:

- Avoid causing or contributing to land degradation which causes or may cause damage to land of another land owner
- Protect water resources
- Conserve soil
- Eradicate regionally prohibited weeds
- Prevent the growth and spread of regionally controlled weeds
- Prevent the spread of, and as far as possible eradicate, established pest animals.

The Study area contains the following noxious weeds listed as regionally controlled within the North East CMA region:

- Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus spp. agg*)
- Montpellier Broom (*Genista monspessulana*)
- Slender Thistle (*Carduus spp.*)
- Soursob (*Oxalis pes-caprae*)
- Spear Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*).

Appropriate weed control and hygiene measures should be outlined in the Environmental Management Plan for the Project.

ADVERTISED PLAN

5.4 Recommendations

Both access track options are likely to impact scattered trees within the AusNet land parcel. However, Option 2 requires removal of more trees which results in a slightly larger area of impacted native vegetation. Regardless of the option decided, it is recommended that an arborist is engaged to assess the scattered trees proposed to be impacted, as there may be an opportunity to retain them depending on the extent of TPZ encroachment.

The following recommendations are provided to further assist the detailed design of the Project:

- Engage a suitably qualified wildlife handler to inspect all trees approved for removal to determine presence and/or suitability for nesting fauna.
- At the time of approved tree removal, a suitably qualified wildlife handler should be onsite to undertake salvage and translocation of any nesting fauna. This is likely to be a condition of any permit for tree removal.
- Implement appropriate TPZs around trees to be retained in the Project area to ensure these values are not impacted during construction.
- Implement appropriate weed control and hygiene measures to ensure high threat weeds are not spread during construction.

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

ADVERTISED
PLAN

6 References

Birdlife Australia 2022, Bird species profiles, Powerful Owl - BirdLife Australia

DCCEEW 2024, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), EPBC Act Protected Matters Report. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Canberra, ACT, generated 27th June 2024, Protected Matters Search Tool: Interactive Map (awe.gov.au).

DCCEEW 2023a. Conservation Advice for the White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Canberra. Available from: https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/communities/pubs/43-conservation-advice.pdf

DEECA 2023a, Victorian Biodiversity Atlas, Government of Victoria, Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action, Victoria, viewed 23rd November 2023, Victorian Biodiversity Atlas.

DEECA 2023b, NatureKit, Government of Victoria, Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action, Victoria, viewed 26th October 2023, NatureKit Victoria (biodiversity.vic.gov.au).

DELWP 2017a, Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation, Government of Victoria, Department of Environment, Land Water and Planning, now Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action, Melbourne.

DELWP 2022, Native Vegetation - Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act Listed Communities. Victorian Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning. Available from: View Metadata (maps.vic.gov.au).

DSE 2004, Native Vegetation: sustaining a living landscape, Vegetation Quality Assessment Manual – guidelines for applying the Habitat Hectare scoring method (Version 1.3), Department of Sustainability and Environment, now Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action, East Melbourne, Victoria.

DSE 2006, Ministerial Guidelines for Assessment of Environmental Effects under the *Environmental Effects Act 1978*, Department of Sustainability and Environment, now Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action, East Melbourne, Victoria.

DTP 2023, VicPlan. Government of Victoria, Department of Transport and Planning, Melbourne, Victoria, viewed 28th November 2023, Vicplan (mapshare.vic.gov.au).

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

Appendix A: Permitted clearing assessment (the Guidelines)

Risk-based Pathway

In Victoria, a permit is required to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation under Clause 52.17 of the Victorian Planning Provisions (VPP) empowered by the Victorian *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. These provisions are outlined in various guidelines discussed below.

In December 2017, the Victorian State Government released a set of reforms to regulate the approval and conditions associated with vegetation clearing.

The *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (the Guidelines) outline how impacts on Victoria's biodiversity are assessed and the appropriate risk based pathway when an application to remove native vegetation is lodged (DELWP 2017a). The Guidelines are an incorporated document in all Victorian Planning Schemes and are applied alongside other requirements of the planning scheme when an application for a permit to remove native vegetation is considered by the responsible authority.

The risk based pathway approach categorises an application into one of three pathways. Taken from DELWP 2017a:

- Basic – limited impacts on biodiversity.
- Intermediate – could impact on large trees, endangered EVCs, and sensitive wetlands and coastal areas.
- Detailed – could impact on large trees, endangered EVCs, sensitive wetlands and coastal areas, and could significantly impact on habitat for rare or threatened species.

The location of the vegetation removal is then assessed in terms of significance for biodiversity. Three location categories have been assigned by DELWP (2017a) and in terms of importance include:

- Location 3 – includes locations where the removal of less than 0.5 hectares of native vegetation could have a significant impact on habitat for a rare or threatened species.
- Location 2 – includes locations that are mapped as endangered EVCs and/or sensitive wetlands and coastal areas (section 3.2.1) and are not included in Location 3.
- Location 1 – includes all remaining locations in Victoria.

Once the risk pathway and the location significance are known the application assessment pathway can be determined as per the table below.

Extent of native vegetation to be removed Content	Location 1	Location 2	Location 3
Less than 0.5 hectares and not including any large trees	Basic	Intermediate	Detailed
Less than 0.5 hectares and including one or more large trees	Intermediate	Intermediate	Detailed
0.5 hectares or more	Detailed	Detailed	Detailed

The vegetation removal pathway then determines the level of assessment and information required in an application to remove, lop or destroy native vegetation.

ADVERTISED PLAN

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

ADVERTISED
PLAN

Appendix B: Vegetation Quality Assessment (VQA) results

Habitat Hectare Criteria		Maximum Score	HZ1	HZ2	HZ3	HZ4	HZ5	HZ6	HZ7	HZ8	HZ9	HZ10	HZ11
Site condition	**Area (ha)**		0.0069	0.0073	0.0950	0.0230	0.0046	0.0110	0.0091	0.0150	0.0140	0.0210	0.06
	Number of Large Trees in Patch		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Bioregion		Northern Inland Slopes										
	Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC)		Valley Grassy Forest (EVC 47)										
	Large Old Trees	10	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
	Canopy Cover	5	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Lack of Weeds	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	7
	Understorey	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Recruitment	10	5	5	5	5	5	3	0	5	0	0	5
	Organic Litter	5	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	3	2	3
	Logs	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Site Score		**14**	**14**	**23**	**16**	**14**	**10**	**7**	**12**	**15**	**20**	**33**
	Standardiser		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Standardised Score		**14**	**14**	**23**	**16**	**14**	**10**	**7**	**12**	**15**	**20**	**33**
Landscape Value	Patch Size	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Neighbourhood	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Distance to Core Area	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Total Landscape Score		**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**
Final Score	**Habitat Score (out of 100)**	**100**	**18**	**18**	**27**	**20**	**18**	**14**	**11**	**16**	**19**	**24**	**37**
	Condition Score (out of 1)	1	0.18	0.18	0.27	0.2	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.16	0.19	0.24	0.37

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

Appendix C: Flora recorded in the Study area

Table C-1 Flora recorded in the Study area

Origin	Conservation Status		Common Name	Scientific Name
	EPBC Act	FFG Act		
*			Annual Veldt-grass	*Ehrharta longiflora*
*			Barley-grass	*Hordeum leporinum*
		Protected	Black Wattle	*Acacia mearnsii*
*, N			Blackberry	*Rubus fruticosus* spp. *agg.*
			Blakely's Red Gum	*Eucalyptus blakelyi*
*			Blanketweed	*Galeania pubescens*
			Southern Blue Gum	*Eucalyptus globulus subsp. bicostata*
*			Broad-leaved Privet	*Ligustrum lucidum*
*			Brome	*Bromus sp.*
*			Cape weed	*Arctotheca calendula*
*			Cat's-ear	*Hypochaeris radicata*
*			Cocksfoot	*Dactylis glomerata*
*			Common Sow-thistle	*Sonchus oleraceus*
			Cumbungi	*Typha sp.*
*			Curled Dock	*Rumex crispus*
*			Flowering Quince	*Flowering Quince*
			Ironbark	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*
			Manna Gum	*Eucalyptus viminalis*
			Mistletoe	*Amyema sp.*
*, N			Montpellier Broom	*Genista monspessulana*
*			Panic Veldt-grass	*Ehrharta erecta*
*			Plum	*Prunus sp.*
*			Poplar	*Populus sp.*
*			Ribwort	*Plantago lanceolata*
			Rush	*Juncus* spp.
*			Rye Grass	*Lolium* spp.
*, N			Slender Thistle	*Carduus spp.*
*, N			Soursob	*Oxalis pes-caprae*
*			Spearmint	*Spearmint*
*, N			Spear Thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*
*			Spiny Rush	*Juncus acutus subsp. acutus*
*			Spotted Gum	*Corymbia maculata*
*			Toowoomba Canary-grass	*Phalaris aquatica*
*			Weeping Willow	*Salix babylonica*
*			Willow	*Salix sp.*
			Yellow Box	*Eucalyptus melliodora*
*			Yorkshire Fog	*Holcus lanatus*

Legend: * = Introduced, N = noxious weed, # = uncertain origin; FFG Act (Status under the FFG Act): P = Protected

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

Appendix D: Fauna recorded in the Study area

Table D-1 Fauna recorded in the Study area

Origin	Conservation Status		Common Name	Scientific Name
	EPBC Act	FFG Act		
Amphibians				
			Common Eastern Froglet	*Crinia signifera*
Birds				
			Australian Magpie	*Gymnorhina tibicen*
			Crested Pigeon	*Ocyphaps lophotes*
			Golden-headed Cisticola	*Cisticola exilis*
			King Parrot	*Alisterus scapularis*
			Laughing Kookaburra	*Dacelo novaeguineae*
			Little Raven	*Corvus mellori*
			Masked Lapwing	*Vanellus miles*
			New Holland Honeyeater	*Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*
			Pacific Black Duck	*Anas superciliosa*
			Red Wattlebird	*Anthochaera carunculata*
			Superb Fairy-wren	*Malurus cyaneus*
			Welcome Swallow	*Hirundo neoxena*
			Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	*Coracina novaehollandiae*
Invertebrates				
*			Cabbage White Butterfly	*Pieris rapae*

Legend: * = Introduced, # = uncertain origin; EPBC Act (Status under the EPBC Act): CR = critically endangered, EN = endangered, VU = vulnerable; FFG Act (Status under the FFG Act): CR = critically endangered, EN = endangered, VU = vulnerable.

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

ADVERTISED
PLAN

Appendix E: Likelihood of Occurrence Analysis of Threatened Flora

Table E-1 Likelihood of occurrence assessment of threatened flora

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status		Habitat preference	Number of records within 5km	Most recent record within 5km	Likelihood of occurrence within the Study area
		EPBC Status	FFG Status				
Crimson Spider-orchid	*Caladenia concolor*	VU	EN	Sporadic and uncommon in dry open-forests, mostly of north-eastern Victoria, on ridges and slopes in well-drained shallow stony or skeletal soils.	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area, no suitable habitat recorded on site.
Grey Rice-flower	*Pimelea treyvaudii*	EN	EN	Grows in the far north-east (Strathbogie Ranges to Walwa area), often on dry rocky slopes.	2	2012-02-01	**Low** – Although there are two fairly recent records, the Study area contains poor quality habitat.
Mignonette Leek-orchid	*Prasophyllum morganii*	VU	EX	Known only from subalpine herbfields on the Nunniong Plateau and near Cobungra (type locality) from where not recorded since 1933.	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area, no suitable habitat recorded on site.
River Swamp Wallaby-grass	*Amphibromus fluitans*	VU		Permanent swamps, lagoons, billabongs and dams.	None	PMST	**Low** – No records within 5km of the Study area, some suitable habitat recorded on site (farm dams).
Small Purple-pea	*Swainsona recta*	EN	CR	An endangered species, previously recorded in Victoria from low hill country in north and north-east but known only from 1 recent (1995) collection near Glenrowan.	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area, no suitable habitat recorded on site.
Swamp Fern	*Thelypteris confluens*	CR	CR	Known only from one locality in Victoria, a peaty swamp near Tawonga in the Kiewa Valley.	1	2003-05-03	**Low** – one recent record, however, no suitable habitat recorded on site.

Legend: EPBC Act (Status under the EPBC Act): CR = critically endangered, EN = endangered, VU = vulnerable; FFG Act (Status under the FFG Act): EX = extinct, CR = critically endangered, EN = endangered, VU = vulnerable

Note: Records greater than 30 years old were removed as it's unlikely the species is still present within the area.

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

Appendix F: Likelihood of Occurrence Analysis of Threatened Fauna

Table G-1 Likelihood of occurrence assessment of threatened fauna

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status		Habitat Preference	Number of records within 5km	Most recent record within 5km	Likelihood of occurrence within the Study area
		EPBC Act	FFG Status				
Amphibians							
Growling Grass Frog	*Litoria raniformis*	VU	VU	Persists in waterways and other aquatic habitats in the greater Melbourne region. Key habitat features for the species includes submerged vegetation for egg-laying, rocks and logs for basking, permanent freshwater lagoons for breeding and cracks, as well as debris and dense vegetation for refuge.	None	PMST	**Low -** No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Sloane's Froglet	*Crinia sloanei*	EN	EN	Inland NSW and north central Vic where it lives and breeds in temporary and permanent waterbodies including oxbows off creeks and rivers, farm dams, large and small natural wetlands, constructed frog ponds and temporary puddles. It prefers wetlands that contain riparian and aquatic vegetation.	None	PMST	**Low** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Spotted Tree Frog	*Litoria spenceri*	CR	CR	Only 12 populations have been located in Victoria; these occur predominantly to the north-western side of the Great Dividing Range, between the Central Highlands of Victoria and Mt Kosciusko in NSW. Spotted Tree Frog inhabit naturally vegetated, rocky, swift-flowing upland streams in dissected mountainous country, between 280 and 1110 metres above sea level.	None	PMST	**Low** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Birds							

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.

ADVERTISED PLAN

ADVERTISED PLAN

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status		Habitat Preference	Number of records within 5km	Most recent record within 5km	Likelihood of occurrence within the Study area
		EPBC Act	FFG Status				
Australasian Bittern	*Botaurus poiciloptilus*	EN	CR	Frequents reedbeds, and other vegetation in water such as cumbungi, lignum and sedges.	None	PMST	**Low** - No records within 5km of the Study area. Some suitable habitat occurs in the Study area (cumbungi present in the farm dams).
Australian Painted-Snipe	*Rostratula australis*	EN	CR	Inhabits shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans. Also use inundated or waterlogged grassland or saltmarsh, dams, rice crops, sewage farms and bore drains.	None	PMST	**Low** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Blue-winged Parrot	*Neophema chrysostoma*	VU		Inhabits a range of habitats from coastal, sub-coastal and inland areas right through to semi-arid zones. Throughout their range they favour grasslands and grassy woodlands. They are often found near wetlands both near the coast and in semi-arid zones.	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Brown Treecreeper	*Climacteris picumnus*	VU		Found in the drier eucalypt forests and woodlands	None	PMST	**Low** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Common Sandpiper	*Actitis hypoleucos*	M	VU	Utilises a wide range of coastal wetlands and some inland wetlands, with varying levels of salinity, and is mostly found around muddy margins or rocky shores and rarely on mudflats.	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Curlew Sandpiper	*Calidris ferruginea*	CR, M	CR	Intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas. Non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in saltworks and sewage farms.	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Diamond Firetail	*Stagonopleura guttata*	VU	VU	Found in open grassy woodland, heath and farmland or grassland with scattered trees	None	PMST	**Moderate** - No records within 5km of the Study area however suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.

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.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status		Habitat Preference	Number of records within 5km	Most recent record within 5km	Likelihood of occurrence within the Study area
		EPBC Act	FFG Status				
Eastern Curlew	Numenius madagascariensis	CR, M	CR	Largest shorebird in Australia. Breeds in Russia and north-eastern China, arrives back to Australia in August to feed on crabs and molluscs in intertidal mudflats on the coast.	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Fork-tailed Swift	*Apus pacificus*	M		Almost exclusively aerial. In Australia, they mostly occur over inland plains but sometimes above foothills or in coastal areas	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Gang-gang Cockatoo	*Callocephalon fimbriatum*	EN	EN	During summer, the Gang-gang Cockatoo is found in tall mountain forests and woodlands, with dense shrubby understoreys. In winter, Gang-gangs will move to lower altitudes into drier, more open forests and woodlands. At this time, they may be seen by roadsides and in parks and gardens of urban areas. They require tall trees for nest hollows.	None	PMST	**Low** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Grey Falcon	*Falco hypoleucos*	VU	VU	Usually restricted to shrubland, grassland and wooded watercourses of arid and semi-arid regions, although it is occasionally found in open woodlands near the coast.	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Latham's Snipe	*Gallinago hardwickii*	M		Occurs in a range of permanent and ephemeral wetlands including freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation (e.g. swamps, flooded grasslands or heathlands, around bogs and other water bodies)	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Painted Honeyeater	*Grantiella picta*	VU	VU	Found in dry open forests and woodlands, and is strongly associated with mistletoe.	None	PMST	**Moderate** - No records within 5km of the Study area. Some suitable habitat occurs in the Study area (mistletoe present within some scattered trees).

This copy document is 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.

ADVERTISED PLAN

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status		Habitat Preference	Number of records within 5km	Most recent record within 5km	Likelihood of occurrence within the Study area
		EPBC Act	FFG Status				
Pectoral Sandpiper	*Calidris melanotos*	M		Prefers shallow fresh to saline wetlands and is found at coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains and artificial wetlands.	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Pilotbird	*Pycnoptilus floccosus*	VU	VU	Found in wet and dry sclerophyll forests with dense undergrowth and woodlands occupying dry slopes and ridges	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Powerful Owl	*Ninox strenua*		VU	Occurs in open forests and woodlands, as well as along sheltered gullies in wet forests with dense understorey, especially along watercourses. Will sometimes be found in open areas near forests such as parks and suburban areas. Needs old growth trees to nest.	2	1996-06-21	**Moderate** - Recent records within 5km of the Study area. Some suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Regent Honeyeater	*Anthochaera phrygia*	CR	CR	Primarily occurs in box-ironbark woodland, but also occurs in other forest types. Mainly feeds on nectar from eucalypts and mistletoes with movements governed by the flowering of select eucalypt species.	None	PMST	**Low** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Rufous Fantail	*Rhipidura rufifrons*	M		Inhabits wet sclerophyll forests, often in gullies dominated by tall eucalypts, usually with a dense shrubby understorey and ferns.	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Satin Flycatcher	*Myiagra cyanoleuca*	M		Inhabits heavily vegetated gullies in eucalypt-dominated forests and taller woodlands	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	*Calidris acuminata*	M		Prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation.	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.

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.

ADVERTISED PLAN

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status		Habitat Preference	Number of records within 5km	Most recent record within 5km	Likelihood of occurrence within the Study area
		EPBC Act	FFG Status				
South-eastern Hooded Robin	*Melanodryas cucullata cucullata*	EN	VU	Found in lightly timbered woodland, mainly dominated by acacia and/or eucalypts.	None	PMST	**Low** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Southern Whiteface	*Aphelocephala leucopsis*	VU		Dry open forests and woodland and inland scrubs of mallee, mulga and saltbush are the preferred habitat of Southern Whiteface, especially areas with fallen timber or dead trees and stumps.	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Swift Parrot	*Lathamus discolor*	CR	CR	Breeds in Tasmania and overwinters in Victoria. Found in dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands, suburban parks and gardens where it feeds on the nectar of flowering eucalypts, namely Grey, Red Ironbark, Mugga Ironbark, Yellow Gum and White Box. Also feed on lerp psyllids amongst Red Gum.	None	PMST	**Low** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
White-throated Needletail	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	VU	VU	Almost exclusively aerial, over a wide variety of habitats	12	1997-12-06	**Moderate** – May occasionally visit the area, however, given the species almost exclusive aerial habit, it is unlikely to be reliant on the habitats in the Study area.
Yellow Wagtail	*Motacilla flava*	M		Data deficient in Australia. Typically, in Europe where the species favours wet meadows, marshland, grassy and muddy lakeshores. Occurs in fields and often near livestock during migration.	None	PMST	**Low** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Fish							
Flathead Galaxias	Galaxias rostratus	CR	VU	Only known from the southern half of the Murray-Darling Basin system where it inhabits a variety of habitats including billabongs, lakes, swamps and rivers, with a preference for still or slow flowing waters.	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status		Habitat Preference	Number of records within 5km	Most recent record within 5km	Likelihood of occurrence within the Study area
		EPBC Act	FFG Status				
Macquarie Perch	Macquaria australasica	EN	EN	Across the Murray-Darling Basin and in an east coast catchment, within small and geographically separated populations	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Murray Cod	Maccullochella peelii	VU	EN	Distributed throughout the Murray-Darling Basin.	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Southern Pygmy Perch	Nannoperca australis Murray-Darling Basin lineage	VU	VU	Occurs in low-gradient waterways and floodplains with slow-flowing or still water, in the Murray-Darling basin	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Trout Cod	Maccullochella macquariensis	EN	EN	Limited to a single population on the Murray River.	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Invertebrates							
Alpine Stonefly	*Thaumatoperla alpina*	EN	EN	Endemic to the Bogong High Plains in north-east Victoria. The species is known to occur at 12 sites, separated by natural and anthropogenic barriers, in the Kiewa River catchment. Six of these sites occur within the Alpine National Park, five within Falls Creek Alpine Resort and one occurs within state forest. The species is restricted to high altitude, first order alpine streams from 760 m above sea level.	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Golden Sun Moth	*Synemon plana*	VU	VU	Occurs in grassy areas in the greater Melbourne region, mainly in areas dominated by native grasses such as wallaby grass and spear grass, but also in areas of introduced grasses such as Chilean Needle-grass.	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Mammals							

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

ADVERTISED PLAN

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status		Habitat Preference	Number of records within 5km	Most recent record within 5km	Likelihood of occurrence within the Study area
		EPBC Act	FFG Status				
Grey-headed Flying-fox	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	VU	VU	Requires foraging resources and roosting sites. The primary food source is blossom from Eucalyptus and related genera but commonly forages on fruit trees in urban areas. Two known Flying Fox camps occur in the greater Melbourne region including one at Yarra Bend and one at Doveton.	None	PMST	**Low** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Smoky Mouse	*Pseudomys fumeus*	EN	EN	Occurs in a wide variety of habitats, from heath to dry sclerophyll forest, especially along ridgetops. Prefers areas of dense ground cover, such as in heaths, or in areas with grass tussocks, rocks and logs.	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Southern Greater Glider	*Petauroides volans*	EN	EN	Greater Gliders are distributed throughout forested parts of eastern Victoria, including inland and southern fall of the Great Dividing Range, as well as the Strzelecki and Strathbogie Ranges. Greater Gliders are forest dependent and prefer older tree age classes in moist forest types. Typically found in highest abundance in taller, montane, moist eucalypt forests with relatively old trees and abundant hollows.	4	2005-10-15	**Low** - No recent records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable forest habitat occurs in the Study area.
Spot-tailed Quoll	*Dasyurus maculatus maculatus*	EN	EN	Temperate and subtropical rainforests in mountain areas wet schlerophyll forest lowland forests open and closed eucalypt woodlands.	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Yellow-bellied Glider	*Petaurus australis australis*	VU	VU	Found at altitudes between sea level to 1400 m above sea level and has a widespread but patchy distribution from south-eastern QLD to near the SA-Vic border in eucalypt-dominated woodlands and forests, including both wet and dry sclerophyll forests.	2	1996-06-21	**Low** - No recent records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Reptiles							

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

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status		Habitat Preference	Number of records within 5km	Most recent record within 5km	Likelihood of occurrence within the Study area
		EPBC Act	FFG Status				
Pink-tailed Worm-lizard	*Aprasia parapulchella*	VU	EN	Habitat includes rocky outcrops or scattered partly buried rocks in grassland and woodland in south-east Australia.	None	PMST	**Negligible** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.
Striped Legless Lizard	*Delma impar*	VU	EN	Inhabits intact grassland habitats where it shelters in grass tussocks, under rocks and in cracks in the soil	None	PMST	**Low** - No records within 5km of the Study area. No suitable habitat occurs in the Study area.

Legend: EPBC Act (Status under the EPBC Act): CR = critically endangered, EN = endangered, VU = vulnerable, M = migratory; FFG Act (Status under the FFG Act): CR = critically endangered, EN = endangered, VU = vulnerable

Note: Records greater than 30 years old were removed as it's unlikely the species is still present within the area.

ADVERTISED PLAN

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

Appendix G: EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) Report

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

ADVERTISED
PLAN

Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 27-Jun-2024

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the Administrative Guidelines on Significance.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	7
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	2
Listed Threatened Species:	38
Listed Migratory Species:	10

ADVERTISED
PLAN

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage

A permit may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	16
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	1
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	6
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

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

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)		[Resource Information]
Ramsar Site Name	Proximity	Buffer Status
Banrock station wetland complex	600 - 700km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area
Barmah forest	150 - 200km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area
Gunbower forest	200 - 300km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area
Hattah-kulkyne lakes	400 - 500km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area
Nsw central murray state forests	150 - 200km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area
Riverland	600 - 700km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area
The coorong, and lakes alexandrina and albert wetland	600 - 700km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area

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

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities		[Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.
Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species	[Resource Information]

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.
Number is the current name ID.

ADVERTISED PLAN

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
[Anthochaera phrygia](#) Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Aphelocephala leucopsis](#) Southern Whiteface [529]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Botaurus poiciloptilus](#) Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris acuminata](#) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Callocephalon fimbriatum](#) Gang-gang Cockatoo [768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Climacteris picumnus victoriae](#) Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Falco hypoleucos](#) Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Gallinago hardwickii](#) Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Grantiella picta](#) Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Hirundapus caudacutus](#) White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Melanodryas cucullata cucullata South-eastern Hooded Robin, Hooded Robin (south-eastern) [67093]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pycnoptilus floccosus Pilotbird [525]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
FISH			
Galaxias rostratus Flathead Galaxias, Beaked Minnow, Flat-headed Galaxias, Flat-headed Jollytail, Flat-headed Minnow [84745]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Maccullochella macquariensis Trout Cod [26171]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Maccullochella peelii Murray Cod [66633]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Macquaria australasica Macquarie Perch [66632]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Nannoperca australis Murray-Darling Basin lineage Southern Pygmy Perch (Murray-Darling Basin lineage) [91711]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
FROG			

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Crinia sloanei			
Sloane's Froglet [59151]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Litoria raniformis			
Southern Bell Frog,, Growling Grass Frog, Green and Golden Frog, Warty Swamp Frog, Golden Bell Frog [1828]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Litoria spenceri			
Spotted Tree Frog [25959]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
INSECT			
Synemon plana			
Golden Sun Moth [25234]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Thaumatoperla alpina			
Alpine Stonefly [25289]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)			
Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petauroides volans			
Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Petaurus australis australis			
Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pseudomys fumeus			
Smoky Mouse, Konoom [88]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pteropus poliocephalus			
Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Amphibromus fluitans](#)			
River Swamp Wallaby-grass, Floating Swamp Wallaby-grass [19215]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Caladenia concolor](#)			
Crimson Spider-orchid, Maroon Spider-orchid [5505]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Prasophyllum morganii](#)			
Mignonette Leek-orchid, Cobungra Leek-orchid, Dense Leek-orchid [13804]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
[Swainsona recta](#)			
Small Purple-pea, Mountain Swainson-pea, Small Purple Pea [7580]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
[Aprasia parapulchella](#)			
Pink-tailed Worm-lizard, Pink-tailed Legless Lizard [1665]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Delma impar](#)			
Striped Legless Lizard, Striped Snake-lizard [1649]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Listed Migratory Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
[Apus pacificus](#)			
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
[Hirundapus caudacutus](#)			
White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Motacilla flava](#)			
Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Myiagra cyanoleuca](#)			
Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Rhipidura rufifrons](#) Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
[Actitis hypoleucos](#) Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris acuminata](#) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris ferruginea](#) Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Calidris melanotos](#) Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Gallinago hardwickii](#) Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
[Actitis hypoleucos](#) Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Apus pacificus](#) Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
[Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis](#) Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

ADVERTISED PLAN

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

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

ADVERTISED PLAN

Extra Information

Regional Forest Agreements [Resource Information]

Note that all areas with completed RFAs have been included. Please see the associated resource information for specific caveats and use limitations associated with RFA boundary information.

RFA Name	State	Buffer Status
North East Victoria RFA	Victoria	In feature area

EPBC Act Referrals [Resource Information]

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Controlled action				
The Modified Operation of the Goulburn Murray Irrigation District	2009/5123	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Not controlled action				
Biodiversity Impacts Audit	2011/6191	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
INDIGO Central Submarine Telecommunications Cable	2017/8127	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
INDIGO Marine Cable Route Survey (INDIGO)	2017/7996	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area

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

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
Myrtleford-Corryong aerial baiting field trials	2006/2650	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area

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

ADVERTISED
PLAN

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

ADVERTISED
PLAN

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data are available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been discerned through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

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

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales
-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria
-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania
-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia
-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory
-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland
-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT
-Birdlife Australia
-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme
-Australian National Wildlife Collection
-Natural history museums of Australia
-Museum Victoria
-Australian Museum
-South Australian Museum
-Queensland Museum
-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums
-Queensland Herbarium
-National Herbarium of NSW
-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria
-Tasmanian Herbarium
-State Herbarium of South Australia
-Northern Territory Herbarium
-Western Australian Herbarium
-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra
-University of New England
-Ocean Biogeographic Information System
-Australian Government, Department of Defence
Forestry Corporation, NSW
-Geoscience Australia
-CSIRO
-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns
-eBird Australia
-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre
-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory
-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program
-Australian Institute of Marine Science
-Reef Life Survey Australia
-American Museum of Natural History
-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania
-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania
-Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

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

ADVERTISED
PLAN

Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact us page.

© Commonwealth of Australia

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
GPO Box 3090
Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
+61 2 6274 1111

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

ADVERTISED
PLAN

Appendix H: Native Vegetation Removal Reports for access track options

AusNet Option

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

ADVERTISED
PLAN

Native Vegetation Removal Report

NVRR ID: 300_20240731_C7X

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 Guidelines). This report is **not an assessment by DEECA** 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.

Report details

Date created: 31/07/2024

Local Government Area: ALPINE SHIRE

Shapefile name: P524537_DederangBESS_EnSym_RevA_Option1_20240731.shp

Site assessor name: Leah Mann

Registered Aboriginal Party:

Coordinates: 146.99412, -36.45463

Address: 1402 YACKANDANDAH-DEDERANG ROAD
DEDERANG 3691

Regulator Notes

Removal polygons are located:

ADVERTISED PLAN

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

Summary of native vegetation to be removed

Assessment pathway	**Intermediate Assessment Pathway**		
Location category	Location 2 The native vegetation extent map indicates that this area is typically characterised as supporting native vegetation. Additionally, it is modelled as encompassing an endangered Ecological Vegetation Class, sensitive wetland or sensitive coastal area. The removal of less than 0.5 hectares of native vegetation in this area will not require a Species Offset.		
Total extent including past and proposed removal (ha) *Includes endangered EVCs (ha): 0.174*	**0.174**	*Extent of past removal (ha)*	*0*
		Extent of proposed removal - Patches (ha)	*0.000*
		Extent of proposed removal - Scattered Trees (ha)	*0.174*
No. Large Trees proposed to be removed	**5**	*No. Large Patch Trees*	*0*
		No. Large Scattered Trees	*5*
No. Small Scattered Trees	0		

Offset requirements if approval is granted

Any approval granted will include a condition to secure an offset, before the removal of native vegetation, that meets the following requirements:

General Offset amount [1]	**0.049 General Habitat Units**
Minimum strategic biodiversity value score [2]	0.6973
Large Trees	5
Vicinity	North East CMA or ALPINE SHIRE LGA

NB: values within tables in this document may not add to the totals shown above due to rounding

The availability of third-party offset credits can be checked using the Native Vegetation Credit Register (NVCR) Search Tool - https://nvcr.delwp.vic.gov.au

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

1. The General Offset amount required is the sum of all General Habitat Units in Appendix 1.
2. Minimum strategic biodiversity value score is 80 per cent of the weighted average score across habitat zones where a General Offset is required.
3. The Species Offset amount(s) required is the sum of all Species Habitat Units in Appendix 1.

Application requirements

Applications to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation must include all the below information. If an appropriate response has not been provided the application is not complete.

Application Requirement 1 - Native vegetation removal information

If the native vegetation removal is mapped correctly, the information presented in this Native Vegetation Removal Report addresses Application Requirement 1.

Application Requirement 2 - Topographical and land information

This statement describes the topographical and land features in the vicinity of the proposed works, including the location and extent of any ridges, hilltops, wetlands and waterways, slopes of more than 20% gradient, low-lying areas, saline discharge areas or areas of erosion.

Application Requirement 3 - Photographs of the native vegetation to be removed

Application Requirement 3 is not addressed in this Native Vegetation Removal Report. All applications must include recent, timestamped photos of each Patch, Large Patch Tree and Scattered Tree which has been mapped in this report.

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

Application Requirement 4 - Past removal

If past removal has been considered correctly, the information presented in this Native Vegetation Removal Report addresses Application Requirement 4.

Application Requirement 5 - Avoid and minimise statement

This statement describes what has been done to avoid and minimise impacts on native vegetation and associated biodiversity values.

Application Requirement 6 - Property Vegetation Plan

This requirement only applies if an approved Property Vegetation Plan (PVP) applies to the property
Does a PVP apply to the proposal?

Application Requirement 7 - Defendable space statement

Where the removal of native vegetation is to create defendable space, this statement:

- Describes the bushfire threat; and

ADVERTISED PLAN

- Describes how other bushfire risk mitigation measures were considered to reduce the amount of native vegetation proposed for removal (this can also be part of the avoid and minimise statement).

This statement is not required if, If the proposed defendable space is within the Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO), and in accordance with the 'Exemption to create defendable space for a dwelling under Clause 44.06 of local planning schemes' in Clause 52.12-5.

Application Requirement 8 - Native Vegetation Precinct Plan

This requirement is only applicable if you are removing native vegetation from within an area covered by Native Vegetation Precinct Plan (NVPP), and the proposed removal is not identified as 'to be removed' within the NVPP.
Does an NVPP apply to the proposal?

Application Requirement 9 - Offset statement

This statement demonstrates that an offset is available and describes how the required offset will be secured. The Applicant's Guide provides information relating to this requirement.

ADVERTISED
PLAN

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

Next steps

Applications to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation must address all the application requirements specified in the Guidelines. If you wish to remove the mapped native vegetation you are required to apply for approval from the responsible authority (e.g. local Council). This Native vegetation removal report must be submitted with your application and meets most of the application requirements. The following requirements need to be addressed, as applicable.

Application Requirement 3 - Photographs of the native vegetation to be removed

Recent, dated photographs of the native vegetation to be removed **must be provided** with the application. All photographs must be clear, show whether the vegetation is a Patch of native vegetation, Patch Tree or Scattered Tree, and identify any Large Trees. If the area of native vegetation to be removed is large, provide photos that are indicative of the native vegetation.

Ensure photographs are attached to the application. If appropriate photographs have not been provided the application is not complete.

Application Requirement 6 - Property Vegetation Plan

If a PVP is applicable, it must be provided with the application.

ADVERTISED
PLAN

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

Appendix 1: Description of native vegetation to be removed

General Habitat Units for each zone (Patch, Scattered Tree or Patch Tree) are calculated by the following equation in accordance with the Guidelines

General Habitat Units = extent without overlap x condition score x general landscape factor x 1.5, where the general landscape factor = 0.5 + (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							Information calculated by NVR Map				
Zone	**Type**	**DBH (cm)**	**EVC code**	**Bioregional conservation status**	**Partial Removal**	**Condition score**	**Large Tree(s)**	**Polygon extent (ha)**	**Extent without overlap (ha)**	**SBV score**	**General Habitat Units**
ST16-e	Scattered Tree	87	NIS_0047	Endangered	no	0.200	1	0.070	0.054	0.880	0.015
ST3-a	Scattered Tree	83	NIS_0047	Endangered	no	0.200	1	0.070	0.026	0.880	0.007
ST4-b	Scattered Tree	130	NIS_0047	Endangered	no	0.200	1	0.070	0.019	0.880	0.005
ST5-c	Scattered Tree	160	NIS_0047	Endangered	no	0.200	1	0.070	0.025	0.880	0.007
ST7-d	Scattered Tree	77	NIS_0047	Endangered	no	0.200	1	0.070	0.050	0.851	0.014

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

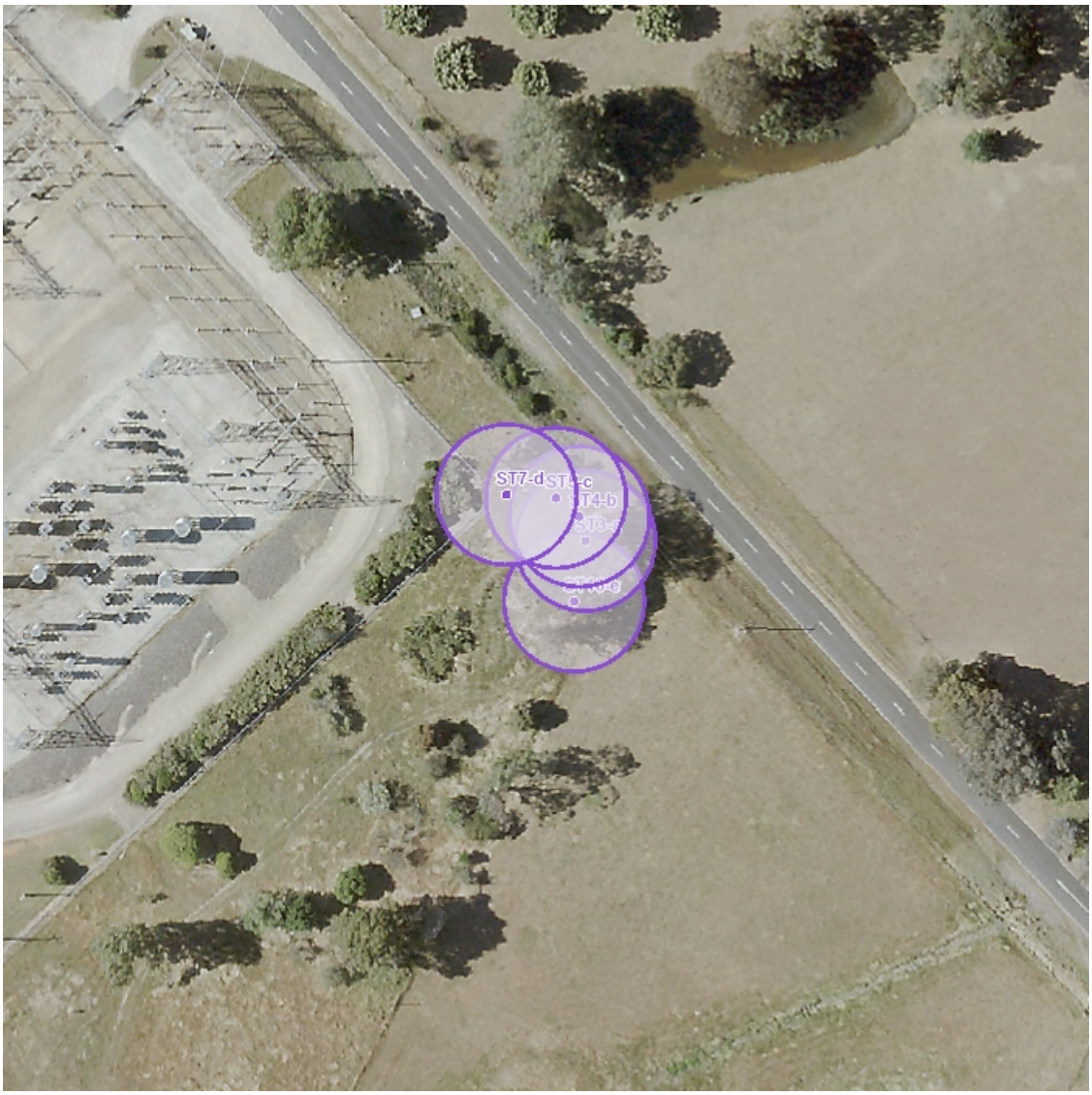
Appendix 2: Images of mapped native vegetation

1. Property in context

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

2. Aerial photograph showing mapped native vegetation



Proposed Removal
Past Removal
Partial Removal

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

3. Location Risk Map

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

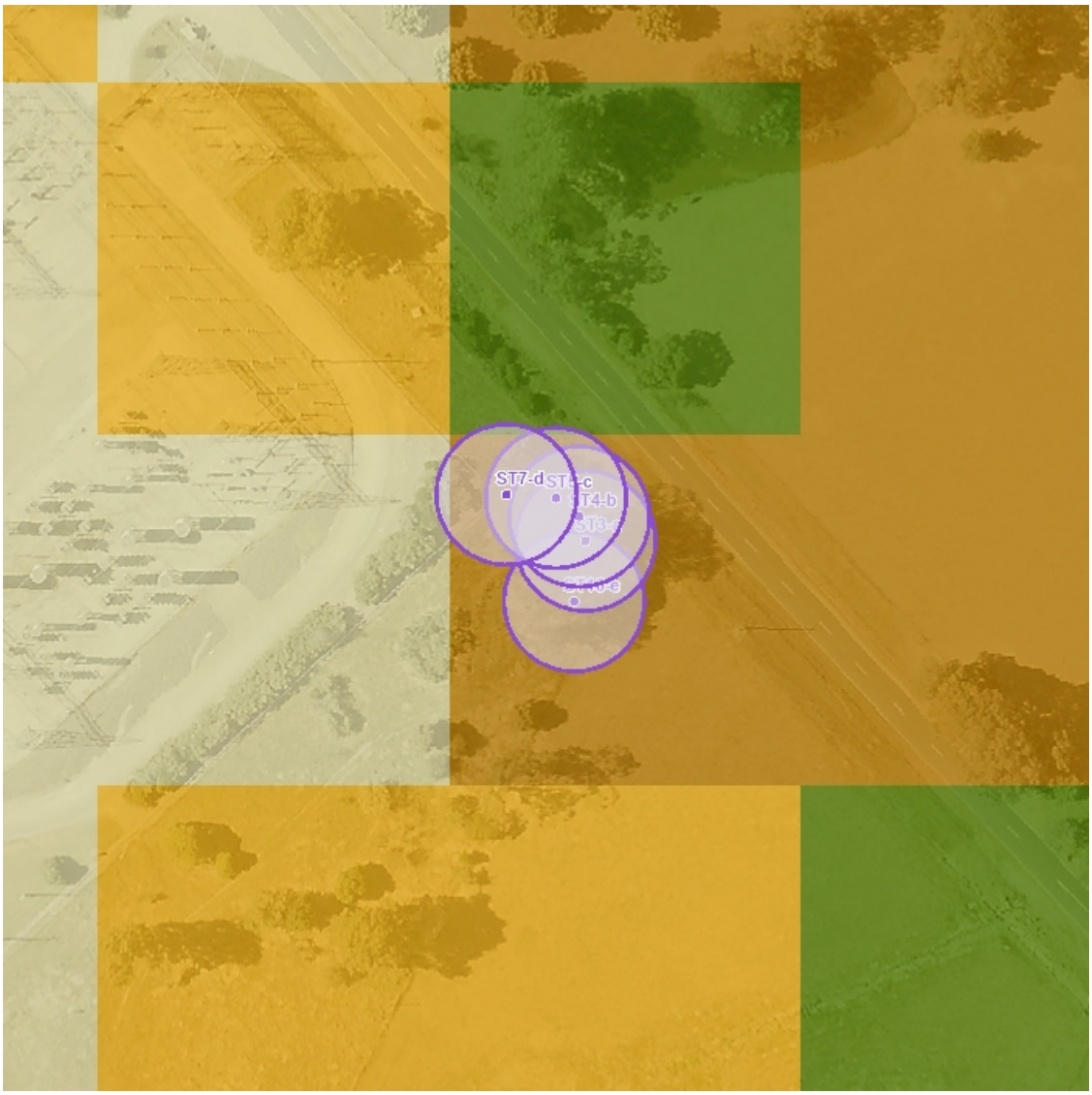
ADVERTISED PLAN

4. Strategic Biodiversity Value Score Map

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

5. Condition Score Map



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

ADVERTISED PLAN

6. Endangered EVCs

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

Proposed Removal
Past Removal
Partial Removal
Endangered 1750 Ecological Vegetation Classes

N

35 m

© The State of Victoria Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action 2024

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence. You are free to re-use the work under that licence, on the condition that you credit the State of Victoria as author. The licence does not apply to any images, photographs or branding, including the Victorian Coat of Arms, the Victorian Government logo and the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Change (DEECA) logo. To view a copy of this licence, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

Disclaimer
This publication may be of assistance to you but the State of Victoria and its employees do not guarantee that the publication is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequence which may arise from you relying on any information in this publication.

ADVERTISED
PLAN

Unused Road Reserve Option

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

ADVERTISED
PLAN

Native Vegetation Removal Report

NVRR ID: 300_20240731_WQQ

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 Guidelines). This report is **not an assessment by DEECA** 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.

Report details

Date created: 31/07/2024

Local Government Area: ALPINE SHIRE

Shapefile name: P524537_DederangBESS_EnSym_RevA_Option2_20240731.shp

Site assessor name: Leah Mann

Registered Aboriginal Party:

Coordinates: 146.99393, -36.45500

Address: 1402 YACKANDANDAH-DEDERANG ROAD
DEDERANG 3691

Regulator Notes

Removal polygons are located:

ADVERTISED PLAN

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

Summary of native vegetation to be removed

Assessment pathway	**Intermediate Assessment Pathway**		
Location category	Location 2 The native vegetation extent map indicates that this area is typically characterised as supporting native vegetation. Additionally, it is modelled as encompassing an endangered Ecological Vegetation Class, sensitive wetland or sensitive coastal area. The removal of less than 0.5 hectares of native vegetation in this area will not require a Species Offset.		
Total extent including past and proposed removal (ha) *Includes endangered EVCs (ha): 0.203*	**0.203**	*Extent of past removal (ha)*	*0*
		Extent of proposed removal - Patches (ha)	*0.000*
		Extent of proposed removal - Scattered Trees (ha)	*0.203*
No. Large Trees proposed to be removed	**4**	*No. Large Patch Trees*	*0*
		No. Large Scattered Trees	*4*
No. Small Scattered Trees	2		

Offset requirements if approval is granted

Any approval granted will include a condition to secure an offset, before the removal of native vegetation, that meets the following requirements:

General Offset amount [1]	**0.057 General Habitat Units**
Minimum strategic biodiversity value score [2]	0.6857
Large Trees	4
Vicinity	North East CMA or ALPINE SHIRE LGA

NB: values within tables in this document may not add to the totals shown above due to rounding

The availability of third-party offset credits can be checked using the Native Vegetation Credit Register (NVCR) Search Tool - https://nvcr.delwp.vic.gov.au

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

1. The General Offset amount required is the sum of all General Habitat Units in Appendix 1.
2. Minimum strategic biodiversity value score is 80 per cent of the weighted average score across habitat zones where a General Offset is required.
3. The Species Offset amount(s) required is the sum of all Species Habitat Units in Appendix 1.

Application requirements

Applications to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation must include all the below information. If an appropriate response has not been provided the application is not complete.

Application Requirement 1 - Native vegetation removal information

If the native vegetation removal is mapped correctly, the information presented in this Native Vegetation Removal Report addresses Application Requirement 1.

Application Requirement 2 - Topographical and land information

This statement describes the topographical and land features in the vicinity of the proposed works, including the location and extent of any ridges, hilltops, wetlands and waterways, slopes of more than 20% gradient, low-lying areas, saline discharge areas or areas of erosion.

Application Requirement 3 - Photographs of the native vegetation to be removed

Application Requirement 3 is not addressed in this Native Vegetation Removal Report. All applications must include recent, timestamped photos of each Patch, Large Patch Tree and Scattered Tree which has been mapped in this report.

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

Application Requirement 4 - Past removal

If past removal has been considered correctly, the information presented in this Native Vegetation Removal Report addresses Application Requirement 4.

Application Requirement 5 - Avoid and minimise statement

This statement describes what has been done to avoid and minimise impacts on native vegetation and associated biodiversity values.

Application Requirement 6 - Property Vegetation Plan

This requirement only applies if an approved Property Vegetation Plan (PVP) applies to the property
Does a PVP apply to the proposal?

Application Requirement 7 - Defendable space statement

Where the removal of native vegetation is to create defendable space, this statement:

- Describes the bushfire threat; and

ADVERTISED PLAN

- Describes how other bushfire risk mitigation measures were considered to reduce the amount of native vegetation proposed for removal (this can also be part of the avoid and minimise statement).

This statement is not required if, If the proposed defendable space is within the Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO), and in accordance with the 'Exemption to create defendable space for a dwelling under Clause 44.06 of local planning schemes' in Clause 52.12-5.

Application Requirement 8 - Native Vegetation Precinct Plan

This requirement is only applicable if you are removing native vegetation from within an area covered by Native Vegetation Precinct Plan (NVPP), and the proposed removal is not identified as 'to be removed' within the NVPP.
Does an NVPP apply to the proposal?

Application Requirement 9 - Offset statement

This statement demonstrates that an offset is available and describes how the required offset will be secured. The Applicant's Guide provides information relating to this requirement.

ADVERTISED
PLAN

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

Next steps

Applications to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation must address all the application requirements specified in the Guidelines. If you wish to remove the mapped native vegetation you are required to apply for approval from the responsible authority (e.g. local Council). This Native vegetation removal report must be submitted with your application and meets most of the application requirements. The following requirements need to be addressed, as applicable.

Application Requirement 3 - Photographs of the native vegetation to be removed

Recent, dated photographs of the native vegetation to be removed **must be provided** with the application. All photographs must be clear, show whether the vegetation is a Patch of native vegetation, Patch Tree or Scattered Tree, and identify any Large Trees. If the area of native vegetation to be removed is large, provide photos that are indicative of the native vegetation.

Ensure photographs are attached to the application. If appropriate photographs have not been provided the application is not complete.

Application Requirement 6 - Property Vegetation Plan

If a PVP is applicable, it must be provided with the application.

ADVERTISED
PLAN

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

Appendix 1: Description of native vegetation to be removed

General Habitat Units for each zone (Patch, Scattered Tree or Patch Tree) are calculated by the following equation in accordance with the Guidelines

General Habitat Units = extent without overlap x condition score x general landscape factor x 1.5, where the general landscape factor = 0.5 + (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

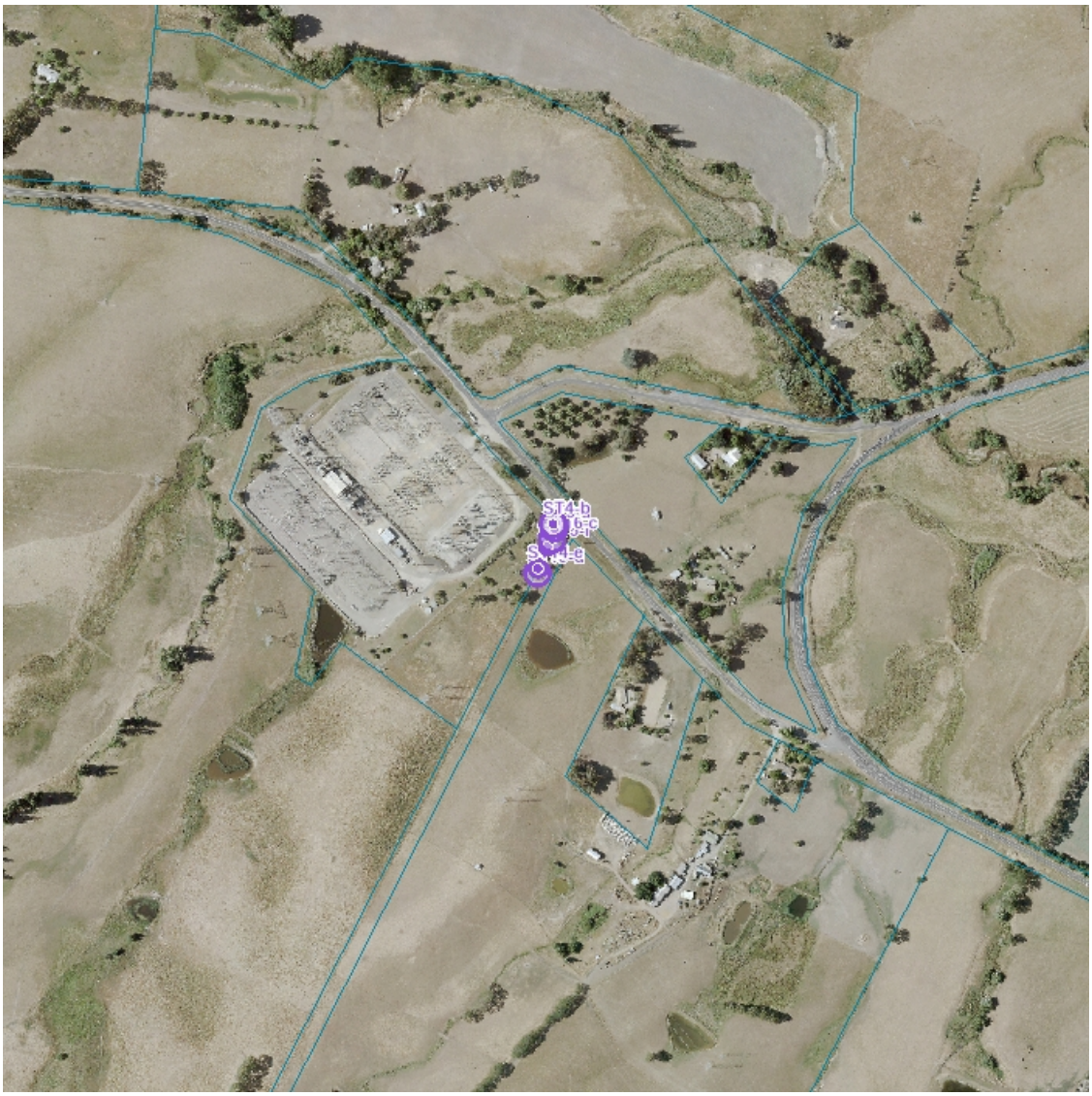
Information provided by or on behalf of the applicant							Information calculated by NVR Map				
Zone	**Type**	**DBH (cm)**	**EVC code**	**Bioregional conservation status**	**Partial Removal**	**Condition score**	**Large Tree(s)**	**Polygon extent (ha)**	**Extent without overlap (ha)**	**SBV score**	**General Habitat Units**
ST13-d	Scattered Tree	71	NIS_0047	Endangered	no	0.200	1	0.070	0.070	0.814	0.019
ST14-e	Scattered Tree	63	NIS_0047	Endangered	no	0.200	-	0.031	0.000	0.880	0.000
ST15-f	Scattered Tree	60	NIS_0047	Endangered	no	0.200	-	0.031	0.008	0.880	0.002
ST16-c	Scattered Tree	87	NIS_0047	Endangered	no	0.200	1	0.070	0.054	0.880	0.015
ST3-a	Scattered Tree	83	NIS_0047	Endangered	no	0.200	1	0.070	0.027	0.880	0.008
ST4-b	Scattered Tree	130	NIS_0047	Endangered	no	0.200	1	0.070	0.043	0.880	0.012

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

Appendix 2: Images of mapped native vegetation

1. Property in context



Proposed Removal
Past Removal
Partial Removal
Property Boundaries

N

200 m

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

2. Aerial photograph showing mapped native vegetation

Proposed Removal
Past Removal
Partial Removal

N

35 m

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

3. Location Risk Map

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

4. Strategic Biodiversity Value Score Map

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

5. Condition Score Map

Proposed Removal
Past Removal
Partial Removal

0.81 - 1.00
0.61 - 0.80
0.41 - 0.60
0.21 - 0.40
0.00 - 0.20

N

35 m

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

6. Endangered EVCs

Proposed Removal
Past Removal
Partial Removal
Endangered 1750 Ecological Vegetation Classes

N

35 m

© The State of Victoria Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action 2024

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence. You are free to re-use the work under that licence, on the condition that you credit the State of Victoria as author. The licence does not apply to any images, photographs or branding, including the Victorian Coat of Arms, the Victorian Government logo and the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Change (DEECA) logo. To view a copy of this licence, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

Disclaimer
This publication may be of assistance to you but the State of Victoria and its employees do not guarantee that the publication is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequence which may arise from you relying on any information in this publication.

ADVERTISED PLAN

Appendix I: Search for native vegetation offsets availability

AusNet Option

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

ADVERTISED
PLAN

Report of available native vegetation credits

This report lists native vegetation credits available to purchase through the Native Vegetation Credit Register.

This report is **not evidence** that an offset has been secured. An offset is only secured when the units have been purchased and allocated to a permit or other approval and an allocated credit extract is provided by the Native Vegetation Credit Register.

Date and time: 12/08/2024 03:20 **Report ID: 25810**

What was searched for?

General offset

General habitat units	Strategic biodiversity value	Large trees	Vicinity (Catchment Management Authority or Municipal district)
0.049	0.697	5	CMA North East or LGA Alpine Shire

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

Details of available native vegetation credits on 12 August 2024 03:20

These sites meet your requirements for general offsets.

Credit Site ID	GHU	LT	CMA	LGA	Land owner	Trader	Fixed price	Broker(s)
VC_CFL-3074_01	15.112	2888	North East	Towong Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3789_01	10.102	201	North East	Towong Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Ethos, VegLink

These sites meet your requirements using alternative arrangements for general offsets.

Credit Site ID	GHU	LT	CMA	LGA	Land owner	Trader	Fixed price	Broker(s)

There are no sites listed in the Native Vegetation Credit Register that meet your offset requirements when applying the alternative arrangements as listed in section 11.2 of the Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.

These potential sites are not yet available, land owners may finalise them once a buyer is confirmed.

Credit Site ID	GHU	LT	CMA	LGA	Land owner	Trader	Fixed price	Broker(s)

There are no potential sites listed in the Native Vegetation Credit Register that meet your offset requirements.

LT - Large Trees *CMA - Catchment Management Authority* *LGA - Municipal District or Local Government Authority*

ADVERTISED PLAN

Next steps

If applying for approval to remove native vegetation
Attach this report to an application to remove native vegetation as evidence that your offset requirement is currently available.

If you have approval to remove native vegetation
Below are the contact details for all brokers. Contact the broker(s) listed for the credit site(s) that meet your offset requirements. These are shown in the above tables. If more than one broker or site is listed, you should get more than one quote before deciding which offset to secure.

Broker contact details

Broker Abbreviation	Broker Name	Phone	Email	Website
Abezco	Abzeco Pty. Ltd.	(03) 9431 5444	offsets@abzeco.com.au	www.abzeco.com.au
Baw Baw SC	Baw Baw Shire Council	(03) 5624 2411	bawbaw@bawbawshire.vic.gov.au	www.bawbawshire.vic.gov.au
Bio Offsets	Biodiversity Offsets Victoria	0452 161 013	info@offsetsvictoria.com.au	www.offsetsvictoria.com.au
Contact NVOR	Native Vegetation Offset Register	136 186	nativevegetation.offsetregister@delwp.vic.gov.au	www.environment.vic.gov.au/native-vegetation
Ecocentric	Ecocentric Environmental Consulting	0410 564 139	ecocentric@me.com	Not avaliable
Ethos	Ethos NRM Pty Ltd	(03) 5153 0037	offsets@ethosnrm.com.au	www.ethosnrm.com.au
Nillumbik SC	Nillumbik Shire Council	(03) 9433 3316	offsets@nillumbik.vic.gov.au	www.nillumbik.vic.gov.au
TFN	Trust for Nature	8631 5888	offsets@tfn.org.au	www.trustfornature.org.au
VegLink	Vegetation Link Pty Ltd	(03) 8578 4250 or 1300 834 546	offsets@vegetationlink.com.au	www.vegetationlink.com.au
Yarra Ranges SC	Yarra Ranges Shire Council	1300 368 333	biodiversityoffsets@yarraranges.vic.gov.au	www.yarraranges.vic.gov.au

© The State of Victoria Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action 2024

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence. You are free to re-use the work under that licence, on the condition that you credit the State of Victoria as author. The licence does not apply to any images, photographs or branding, including the Victorian Coat of Arms, the Victorian Government logo and the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) logo. To view a copy of this licence, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

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

Disclaimer
This publication may be of assistance to you but the State of Victoria and its employees do not guarantee that the publication is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequence which may arise from you relying on any information in this publication.

Obtaining this publication does not guarantee that the credits shown will be available in the Native Vegetation Credit Register either now or at a later time when a purchase of native vegetation credits is planned.

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

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

Unused Road Reserve Option

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

ADVERTISED
PLAN

Report of available native vegetation credits

This report lists native vegetation credits available to purchase through the Native Vegetation Credit Register.

This report is **not evidence** that an offset has been secured. An offset is only secured when the units have been purchased and allocated to a permit or other approval and an allocated credit extract is provided by the Native Vegetation Credit Register.

Date and time: 12/08/2024 03:21 **Report ID: 25811**

What was searched for?

General offset

General habitat units	Strategic biodiversity value	Large trees	Vicinity (Catchment Management Authority or Municipal district)
0.057	0.686	4	CMA - North East or LGA - Alpine Shire

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

Details of available native vegetation credits on 12 August 2024 03:21

These sites meet your requirements for general offsets.

Credit Site ID	GHU	LT	CMA	LGA	Land owner	Trader	Fixed price	Broker(s)
VC_CFL-3074_01	15.112	2888	North East	Towong Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3789_01	10.102	201	North East	Towong Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Ethos, VegLink

These sites meet your requirements using alternative arrangements for general offsets.

Credit Site ID	GHU	LT	CMA	LGA	Land owner	Trader	Fixed price	Broker(s)

There are no sites listed in the Native Vegetation Credit Register that meet your offset requirements when applying the alternative arrangements as listed in section 11.2 of the Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.

These potential sites are not yet available, land owners may finalise them once a buyer is confirmed.

Credit Site ID	GHU	LT	CMA	LGA	Land owner	Trader	Fixed price	Broker(s)

There are no potential sites listed in the Native Vegetation Credit Register that meet your offset requirements.

LT - Large Trees *CMA - Catchment Management Authority* *LGA - Municipal District or Local Government Authority*

ADVERTISED PLAN

Next steps

If applying for approval to remove native vegetation
Attach this report to an application to remove native vegetation as evidence that your offset requirement is currently available.

If you have approval to remove native vegetation
Below are the contact details for all brokers. Contact the broker(s) listed for the credit site(s) that meet your offset requirements. These are shown in the above tables. If more than one broker or site is listed, you should get more than one quote before deciding which offset to secure.

Broker contact details

Broker Abbreviation	Broker Name	Phone	Email	Website
Abezco	Abzeco Pty. Ltd.	(03) 9431 5444	offsets@abzeco.com.au	www.abzeco.com.au
Baw Baw SC	Baw Baw Shire Council	(03) 5624 2411	bawbaw@bawbawshire.vic.gov.au	www.bawbawshire.vic.gov.au
Bio Offsets	Biodiversity Offsets Victoria	0452 161 013	info@offsetsvictoria.com.au	www.offsetsvictoria.com.au
Contact NVOR	Native Vegetation Offset Register	136 186	nativevegetation.offsetregister@delwp.vic.gov.au	www.environment.vic.gov.au/native-vegetation
Ecocentric	Ecocentric Environmental Consulting	0410 564 139	ecocentric@me.com	Not avaliable
Ethos	Ethos NRM Pty Ltd	(03) 5153 0037	offsets@ethosnrm.com.au	www.ethosnrm.com.au
Nillumbik SC	Nillumbik Shire Council	(03) 9433 3316	offsets@nillumbik.vic.gov.au	www.nillumbik.vic.gov.au
TFN	Trust for Nature	8631 5888	offsets@tfn.org.au	www.trustfornature.org.au
VegLink	Vegetation Link Pty Ltd	(03) 8578 4250 or 1300 834 546	offsets@vegetationlink.com.au	www.vegetationlink.com.au
Yarra Ranges SC	Yarra Ranges Shire Council	1300 368 333	biodiversityoffsets@yarraranges.vic.gov.au	www.yarraranges.vic.gov.au

© The State of Victoria Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action 2024

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence. You are free to re-use the work under that licence, on the condition that you credit the State of Victoria as author. The licence does not apply to any images, photographs or branding, including the Victorian Coat of Arms, the Victorian Government logo and the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) logo. To view a copy of this licence, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

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

Disclaimer
This publication may be of assistance to you but the State of Victoria and its employees do not guarantee that the publication is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequence which may arise from you relying on any information in this publication.

Obtaining this publication does not guarantee that the credits shown will be available in the Native Vegetation Credit Register either now or at a later time when a purchase of native vegetation credits is planned.

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

ADVERTISED PLAN

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

Document prepared by

Aurecon Australasia Pty Ltd
ABN 54 005 139 873

Aurecon Centre
Level 8, 850 Collins Street
Docklands, Melbourne VIC 3008

PO Box 23061
Docklands VIC 8012
Australia

T +61 3 9975 3000
F +61 3 9975 3444
E melbourne@aurecongroup.com
W aurecongroup.com

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

aurecon
Bringing ideas to life

ADVERTISED PLAN