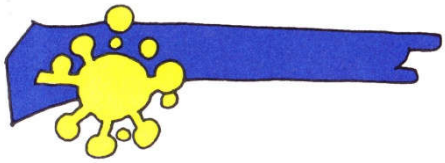

Paul Kelly & Associates
Ecological Services

Ecological (Flora & Fauna) Assessment (revised)
14-70 Wills St & 110 King St, Warragul

21 April 2022

Prepared by PKA (for Freeway Business Park P/L)
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Issue Date	Revision No	Author	Checked	Approved
11 February 2021	First Draft	PCK	GK	
11 February 2021	2nd Draft (R002)	PCK	MF	
12 February 2021	Final	PCK	DC	
21 April 2022	Revised Final	PCK		

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Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

PKA was commissioned by Freeway Business Park Pty Ltd to prepare an ecological assessment of a site at 14 - 70 Wills St & 110 King St, Warragul. This assessment is to investigate the flora and fauna significance of the site and any ecological constraints on rezoning of part of the subject site for Industrial purposes and subsequent subdivision.

1.2 Site location

The study site is freehold land located south of the Warragul town centre. The southern boundary of the study site adjoins the Princes Highway. Hazel Creek runs through the site (Appendix 1)

It is situated in the Strzelecki Ranges Bioregion and the West Gippsland Catchment Management Area (WGCMA)

The site is approximately 9.6ha in area and is occupied by several industrial buildings with the remainder used for drainage purposes and grazing of livestock.

The site occurs in the Baw Baw Local Government Area. The site is partly zoned Industrial (IN1Z) and Urban Floodway Zone (UFZ) (Hazel Creek). The site is partly subject to an Environmental Significance Overlay (Schedule 4 – Giant Gippsland Earthworm) and is within an area of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity.

A map of the site including biological features is appended (Appendix 1)

1.3 Objectives

The purpose of this assessment is to:

- Interrogate and analyse a range of biological databases and relevant reports to assess the flora and fauna significance of the site and vicinity;
- Conduct a site survey to assess the presence of any significant flora and fauna on the site and assess the quality of any remnant native vegetation, scattered trees (DELWaP 2017) and fauna habitats; and
- Prepare a report on the ecological significance of the site and any significant ecological constraints to the site that may affect development of the site for industrial purposes.

2 Methods

2.1 Literature and Database Review

Several databases and reports were interrogated and reviewed, these include;

- Flora and Fauna records within 2 km radius of the study area held in the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas and Nature Kit - State-wide databases maintained by the Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning (DELWaP) (DELWaP 2021).
- Federal Department of Environment Protected Matters Database (DOE) (DOE 2021), using a 2 km radius search area (Appendix 2).
- Ecological Vegetation Class modelling of the study area (both extant and pre-1750) (Nature Kit - DELWaP 2021).
- Warragul Precinct Structure Plan (MPA September 2014).
- Warragul Industrial Expansion Project, Flora & Fauna Assessment, Warragul, Victoria (Ecology Partners 2007).
- Biodiversity Assessment for Baw Baw Shire (GHD 2011); and
- Giant Gippsland Earthworm and Warragul Burrowing Crayfish assessment at a proposed Industrial Development - Wills St, Warragul (Invert Eco 2021)

2.2 Field Survey

The subject site was inspected on 16 August 2016, 12 May 2020 & 7 February 2021.

3 Results

3.1 Historic Land Use

The subject site contains established industrial infrastructure including two large buildings and associated vehicles and machinery (Appendix 1)

Extensive earthworks had been carried out prior to the 12 May 2020 site assessment. These works were associated with WGCMA approved Willow Removal from Hazel Creek which traverses the site (Permit No. WGCMA-W-2019-00294).

It is apparent that the majority of the site has been grazed. Part of the site continues to be grazed. The boundary is fenced.

Native vegetation plantation occurs in the roadside adjoining the northern boundary of the site. Native vegetation occurs in the road (highway) reserve adjoining the southern boundary of the site.

Figure 1 – Looking east from western boundary of site (Note Willow removal works) and native vegetation in the adjoining highway reserve.

Figure 2 –Looking east from centre of site (Note pugging by livestock & distant grazing)

Figure 3 – Wills Street roadside vegetation adjoining subject site.

3.2 Flora

3.2.1 Database assessment

The modelled (DELWaP 2021) 1750 pre-European Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVC) of the site is EVC 29 Damp Forest. It has a Bioregional Conservation Status of Endangered in the Strzelecki Ranges bioregion. Character overstorey species of this EVC include Messmate *Eucalyptus obliqua,* Blue Gum E. globulus and Mountain Grey Gum *E. cypellocarpa.* The understorey contains a dense shrub layer of broad-leafed species including herbs, grasses, and ferns. (DSE 2014a).

The 2005 modelled EVC mapping (DELWaP 2021) indicates that the site contains only fragmented patches of EVC 29 Damp Forest generally associated with the road reserves of the Princes Freeway and Wills Street.

It is likely that the site had been historically cleared of native vegetation to facilitate grazing. This combined with the relatively recent extensive approved willow removal works has made it difficult to confidently identify the vegetation association present on the site. It is considered that remnant vegetation on the site has greater affinities with EVC 126 Swampy Riparian Complex (DSE 2004b).

Seven (7) threatened species of flora are recorded on the DELWaP and the EPBC databases as potentially occurring within 2km of the site (DELWaP 2021 & Appendix 2). Table 3-1 lists those threatened species of plants that potentially occur in the area. None of these species were recorded on the site during the site assessment.

Table 3-1 Significant plant species recorded within 2km of the subject site

Species Name	Common Name	Likelihood of presence
Amphibromus fluitans	River Swamp Wallaby Grass	Unlikely – Not recorded on site or in the vicinity. Modified habitat onsite.
Dianella amoena	Matted Flax Lily	Unlikely – Not recorded on site or in the vicinity. Modified habitat onsite.
Eucalyptus strzeleckii	Strzelecki Gum	Unlikely – Not recorded on site. Recorded in the vicinity.
Glycine latrobeana	Clover Glycine	Unlikely – Not recorded on site or in the vicinity. Modified habitat onsite.
Prasophyllum frenchii	Maroon Leek-orchid	Unlikely – Not recorded on site or in the vicinity. Modified habitat onsite.
Pterostylis chlorogramma	Green-striped Greenhood	Unlikely – Not recorded on site or in the vicinity. Modified habitat onsite.
Xerochrysum palustre	Swamp Everlasting	Unlikely – Not recorded on site or in the vicinity. Modified habitat onsite.

3.2.2 Site Assessment

The vegetation quality (DSE 2004b) of the site is generally low. It is apparent that the vegetation on the majority of the site has been significantly modified over a long period of time and more recently by willow removal works. Weedy pasture and scattered sedges occur on the undisturbed areas.

The Wills St roadside vegetation is a plantation of Narrow-leaf Black Peppermint *Eucalyptus* nicholii and Sydney Red Gum *Angophora costata*. Both species are not indigenous to Victoria. The trees are planted in a single row and are equidistant from each other. The understorey is dominated by exotic herbs and grasses. Several Blackwood *Acacia melanoxylon* occur in the eastern portion of the plantation.

No remnant patches of native vegetation or scattered trees (DELWaP 2017) were recorded on the site. A single large River Red Gum was recorded in the south west corner of the site (Appendix 1)

Figure 4 – Large River Red Gum in SW corner of the site (to be removed) (3 July 2019)

3.2.3 EPBC Listed Ecological Communities

No threatened EPBC Ecological Communities are recorded as potentially occurring in the area (Appendix 2).

3.3 Fauna

3.3.1 Desktop Assessment

Several threatened species of indigenous fauna have been recorded on the EPBC and Victorian Biodiversity Atlas search in the vicinity of the site. Table 3-2 lists those species of fauna that potentially occur on or in the vicinity of the subject site.

Table 3-2 - Significant fauna species potentially occurring within 2km of the subject site.

Species Name	Common Name	Likelihood of presence on site
Anthochaera phrygia	Regent Honeyeater	Unlikely; not recorded in the vicinity, habitat absent on site.
Ardea alba modesta	Eastern Great Egret	Unlikely, recorded in the vicinity. Habitat on site highly modified.
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	Unlikely; no records for vicinity, habitat highly modified on site
Dasyurus maculatus	Tiger Quoll	Unlikely, no records for the vicinity, no habitat present on site.
Engaeus sternalis	Warragul Burrowing Crayfish	Recorded on the site (Invert Eco 2021)
Galaxiella pusilla	Dwarf Galaxias	Unlikely, recorded in the vicinity, may utilise Hazel Creek for dispersal.
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe	Unlikely, recorded in the vicinity. Habitat on site highly modified.
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater	Unlikely; no records for the vicinity, Habitat absent on site.
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	May overfly, recorded in the vicinity
Isoodon obesulus	Southern Brown Bandicoot	Unlikely; no records for the vicinity, Habitat absent on site.
Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot	Unlikely; not recorded in the vicinity, may overfly.
Litoria raniformis	Growling Grass Frog	Unlikely; not recorded in the vicinity, habitat unsuitable on site, may utilise the ephemeral creekline as dispersal corridor
Magascolides australis	Giant Gippsland Earthworm	Recorded in the vicinity and on the site (Invert Eco 2021).
Mastacomys fuscus	Broad-toothed Rat	Unlikely; not recorded in the vicinity, habitat absent on site;
Nannoperca sp. 1	Flinders Pygmy Perch	Unlikely to occur on site, Recorded in the vicinity.
Nycticorax caledonicus	Nankeen Night-Heron	Unlikely, recorded in the vicinity. Habitat on site highly modified.
Petauroides volans	Greater Glider	Unlikely, not recorded in the vicinity. Habitat highly modified on site.

Species Name	Common Name	Likelihood of presence on site
Platalea regia	Royal Spoonbill	Unlikely, recorded in the vicinity. Habitat on site highly modified.
Potorous tridactylus	Long-nosed Potoroo	Unlikely; no records for vicinity, habitat highly modified on site;
Prototroctes maraena	Australian Grayling	Unlikely; not recorded in the vicinity, Habitat highly modified on site.
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	Unlikely; not recorded in the vicinity, may overfly.
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	Unlikely; no records for vicinity, habitat highly modified on site;
Synemon plana	Golden Sun Moth	Unlikely; no records for vicinity, habitat highly modified on site;

3.3.2 Habitat Assessment

As an overview the fauna habitat of the subject site is highly modified as a consequence of historic land use, and more recent earthworks associated with willow removal.

The majority of the undisturbed areas of the site contains highly modified grassland (pasture) dominated by exotic grasses, sedges, and herbs (weeds). There are no areas of open water. The grassland area provides marginal feeding habitat for common farmland birds and does not contain significant fauna habitats.

The plantations on the adjoining roadsides provide opportunistic roosting and nesting opportunities for a range of birds and microbats.

A targeted survey for Giant Gippsland Earthworm (GGE) and Warragul Burrowing Crayfish (WBC) was carried out (Invert Eco 2021) on the subject site (Appendix 1).

One small, isolated colony of GGE was identified from the study area. The anterior of one adult earthworm was uncovered. It is reported that the GGE site was once a larger colony that has been impacted by historic site works and it is considered that it now supports a single earthworm or exceptionally low numbers (Invert Eco 2021).

Evidence of WBC were identified from four sites within the subject site. One record was from a drainage channel and the other three were in better drained sections of the floodplain. It is reported that the distribution of WBC on the site is unlikely to be limited to the recorded sites (Invert Eco 2021).

No targeted survey was carried out for Dwarf Galaxias. Dwarf Galaxias were recorded (1/09/2011) in Spring Creek in the catchment of Hazel Creek above the subject site. The small fish is found in shallow, slow-flowing or swamp like situations which contain either permanent or intermittent water provided there is abundant submerged and emergent vegetation. Dwarf Galaxias travel great distances overland between different pools, provided there is flowing water of no less than 2cm deep connecting these pools (SWIFFT 2021).

It is considered that no suitable habitat currently occurs on the site. However, Dwarf Galaxias may utilise Hazel Creek as a dispersal route to access suitable wetland habitat above and below the site during periods of high flow.

As an overview, the habitat of the site is grossly modified but contains indicators of the presence of GGE and WBC. Dwarf Galaxias are likely to utilise Hazel Creek for dispersal. The site is unlikely to provide critical habitat for other threatened fauna listed in Table 3-2.

4 Proposed Development

It is proposed to rezone and develop part of subject site into a range of lot sizes for industrial purposes. A drainage reserve (Appendix 3) will be established along the realigned Hazel Creek. This reserve is principally a meandering regular flow channel within the flood plain. The channel is proposed to contain several online ponds and riffles. The banks and riparian areas will provide opportunity for GGE and WBC habitat. The eastern section of the drainage reserve is proposed to provide a constructed wetland system. This constructed wetland will provide opportunistic habitat for Dwarf Galaxias and two of the WBC sites will be retained.

Access to the development will be provided through the Wills Street road reserve. Access locations to the development has not been determined at the time of report preparation. However, removal of the plantation vegetation is exempt from requiring a Planning Permit.

5 Legislative Requirements

5.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act

No EPBC listed Threatened Ecological Communities occur on the site. The site is a considerable distance (50 – 100km upstream) from any wetland of international significance (Ramsar) (Gippsland Lakes) and as such the development will not have a significant impact.

Giant Gippsland Earthworm is listed as threatened under the EPBC Act. A referral to the federal Minister for the Environment is not considered necessary as the development will not have a significant impact on an important population of GGE (Invert Eco 2021).

No other species of EPBC listed flora and fauna are considered to be present on the site.

5.2 Flora & Fauna Guarantee Act 1988

The FFG Act 1988 has no legislative authority on private land and as such there are no legislated requirements of this Act on the subject site. The FFG Act does apply to Crown Land (Road Reserve). Dwarf Galaxias, WBC and GGE are Listed as endangered under the FFG Act. While the FFG Act has no legislated authority on freehold land, the FFG classification will however be considered as part of the impact evaluation by DELWaP.

5.3 Planning and Environment Act 1987

A planning permit from Baw Baw Council is required to remove, destroy or lop any native vegetation as part of any proposed development works unless an

exemption applies. The application to remove native vegetation must be submitted in accordance with DELWaP (2017).

The single scattered tree is to be removed for the remediation, upgrade and maintenance of the drainage reserve / waterway and to connect to the existing drainage infrastructure (Appendix 1) A Native Vegetation Removal report is appended (Appendix 3).

Table 5-1 - Offset Requirement Summary (if planning permit is granted)

Offset type	**General offset**
General offset amount (general habitat units) (GHU)	0.042 general habitat units
General offset attributes	
Vicinity	West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority (CMA) or Baw Baw Shire Council
Minimum strategic biodiversity score	0.600
Large Trees	1 Large trees

These offsets will be purchased from an approved Offset Broker. Evidence of the availability of the offsets is appended (Appendix 4)

6 Ecological Impact & Management

6.1 Native Vegetation

The majority of the vegetation on the site has been considerably modified by historic clearing, grazing and subsequent weed invasion as well as the recent works associated with the approved Willow removal. It bears only negligible resemblance to the modelled 1750 pre-European Ecological Vegetation Class of the site. If the current legitimate land use continues, the contribution the site makes to sustainable biodiversity conservation will continue to decrease.

The vegetation of the roadside of Wills Street adjoining the subject site has been planted and as such its removal does not require a planning permit.

6.2 Biodiversity Impact

The most notable biodiversity values of the site are those associated with the presence of GGE and habitat, the WBC and habitat and the potential instream dispersal habitat of Dwarf Galaxias.

6.2.1 Giant Gippsland Earthworm

The area occupied by GGE on the subject site is extremely small and vulnerable. The species was not recorded elsewhere on the site. The impact of the proposed development on GGE is not considered to be significant (Invert Eco 2021). It is considered that the GGE site (Appendix 1) located on the subject site will be destroyed.

It is understood that the translocation of GGE is extremely difficult and not known to be successful. Translocation is not considered appropriate for this development. The retention of the nominated GGE site (Invert Eco 2021, Appendix 1) in a secure reserve on site is not considered to be practical. The implementation of ‘Guidelines for the accidental unearthing of Giant Gippsland Earthworms (DSE 2014)’ is encouraged.

The proposed drainage reserve may provide habitat for GGE. Monitoring for the presence of GGE in the reserve should be undertaken.

Appropriate offsets for the removal of this species from the site should be considered in consultation with Invert Eco, BBSC and DELWaP. This may include provision of research and monitoring funding (Invert Eco 2021).

6.2.2 Warragul Burrowing Crayfish

WBC has been recorded at four (4) locations on the proposed development site. Two of these WBC sites are located within the proposed wetland of the drainage reserve. The other two sites will be destroyed.

It is considered that the drainage reserve will, in time, provide suitable WBC habitat associated with the riparian areas of the realigned Hazel Creek.

The translocation of WBC can be successful particularly if carried out in accordance with the recommended procedures (Invert Eco 2015 & DELWaP 2015). It is recommended that translocation of WBC from the two WBC sites on the development be carried out in accordance with the recommended procedure. The construction of the proposed wetlands within the drainage reserve will require similar sensitivities and procedures to ensure that the two extant WBC sites are not impacted.

Offsets could be considered and negotiated with the relevant parties.

It is recommended that any revegetation works proposed for the site should use local provenance species to provide for ecological linkages across the landscape.

7 Conclusion

As an overview, the vegetation and habitat quality of the subject site is low. It is dominated by cleared agricultural land and buildings. The most notable biodiversity values of the site are those associated with the presence of GGE and habitat, the WBC and habitat and the potential instream dispersal habitat of Dwarf Galaxias.

The impact of the proposed development on the biodiversity values of the site is not considered to be significant provided that:

- The management recommendations for GGE and WBC of Invert Eco 2020, be adopted including a briefing of all project personnel as to the biological sensitivities of the site, prior to the commencement of works.
- The proposed drainage reserve incorporates the proposed constructed wetland, online ponds and riffles (Appendix 3) and that the constructed wetland is designed in accordance with Invert Eco 2015;
- Any approved Construction Management Plan for the site incorporate the Salvage and release Protocols for the accidental unearthing of Warragul Burrowing Crayfish (DELWaP 2015) and Guidelines for the accidental unearthing of Giant Gippsland Earthworms (DSE 2014)
- Any offsets deemed appropriate could be negotiated between the appropriate parties; and
- Landscaping and revegetation work utilises indigenous species of plants.

8 References

DELWaP 2015 **Salvage and release Protocols for the accidental unearthing of Warragul Burrowing Crayfish – December 2015**. Department of Environment, Land Water & Environment, Melbourne

DELWaP 2017 **Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.** Department of Environment, Land Water & Environment, Melbourne

DELWAP 2021 **Nature Kit**
https://maps2.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/Html5viewer/index.html?viewer=NatureKit
Department of Environment, Land Water & Environment, Melbourne

DEPI 2014 **Advisory list of rare or threatened plants in Victoria 2014**.
http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/277565/Advisory-List-of-Rare-or-Threatened-Plants-in-Victoria-2014.pdf Department of Environment & Primary Industries, Melbourne.

DOE 2021 – **Protected Matters Search Tool**.
http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/pmst/index.html Website - Department of Environment, Canberra.

DSE 2004a **EVC 29 Damp Forest; Gippsland Plain Bioregion – Benchmark**. Department of Sustainability & Environment, Melbourne

DSE 2004b **EVC 126 Swampy Riparian Complex; Gippsland Plain Bioregion – Benchmark**. Department of Sustainability & Environment, Melbourne.

DSE 2004c **Vegetation Quality Assessment Manual – Guidelines for applying the habitat hectares scoring method. Version 1.3**. Department of Sustainability & Environment, Melbourne

DSE 2014 **Guidelines for the accidental unearthing of Giant Gippsland Earthworms** Department of Sustainability & Environment, Traralgon

Ecology Partners 2007 **Warragul Industrial Expansion Project, Flora & Fauna Assessment, Warragul, Victoria** Ecology Partners, Melbourne

GHD 2011 **Biodiversity Assessment for Baw Baw Shire** GHD Melbourne

Invert Eco 2015 **Warragul Burrowing Crayfish Habitat Protection and Disturbance Mitigation for Planned Wetlands and Retardation Basins**. Invert Eco Craigieburn

Invert Eco 2021 **Giant Gippsland Earthworm & Warragul Burrowing Crayfish Assessment at a proposed Industrial development – including four parcels of land Corner of Kings St and Wills St, Warragul.** Invert Ecology, Craigieburn

MPA 2014 - **Warragul Precinct Structure Plan** (Metropolitan Planning Authority, Melbourne September 2014).

SWIFFT 2021 Dwarf Galaxias - Statewide Integrated Flora & Fauna Teams (https://www.swifft.net.au/cb_pages/sp_dwarf_galaxias.php) Accessed February 2021

Walsh, N.G. and T.J. Entwisle (eds) 1996 **Flora of Victoria Vol. 3 & 4** Inkata Press, Melbourne

Appendix 1 - Site Map & Biological Features

14 - 70 Wills Street &100 King Street Warragul
Biological Features

Appendix 2 – EPBC report**.**

Australian Government

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

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.

Information on the coverage of this report and qualifications on data supporting this report are contained in the caveat at the end of the report.

Information is available about Environment Assessments and the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details.

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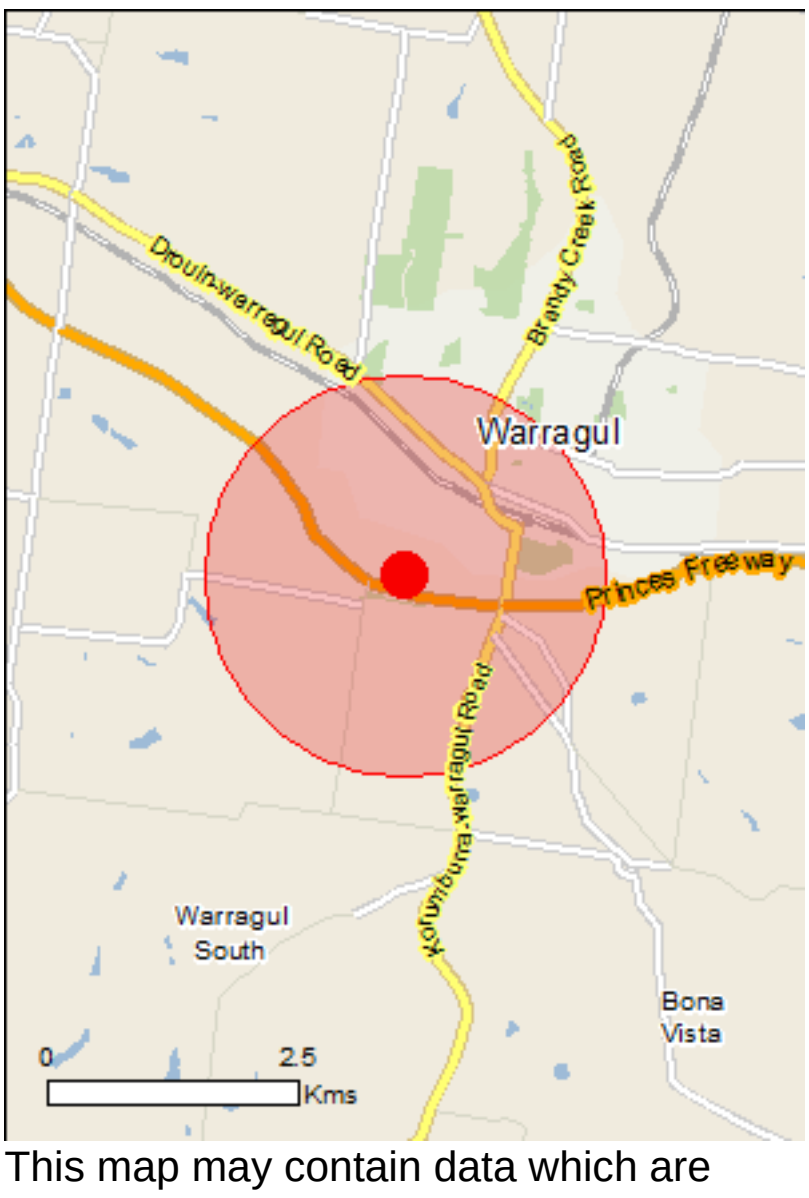

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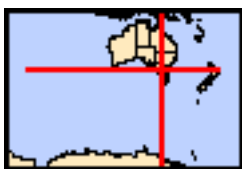

Summary

Matters of National Environmental 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:	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	26
Listed Migratory Species:	13

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 http://www.environment.gov.au/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 Land:	1
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	19
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	2
Invasive Species:	30
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
Key Ecological Features (Marine)	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)	[Resource Information]
Name	Proximity
Gippsland lakes	50 - 100km upstream

Listed Threatened Species		[Resource Information]
Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Anthochaera phrygia		
Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Botaurus poiciloptilus		
Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea		
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Falco hypoleucos		
Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Grantiella picta		
Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus		
White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lathamus discolor		
Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis		
Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula australis		
Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Fish		
Galaxiella pusilla		
Eastern Dwarf Galaxias, Dwarf Galaxias [56790]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Prototroctes maraena		
Australian Grayling [26179]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Frogs		
Litoria raniformis		
Growling Grass Frog, Southern Bell Frog, Green	Vulnerable	Species or species

Name	Status	Type of Presence
and Golden Frog, Warty Swamp Frog, Golden Bell Frog [1828]		habitat likely to occur within area
Mammals		
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)		
Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Isoodon obesulus obesulus		
Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern), Southern Brown Bandicoot (south-eastern) [68050]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mastacomys fuscus mordicus		
Broad-toothed Rat (mainland), Tooarrana [87617]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Petauroides volans		
Greater Glider [254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus		
Long-nosed Potoroo (SE Mainland) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pteropus poliocephalus		
Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area
Other		
Megascolides australis		
Giant Gippsland Earthworm [64420]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plants		
Amphibromus fluitans		
River Swamp Wallaby-grass, Floating Swamp Wallaby-grass [19215]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dianella amoena		
Matted Flax-lily [64886]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Eucalyptus strzeleckii		
Strzelecki Gum [55400]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Glycine latrobeana		
Clover Glycine, Purple Clover [13910]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Prasophyllum frenchii		
Maroon Leek-orchid, Slaty Leek-orchid, Stout Leek-orchid, French's Leek-orchid, Swamp Leek-orchid [9704]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pterostylis chlorogramma		
Green-striped Greenhood [56510]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Xerochrysum palustre		
Swamp Everlasting, Swamp Paper Daisy [76215]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Listed Migratory Species [Resource Information]

* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus		
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Hirundapus caudacutus		
White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Monarcha melanopsis		
Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Motacilla flava		
Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca		
Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Rhipidura rufifrons		
Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Actitis hypoleucos		
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata		
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea		
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris melanotos		
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii		
Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis		
Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pandion haliaetus		
Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Land [Resource Information]

The Commonwealth area listed below may indicate the presence of Commonwealth land in this vicinity. Due to the unreliability of the data source, all proposals should be checked as to whether it impacts on a Commonwealth area, before making a definitive decision. Contact the State or Territory government land department for further information.

Name
Defence - WARRAGUL TRAINING DEPOT

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Birds		
Actitis hypoleucos		
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardea alba Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Painted Snipe [889]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Extra Information

Regional Forest Agreements [Resource Information]

Note that all areas with completed RFAs have been included.

Name	State
Central Highlands RFA	Victoria
Gippsland RFA	Victoria

Invasive Species [Resource Information]

Weeds reported here are the 20 species of national significance (WoNS), along with other introduced plants that are considered by the States and Territories to pose a particularly significant threat to biodiversity. The following feral animals are reported: Goat, Red Fox, Cat, Rabbit, Pig, Water Buffalo and Cane Toad. Maps from Landscape Health Project, National Land and Water Resouces Audit, 2001.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Acridotheres tristis Common Myna, Indian Myna [387]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Alauda arvensis Skylark [656]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Anas platyrhynchos Mallard [974]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carduelis carduelis European Goldfinch [403]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carduelis chloris European Greenfinch [404]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Columba livia Rock Pigeon, Rock Dove, Domestic Pigeon [803]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Passer domesticus House Sparrow [405]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Passer montanus Eurasian Tree Sparrow [406]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Streptopelia chinensis Spotted Turtle-Dove [780]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Sturnus vulgaris Common Starling [389]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Turdus merula Common Blackbird, Eurasian Blackbird [596]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Turdus philomelos Song Thrush [597]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mammals		
Canis lupus familiaris Domestic Dog [82654]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Felis catus Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lepus capensis Brown Hare [127]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mus musculus House Mouse [120]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Oryctolagus cuniculus Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rattus norvegicus Brown Rat, Norway Rat [83]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rattus rattus Black Rat, Ship Rat [84]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sus scrofa Pig [6]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Vulpes vulpes Red Fox, Fox [18]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plants		
Alternanthera philoxeroides Alligator Weed [11620]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Asparagus asparagoides Bridal Creeper, Bridal Veil Creeper, Smilax, Florist's Smilax, Smilax Asparagus [22473]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera Boneseed [16905]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Genista linifolia Flax-leaved Broom, Mediterranean Broom, Flax Broom [2800]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Genista monspessulana Montpellier Broom, Cape Broom, Canary Broom, Common Broom, French Broom, Soft Broom [20126]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lycium ferocissimum African Boxthorn, Boxthorn [19235]		Species or species habitat likely to occur

Name	Status	Type of Presence within area
Rubus fruticosus aggregate Blackberry, European Blackberry [68406]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Salix spp. except S.babylonica, S.x calodendron & S.x reichardtii Willows except Weeping Willow, Pussy Willow and Sterile Pussy Willow [68497]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ulex europaeus Gorse, Furze [7693]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Caveat

The information presented in this report has been provided by a range of data sources as acknowledged at the end of the report.

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. It holds mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species and listed threatened ecological communities. Mapping of Commonwealth land is not complete at this stage. Maps have been collated from a range of sources at various resolutions.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore a report is a general guide only. Where available data supports mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information in making a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

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.

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

Where very little information is available for 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 reliable distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions as time permits.

Only selected species covered by the following provisions of the EPBC Act have been mapped:

- migratory and
- marine

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered as vagrants
- some species and ecological communities that have only recently been listed
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

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

- non-threatened seabirds which have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

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

Coordinates

-38.1696 145.92326

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.

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

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Appendix 3 – Native Vegetation Removal Report

Native vegetation removal report

A report to support an application to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation in the **Intermediate** Assessment Pathway using the modelled condition score

This report provides information to support an application to remove native vegetation in accordance with the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation*. The report is not an assessment by DELWP or local council of the proposed native vegetation removal. Biodiversity information and offset requirements have been calculated using modelled condition scores contained in the *Native vegetation condition map*.

Date and time: **21 April 2022 10:19 AM**

Lat./Long.: -38.1695728036893,145.920759301167

Native vegetation report ID: 305-20220421-009

Address: 42-60 WILLS STREET WARRAGUL 3820

Assessment pathway

The assessment pathway and reason for the assessment pathway

Assessment pathway	**Intermediate Assessment Pathway**
Extent of past plus proposed native vegetation removal	0.070 hectares
No. large trees	1 large tree(s)
Location category	Location 2 The native vegetation is in an area mapped as an Endangered Ecological Vegetation Class. Removal of less than 0.5 hectares of native vegetation will not have a significant impact on any habitat for a rare or threatened species.

Offset requirement

The offset requirement that will apply if the native vegetation is approved to be removed

Offset type	General offset
Offset amount	0.042 general habitat units
Offset attributes	
Vicinity	West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority (CMA) or Baw Baw Shire Council
Minimum strategic biodiversity value score	0.600
Large trees	1 large tree(s)

Biodiversity information about the native vegetation

Description of any past native vegetation removal

Any native vegetation that was approved to be removed, or was removed without the required approvals, on the same property or on contiguous land in the same ownership, in the five year period before the application to remove native vegetation is lodged is detailed below.

Permit/PIN number	Extent of native vegetation (hectares)
None entered	0 hectares

Description of the native vegetation proposed to be removed

Extent of all mapped native vegetation	0.070 hectares
Condition score of all mapped native vegetation	0.450
Strategic biodiversity value score of all mapped native vegetation	0.750
Extent of patches native vegetation	0.000 hectares
Extent of scattered trees	0.070 hectares
No. large trees within patches	0 large tree(s)
No. large scattered trees	1 large tree(s)
No. small scattered trees	0 small tree(s)

Additional information about trees to be removed, shown in Figure 1

Tree ID	Tree circumference (cm)	Benchmark circumference (cm)	Scattered / Patch	Tree size
A	502	283	Scattered	Large

Other information

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.

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 or scattered trees, 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.

Topographical and land information

Description of the topographic and land information relating to the native vegetation to be removed, including any ridges, crests and hilltops, wetlands and waterways, slopes of more than 20 percent, drainage lines, low lying areas, saline discharge areas, and areas of existing erosion, as appropriate. This may be represented in a map or plan. **This is an application requirement and your application will be incomplete without it.**

The site slopes south from Wills Road to the floodplain of Hazel Creek. Hazel Creek has been realigned and the Willows removed

Avoid and minimise statement

This statement describes what has been done to avoid the removal of, and minimise impacts on the biodiversity and other values of native vegetation. **This is an application requirement and your application will be incomplete without it.**

The single tree is to be removed for the remediation, upgrade and maintenance of the drainage reserve / waterway and to connect to the existing drainage infrastructure.

Defendable space statement

Where the removal of native vegetation is to create defendable space, a written statement explaining why the removal of native vegetation is necessary. This statement must have regard to other available bushfire risk mitigation measures. This statement is not required if your application also includes an application under the Bushfire Management Overlay.

The single tree is to be removed to provide for the defendable space associated with the provision of the above works.

Offset statement

An offset statement that demonstrates that an offset is available and describes how the required offset will be secured. **This is an application requirement and your application will be incomplete without it.**

Offsets will be purchased through an approved offset broker. A report showing the availability of offsets is provided.

Next steps

Applications to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation must address all the application requirements specified in *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.*If you wish to remove the mapped native vegetation you are required to apply for a permit from your local council. This *Native vegetation removal report*must be submitted with your application and meets most of the application requirements. The following needs to be added as applicable.

Property Vegetation Plan

Landowners can manage native vegetation on their property in the longer term by developing a Property Vegetation Plan (PVP) and entering in to an agreement with DELWP.

If an approved PVP applies to the land, ensure the PVP is attached to the application.

Applications under Clause 52.16

An application to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation is under Clause 52.16 if a Native Vegetation Precinct Plan (NVPP) applies to the land, and the proposed native vegetation removal is not in accordance with the relevant NVPP. If this is the case, a statement that explains how the proposal responds to the NVPP considerations must be provided.

If the application is under Clause 52.16, ensure a statement that explains how the proposal responds to the NVPP considerations is attached to the application.

Authorised by the Victorian Government, 8 Nicholson Street, East Melbourne.

For more information contact the DELWP Customer Service Centre 136 186

www.delwp.vic.gov.au

Figure 1 – Map of native vegetation to be removed, destroyed or lopped

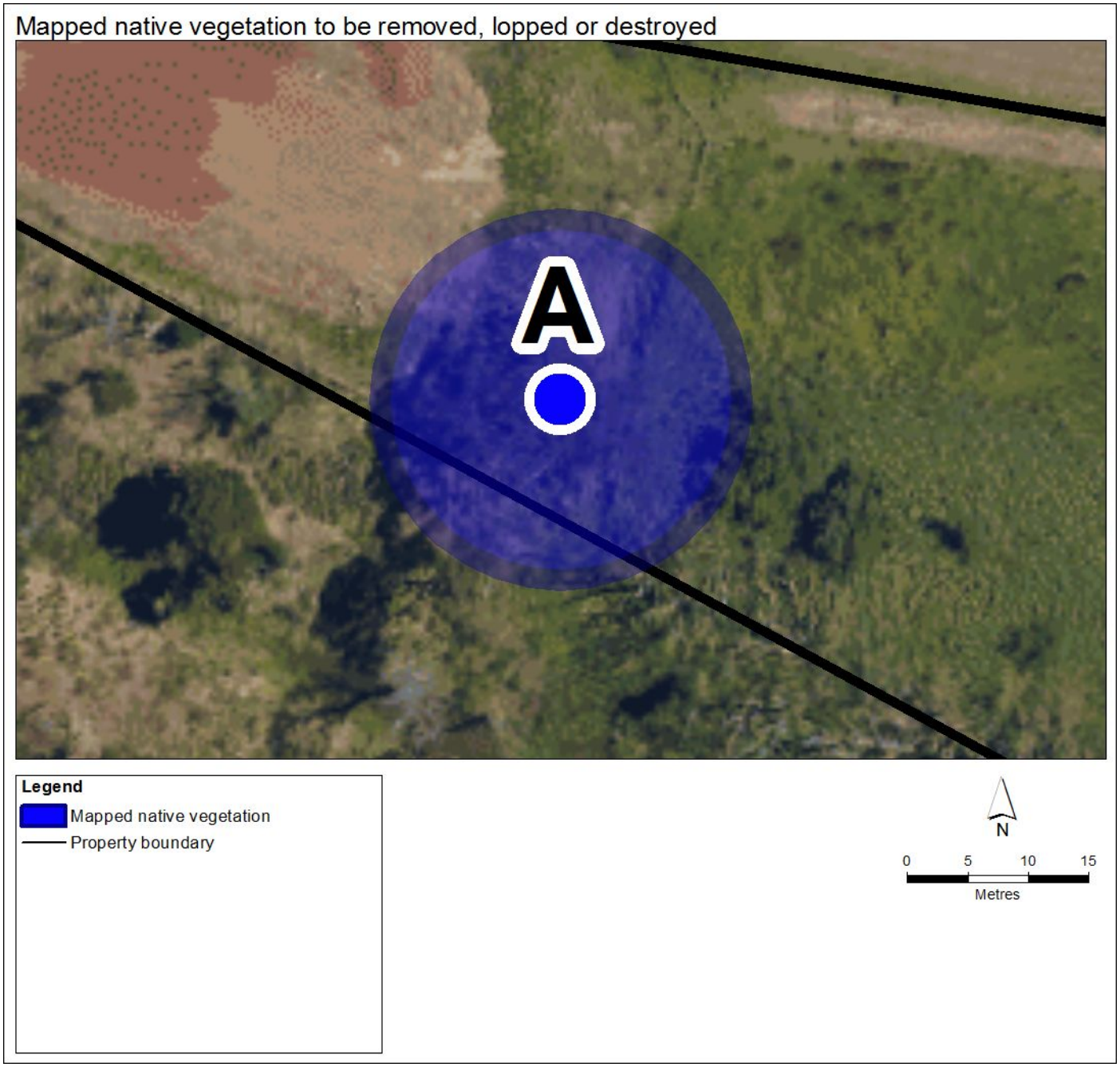


Figure 2 – Map of property in context

Property view of mapped native vegetation

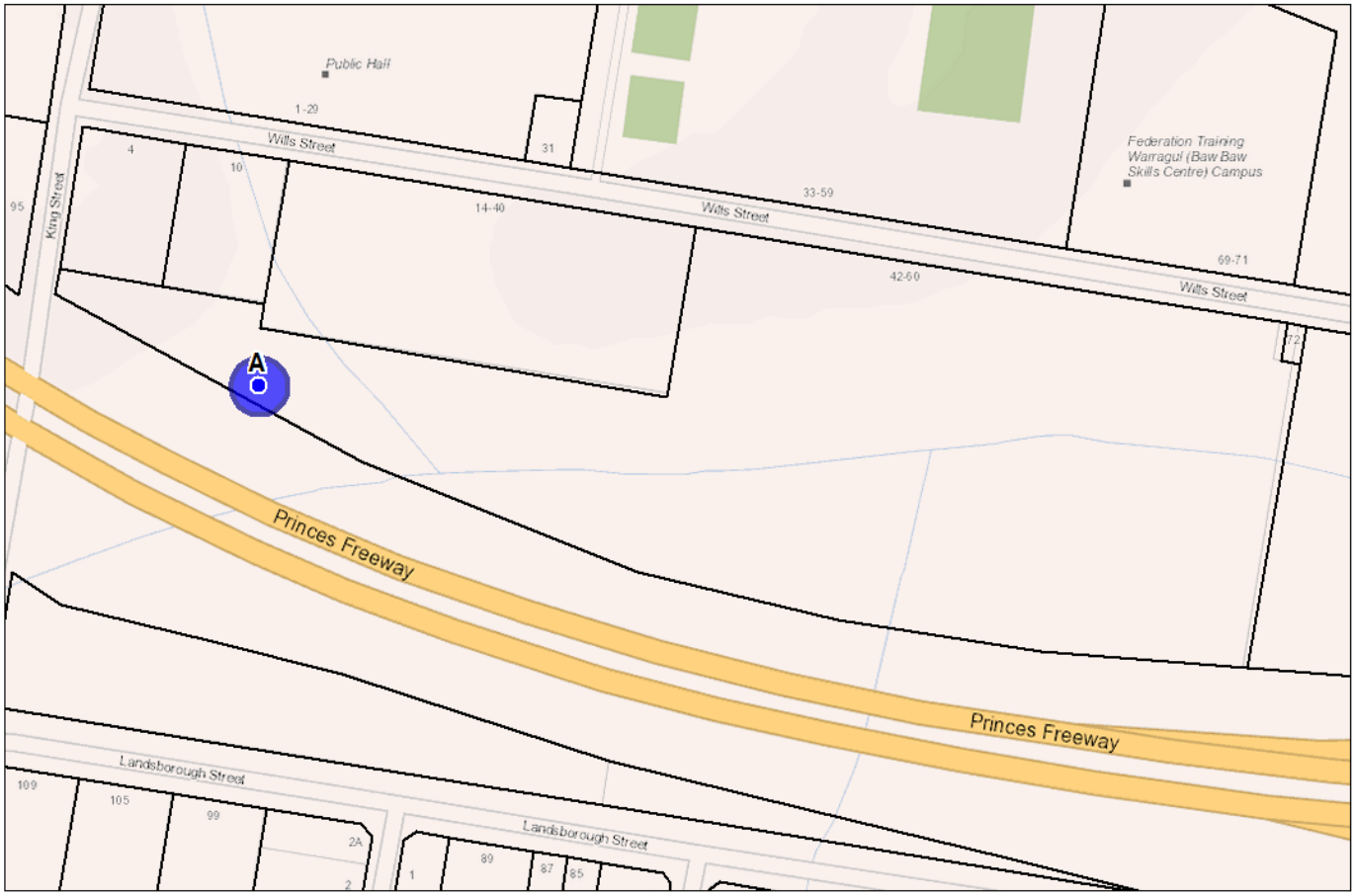
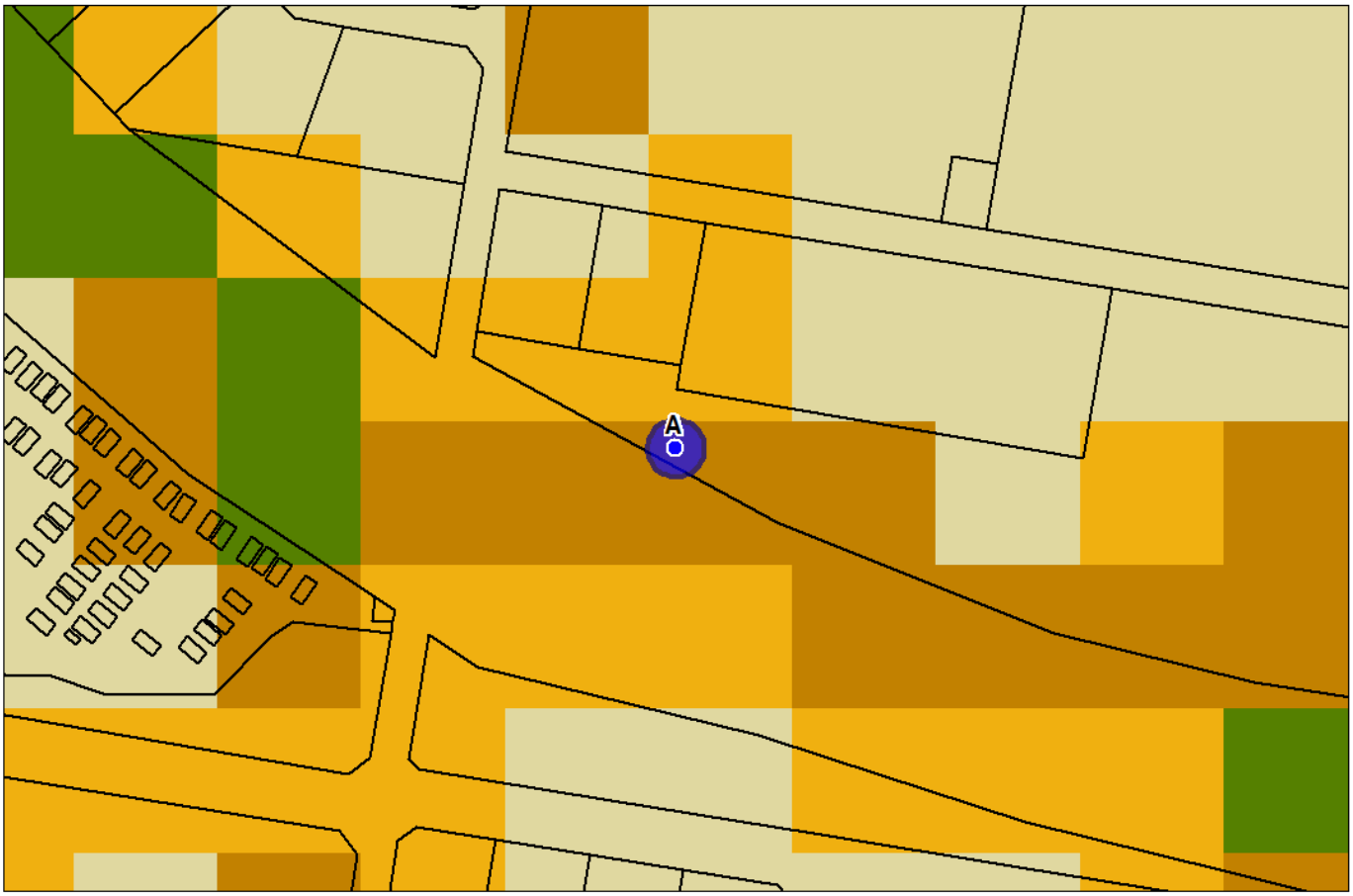


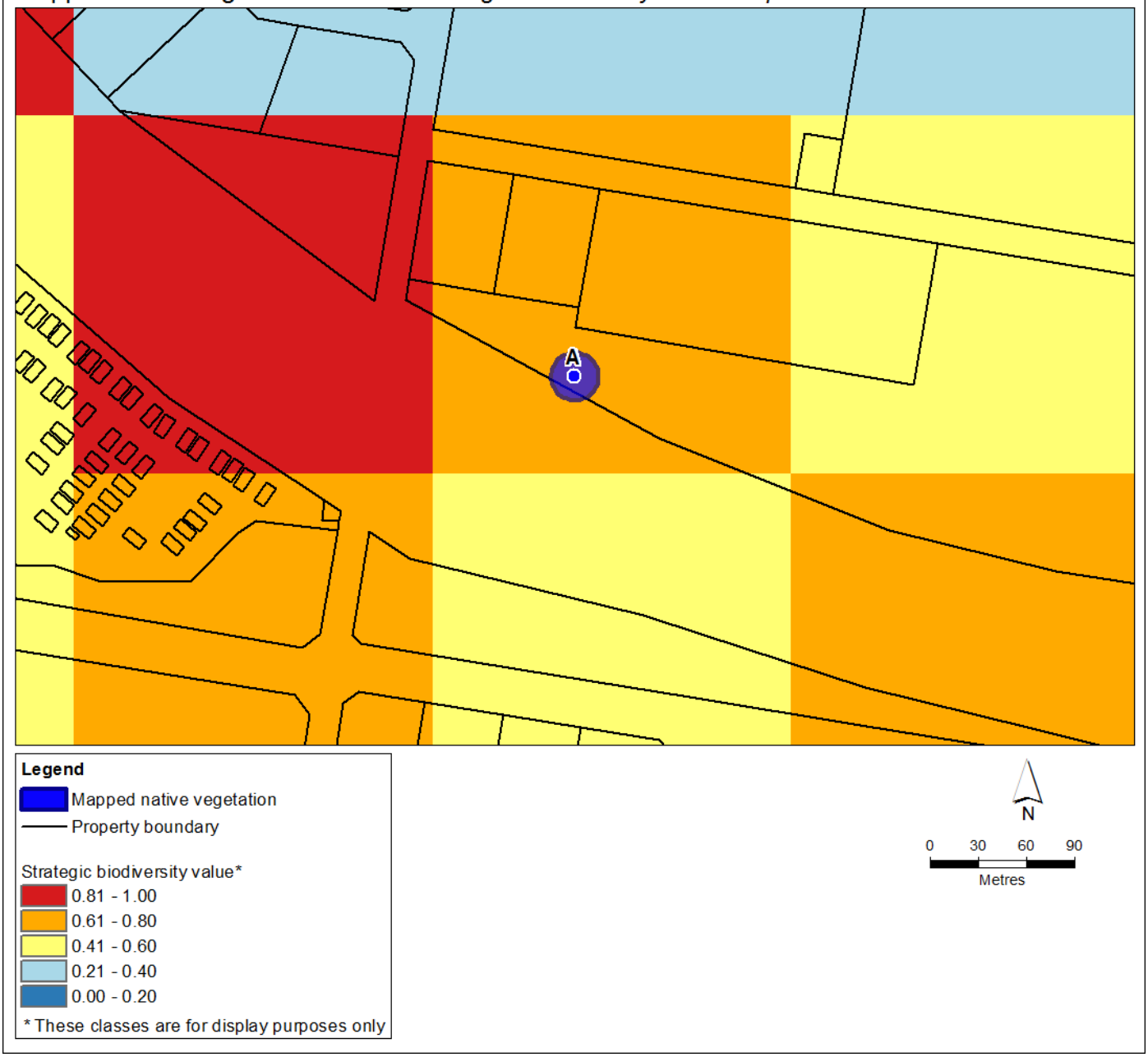
Figure 3 – Biodiversity information maps

Mapped native vegetation and the *Native vegetation location map*

Mapped native vegetation and the *Native vegetation condition map*



Mapped native vegetation and the *Strategic biodiversity value map*



Appendix 1 - Details of offset requirements

Native vegetation to be removed

Extent of all mapped native vegetation (for calculating habitat hectares)	0.070	The area of land covered by a patch of native vegetation and/or a scattered tree, measured in hectares. Where the mapped native vegetation includes scattered trees, each tree is assigned a standard extent and converted to hectares. A small scattered tree is assigned a standard extent defined by a circle with a 10 metre radius and a large scattered tree a circle with a 15 metre radius. The extent of all mapped native vegetation is an input to calculating the habitat hectares.
Condition score*	0.450	The condition score of native vegetation is a site-based measure that describes how close native vegetation is to its mature natural state. The condition score is the weighted average condition score of the mapped native vegetation calculated using the *Native vegetation condition map.*
Habitat hectares	0.032	Habitat hectares is a site-based measure that combines extent and condition of native vegetation. It is calculated by multiplying the extent of native vegetation by the condition score: ***Habitat hectares = extent x condition score***
Strategic biodiversity value score	0.750	The strategic biodiversity value score represents the complementary contribution to Victoria's biodiversity of a location, relative to other locations across the state. This score is the weighted average strategic biodiversity value score of the mapped native vegetation calculated using the *Strategic biodiversity value map*.
General landscape factor	0.875	The general landscape factor is an adjusted strategic biodiversity value score. It has been adjusted to reduce the influence of landscape scale information on the general habitat score.
General habitat score	0.028	The general habitat score combines site-based and landscape scale information to obtain an overall measure of the biodiversity value of the native vegetation. The general habitat score is calculated as follows: ***General habitat score = habitat hectares x general landscape factor***

* **Offset requirements for partial removal:** If your proposal is to remove parts of the native vegetation in a patch (for example only understorey plants) the condition score must be adjusted. This will require manual editing of the condition score and an update to the calculations that the native vegetation removal tool has provided: habitat hectares, general habitat score and offset amount.

Offset requirements

Offset type	General offset	A general offset is required when the removal of native vegetation does not have a significant impact on any habitat for rare or threatened species. All proposals in the Basic and Intermediate assessment pathways will only require a general offset.
Offset multiplier	1.5	This multiplier is used to address the risk that the predicted outcomes for gain will not be achieved, and therefore will not adequately compensate the biodiversity loss from the removal of native vegetation.
Offset amount (general habitat units)	0.042	The general habitat units are the amount of offset that must be secured if the application is approved. This offset requirement will be a condition to any permit or approval for the removal of native vegetation. ***General habitat units required = general habitat score x 1.5***
Minimum strategic biodiversity value score	0.600	The offset site must have a strategic biodiversity value score of at least 80 per cent of the strategic biodiversity value score of the native vegetation to be removed. This is to ensure offsets are located in areas with a strategic biodiversity value that is comparable to the native vegetation to be removed.
Vicinity	West Gippsland CMA or Baw Baw Shire Council	The offset site must be located within the same Catchment Management Authority boundary or municipal district as the native vegetation to be removed.
Large trees	1 large tree (s)	The offset site must protect at least one large tree for every large tree removed. A large tree is a native canopy tree with a Diameter at Breast Height greater than or equal to the large tree benchmark for the local Ecological Vegetation Class. A large tree can be either a large scattered tree or a large patch tree.

Appendix 4 – Offset Availability report

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: 21/04/2022 08:45 **Report ID: 13640**

What was searched for?

General offset

General habitat units	Strategic biodiversity value	Large trees	Vicinity (Catchment Management Authority or Municipal district)	
0.042	0.6	1	CMA	West Gippsland

Details of available native vegetation credits on 21 April 2022 08:45

These sites meet your requirements for general offsets.

Credit Site ID	GHU	LT	CMA	LGA	Land owner	Trader	Fixed price	Broker(s)
BBA-0119	6.752	73	West Gippsland	South Gippsland Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
BBA-0138	24.007	1605	West Gippsland	Wellington Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Ecocentric
BBA-0759	18.868	659	West Gippsland	Wellington Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Contact NVOR
BBA-1041	3.843	187	West Gippsland	Wellington Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Bio Offsets, Ethos, VegLink
BBA-2321	1.534	159	West Gippsland	Wellington Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Bio Offsets, VegLink
BBA-2623	10.814	429	West Gippsland	Baw Baw Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Contact NVOR
BBA-2810	7.758	613	West Gippsland	Latrobe City	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
BBA-2833	0.400	3	West Gippsland	Wellington Shire	No	Yes	Yes	Ethos
BBA-2839	0.900	14	West Gippsland	Baw Baw Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Contact NVOR
BBA-2845	12.991	434	West Gippsland	Baw Baw Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Contact NVOR
BBA-2855	2.859	9	West Gippsland	Wellington Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
BBA-2875	33.161	1052	West Gippsland	Wellington Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Contact NVOR
TFN-C1692	1.532	204	West Gippsland	South Gippsland Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Ecocentric, Ethos, VegLink
TFN-C1734	0.425	1	West Gippsland	Wellington Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Ecocentric, Ethos, VegLink
TFN-C1893	0.275	11	West Gippsland	Wellington Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Ecocentric, Ethos, VegLink
VC_CFL-2320_02	4.818	14	West Gippsland	Wellington Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_TFN-C2078_01	0.882	57	West Gippsland	Wellington Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Contact NVOR

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)
TFN-C0977	0.773	17	West Gippsland	Baw Baw Shire	Yes	Yes	No	TFN
TFN-C1442	0.824	9	West Gippsland	Baw Baw Shire	Yes	Yes	No	TFN

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*

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

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