165-315 Gifkins Road Little River

Lot 1 PS344713

1\PS344713

(Council): Greater Geelong

Council Property Number: 301654

Directory Reference: Vicroads 77 H8

9 December 2025

Heather Beever,
Principal
Cumbre Consulting P/L

cumbre.com.au

Table of Contents

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

[redacted] was commissioned by Proxenus Services Pty Ltd to assess the environmental value of vegetation at the Sporting Shooters Association Eagle Park 165-315 Gifkins Road Little River in relation to the establishment of a small specialty shooting range.
See Figure 1 for location of study area, Figure 2A Site Plan & Figure 2B Proposed Shooting Range design..

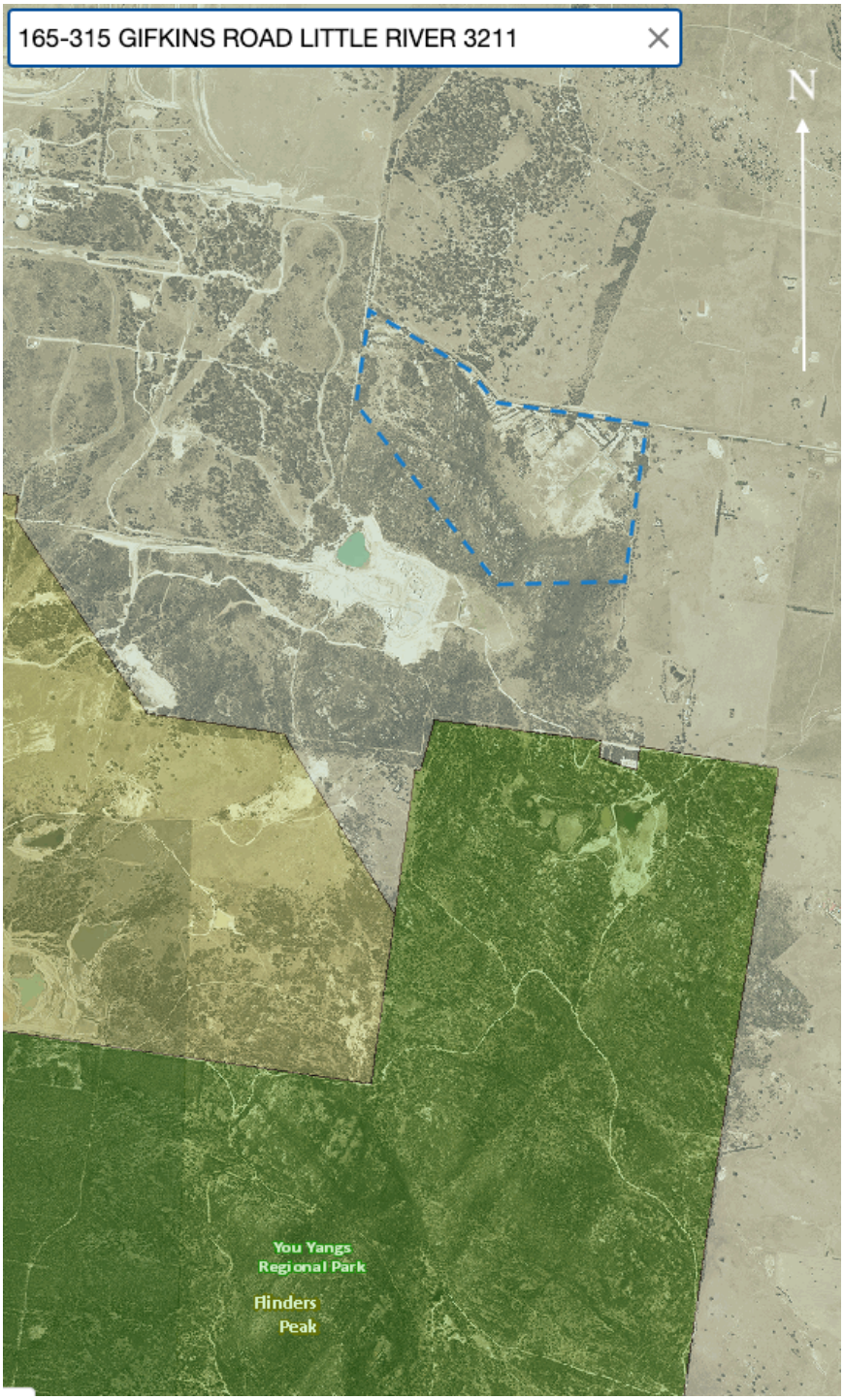


Figure 1: Location of study area

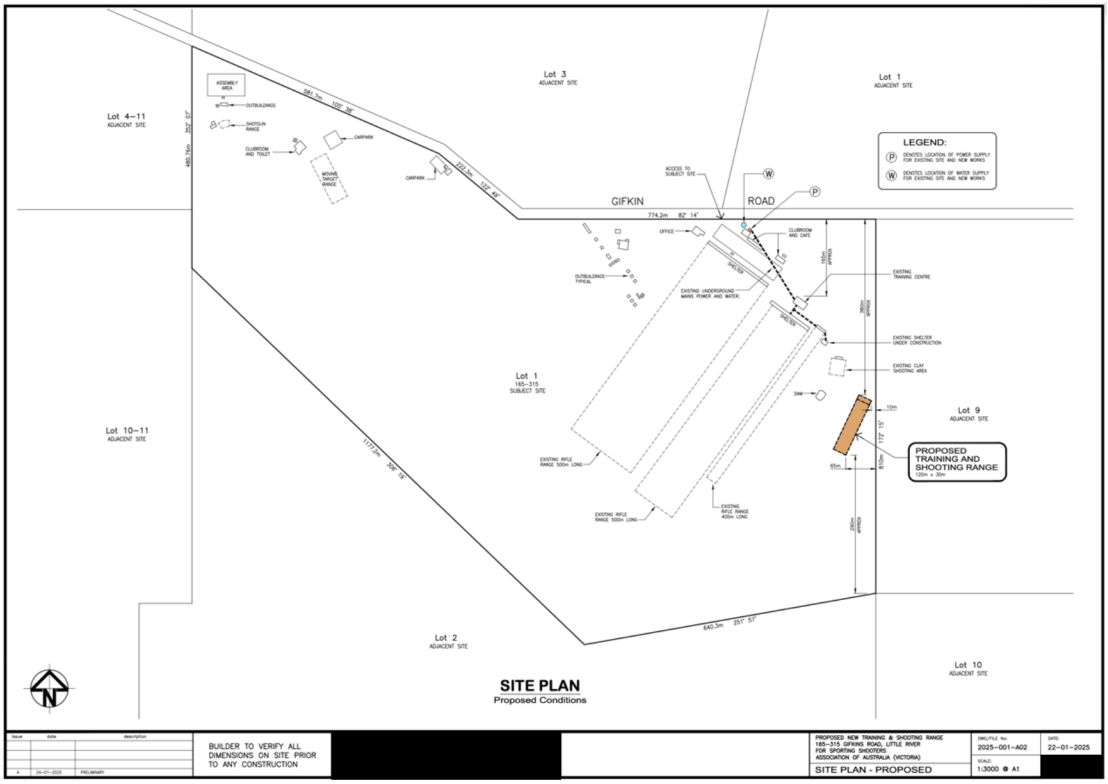


Figure 2A: Site Plan

Figure 2B: Proposed Shooting Range Design

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of this assessment are:

- Assess the conservation significance of the habitat
- Map the extent, type, and condition of the native vegetation
- Assess potential impacts of the proposed development on ecological values
- Consider measures that could avoid or reduce any impacts
- Assess and quantify measures to offset impacts and achieve a Net Gain

1.3 Study Area

The study area is located at 165-315 Gifkins Road Little River within the municipality of the Greater Geelong Shire Council, and is zoned Farming Zone (FZ). The following Planning Scheme Overlays pertain to this project:

Table 1 Planning Scheme Overlays

Clause Number	Name	Associated Schedules
44.06	Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO)	Schedule
42.03	Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO)	Schedule 1 (SLO1) Greater Geelong

The property falls into Central Victorian Uplands Bioregion in the vicinity of the Melbourne Water Catchment Authority (CMA). The Department of Energy, Environment, and Climate Action (DEECA) Native Vegetation Regulation Map (NVR map)[1] list the 1750 Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) as: 71 Hills Herb-rich Woodland and 72 Granitic Hills Woodland. See Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) Map Figure 3.

2 DESCRIPTION OF METHODS

2.1 Field Survey

The EVC was identified using state-wide EVC mapping and then ground truthed on 8/4/2025. The proposed development zones was traversed by foot. Records were taken of all indigenous vascular plant species. Native vegetation areas were recorded and mapped.

2.2 Defining and Assessing Vegetation

Native vegetation in Victoria has been defined by DELWP as belonging to two categories. These are:

REMNANT PATCH

[1] DEECA 2023. Native vegetation Regulation Map (NVR Map) sourced at https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/native-vegetation/NVRMap

A remnant patch of native vegetation is either:

- any area of vegetation where at least 25 per cent of the total perennial understorey plant cover is native
- any area with three or more native canopy trees where the dripline of at least one other tree, forming a continuous canopy, or
- any mapped wetland included in the Current wetlands map, available in DELWP systems and tools.

SCATTERED TREE

A scattered tree is:

- a native canopy tree that does not form part of a remnant patch.[2]

HABITAT HECTARE

Habitat hectare (Vegetation Quality Assessment) is a site-based measure that combines extent and condition of native vegetation. The current condition of native vegetation is assessed against a benchmark for its Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC). EVCs are classifications of native vegetation types. The benchmark for an EVC describes the attributes of the vegetation type in its mature natural state, which reflects the pre- settlement circumstances. The condition score of native vegetation at a site can be determined through undertaking a habitat hectare assessment.

The habitat hectare assessment takes the following features into account: large trees; tree canopy cover; under-storey; cover of weeds; regeneration; organic litter; logs (condition score); patch size; neighbourhood; distance to core area (viability score)

The habitat hectares of native vegetation are calculated by multiplying the current condition of the vegetation (condition score) by the extent of native vegetation.

2.3 Special Considerations

The survey was done in Autumn. There were small herbs identifiable on site. Due to the modified nature of the proposed development site there is not considered to be any significant limitations to this study.

3 FLORA

The following Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) from the Central Victorian Bioregion were identified in this study using the DEECA Native Vegetation Regulation Map and field assessment (See Figure 3):

[2] DELWP 2017. Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation
https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/native-vegetation/native-vegetation

3.1 Pre-European Settlement – 1750 Map of Victorian Goldfields EVCs Present in Study Area

3.1.1 Ecological Vegetation Class: 71 Hills Herb-rich Woodland

A dry, open eucalypt woodland to 15 m tall often with a sparse shrub layer. The understorey is dominated by a carpet of herbs and grasses. Soils are generally shallow but fertile, and outcropping rock is not uncommon. This seasonally dry environment is favourable for annual herbs, with the fertile nature of the various geologies also supporting perennial herbs. Landform can vary from relatively flat ground to ridge tops on sedimentary sandstones (along seams of mineral-rich sandstone) to undulating, rounded, granite hill landforms.

3.1.2 Ecological Vegetation Class: 72 Granitic Hills Woodland

Mainly restricted to granite rocky outcrops and structurally consists of low woodland to 10m high with the dominant trees often being stunted.

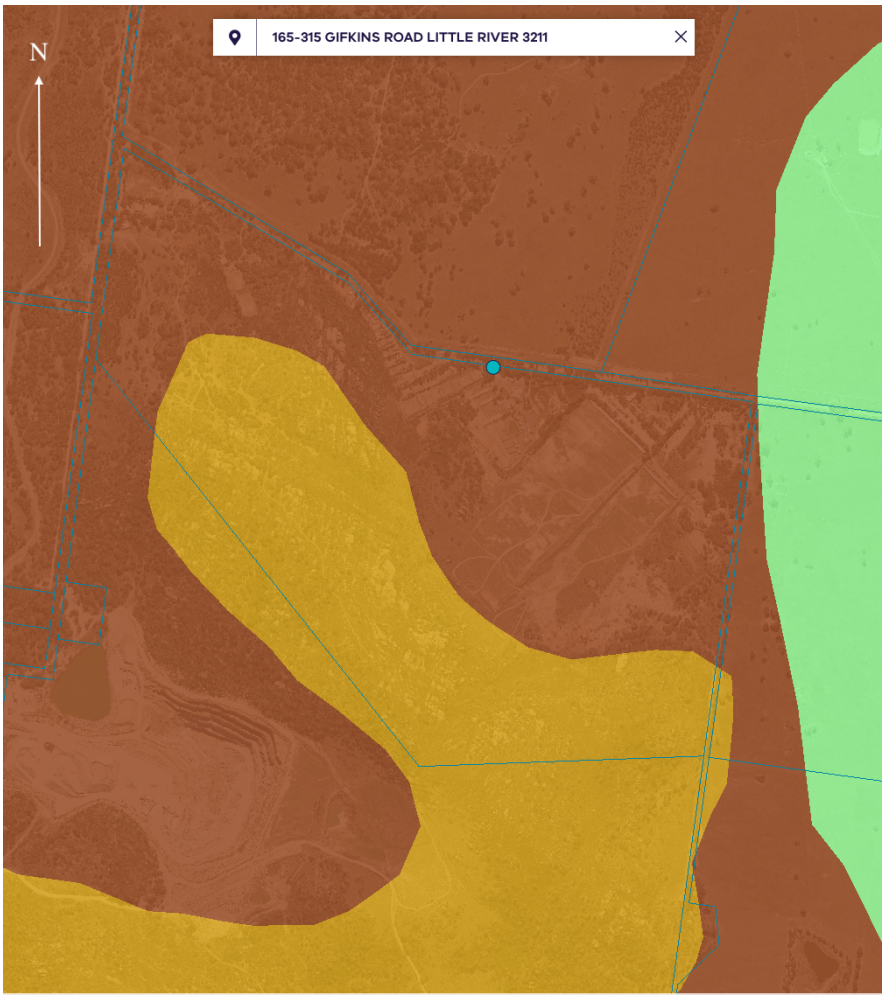


Figure 3: Pre-1750 Ecological Vegetation Class(es) modelled for the study area

LEGEND

Colour Key	EVC Number	Name	Bioregion	Status
	72	Granitic Hills Woodland	Central Vic Uplands	Depleted
	71	Hills Herb-rich Woodland	Central Vic Uplands	Vulnerable

4 FAUNA

Species found by survey

No fauna survey was carried out as part of this study.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Habitat Hectare Calculations and Quantification of Losses in Patches of Native Vegetation

One patch (P) of vegetation was assessed as part of this proposal. See Figures 4A & 4B and results Appendix 1, Native vegetation removal (NVR) report. The following table depicts; Habitat Hectare Calculations, size in hectares and distribution of large trees (if any) for quantification of losses of the sites identified. See Table 2 below.

Table 2 Habitat Hectare Calculations

Habitat Site (Patch)			1
Site & Habitat Zone			1A
EVC Name (initials)			GHW
EVC Number			72
		Max Score	Score
Site Condition	Large Old Trees	10	0
	Tree Canopy Cover	5	0
	Lack of Weeds	25	4
	Understory	15	15
	Recruitment	10	6
	Organic Litter	5	3
	Logs	5	0
Landscape value	Patch Size	10	8
	Neighbourhood	10	4
	Distance to Core	5	4
Habitat points out of 100		100	44
Habitat Score (hab points/100)		0.100	0.44
Site size Ha			0.371
Large Trees			0
Percentage of loss (%)			100

Figure 4A: Assessed area (Sites/zones) orange polygon current impact, mint green – past clearing

Figure 4B. Zoomed in current assessed area (Sites/zones) orange polygon, mint green-past clearing.

5.2 Description of the native vegetation to be removed

The overstorey species within the study area is Red Box *Eucalyptus polyanthemos.* The large tree benchmark for EVC 71 Hills Herb-rich Woodland is ≥70cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) and the large tree benchmark for EVC 72 Granitic Hills Woodland is ≥60cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH). There are no large trees impacted in this assessment. See Appendix 6 for the list of flora observed within the study area. There is no significant vegetation within the study area.

See Appendix 2 for photos of the vegetation impacted

5.3 Quantification of Losses for Scattered Trees

There were no scattered trees impacted as part of this assessment.

5.4 Vegetation not included in the assessment

- *Planted natives and exotic trees were not included in this assessment.* There are no trees in this category. See Appendix 6 flora list.
- *Areas with < 25 % native vegetation.* The access from the box on the ground and between the dam (Photo 7) to the clay target access is modified with limited vegetation cover.
- *Regrowth: Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed, or lopped that has naturally established or regenerated on land lawfully cleared of native vegetation and is less than 10 years old.* There is no exemption for regrowth sought in this application although many wattles would fall into this category.
- *Dead Tree < 40cm Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) - at 1.3m above ground level*. There are numerous dead wattles that are located within the proposed range. These trees have been incorporated in the overall patch score and an exemption has not be used across this study except in the mid-section that is dominated by weeds and dead wattles and this zone was excluded from the impact capture.

5.5 5.5 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) applies to sites where proposed developments of projects may have a significant impact on matters of National Environmental Significance (NES). There are currently four categories/ matters of National Environmental Significance pertaining to this proposal:

- Wetland(s)of International Importance (Ramsar): (1) located within 10 kilometres from this study area.
    - Port Phillip Bay (western shoreline) and Bellarine peninsula
- Listed Threatened Ecological Communities: (5)
- Listed Threatened Species: (50)
- Listed Migratory Species: (13)

5.5.1 5. 5.1 Ecological Communities:

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

The vegetation within the study area for this proposal considered impacted is modified and is not considered a listed ecological community.

5.5.2 5.5.2 Threatened Species (Flora & Fauna)

A desktop assessment identified 17 threatened flora, 33 threatened fauna species and 13 listed migratory species listed under the EPBC Act that may occur within the study area.

The site assessment for vegetation quality, however, confirmed that it is unlikely that any EPBC Act listed flora or fauna species regularly occur within the study area of have significant habitat within

the study area that is impacted in this assessment. See Appendix 5 Table 5A and 5B for a description of the typical habitat of rare and threatened species listed from the EPBC protected matters search and in consideration of this study area.

Based on the above, the proposed development does not trigger a permit requirement under the relevant requirements of the EPBC Act.

5.6 5.6 Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Victoria)

5.6.1 Threatened flora

A search of NatureKit/Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA)[3] shows twenty-one species of flora listed as threatened under the FFG Act 1988 are recorded within a 5km radius of the study area. Eight of these species are considered present or (less than or equal) $\leq 20\ years\ old$. See Appendix 5, Table 5B.

However, the FFG Act does not apply to listed threatened flora species occurring on private land, unless the land is listed as critical habitat, which this site is not

5.6.2 Threatened fauna

A search of the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA) shows thirty-six species of fauna listed as threatened under the FFG Act 1988 are recorded within a 5km radius of the study area. Of these twenty of these species is $\leq 20\ years\ old$. See Appendix 5, Table 5A.

The FFG Act does not apply to any listed fauna species occurring on private land, unless it is listed as critical habitat, which this site is not.

5.6.2 Protected Flora

In addition, the FFG Act also lists 'Protected Flora'. Protected flora includes whole families or genera, not just plant species, such as daisies, heaths, orchids, and most acacias. These species and genera are not necessarily regarded as threatened but require an approved 'protected flora licence/permit' from DELWP prior to their removal from public land.

There is no impact to crown land with well-established existing access point, and therefore no FFG protected flora species impact.

6 IMPLICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

6.1 Avoiding Impacts on Native Vegetation and Defendable Space

There is no strategic level planning that this site has been subjected to that specifically avoids the removal of native vegetation. The development zones have been sited appropriately, on modified ground already part of a larger shooting range complex. The purpose of the site is to erect removable buildings/infrastructure to test ballistics in built up zones for federal armed forces contracts.

[3] NatureKit 2023. Sourced https://maps2.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/Html5viewer/index.html?viewer=NatureKit

The Proxenus Services ballistics testing range has undergone thorough consideration prior to locating it at the SSAA Eagle Park Facility and in the proposed location. The back ground summary includes:

a. Business Optimisation - Proxenus Services, over the last 5 years, has used extant ranges at SSAA Eagle park to conduct testing activities for clients. Whilst desired outcomes could be achieved, it was apparent that a dedicated range was needed to optimise testing outcomes in terms of logistics and range availability.

b. Site selection within the SSAA Eagle Park Complex – The following is offered as reasons for the chosen site being selected:

The specific location was selected due to:

i. Site Availability & SSAA Business Considerations - SSAA Victoria agreed that the site was most suitable for development from their perspective given consideration and usage of other ranges at the SSAA Eagle Park facility and available locations. Use of the selected site does not impinge on any of the firing areas of other ranges therefore can be used concurrently without needing to close down other SSAA ranges on site whilst in use.

ii. Proxenus Business Consideration (Amenities) - Being close to extant facilities such as toilets.

iii. Earthworks Minimization – Necessary earthworks for access to the site therefore environmental impact was minimised. Development of the site was far simpler with substantially less environmental impact during construction than other possible/available locations at the NW corner of the SSAA Eagle Park facility.

iv. Other possible locations at the NW corner of the SSAA Eagle Park facility would require far more extensive earthworks (in particular due to slope), impact other ranges to a greater extent and have similar environmental considerations as the chosen site therefore significantly larger environmental impact and higher development costs.

v. Safety - The natural escarpment as a projectile containment (noting firing direction) provided the necessary coverage required in a similar fashion to the immediately adjacent ranges.

c. Current approved use of SSAA Eagle Park as a firing range – SSAA Eagle Park is currently approved for use (by Council, Victoria Police etc) as a firing range facility. From a commercial / practical perspective, development of an additional range on this site (noting many ranges already exist on the site) for the dedicated use by Proxenus Services, is far simpler than seeking to develop a new range at a green field site due to:

i. As stated above the SSAA Eagle Park site is already established as a firing range facility.

ii. Approved Range Templates in terms of firing directions already cover the facility.

iii. The escarpment is a natural projectile containment mechanism as used by other ranges on the site and is suitably positioned to use WRT the proposed range development.

iv. Facilities such as toilets are readily available and able to be accessed.

v. Safety systems and rules are already in place for the use of the SSAA Eagle Park site.

Defendable space is not a consideration in this proposal.

6.2 Minimising Impacts on Native Vegetation

The small size of the specialty practice range 30m x 120m does not impact high quality native vegetation. The site is modified and over half the site has high cover of a range of weeds such as

Boneseed, Phalaris, Galenia, Paterson's Curse, Briar Rose, Couch, Buckhorn Plantain, Cats Ear, Corkscrew, and Pimpernel.

No feasible opportunities exist to further avoid removal or minimise impacts without compromising the proposed development

6.3 Offset Statement

The client will purchase a third party offset from the credit register. Indications of the type and amount of offset have been established as available from the Native Vegetation Credit Register. The report of available native vegetation credits is shown in Appendix 3.

6.4 Offsets required as per DEECA Native Vegetation Removal (NVR) report

- Offset required is 0.241 general habitat units.
- Offset vicinity is within Melbourn Water Catchment Management Authority (CMA) or
- Greater Geelong City Council.
- Minimum strategic biodiversity score 0.7696.
- 0 Large tree(s)

See Appendix 1- DEECA Native vegetation removal report.

7 Application requirement & checklist

7.1 Table 3 Requirements

Number	Decision guideline to be considered	Response
1	Information about the native vegetation to be removed, including:	See Section 5
	The assessment pathway and reason for the assessment pathway^. This includes the location category of the native vegetation to be removed.	This project is mapped as Location 1. The total area of removal is 0.371 ha.
	A description of the native vegetation to be removed.	See Section 5
	Maps showing the native vegetation and property in context.	See Figure 1 Location of the study area, Figure 2A &2B Site Plans, Figure 3 Ecological Vegetation Map. Figure 4A & 4B Assessed zones and Appendix 1- Native vegetation removal report.
	The offset requirement that will	

	apply if the native vegetation is approved to be removed^.	See Appendix 1-Native vegetation removal report. 6.3 Offset statement Appendix 3 evidence of offset availability.
2	Topographic and land information - relating to the native vegetation to be removed, showing 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.	The study area faces south towards granitic hill country for safety. There is a number of rocky outcrops within this property, but not in this study area. There are no waterbodies or drainage lines impacted by this small footprint. See Contour Map in Appendix 4. There is an erosion or evidence of salinisation within this study area.
3	Photographs Recent, dated photographs of the native vegetation to be removed	See Appendix 2, Photos 1 – 8.
4	Past Removal Details of any other native vegetation approved to be removed, or that was removed without the required approvals, on the same property or on contiguous land in the same ownership as the applicant, in the five-year period before the application for a permit is lodged	N/A
5	Avoid and minimise statement. The statement describes any efforts to avoid the removal of and minimise the impacts on the biodiversity and other values of native vegetation, and how these efforts focussed on areas of native vegetation that have the most value.	See 6.1 & 6.2
6	Property Vegetation Plan applies.	No
7	Defendable Space Where the removal of native vegetation is to create defendable space, a written statement explaining why the removal of native vegetation is necessary.	N/A

8	Clause 52.16 applications- Native Vegetation Precinct Plan (NVPP)	N/A
9	Offset statement An offset statement providing evidence that the required offset. -available from third party -will be established as a new offset and has the agreement of the proposed offset provider, -met by first party offset.	See Section 6.3
10	Site assessment report -Habitat Ha assessment -location , number, circumference and species of any large trees in patches. -location, number, circumference and species of scattered trees and whether small or large.	This ecological report compiled by Heather Beever accredited native vegetation assessor.
11	Impacts to threatened species habitat.	See section 5.5 & 5.6 for discussion about threatened species regarding Commonwealth and State Legislation with further information in Appendix 5, Tables 5A & 5B. Removal of less than 0.5ha in this location will not have a significant impact on any habitat for rare or threatened species' and is not applicable with the basic pathway.

7.2 Application Requirement checklist

Application Requirement	Relevant (Yes/No)	Document Location
1 Native Vegetation Removal Report	Yes	Appendix 1
2 Topographic and land information	Yes	Section 7, 7.1
3 Photos	Yes	Appendix 2
4 Past Removal	Yes	Included in Appendix 1 NVR report
5 Avoid and minimise statement	Yes	Section 6.1 & 6.2
6 Property Vegetation Plan	No	-
7 Defendable Space	No	-
8 Native Vegetation Precinct Plan	No	-

9 Offset Statement	Yes	Section 6.3, Appendix 3
10 Site Assessment	Yes	Section 5
11 Threatened species information	Yes	Section 5.5 & 5.6 and Appendix 5

8 RECOMMENDATIONS/ CONCLUSIONS

The proposal is designated Location 1, it does not cover an endangered Ecological Vegetation Class. This assessment is to account for a small footprint for a specialty shooting range. The location of the development has been thoroughly considered, the area of impact is small and the quality of the onsite vegetation is low (no large trees impacted) with high percentages of high threat weeds. Provided the offset is met and other council issues are satisfied the proposal seems sound.

9 REFERENCES

DEECA 2025. NatureKit. Sourced at https://maps2.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/Html5viewer/index.html?viewer=NatureKit

DEECA 2025. Biodiversity EVC Benchmarks Goldfields Bioregion. Sourced at https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/biodiversity/bioregions-and-evc-benchmarks

DEECA 2025. Native vegetation Regulation Map (NVR Map) sourced at https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/native-vegetation/NVRMap

Department of Transport and Planning 2025VicPlan. Sourced at https://mapshare.vic.gov.au/vicplan/

DoEE 2025. Protected Matters Search Tool: Interactive Map sourced at https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/protected-matters-search-tool

DEECA 2025. Native vegetation removal regulations. Detailed pathway application guidance (May 2025). Sourced at https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/native-vegetation?a=750848

DEECA 2025. Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation (Version 1.1). Sourced at https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/native-vegetation/native-vegetation-removal-regulations

DEECA 2025. Assessor's handbook – Applications to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation Version 1.2 June 2025, sourced, https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/native-vegetation?a=750848

DSE 2004. Native Vegetation: sustaining a living landscape. Vegetation Quality Assessment Manual-Guidelines for applying habitat hectares scoring method Version

APPENDIX 1 - DEECA Native vegetation removal (NVR) report

Native Vegetation Removal Report

NVRR ID: 327_20260310_KUL

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: 10/03/2026

Local Government Area: GREATER GEELONG CITY

Shapefile name:
Job194_GifkinsRdLittleRiver_Patches_v2.shp

Site assessor name:
Sporting Shooters Association of Australia
Heather Beever

Registered Aboriginal Party: Wadawurrung

Coordinates: 144.44269, -37.91395

Address: 165-315 GIFKINS ROAD LITTLE RIVER 3211

Regulator Notes

Removal polygons are located:

VICTORIA State Government | Energy, Environment and Climate Action

Summary of native vegetation to be removed

Assessment pathway	**Basic Assessment Pathway**		
Location category	Location 1 The native vegetation extent map indicates that this area is not typically characterised as supporting native vegetation. It does not meet the criteria to be classified as Location Category 2 or 3. 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*	**0.476**	*Extent of past removal (ha)*	*0.104*
		Extent of proposed removal - Patches (ha)	*0.371*
		Extent of proposed removal - Scattered Trees (ha)	*0.000*
No. Large Trees proposed to be removed	**0**	*No. Large Patch Trees*	*0*
		No. Large Scattered Trees	*0*
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]	**0.241 General Habitat Units**
Minimum strategic biodiversity value score [2]	0.7696
Large Trees	0
Vicinity	Melbourne Water CMA or GREATER GEELONG CITY 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

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.

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

- 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.

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.

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)

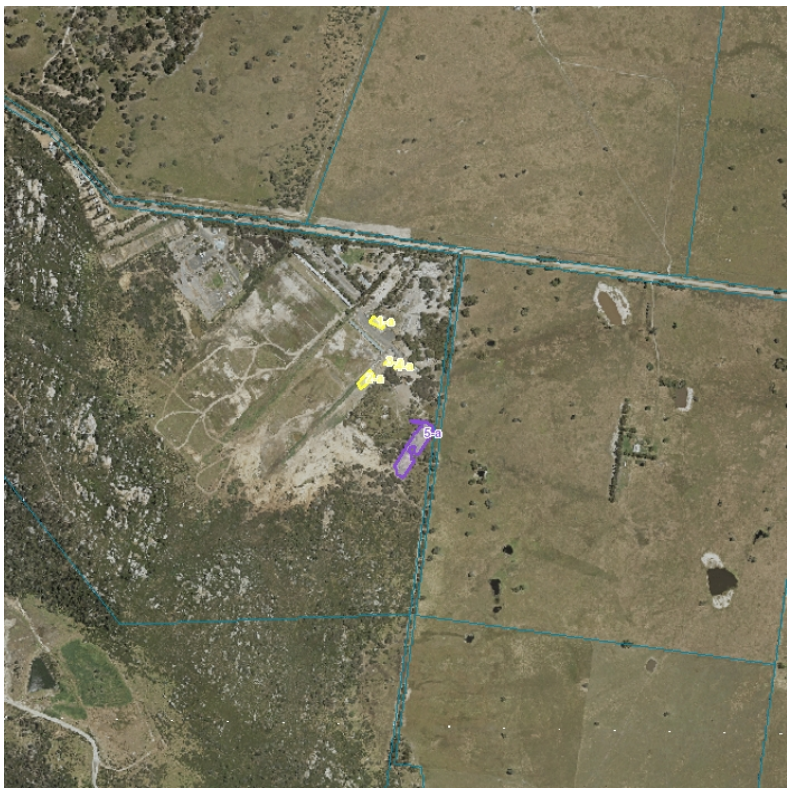
The General Offset amount required is the sum of all General Habitat Units per zone.

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**
1-a	Patch	-	CVU_0071	Vulnerable	no	0.253	-	0.038	0.038		
2-a	Patch	-	CVU_0071	Vulnerable	no	0.253	-	0.061	0.061		
3-a	Patch	-	CVU_0071	Vulnerable	no	0.253	-	0.003	0.003		
4-a	Patch	-	CVU_0071	Vulnerable	no	0.500	-	0.002	0.002		
5-a	Patch	-	CVU_0072	Depleted	no	0.440	-	0.371	0.371	0.962	0.241

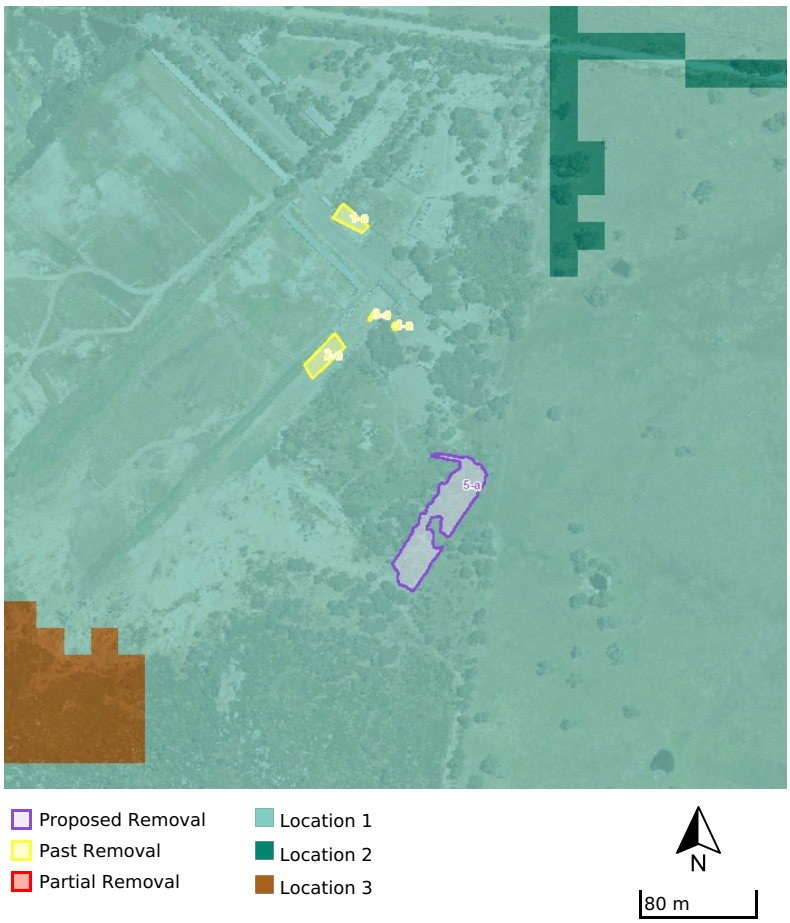
Appendix 2: Images of mapped native vegetation

1. Property in context

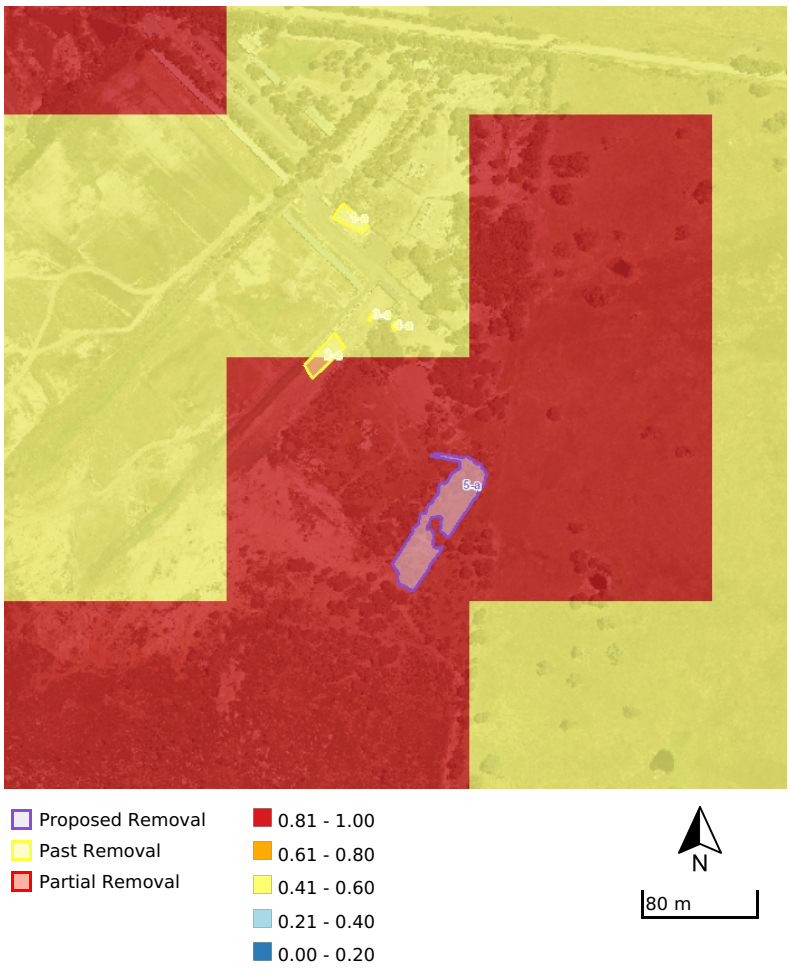


2. Aerial photograph showing mapped native vegetation

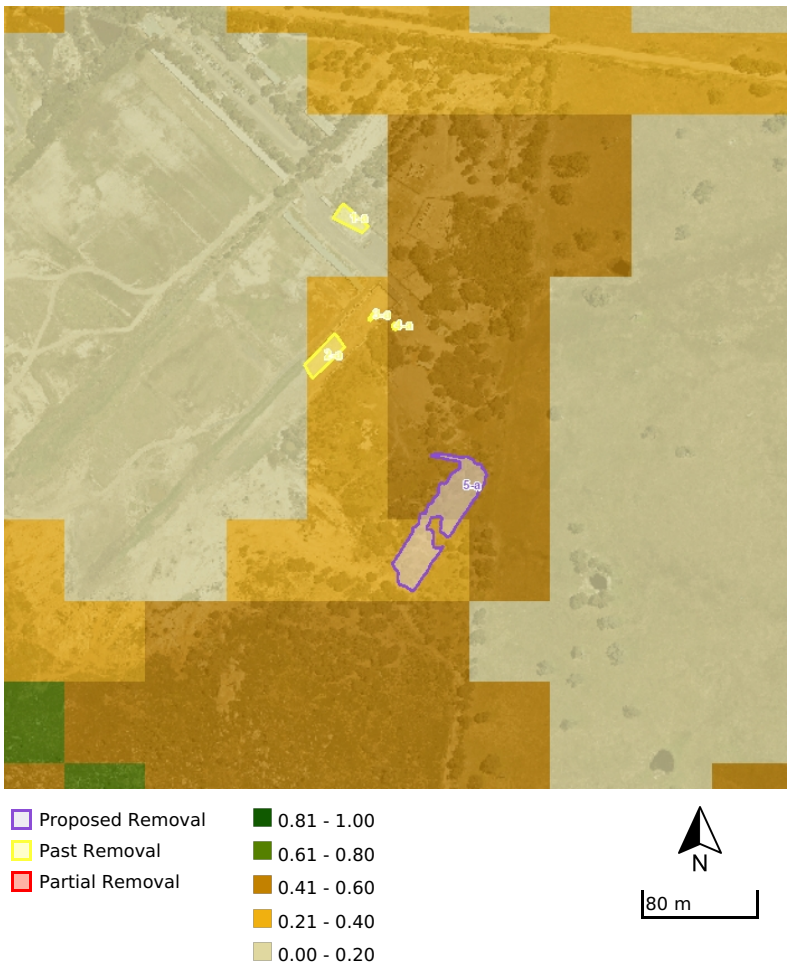
3. Location Risk Map



4. Strategic Biodiversity Value Score Map



5. Condition Score Map



6. Endangered EVCs

Not Applicable

APPENDIX 3 – Evidence of Offset availability

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: 08/05/2025 10:14 **Report ID: 29658**

What was searched for?

General offset

General habitat units	Strategic biodiversity value	Large trees	Vicinity (Catchment Management Authority or Municipal district)	
0.241	0.7696	0	CMA	Melbourne Water
			or LGA	Greater Geelong City

Details of available native vegetation credits on 08 May 2025 10:14

These sites meet your requirements for general offsets.

Credit Site ID	GHU	LT	CMA	LGA	Land owner	Trader	Fixed price	Broker(s)
BBA-0277	1.272	429	Melbourne Water	Mornington Peninsula Shire	No	Yes	No	Abezco, Ethos, VegLink
BBA-0670	13.370	55	Melbourne Water	Cardinia Shire	No	Yes	No	Abezco, VegLink
BBA-0677	1.848	855	Melbourne Water	Whittlesea City	No	Yes	No	Abezco, VegLink
BBA-0678	5.656	281	Melbourne Water	Nillumbik Shire	No	Yes	No	Abezco, VegLink
BBA-0678_02	0.330	32	Melbourne Water	Nillumbik Shire	No	Yes	No	Abezco, VegLink
BBA-2870	0.391	56	Melbourne Water	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
BBA-2871	0.811	66	Melbourne Water	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
TFN-C0140	0.292	30	Corangamite	Greater Geelong City	Yes	Yes	No	TFN
TFN-C1763_3	0.408	0	Melbourne Water	Mornington Peninsula Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Ecocentric, VegLink
VC_CFL-3682_01	1.617	0	Melbourne Water	Nillumbik Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Abezco
VC_CFL-3710_01	6.187	270	Melbourne Water	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	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)
VC_CFL-3744_01	0.470	28	Melbourne Water	Macedon Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3764_01	3.116	0	Melbourne Water	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3805_01	2.733	246	Melbourne Water	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink

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

Credit Site ID	GHU	LT	CMA	LGA	Land owner	Trader	Fixed price	Broker(s)
VC_CFL-3746_01	3.242	315	Melbourne Water	Macedon Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3816_01	0.264	11	Melbourne Water	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Contact NVOR

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
	Fully traded			
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@deeca.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

APPENDIX 4 – Contour map of study area

APPENDIX 5 – Commonwealth & State threatened species

Table 5A: Potentially occurring rare or threatened fauna &/or habitat likely to occur in the area generated by EPBC Protected Matters tool and Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA).

EPBC Act 1999 Conservation Status

EX: Extinct, CR: Critically endangered, EN: Endangered, VU: Vulnerable, CD: Conservation dependent.

Victorian FFG Act 1988 Status

L: Listed, N: Nominated, I: Invalid or ineligible, R: Rejected, D: Delisted

FFG Category of threat

Ex: Extinct, rx: Regionally Extinct, wx: Extinct in the Wild, cr: Critically Endangered, en: Endangered, vu: Vulnerable, nt: Near Threatened, dd: Data Deficient

Excludes Marine & migratory species that will not occur within the study area.

Common name	*Species name*	EPBC	FFG	Category of threat	Habitat preferences	Most recent record within 5KM	Habitats present on site	Likelihood of presence*
BIRDS								
Magpie Goose	*Anseranas semipalmata*		L	vu	Found in a variety of open wetland areas such as floodplains and swamps. They eat mostly vegetation such as dry grass blades, grass seeds, spike rush bulbs and wild rice. No suitable habitat.	2016	No	Unlikely
Regent Honeyeater	*Anthochaera Phrygia*	CR	L	cr	Commonly associated with Box-Ironbark eucalypt woodland and dry sclerophyll forest. Except for the	NPR	No	Unlikely

[redacted]

					northeast of the state, records of Regent Honeyeater are usually single birds.			
Southern Whiteface	*Aphelocephala leucopsis*	VU			Inhabits arid open woodlands with a shrubby or grassy understorey, as well as grass plains throughout much of southern Australia. Not present in Tasmania. Prefers acacia woodlands, particularly those dominated by mulga and drought resistant chenopod shrub species, including saltbush and bluebush.	2016	No	Unlikely
Australasian Bittern	*Botaurus poiciloptilus*	EN	L	cr	Requires wetlands. Reed beds, dense vegetation of freshwater swamps and creeks.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	*Calidris acuminata*	VU			Migratory bird breeding in Siberia. In Australia they are largely found around wetlands, preferring freshwater inland wetlands with grassy edges. No waterbodies in this assessment.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Red Knot, Knot	*Calidris canutus*	VU	L	en	Migratory species breeding in the high Artic then migrating south. Widespread around Australian coast less in the south with few inland records. Gather in large flocks on the coast in sandy estuaries and tidal mudflats.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Curlew Sandpiper	*Calidris ferruginea*	CR	L	cr	Requires wetlands with open muddy areas for feeding. Estuaries, tidal mudflats, mangroves, shallow river margins, coastal or inland.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Gang-gang Cockatoo	*Callocephalon fimbriatum*	EN	L	en	During summer, found in tall mountain forests and woodlands, with dense shrubby understorey. In winter, it moves to lower altitudes into drier more open forests and woodlands. They require tall trees for nest hollows. No Hollows in this study area. My fly over this site, small impact not likely to impact this species.	2016	No	Unlikely
Brown Treecreeper	*Climacteris picumnus*	VU			Occurs in eucalypt woodlands, particularly open woodlands lacking dense understorey. It is sedentary and nests in tree hollows within permanent territories.	2016	No	Unlikely

					Forage on tree trunks on the ground amongst leaf litter and fallen logs. No Hollows in this study area.			
Little Egret	*Egretta garzetta*		L	en	Frequents tidal mudflats, saltwater and freshwater wetlands, and mangroves.	2017	No	Unlikely
Grey Falcon	*Falco hypoleucos*	VU	L	vu	Arid inland, mostly <500m rainfall grassland and acacia shrubland. Site too modified and degraded.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Black Falcon	*Falco subniger*		L	cr	Found in tree lined watercourses and in isolated woodlands, mainly in arid and semi-arid areas. It roosts in trees at night and power poles by day. Might occasionally fly over site, but small impact not likely to cause impact to this species.	2019	No	Unlikely
Latham's Snipe	*Gallinago hardwickii*	VU			Migratory bird from eastern Asia and eastern Russia. Nonbreeding habitat in Australia is shallow freshwater wetlands of various kinds, with bare mud or shallow water for feeding and nearby vegetation cover for shelter.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Little Eagle	*Hieraaetus morphnoides*		L	vu	Found in most parts of Australia. Rabbits form the main component of their diet.	2016	No	Unlikely
Painted Honeyeater	*Grantiella picta*	VU	L	vu	Records in Central Victoria are very few and generally where there is abundant mistletoe. Mistletoe is present in the study area, but very few trees impacted and not likely to impact this species.	2013	No	Unlikely
White-throated Needletail	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	VU	L	vu	Aerial insectivore that rarely lands to perch, often sleeping on the wing. It is considered that this small amount of impact is not likely to impact this species.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Swift Parrot	*Lathamus discolor*	CR	L	cr	Winter migrant from Tasmania. Generally, prefers Box-Ironbark forests and woodlands inland of the Great Dividing Range during winter. Limited habitat within this study area. Greater threats to this species in Tasmania.	2016	No	Unlikely

[redacted]

Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit	*Limosa lapponica baueri*	EN			Migratory bird that arrives in Australia in August from breeding grounds in the northern hemisphere. They inhabit estuarine mudflats, beaches and mangroves.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Square-tailed Kite	*Lophoictinia isura*		L	vu	Inhabits open eucalypt forests and woodlands often where there is broken canopy. It is considered that this small amount of impact is not likely to impact this species which might fly over this site.	2018	No	Unlikely
Hooded Robin	*Melanodryas cucullata*	EN	L	vu	Most found in south-eastern Australia from Adelaide to Brisbane. Found in lightly timbered woodland, mainly dominated by acacia and/or other eucalypts.	2007	No	Unlikely
Blue-winged Parrot	*Neophema chrysostoma*	VU			Lives in savannah woodland, grasslands, orchards, farmlands, marshes, heath, dunes and other open habitats up to 1,200 m above sea level. Migrates over a sea or ocean with many flying between Tasmania where they breed in spring and summer and winter on the mainland. Some birds do remain in Tasmania, and some remain on the mainland.	2016	No	Unlikely
Eastern Curlew	*Numenius madagascariensis*	CR	L	cr	Inhabits wetlands, Estuaries, tidal mudflats, mangroves, shallow river margins, coastal or inland.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Plains-wanderer	*Pedionomus torquatus*	CR	L	cr	Semiarid, Sparse, treeless, lightly grazed native grasslands with diversity of plant species which usually occur on red-brown soils. Most sightings in the last 30 years in the western Riverina of NSW.	2013	No	Unlikely
Speckled Warbler	*Pyrrholaemus sagittatus*		L	en	Inhabits dry forests and woodlands. Often forages near forest edges, searching for insects in leaf litter or grass. It is considered that the small amount of vegetation impacted will not have a significant impact on this species.	2018	No	Unlikely
Australian Painted-Snipe	*Rostratula australis*	EN	L	cr	Uncommon summer migrant to Victoria. Lowlands on shallow freshwater swamps with emergent vegetation, and flooded salt marshes.	NPR	No	Unlikely

[redacted]

Australasian Shoveler	*Spatula rhynchotis*		L	vu	Found in all kinds of wetlands, preferring large undisturbed heavily vegetated freshwater swamps.	2005	No	Unlikely
Diamond Firetail	*Stagonopleura guttata*	VU	L	vu	Wide distribution, found in open grassy woodland, heath and farmland or grassland with scattered trees.	2018	No	Unlikely
Australian Fairy Tern	*Sternula nereis nereis*	VU	L	cr	Found on coastal beaches, inshore and offshore islands, sheltered inlets, sewage farms, harbours, estuaries and lagoons.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Common Greenshank	*Tringa nebularia*	En	L	en	Migratory species wintering in Africa, the Indian subcontinent and Australasia usually on fresh water. It breeds on dry ground near marshy areas, laying about four eggs in a ground scrape.	NPR	No	Unlikely
MAMMALS		VU						
Spotted-tail Quoll	*Dasyurus maculatus*	EN	L	en	Forests including large intact areas of vegetation for foraging. Shooting range not expected to be ideal habitat.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Eastern Barred Bandicoot	*Perameles gunnii Victorian subspecies*	EN	L	en	Inhabit grassy woodlands and grasslands in south-eastern Australia, with populations in Tasmania and western Victoria. They prefer habitats with dense tussocks and low scrub for shelter and foraging. Not suitable habitat.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	*Petrogale penicillata*		L	cr	Found along the Great Dividing Range in fragmented populations. The southern edge of the range is the Grampians. Shelters during the day in rocky habitat. Nature of this site being a shooting range is not likely to be preferred by this species.	2022	No	Unlikely
Grey-headed Flying fox	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	VU	L	vu	Roost sites commonly occur in gullies, in vegetation with dense canopy cover and close to water. No suitable habitat.	2023	No	Unlikely
FROGS								

[redacted]

Growling Grass Frog	*Litoria raniformis*	VU	L	vu	Permanent lakes, swamps, dams, and lagoons. No suitable habitat.	2017	No	Unlikely
REPTILES								
Pink-tailed Worm-lizard, Pink-tailed Legless Lizard	*Aprasia parapulchella*	VU	L	en	Habitat is usually within Heathy Dry or Grassy Dry Forests with good cover of rocks and ground flora. Habitat at this site is unsuitable.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Striped Legless Lizard	*Delma impar*	VU	L	en	Lowland native grasslands typically dominated by native tussock forming grasses. Typically occurs on deep cracking clay soils. This site is not suitable habitat	NPR	Low	Unlikely
Swamp Skink	*Lissolepis coventryi*	EN	L	en	Found in the southern parts of Victoria, found in densely vegetated swamps and associated watercourses and adjacent wet heaths sedgelands and saltmarshes. It can occur in association with freshwater and saltmarsh environments.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Tussock Skink	*Pseudemoia pagenstecheri*		L	en	Preferred habitat is tussock grassland, especially medium to tall tussock grass. Site modified with not typical habitat.	2019	No	Unlikely
Victorian Grassland Earless Dragon	*Tympanocryptis pinguicolla*	CR	L	cr	Historical records from basalt plains grassland from north of Melbourne (Essendon and near Sunbury) and recently rediscovered west of Melbourne. A native grassland specialist inhabiting natural temperate grasslands of the lowland plains.	NPR	No	Unlikely
FISH								
Yarra Pygmy Perch	*Nannoperca obscura*	EN	L	vu	Known in 42 locations in coastal catchments of south-eastern Australia. Occurs in slow-flowing or still waters that possess large amounts of aquatic vegetation particularly emergent vegetation such as lakes, ponds, and slow-flowing rivers and creeks. No suitable habitat.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Australian Grayling	*Prototroctes maraena*	VU	L	en	Inhabits clear gravelly streams, deep slow flowing pools. No suitable habitat.	NPR	No	Unlikely

INVERTEBRATES								
Golden Sun Moth	*Synemon plana*	VU	L	vu	Tussock grasslands preferably dominated by Wallaby Grasses and Spear Grasses. The percentage cover of Wallaby grasses must be greater than 40% to be suitable for Golden Sun Moth. Colonies approx. 3km north of this site, habitat in this study area not at percentages for suitable habitat.	2020	No	Unlikely

Table notes:

This table excludes species listed exclusively as 'migratory' or 'marine' under the EPBC Protected Matters Search results (Department of the Environment and Energy 2019a).

Unlikely	Site does not contain habitat and/or it is outside the species' known, current distribution. Birds and bats may fly over.
Low	Site contains some marginal habitat, but the species was not observed and has not been recorded in previous recent surveys in the area. Birds and bats may fly over.
Moderate	Site contains preferred habitat that may support a population of the species. Birds and bats may opportunistically or seasonally forage at the site.
High	Site contains preferred habitat which is likely to support the species. Birds and bats are likely to regularly (at least seasonally) forage or roost at the site.
Present	Preferred habitat is present on the site, and the species was observed on the site, or recently recorded on the site.
NPR	No previous record, modelled presence only under the EPBC Protected Matters Search results (Department of the Environment and Energy 2019a).

Threatened status based on the Advisory List of Threatened Vertebrate Fauna in Victoria (Department of Sustainability and Environment 2013) and the Advisory List of Threatened Invertebrate Fauna in Victoria (Department of Sustainability and Environment 2009).

Table 5B: Potentially occurring rare or threatened flora likely to occur in the area generated by EPBC Protected Matters tool & Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA)

EPBC Act 1999 Conservation Status

EX: Extinct, CR: Critically endangered, EN: Endangered, VU: Vulnerable, CD: Conservation dependent.

Victorian FFG Act 1988 Status

L: Listed, N: Nominated, I: Invalid or ineligible, R: Rejected, D: Delisted

FFG Category of threat

Ex: Extinct, rx: Regionally Extinct, wx: Extinct in the Wild, cr: Critically Endangered, en: Endangered, vu: Vulnerable, nt: Near Threatened, dd: Data Deficient

Table

Common name	Species name	EPBC	FFG	Category of threat	Habitat preferences	Most recent record	Habitat present on site	Likelihood of presence*
River Swamp Wallaby-grass	*Amphibromus fluitans*	VU			Largely confined to permanent swamps mainly along the Murray River between Wodonga and Echuca. Moist soils tolerates inundation.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Buloke	*Allocasuarina luehmannii*		L	cr	Usually growing in woodland with Eucalyptus microcarpa on non-calcareous soils. Not present.	2020	No	Unlikely
Matted Flax-lily	*Dianella amoena*	EN	L	cr	Generally, occurs in grassland and grassy woodland habitats, on well drained to seasonally wet fertile sandy loams to heavy cracking clays soils. No Dianella species observed in this study area.	2010	No	Unlikely
Small Golden Moths Orchid	*Diuris basaltica*	EN	L	cr	Endemic to Victoria and restricted to areas between Laverton and Caroline Springs. Grows in herb rich native grasslands, dominated by Kangaroo Grass on heavy basalt soils often with embedded basal boulders. This vegetation is dominated by a ground layer of tussock-	NPR	No	Unlikely

[redacted]

					forming perennial grasses with a wide variety of wildflowers growing among the tussocks. Not typical habitat.			
Sunshine Diuris	*Diuris fragrantisssima*	EN	L	cr	Only wild population grows on a rail reserve in Sunshine, west of Melbourne. Occurs in the native grasslands of the Victorian Volcanic Plains in Themeda triandra (kangaroo grass) dominated grasslands with a high level of native herbs on heavy clay loam soils, or basalt soils often with embedded basalt boulders.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Trailing Hop-bush	*Dodonaea procumbens*	VU			Grows in low-lying often winter-wet areas in woodland low open-forest and grasslands on sands and clays.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Clover Glycine	*Glycine latrobeana*	VU	L	vu	Grassy woodland; plains grassland; box woodland; dry sclerophyll forest. Not typical habitat. Site very degraded.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Adamson's Blown-grass	*Lachnagrostis adamsonii*	En	L	en	Occurs in and around saline depressions on the Volcanic Plain were recorded from Portarlington west to SA border. Not typical habitat.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Spiny Pepper-cress	*Lepidium aschersonii*	VU	L	en	Mostly on heavy clay soil near salt lakes on volcanic plain, but with outlying records from near Lake Omeo and the Grampians (in 1893).	NPR	No	Unlikely
Basalt Peppercress	*Lepidium hyssopifolium s. s*	EN	L	en	Two forms in Victoria, both rare. Commoner form from inland sites has dense stem, patent stem hairs that are shore and conical.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Hoary Sunray,	*Leucochrysum albicans subsp. tricolor*	EN	L	en	Very Rare in Victoria, the only recent collections from volcanic grassland remnants in the Wickliffe, Willaura, Streatham, Inverleigh and Creswick districts. All other Victorian collections were made last century from Mt Cole, the Grampians and Port Fairy district.	NPR	No	Unlikely

[redacted]

Austral Tobacco	*Nicotiana suaveolens*		L	en	Widespread particularly in drier inland areas often in rocky places. Not observed on site.	2011	No	Unlikely
Plains Rice-flower	*Pimelea spinescens subsp. spinescens*	CR	L	cr	Grows in grassland, open shrubland and occasionally woodland often on basalt derived soils. Not observed on site.	2020	No	Unlikely
Fragrant Leek-orchid	*Prasophyllum suaveolens*	EN	L	cr	Endemic to the basalt plains of south-western Victoria where it grows in grassland and grassy woodland on brown water-retentive clay loams. Not suitable habitat.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Snowy Mint-bush	*Prostanthera nivea var. nivea*		L	vu	Largely confined to shrubland and open woodland associated with granite outcrops (e.g. Mts Hope, Terrick Terrick, Kooyora and Pilot, and the You Yangs), also in Lerderderg Gorge, Barwon Heads and Anglesea areas. Sparingly established in heathland reserve at Sandringham. This site is very modified and not noted.	2017	No	Unlikely
Leafy Greenhood	*Pterostylis cucullata*	VU	L	en	Mostly occurring in small groups in coastal areas, sometimes near inland watercourses.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Brittle Greenhood	*Pterostylis truncata*		L	cr	Restricted to south central Victoria, within 100km of Melbourne, in basalt plains grasslands and woodlands or granite outcrops, on well-drained soils.	2011	No	Unlikely
Fragrant Saltbush	*Rhogodia parabolica*		L	vu	In Victoria occurs on a few steep rocky slopes and broad ridges between Sunbury and Geelong (e.g. Jacksons Creek, Long Forest, Werribee Gorge, Steiglitz, Buckleys Falls on the Barwon River), but locally rather common, and in mallee at a few scattered locations in the northwest. Not observed.	2017	No	Unlikely
Button Wrinklewort	*Rutidosis leptorhynchoides*	EN	L	en	Basaltic grasslands, plains grassland, grassy wetland.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Large-fruit Fireweed	*Senecio macrocarpus*	VU	L	cr	In Victoria largely confined to Themeda grasslands on loamy clay soils derived from basalt new Melbourne and Skipton area.	NPR	No	Unlikely

[redacted]

Hoary Sun-orchid	*Thelymitra orientalis*	CR	L	cr	Very rare, sporadically distributed across southern Victoria from Wilson Promontory mostly near the coast but occurring inland to the Grampians in the west. Grows in heath and heathy woodland, generally in damp areas and seepage areas along watercourses and around swamp margins, on heavy black peaty soils.	NPR	No	Unlikely
Rye Beetle-grass	*Tripogonella lolliformis*		L	en	An uncommon grass of scattered occurrence through drier areas of the state (e.g. Mt Arapiles, basalt plains just west of Melbourne, Strathbogie Ranges, Killawarra Forest near Wangaratta, Beechworth, Suggan Buggan). Usually occurring on shallow soils overlying rock.	2018	No	Unlikely
Swamp Everlasting	*Xerochrysum palustre*	VU	L	cr	Occurs in lowland swamps, usually on black cracking clay soils, scattered from near the SA border north-west of Portland to Bairnsdale district, but rare due to habitat depletion.	NPR	No	Unlikely

* Likelihood of Presence Definitions:

Unlikely	Site does not contain habitat and/or it is outside the species' known, current distribution.
Low	Site contains some marginal habitat, but the species was not observed and has not been recently recorded in previous surveys in the area.
Moderate	Site contains preferred habitat that may support a population of the species. However, other factors, such as fragmentation, disturbance or predators may be impacting any local population.
High	Site contains the preferred habitat which is likely to support the species.
Present	Preferred habitat is present on the site, and the species was observed on the site, or recently recorded at the site.
NPR	No previous record, modelled presence only under the EPBC Protected Matters Search results (Department of the Environment and Energy 2019a).

Threatened status based on the Advisory List of Rare or Threatened Plants in Victoria (Department of Environment and Primary Industries 2014).

APPENDIX 6 – Flora list

Scientific Name	Common Name
#Acaena echinata	Sheep's Burr
#Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle
#Acacia paradoxa	Prickly acacia
#Acacia pycnantha	Golden Wattle
#Austrostipa scarbra	Rough spear grass
Briza minor	Lesser Quaking-grass
Echium plantagineum	Paterson's Curse
#Einadia nutans	Nodding Saltbush
Elymus repens	Couch grass
Erodium Sp.	Corkscrew
#Eucalyptus polyanthemos	Red Box
Galenia pubescens	Galenia
#Geranium spp.	Native geranium
Hypochaeris radicata	Cats Ear
Juncus spp	Rush
#Lomandra filiformis	Wattle mat-rush
Lysimachia arvensis	Scarlet pimpernel
Osteospermum moniliferum	Boneseed
#Oxalis perennans	Grassland wood-sorrel
Phalaris aquatica	Toowoomba Canary Grass
Plantago coronopus	Buck's-horn Plantain
#Poa sieberiana	Grey tussock-grass
Rosa rubiginosa	Sweet Briar
#Rytidosperma spp.	Wallaby grass

Native species