

43 Allara Court, Clifton Springs, Victoria.

Biodiversity Assessment: Basic Assessment Pathway for a proposed development



Report for

AGS

March 2024

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BeaconEcological

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(AGS) for site and project information.

[landowner] for photos of the site prior to planting.



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Beacon Ecological acknowledges and pays respect to the past, present and future Traditional Custodians and Elders of this nation, particularly the Wadawurrung people on whose land the field work was completed, and the continuation of cultural, spiritual and educational practices of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

DISCLAIMER

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SUMMARY

Beacon Ecological was engaged by AGS to undertake a Biodiversity Assessment for a proposed subdivision at 43 Allara Court, Clifton Springs, Victoria.

The proposed subdivision will result in one lot being subdivided into seven lots with all lots with being less than 0.4 hectares and as such, all native vegetation within the property is considered lost. The development will result in the removal, destruction and lopping of native vegetation (scattered groundcover species) and as such will require a permit under *Clause 52.17 Native Vegetation* of Victoria's *Planning and Environment Act 1987*.

This report provides permit application requirements for the basic assessment pathway as per the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (the Guidelines) (DELWP 2017).

METHODOLOGY

A field assessment was undertaken within the study area by qualified botanist, (Vegetation Quality Assessment Accreditation Number: 077) on 28 September 2023. Flora taxa and habitat types within the study area were noted and areas of native vegetation were mapped and assessed using the Vegetation Quality Assessment where appropriate.

RESULTS

The field visit revealed that the study area is generally modified and dominated by planted introduced vegetation. Some locally indigenous native trees and shrubs were noted across the study area however photographic evidence and discussions with the landowner confirms that these were all planted. The study area also supports a dwelling and landscaped areas.

Previous and current records and habitat requirements for *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* listed species from state and federal databases were reviewed. Given the paucity modified habitat and amount of survey effort, it is considered unlikely that the proposed works will have a significant impact on any matters of national environmental significance.

FURTHER REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following actions are required to satisfy requirements for the proposed development:

- **A permit to remove native vegetation (scattered groundcover species providing less than 25% vegetative cover) from the City of Greater Geelong Shire Council** is required. As per Clause 52.17 of the Planning and Environment Act, the application has been classed as a *basic assessment pathway*. In this instance DELWP is not a recommending authority. There are no offset requirements.

Recommendations to further avoid and minimise impacts to ecological values during and after the proposed works are detailed in Section 6.2.



1 INTRODUCTION

Beacon Ecological was engaged by AGS to undertake a Biodiversity Assessment for a proposed subdivision at 43 Allara Court, Clifton Springs, Victoria.

The proposed subdivision will result in one lot being subdivided into seven lots with all lots with being less than 0.4 hectares and as such, all native vegetation within the property is considered lost. The development will result in the removal, destruction and lopping of native vegetation (scattered groundcover species) and as such will require a permit under *Clause 52.17 Native Vegetation* of Victoria's *Planning and Environment Act 1987*.

This report provides permit application requirements for the basic assessment pathway as per the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (the Guidelines) (DELWP 2017).

1.1 SCOPE OF WORKS

The following tasks were completed during the vegetation assessment:

Background Literature Review: Relevant documentation pertaining to the study area was reviewed.

Vegetation Quality Assessment: A qualified and experienced botanist traversed the site to determine the extent of native vegetation and other ecological values.

Mapping: A site plan, using aerial photography detailing the location of the proposed works areas and vegetation proposed for removal and retention has been prepared for inclusion in the report. The mapping also includes, site location, boundaries, area of removal (in hectares), and ecological values using aerial photography and GPS (if required).

Report Production: A report was prepared to detail the:

- Results of the field assessment.
- Calculations of native vegetation losses and offsets if required.
- Recommendations to protect and conserve ecological values within the site during each construction phase.

1.2 STUDY AREA

The study area is located at 43 Allara Court, Clifton Springs Victoria (Figure 1). The property is 0.54 hectares, comprising two linked rectangular parcels. The study area is dominated by a mix of introduced landscaped gardens and lawn, and patches of planted trees and shrubs (Figure 2). The study area is generally flat and supports an existing dwelling and driveway. The surrounding landscape supports high density residential areas with some larger lots present.

The property is located within General Residential Zone (GRZ) of the Surf City of Greater Geelong Shire Planning Scheme and is covered by a Design and Development Overlay (DD014), (DTP 2024). The site is located within the boundaries of the Otway Plain Bioregion, Corangamite Catchment and the City of Greater Geelong Shire Council and modelled as Location 1 under the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) Location mapping (DEECA 2024a).



2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 DATABASE REVIEW

The following databases were reviewed to obtain background information on the study area:

- **Nature Kit** for pre-1750 (pre - European settlement) and 2005 (extant) native vegetation modelling and significant flora and fauna species previously recorded within a five-kilometre radius of the study area (DEECA 2024a).
- **Victorian Biodiversity Atlas** for significant flora and fauna species previously recorded within a five-kilometre radius of the study area (DEECA 2024c).
- **Protected Matters Search Tool** for nationally significant ecological values that are predicted to occur within five kilometres of the study area (DCCEEW 2024).
- **Planning Schemes Online** for information regarding planning provision overlays and zones pertaining to native vegetation and ecological values within the study area (DTP 2024).

2.2 MAPPING AND OTHER LITERATURE

Relevant literature, such as Bioregional Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) Benchmarks and national/state/local policies and legislation were also reviewed as part of the investigation (DEECA 2024a, DEECA 2024b). *Plan of Design Response. 43 Allara Court, Clifton Springs* (AGS 2023) and *43 Allara Court, Clifton Springs. Request for Further information letter* (CoGG 2023) were also reviewed.

2.3 FIELD ASSESSMENT

A field assessment was undertaken within the study area by qualified botanist, (Vegetation Quality Assessment Accreditation Number: 077) on 8 December 2021.

The area proposed to be impacted was traversed in order to:

- Note flora taxa naturally occurring. Plant taxonomy follows the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA) (DEECA 2024c).
- Note any habitat types and distribution.
- Map the extent of native vegetation and habitat present.
- Undertake a Vegetation Quality Assessment (VQA) within areas of native vegetation that meet the assessment criteria thresholds.

2.4 BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

The Guidelines (DELWP 2017) are incorporated into the Victoria Planning Provisions and all planning schemes in Victoria. The purpose of the Guidelines is to set out and describe the application of Victoria's statewide policy in relation to assessing and compensating for the removal of native vegetation.

The three-step approach (avoid, minimise, offset native vegetation) is the key policy in relation to the removal of native vegetation to achieve no net loss to biodiversity. To determine extent of native vegetation, *remnant patch* or *scattered tree* are used as defined below:

Patch



A patch of native vegetation is:

- An area of vegetation where at least 25 per cent of the total perennial understorey plant cover is native, or
- Any area with three or more native canopy trees where the drip line of each tree touches the drip line of at least one other tree, forming a continuous canopy, or
- Any 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 patch.

Applications to remove native vegetation are categorised in to one of three assessment pathways with corresponding application requirements and decision guidelines.

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

The assessment pathway is determined by considering the extent and location risk modelling of the native vegetation to be removed as per Table 1 below.

Table 1. Determining the assessment pathway.

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

The current application is considered to be of the basic assessment pathway as scattered native groundcover species providing less than 25% vegetative cover are considered lost.

2.5 LIMITATIONS

Field surveys provide an indication of what is present at the time of survey (i.e. a 'snapshot') and as such may not include species that may be dormant or absent due to seasonal or climatic conditions. As such, some species may be dormant or not displaying diagnostic characteristics at the time of survey.

A fauna survey (i.e. the identification of all fauna species present onsite) was not within the scope of works during the assessment.

However, the survey effort and review of existing relevant information is considered sufficient to provide adequate information to undertake a Biodiversity Assessment.

3 RESULTS

3.1 FLORA SPECIES

The field visit identified 37 species occurring within the study area. Of these three are considered native species and 34 introduced. See Appendix 1 for a list of species recorded within the study area.

No nationally or state significant flora species were noted within the study area during the assessment.

Two introduced species noted within the study area are listed as regionally controlled noxious weed within the Corangamite Catchment (DPI 2008):

- Montpellier Broom *Genista monspessulana*
- Chilean Needle-grass *Nassella neesiana*

3.2 VEGETATION QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Vegetation Modelling

Pre-1750 (prior to European settlement) EVC modelling indicates that the study area is likely to have been dominated by Grassy Woodland (EVC 75), (DEECA 2024a). 2005 (extant) mapping indicates that the study area is likely devoid of native vegetation.

The field visit revealed that the study area is generally modified and dominated by introduced species with some scattered native groundcover species providing less than 25% vegetative cover. Planted native trees and shrubs were also noted (Figure 2). See below for a description of the native vegetation noted within the study area.

Planted Native Vegetation

Photographic evidence showing the property devoid of trees and shrubs within the study area shows that all vegetation has been planted (Plate 1). Planted native vegetation includes some locally indigenous Manna Gum *Eucalyptus viminalis* (Plate 2) which would be in the rear of Plate 1, River Red Gum *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, Drooping Sheoak *Allocasuarina verticillata*, Black Wattle *Acacia mearnsii*, Sticky Dodonaea *Dodonaea viscosa* and Seaberry Saltbush *Rhagodia candolleana*. Naturally occurring native understorey species are restricted to isolated occurrences of Wallaby Grass *Rytidosperma* spp., Smooth Willow-herb *Epilobium billardioreanum* subsp. *billardioreanum* and Crane's Bill *Geranium* spp.



Plate 1. Photo from 1985 within the study area showing the site devoid of native vegetation.



Plate 2. Planted Manna Gum within the study area which would be in rear of Plate 1. The landowner confirms that all trees and shrubs have been planted within the study area.

Introduced vegetation

The majority of the study area is dominated by introduced species (Figure 2). This includes landscaped ornamental gardens, various planted trees and shrubs including Mahogany Gum *Eucalyptus botryoides*, Sugar Gum *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*, Red-flowering Yellow-gum *Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea*, Prickly Paperbark *Melaleuca styphelioides*, Bushy Yate *Eucalyptus lehmannii*, Karo *Pittosporum crassifolium*, Protea *Protea* spp. and other ornamental species amongst areas of open mown grass typically dominated by Kikuyu *Cenchrus clandestinus* and Perennial Rye Grass *Lolium perenne* with scattered Delicate Hair-grass *Aira elegantissima*, Cape Weed *Arctotheca calendula*, Common Mouse-ear Chickweed *Cerastium glomeratum*, Burr Medic *Medicago polymorpha* and Onion Grass *Romulea rosea* (Plate 3).



Plate 3. Introduced vegetation within the study area.

3.3 NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT FLORA SPECIES

Appendix 2 presents flora species listed on the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) that have previously been recorded and/or are predicted to occur within a five-kilometre radius of the study area by the VBA or the Protected Matters Search tool (DEECA 2024c, DCCEEW 2024).

No flora species of national significance, listed under the EPBC Act have previously been recorded within a five-kilometre radius of the study area (DEECA 2024c). Seventeen species listed under the EPBC Act are predicted to occur, or have habitat predicted to occur within a five-kilometre radius of the study area (DCCEEW 2024), (Appendix 2).

Given the highly modified habitat, amount of survey effort and lack of suitable habitat, it is considered unlikely that the study area provides habitat for any flora species of national significance.

3.4 FAUNA HABITAT ASSESSMENT

A habitat assessment was undertaken which revealed the presence of one fauna habitat, planted trees and shrubs, within the study area.

Planted trees and shrub habitat provides a variety of habitat niches that are likely to be used by a range of arboreal mammals, native birds and reptiles for nesting, foraging and shelter. Insectivorous birds can forage underneath bark, on leaves and flowers, and in leaf litter on the ground. Mature trees provide potential perching and hunting sites for birds of prey, foraging for arboreal mammals, and dispersal habitat for many other fauna species. Larger birds may use the eucalypt canopy for nesting and perching.

3.5 NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT FAUNA SPECIES

Appendix 3 presents fauna species listed on the EPBC Act that have previously been recorded and/or are predicted to occur within a five kilometre radius of the study area by the VBA (DEECA 2024c) or the DEE Protected Matters Search tool (DCCEEW 2024).

Twenty-four fauna species of national significance, listed under the EPBC Act, have previously been recorded within the five-kilometre VBA search area (DEECA 2024c, Appendix 3). The Protected Matters Search Tool identified an additional 32 species, listed under the EPBC Act, that may occur or for which habitat may occur in the offset site (DCCEEW 2024, Appendix 3).

Given the highly modified habitat, amount of survey effort and lack of suitable habitat, it is considered unlikely that the study area provides significant habitat for any flora species of national significance. Some species may flyover or forage within the study area on an occasional basis.

3.6 SIGNIFICANT ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

A review of information and databases maintained by DEECA and DCCEEW identified the following ecological communities as occurring within the study area or within a five-kilometre radius of the study area.

Ramsar Wetlands (listed under the EPBC Act)



The Protected Matters Search Tool reported the study area is within the Port Phillip Bay (Western Shoreline) and Bellarine Peninsula Ramsar sites of international significance (DCCEEW 2024). The proposed development is unlikely to significantly impact this wetland.

Ecological Communities (listed under the EPBC Act)

The Protected Matters Search Tool reported four nationally significant ecological communities may occur within five-kilometres of the study area (DCCEEW 2024).

- *White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland*
- *Natural Damp Grassland of the Victorian Coastal Plains*
- *Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain*
- *Grassy Eucalypt Woodland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain*

These communities were not noted within the study area.

Ecological Communities (listed under the FFG Act)

No ecological communities listed under the FFG Act were noted within the study area.



4 RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND POLICIES

The following policies and legislation were taken into consideration during the assessment.

4.1 NATIONAL

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the EPBC Act) is the central piece of national environmental legislation in Australia. The Act provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places — defined in the Act as matters of national environmental significance (SEWPAC 2013).

Under the EPBC Act an action will require approval from the Minister if the action has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance. The *EPBC Act Significant Impact Guidelines* (SEWPAC 2013) provide information on whether an action (e.g. a project, a development, an undertaking, an activity or a series of activities) requires a referral.

Implications –

The proposed works are unlikely to pose a significant impact on any matters of national significance. A referral under the EPBC Act is not required.

4.2 STATE

The Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (FFG Act)

The FFG Act is the key state legislation for the conservation of threatened species and communities and for the management of potentially threatening processes (PoV 2010b). The FFG Act provides for the listing of taxa (genera, species, subspecies, varieties) and communities of flora and fauna that are threatened (Threatened List); potentially threatening processes (Processes List); and flora that have legal protection (Protected Flora List) (PoV 2010b).

A permit is required from DELWP if an action on public land proposes to collect, kill, injure or disturb protected flora (PoV 2010b).

Implications -

As the proposed works are not on public land, a permit under the FFG Act is not required from DELWP.

Planning and Environment Act 1987 (PE Act)

The Planning and Environment Act 1987 (PE Act) establishes a framework for planning the use, development and protection of land in Victoria. The PE Act provides for the Minister to prepare a set of standard provisions for municipal planning schemes called the Victoria Planning Provisions (VPP).



Under Clause 52.17 of the VPP a planning permit is required from the responsible authority (local council) to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation on land unless the action is exempt. Clause 52.17 also specifies that applications must also be classified as basic, intermediate or detailed assessment pathway as defined in the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (DELWP 2017). Each assessment pathway has specific application requirements and decision guidelines that must be considered.

Under Clause 66 Referral and Notice Provisions of planning schemes, the following applications are referred to the Secretary to DEECA (DELWP 2017):

- To remove, destroy or lop native vegetation in the Detailed Assessment Pathway
- To remove, destroy or lop native vegetation if a PVP applies to the site
- To remove, destroy or lop native vegetation on Crown land which is occupied or managed by the responsible authority.

Implications –

A permit to remove native vegetation from the City of Greater Geelong Shire Council is required for the loss of scattered native groundcover species providing less than 25% vegetative cover.

Planted native trees and shrubs are exempt from requiring a planning permit or offsets under *Clause 52.17-7 Table of Exemptions*:

Planted Vegetation

Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped that was either planted or grown as a result of direct seeding.

Application information requirements of this pathway are detailed in Section 5. In this instance there are no offset requirements and DEECA is not considered a recommending authority.

4.3 LOCAL AND REGIONAL

Planning Scheme

Each municipality in Victoria is covered by a planning scheme, which sets out policies and provisions for the use, development and protection of land (zones and overlays). They are legal documents, sourced and constructed according to the VPP, prepared by the local council or Minister and approved by the Minister. Particular zones and overlays (such as Environmental Significance Overlays and Green Wedge Zones) in the planning scheme may stipulate additional conditions and requirements for applications proposing to remove native vegetation.

A **zone** is a planning provision that reflects the primary character of land (such as residential, industrial or rural) and indicates the type of use and development, which may be appropriate in that zone (DSE 2010d).

An **overlay** is also a planning provision, but one which is in addition to the zone. Overlays ensure that important aspects of the land are recognised (such as areas of significant vegetation). Overlays indicate the type of development and/or protection, which may be appropriate in that area (DSE 2010d).



Implications –

No overlays pertaining to ecological values cover the study area.



5 BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

Table 2. Application requirements and responses for proposed vegetation clearance under the basic assessment pathway.

#	Application Requirement	Response
1	Information about the native vegetation to be removed, including:	
	The assessment pathway and reason for the assessment pathway. This includes the location category of the native vegetation to be removed.	Basic Assessment Pathway Scattered native groundcover species providing less than 25% vegetative cover are proposed to be impacted.
	A description of the native vegetation to be removed that includes: • Whether it is a patch or a scattered tree (or both). • The extent (in hectares). • The number and circumference (in centimetres measured at 1.3 metres above ground level) of any large trees within a patch. • The number and circumference (in centimetres measured at 1.3 metres above ground level) of any scattered trees, and whether each tree is small or large. • The strategic biodiversity value score • The condition score. • If it includes endangered Ecological Vegetation Classes. • If it includes sensitive wetland or coastal areas.	• See Section 3.2 for a description of vegetation to be removed. • The vegetation to be removed does not include any sensitive wetland or coastal areas.
	Maps showing the native vegetation and property in context and containing: • Scale, north point and property boundaries • Location of any patches of native vegetation and the number of large trees within the patch proposed to be removed • Location of scattered trees proposed to be removed, including their size	No remnant patches or native scattered trees are proposed for removal.
	The offset requirement, determined in accordance with section 5 of the Guidelines, that will apply if the native vegetation is approved to be removed	• No offsets are required.



#	Application Requirement	Response
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. This may be represented in a map or plan.	The vegetation proposed to be removed is on sloping flat topography less than 20 percent. There are no saline discharge or erosion areas.
3	Recent, dated photographs of the native vegetation to be removed.	See Section 3.2 of this report.
4	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.	No other native vegetation has been approved to be removed, or 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.
5	An 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. The statement should include a description of the following: • Strategic level planning – any regional or landscape scale strategic planning process that the site has been subject to that avoided and minimised impacts on native vegetation across a region or landscape • Site level planning – how the proposed use or development has been sited or designed to avoid and minimise impacts on native vegetation. • That no feasible opportunities exist to further avoid and minimise impacts on native vegetation without undermining the key objectives of the proposal.	The site does not support any remnant patches or scattered native trees.
6	A copy of any Property Vegetation Plan contained within an agreement made pursuant to section 69 of the Conservation, Forests and	No Property Vegetation Plan applies to the study area.



#	Application Requirement	Response
	Lands Act 1987 that applies to the native vegetation to be removed.	
7	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 when the creation of defendable space is in conjunction with an application under the Bushfire Management Overlay.	The removal of native vegetation is not to create defendable space in conjunction with an application under the Bushfire Management Overlay.
8	If the application is under Clause 52.16, a statement that explains how the proposal responds to the Native Vegetation Precinct Plan considerations at decision guideline 8.	The application is not under Clause 52.16.
9	An offset statement providing evidence that an offset that meets the offset requirements for the native vegetation to be removed has been identified, and can be secured in accordance with the Guidelines. A suitable statement includes evidence that the required offset: • Is available to purchase from a third party, or • Will be established as a new offset and has the agreement of the proposed offset provider, or • Can be met by a first party offset	No offsets are required.



6 REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 REQUIREMENTS

The following actions are required as part of the proposed works:

- **A permit to remove native vegetation (scattered native groundcover species providing less than 25% cover) from the City of Greater Geelong Shire Council** is required. As per Clause 52.17 of the PE Act, the application has been classed as a *basic assessment pathway*.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following actions are highly recommended to further avoid and minimise impacts to ecological values during and after the proposed works.

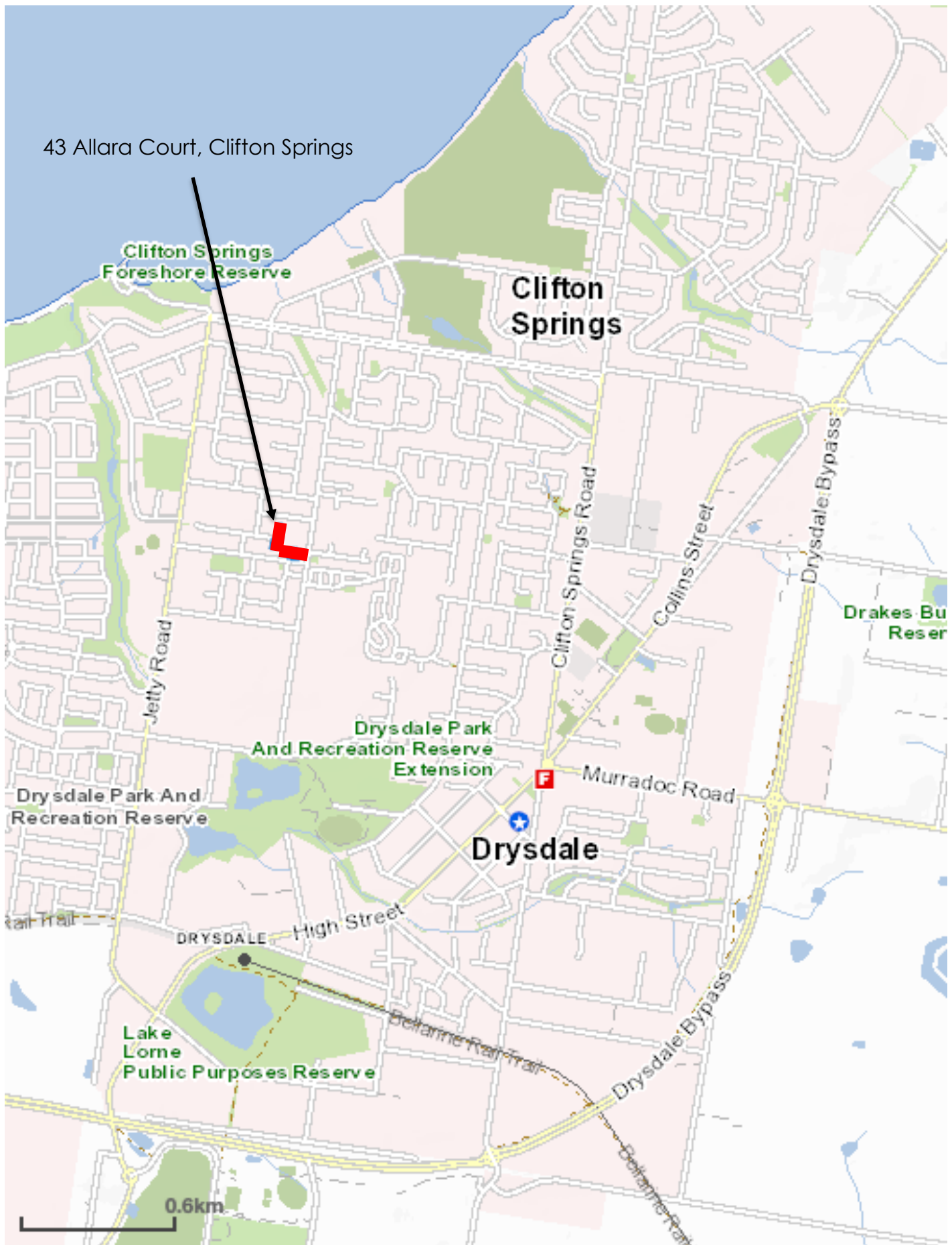
- Avoid removal of and disturbance to planted native vegetation where possible. While all native vegetation is considered lost, where possible, native vegetation should be retained within lots if possible.
- Inform any contractors of areas of vegetation to be retained within the study area. Ensure any contractors on-site are aware of, and educated about areas of native vegetation to be retained within the study area and enforce penalties for those who enter into or disturb these areas.
- Exclusion areas and 'no go' zones should be established and protected (i.e. use high visibility para-webbing to delineate areas of ecological value). Stockpiles, machinery and personnel rest areas should be placed in designated areas away from native vegetation.
- Any revegetation or landscaping within the subdivision should use locally indigenous species.



FIGURES



FIGURE 1. LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA



REFERENCES

- AGS 2023. *Plan of Design Response. 43 Allara Court, Clifton Springs.*
- CoGG 2023. *43 Allara Court, Clifton Springs. Request for Further information letter.*
- DELWP 2017. *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.* Published by the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning
- DEECA 2024a. *Nature Kit.* Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning website. www.delwp.vic.gov.au.
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- DCCEEW 2024. *Protected Matters Online Search Tool.* Department of the Environment and Energy, website. <http://www.environment.gov.au>.
- DSE 2004. *Vegetation Quality Assessment Manual: Guidelines for applying the habitat hectares scoring method.* Department of Sustainability and Environment, East Melbourne, Victoria.
- EPA 1990 *Construction Techniques for Sediment Pollution Control.* Published by Environmental Protection Agency Victoria.
- SEWPAC 2013 *The EPBC Act Significant Impact Guidelines.* Published by the Department of

Sustainability, Environment, Water,
Populations and Communities



APPENDICES



APPENDIX 1. FLORA SPECIES RECORDED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DURING THE CURRENT ASSESSMENT

Notes: CaLP – denotes Catchment and Land Protection Act *regionally controlled* listed weed within the Corangamite Catchment.

- Native to Australia but located outside natural distribution.

Scientific Name	Common Name
NATIVE SPECIES	
<i>Epilobium billardioreanum</i> subsp. <i>billardioreanum</i>	Smooth Willow-herb
<i>Geranium</i> spp.	Crane's Bill
<i>Rytidosperma</i> spp.	Wallaby Grass
INTRODUCED SPECIES	
<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i>	Sheep Sorrel
<i>Agapanthus praecox</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>	Agapanthus
<i>Aira elegantissima</i>	Delicate Hair-grass
<i>Aizoon pubescens</i>	Galenia
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed
<i>Bellardia latifolia</i>	Red Bartsia
# <i>Callistemon</i> spp.	Bottlebrush
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Kikuyu
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> s.l.	Common Mouse-ear Chickweed
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Mirror Bush
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot
<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape Ivy
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Stinkwort
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldt-grass
<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt-grass
CaLP <i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Montpellier Broom
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Flatweed
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr Medic
CaLP <i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Chilean Needle-grass
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob
# <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort
<i>Poa annua</i> s.l.	Annual Meadow-grass
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed
<i>Romulea rosea</i>	Onion Grass



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Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Pepper Tree
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> s.l.	Black Nightshade
<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Rat-tail Grass
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed
<i>Trifolium repens</i> var. <i>repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch
<i>Vulpia</i> spp.	Fescue



APPENDIX 2. EPBC ACT LISTED FLORA PREVIOUSLY RECORDED OR PREDICTED TO OCCUR WITHIN A FIVE KILOMETRE RADIUS OF THE STUDY AREA

LISTING:

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC Act):

X	Extinct
CR	Critically Endangered
EN	Endangered
VU	Vulnerable
Habitat	Habitat predicted to occur within 5 kilometre radius

Likelihood of occurring: Recorded, Potential Habitat, Unlikely, No Habitat.

Source: Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (DEECA 2024c) and (-) = Potential habitat predicted by the Protected Matters Search Tool (DCCEE 2024)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Total Records	EPBC Act	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Thelymitra orientalis</i>	Hoary Sun-orchid	-	CR	No habitat
<i>Pimelea spinescens</i> subsp. <i>spinescens</i>	Plains Rice-flower	-	CR	No habitat
<i>Thelymitra epipactoides</i>	Metallic Sun-orchid	-	EN	No habitat
<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i> subsp. <i>tricolor</i>	Hoary Sunray	-	EN	No habitat
<i>Dianella amoena</i>	Matted Flax-lily	-	EN	No habitat
<i>Lachnagrostis adamsonii</i>	Adamson's Blown-grass	-	EN	No habitat
<i>Amphibromus fluitans</i>	River Swamp Wallaby-grass	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Dodonaea procumbens</i>	Trailing Hop-bush	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Pterostylis cucullata</i>	Leafy Greenhood	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Senecio psilocarpus</i>	Swamp Fireweed	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Xerochrysum palustre</i>	Swamp Everlasting	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Lepidium aschersonii</i>	Spiny Peppercress	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Thelymitra matthewsii</i>	Spiral Sun-orchid	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Prasophyllum spicatum</i>	Dense Leek-orchid	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Pterostylis chlorogramma</i>	Green-striped Greenhood	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Senecio macrocarpus</i>	Large-fruit Fireweed	-	VU	No habitat



APPENDIX 3. EPBC ACT LISTED FAUNA SPECIES PREVIOUSLY RECORDED OR WITH POTENTIAL HABITAT WITHIN A FIVE KILOMETRE RADIUS OF THE STUDY AREA (EPBC ACT MIGRATORY AND MARINE SPECIES ARE EXCLUDED)

LISTING:
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC Act):

X	Extinct
CR	Critically Endangered
EN	Endangered
VU	Vulnerable
Habitat	Habitat predicted to occur within 5 kilometre radius

Likelihood of occurring: Recorded, Potential Habitat, Unlikely, No Habitat.

Source: Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (DEECA 2024c) and (-) = Potential habitat predicted by the Protected Matters Search Tool (DCCEE 2024)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Total Records	EPBC Act	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	128	VU	No habitat
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	17	VU	No habitat
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	7	CR	No habitat
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	5	EN	No habitat
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	4	CR	No habitat
<i>Sternula nereis</i>	Fairy Tern	4	VU	No habitat
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew	3	CR	No habitat
<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	Plains-wanderer	2	CR	No habitat
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	2	EN	No habitat
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant-Petrel	2	EN	No habitat
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface	2	VU	No habitat
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	2	VU	No habitat
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	1	CR	No habitat
<i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	Orange-bellied Parrot	1	CR	No habitat
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leathery Turtle	1	EN	No habitat
<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin	1	EN	No habitat
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted-snipe	1	EN	No habitat
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	1	EN	No habitat



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Scientific Name	Common Name	Total Records	EPBC Act	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	1	VU	No habitat
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	1	VU	No habitat
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Growling Grass Frog	1	VU	No habitat
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged Parrot	1	VU	No habitat
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	1	VU	No habitat
<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	1	VU	No habitat
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	-	EN	No habitat
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i> (SE mainland population)	Spot-tailed Quoll	-	EN	No habitat
<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Northern Royal Albatross	-	EN	No habitat
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit	-	EN	No habitat
<i>Lissolepis coventryi</i>	Swamp Skink	-	EN	No habitat
<i>Nannoperca obscura</i>	Yarra Pygmy Perch	-	EN	No habitat
<i>Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera</i>	Gould's Petrel	-	EN	No habitat
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Grey-headed Albatross	-	EN	No habitat
<i>Antechinus minimus maritimus</i>	Swamp Antechinus (mainland)	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Sooty Shearwater	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover,	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern)	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Delma impar</i>	Striped Legless Lizard	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Antipodean Albatross	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern Royal Albatross	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant Petrel	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>	Fairy Prion (southern)	-	VU	No habitat



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Scientific Name	Common Name	Total Records	EPBC Act	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	Australian Grayling	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	Buller's Albatross	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Thalassarche bulleri platei</i>	Northern Buller's Albatross	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Campbell Albatross	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed Albatross	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Salvin's Albatross	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	White-capped Albatross	-	VU	No habitat
<i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i>	Eastern Hooded Plover	-	VU	No habitat

