

APPENDIX K

LIST OF NO-GO ZONES



List of No-Go Zones

Table K.1 Summary of No-Go Zones proposed for the Project

No-Go Zone Number	Location	Ecological Values
1	Sunshine Railway Line Linear Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTGVVP Threatened Ecological Community • Striped Legless Lizard habitat • Tussock Skink habitat
2	Rail corridor adjacent to Sunshine Triangle Ecological Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sunshine Diuris (in adjacent Sunshine Triangle Ecological Site) • Spiny Rice-flower • Arching Flax-lily
3	Old Sunshine Tip Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTGVVP Threatened Ecological Community • Striped Legless Lizard habitat • Tussock Skink habitat • Spiny Rice-flower • Arching Flax-lily
4	St Albans Road Biosites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Striped Legless Lizard habitat • Tussock Skink habitat
5	St Albans Road Biosites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Striped Legless Lizard habitat • Tussock Skink habitat • Spiny Rice-flower • Arching Flax-lily
6	St Albans Road Biosites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Striped Legless Lizard habitat • Tussock Skink habitat • Spiny Rice-flower
7	Solomon Heights (north side of Munro Avenue)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTGVVP Threatened Ecological Community • Golden Sun Moth habitat • Striped Legless Lizard habitat • Tussock Skink habitat
8	Solomon Heights (west)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golden Sun Moth habitat • Striped Legless Lizard habitat • Tussock Skink habitat
9	Solomon Heights (along rail corridor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTGVVP Threatened Ecological Community • Golden Sun Moth habitat • Striped Legless Lizard habitat • Tussock Skink habitat
10	River Valley Estate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTGVVP Threatened Ecological Community • Tussock Skink habitat
11	River Valley Estate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTGVVP Threatened Ecological Community • Tussock Skink habitat • Spiny Rice-flower • Arching Flax-lily • Fragrant Saltbush
12	Sunshine North Escarpment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austral Tobacco
13, 14, 15	Maribyrnong River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growling Grass Frog – High Value Reach • Major fauna dispersal corridor



No-Go Zone Number	Location	Ecological Values
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floodplain Riparian Woodland with many large trees
16	Brimbank Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tussock Skink habitat
17, 18, 19	Steele Creek and M80 North Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NTGVVP Threatened Ecological Community Striped Legless Lizard habitat Tussock Skink habitat Growling Grass Frog – Low Value Reach
20	M80 South Powerline Easement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NTGVVP Threatened Ecological Community Tussock Skink habitat
21	Moonee Ponds Creek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growling Grass Frog – High Value Reach Small patches of native vegetation
22	Luma Estate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential Striped Legless Lizard habitat Potential Golden Sun Moth habitat
23	Border Drive Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential NTGVVP Threatened Ecological Community Potential Golden Sun Moth habitat

APPENDIX L SELF ASSESSMENT OF EPBC ACT REFERRAL CRITERIA





Self-Assessment of EPBC Act Significant Impact Criteria

Below are the significant impact criteria for the relevant MNES listed under the EPBC Act. The criteria are addressed below for MNES that have been confirmed as occurring within or adjacent to the State Project Land, and/or were initially considered to have the potential for impacts. This includes:

EPBC Act Vulnerable (VU) listed species

- Growling Grass Frog (*Litoria raniformis*)
- Striped Legless Lizard (*Delma impar*)
- Large-headed Fireweed (*Senecio macrocarpus*)

EPBC Act Endangered (EN) listed species

- Sunshine Diuris (*Diuris fragrantissima*)

Critically Endangered (CR) listed species and threatened ecological communities

- Natural Temperate Grasslands of the Victorian Volcanic Plain (NTGVVP) Threatened Ecological Community
- Golden Sun Moth (*Synemon plana*) and
- Spiny Rice-flower (*Pimelea spinescens* subsp. *spinescens*)

NB – What is an important population of a species?

An 'important population' is a population that is necessary for a species' long-term survival and recovery. This may include populations identified as such in recovery plans, and/or that are:

- Key source populations either for breeding or dispersal
- Populations that are necessary for maintaining genetic diversity, and/or
- Populations that are near the limit of the species' range



Table L.1 Significant impact assessment for NTGVVP Threatened Ecological Community

Residual Impacts	Significant Impact Criterion	Likelihood of a Significant Impact (with mitigation measures implemented)
<p>Direct removal of 0.221 ha 0.221 ha of this threatened community is to be removed across the State Project Land. This includes removal at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solomon Heights (0.131 ha). This removal is the outer edge of the broader complex of NTGVVP at Solomon Heights The M80 North Zone to be removed (0.050 ha). This removal is from one patch that is intersected by the Project footprint. River Valley Estate and adjacent rail corridor (0.040 ha) <p>Increased fragmentation of two patches of NTGVVP at the M80 North Zone. Two areas of NTGVVP within the M80 North Zone that are already fragmented will see an increase in fragmentation. Prior to the works, the patches maintain some level of connectivity through the introduced tussock grasslands that interconnect them (consisting of Chilean Needle Grass and Serrated Tussock). For the total duration of construction of the Steele Creek Viaduct (four years) these patches will be effectively isolated from one another by construction footprint, which is aligned between the two patches. Following construction, the connectivity of the patches will increase through the revegetation of the works area, but will remain separated by a sealed maintenance track. It is considered that these factors constitute a net increase in the fragmentation between those two patches</p>	Reduce the extent of an ecological community	Likely: The direct removal of 0.221 ha constitutes a reduction in the total extent of this community, and therefore constitutes a significant impact under the significant impact guidelines.
	Fragment or increase fragmentation of an ecological community	Likely: Fragmentation of this community will be exacerbated at the M80 North Zone. Although this fragmentation will be somewhat mitigated by revegetation in the area, the effect of an overhead rail viaduct and an on the ground maintenance path are considered to result in a net increase in the fragmentation of this community in the M80 North Zone.
	Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of an ecological community	Unlikely: Following the implementation of mitigation measures the direct removal of 0.221 ha of NTGVVP across the State Project Land is not considered to be critical to the survival of the ecological community.
	Modify or destroy abiotic (non-living) factors (such as water, nutrients, or soil) necessary for an ecological community's survival, including reduction of groundwater levels, or substantial alteration of surface water drainage patterns	Unlikely: It is considered unlikely that the Project will substantially alter any abiotic factors that would affect the survival of the community. N.b. although an increase in shading is expected to occur beneath the M80/Steele Creek viaduct, areas of NTGVVP that would be subject to a substantial increase in shade are within the construction footprint and will therefore be removed, and not impacted by shading. The effects of shading outside the construction footprint are expected to be negligible.
	Cause a substantial change in the species composition of an occurrence of an ecological community, including causing a decline or loss of functionally important species, for example through regular burning or flora or fauna harvesting.	Unlikely: The residual impacts of the Project to this community are limited to removal and fragmentation. Substantial changes in species composition of remaining NTGVVP within the State Project Land are considered unlikely.
	Cause a substantial reduction in the quality or integrity of an occurrence of an ecological community, including, but not limited to: assisting invasive species, that are harmful to the listed ecological community, to become established causing regular mobilisation of fertilisers, herbicides or other chemicals or pollutants into the ecological community which kill or	Unlikely: Following the implementation of mitigation measures, including best-practice weed hygiene measures, and considering the existing substantial presence of invasive species through areas of NTGVVP across the State Project Land, it is considered unlikely that the Project will cause a substantial reduction in the quality or integrity of an occurrence of NTGVVP.



Residual Impacts	Significant Impact Criterion	Likelihood of a Significant Impact (with mitigation measures implemented)
	inhibit the growth of species in the ecological community	
	Interfere with the recovery of an ecological community	Unlikely: Although the direct removal of 0.221 ha constitutes a reduction in the total extent of this community, this reduction is not considered to interfere with the recovery of the community. Areas of removal are restricted to small fragments of the community, or restricted to the degraded edges of larger patches that will persist following construction.



Table L.2 Significant impact assessment for Spiny Rice-flower (listed Critically Endangered under EPBC Act)

Residual Impacts	Significant Impact Criterion	Likelihood of a Significant Impact (with mitigation measures implemented)
<p>Direct removal of eight Spiny Rice-flower plants Eight Spiny Rice-flower Plants will be removed as a result of the proposed works, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two within the Munro Avenue Road Reserve in the South of Solomon Heights. Six within the rail reserve adjacent to the River Valley Estate 	Any fragmentation of a population (Contiguous habitat area)	Unlikely: Spiny Rice-flower removal is configured such that Spiny Rice-flower Plants will only be removed from the edge of areas supporting populations, such that fragmentation of these populations will not be exacerbated by the Project.
	Loss of >5 individuals (Population viability, medium to long-term)	Confirmed: The direct removal of eight plants across the State Project Land exceeds the loss of >5 individuals. Thus, this impact is considered to be significant.
	Any loss of individuals from any population which occurs on the edge of the spiny rice-flower's current known distribution (Extent of occurrence)	Likely: The direct removal of eight plants occurs in urban Melbourne, which is considered to be on the eastern edge of the species' range. This indicates a high likelihood of a significant impact due to the extent of occurrence.



Table L.3 Significant impact assessment for Large-headed Fireweed (listed Vulnerable under EPBC Act)

Residual Impacts	Significant Impact Criterion	Likelihood of a Significant Impact (with mitigation measures implemented)
None	Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of a species	Unlikely: Large-headed Fireweed have been recorded at Matthews Hill Reserve which occurs entirely outside of the Sunshine Section Project Land. No direct impacts will occur to this species from the Project.
	Reduce the area of occupancy of an important population of the species	Unlikely: As above, given the species occurs outside the State Project Land, the Project is unlikely to result in reduction of area for an important population
	Fragment an existing population into two or more populations	Unlikely: As above, given the species occurs outside the State Project Land, the Project will not result in fragmentation
	Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species	Unlikely: As above, given the species occurs outside the State Project Land, the Project is unlikely to adversely affect critical habitat
	Disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population	Unlikely: As above, given the species occurs outside the State Project Land, the Project is unlikely to disrupt the breeding cycle.
	Modify, destroy, remove or isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline	Unlikely: As above, given the species occurs outside the State Project Land, the Project is unlikely to decrease availability of habitat
	Result in invasive species that are harmful to a vulnerable species becoming established in the vulnerable species' habitat	Unlikely: Following the implementation of mitigation measures (including general construction measures, no-go zones, and erosion and sedimentation controls), it is unlikely invasive species will become established in Matthews Hill Reserve.
	Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline	Unlikely: Following the implementation of mitigation measures (including general construction measures, no-go zones, and erosion and sedimentation controls), it is unlikely that disease will be introduced to Matthews Hill Reserve.
	Interfere with the recovery of the species	Unlikely: As above, given the species occurs outside the State Project Land, the Project is unlikely to interfere with the species recovery.



Table L.4 Significant impact assessment for Sunshine Diuris (listed Endangered under EPBC Act)

Residual Impacts	Significant Impact Criterion	Likelihood of a Significant Impact (with mitigation measures implemented)
None	Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population	Unlikely: The Sunshine Section Project Land and construction footprint are immediately adjacent to the Sunshine Triangle Ecological Site, where a known Sunshine Diuris population occurs. No direct impacts will occur in this area as it falls outside the State Project Land, though the potential for indirect impacts including dust impacts and degradation of habitat through weed invasion have been considered. Following the implementation of mitigation measures (general construction measures, no-go zones, erosion and sedimentation controls and Sunshine Triangle mitigation measures), it is unlikely that the Project will result in a long-term decrease in the size of a population at the adjacent Sunshine Triangle Ecological Site.
	Reduce the area of occupancy of the species	Unlikely: Following the strict implementation of mitigation measures, it is unlikely the Project will reduce the area of occupancy of the species at the adjacent Sunshine Triangle Ecological Site.
	Fragment an existing population into two or more populations	Unlikely: Following the strict implementation of mitigation measures, it is unlikely the Project will fragment the existing Sunshine Triangle Ecological Site population into two or more populations.
	Adversely affect habitat critical for the survival of a species	Unlikely: Following the strict implementation of mitigation measures, it is unlikely that the Project will adversely affect habitat critical to its survival at the adjacent Sunshine Triangle Ecological Site.
	Disrupt the breeding cycle of a population	Unlikely: Following the strict implementation of mitigation measures, it is unlikely the Project will disrupt the breeding cycle of the Sunshine Triangle Ecological Site population.
	Modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline	Unlikely: Following the strict implementation of mitigation measures, it is unlikely the Project will decrease the availability of habitat.
	Result in invasive species that are harmful to a critically endangered or endangered species becoming established in the endangered or critically endangered species' habitat	Unlikely: Following the strict implementation of mitigation measures, it is unlikely the Project will result in invasive plants becoming more established in areas of identified habitat following construction at the adjacent Sunshine Triangle Ecological Site.
	Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline	Unlikely: Following the strict implementation of mitigation measures, it is unlikely the Project will introduce disease that may cause the species to decline.
	Interfere with the recovery of the species	Unlikely: Following the strict implementation of mitigation measures, it is unlikely the Project will interfere with the species recovery at the adjacent Sunshine Triangle Ecological Site.



Table L.5 Significant impact assessment for Striped Legless Lizard (listed Vulnerable under EPBC Act)

Residual Impacts	Significant Impact Criterion	Likelihood of a Significant Impact (with mitigation measures implemented)
<p>Direct Removal of Habitat While the majority of Striped Legless Lizard habitat within the Corridor Section Project Land has been avoided, 1.147 ha of Striped Legless Lizard habitat within the M80 North Zone is expected to be removed as a result of the construction of the viaduct that crosses Steele Creek and Steele Creek North., and the proposed access route at Munro Avenue.*N.b. Due to the size of the areas of habitat present at these locations (> 0.5 ha), these populations are considered to be ‘important populations’ as per the referral guidelines for the species (DSEWPaC 2011b).</p> <p>Fragmentation of habitat The M80/Steele Creek Viaduct construction, associated vegetation removal and establishment of a permanent access track that will be completed at the M80 North Zone is considered to effectively isolate one portion of the remaining habitat from the other, situated on the east and west sides of the viaduct. This isolation is considered to have a net reduction in the viability of the Striped Legless Lizard population. This is considered to be of negligible impact on the eastern side of the bridge where the large habitat size of 3.55 ha is expected to continue to support a population of Striped Legless Lizard. The smaller habitat fragment of 0.46 ha on the western side of the viaduct is expected to have an increased likelihood of local extinction at the patch level.</p> <p>Possible, localised reduction in habitat suitability due to noise and vibration Although timing restrictions around piling activities have reduced the potential reduction in habitat suitability, there is still expected to be localised, intermittent reductions in habitat suitability in the vicinity of the M80/Steele Creek Viaduct associated with noise and vibration generated by construction. Given the noise and vibration impacts have been reduced as much as feasible, this reduction however is not expected to have lasting impact on the population of SLL present. SLL have been shown to persist in urban habitat fragments in close proximity to areas where major civil construction has taken place, including:</p>	Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of a species	Likely: Although the effects of habitat removal and fragmentation have been reduced through the use of revegetation, it is considered that the smaller fragment of remaining Striped Legless Lizard habitat at the M80 North Zone is at an increased risk of extinction owing to its small size (0.46 ha), and thus there is potential that the size of the population present within the M80 North Zone may decrease over time as a result. The quantity of habitat removed at Munro Avenue is expected to be negligible in terms of the long term size of the population present within Solomon Heights.
	Reduce the area of occupancy of an important population of the species	Likely: The direct removal of 1.147 ha of habitat and impact is considered to be a reduction in the area of occupancy of the important populations present at Solomon Heights and the M80 North Zone.
	Fragment an existing population into two or more populations	Likely: Fragmentation of habitat available to Striped Legless Lizard at the M80 North Zone will be exacerbated. Although this fragmentation will be somewhat mitigated by revegetation in the area, the effect of an overhead rail viaduct and an on the ground maintenance path are considered to result in a net increase in the fragmentation of Striped Legless Lizard habitat in the M80 North Zone.
	Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species	Unlikely: The habitat present within the State Project Land is not considered to be critical to the survival of the species.
	Disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population	Unlikely: Between the removal and fragmentation of habitat at the M80 North Zone, and the localised, intermittent noise and vibration disturbance to the area across a three year period which may stress the lizards, there is potential for intermittent disruption to breeding locally. However as the noise and vibration impacts are temporary, with the worst of the impacts (piling) restricted to one season, any temporary interruption is considered unlikely to cause permanent disruption to the species’ breeding activities at this location.
	Modify, destroy, remove or isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline	Unlikely: The removal of habitat within the construction footprint is not considered substantial enough to impact the overall trajectory of the species.



Residual Impacts	Significant Impact Criterion	Likelihood of a Significant Impact (with mitigation measures implemented)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Striped Legless Lizard population present within the M80 North Zone where individuals have been recorded as part of this assessment, which have persisted despite the construction of the nearby M80 bridge over Steele Creek.• The Striped Legless Lizard population present at the Denton Avenue Grassland in St. Albans (O'Shea 2013), which has persisted through the construction of the nearby M80 bridge over St. Albans Road.• Given these populations of Striped Legless Lizard were able to persist in the vicinity of construction of a similar scale, it is considered unlikely that construction and noise vibration would have a permanent effect on the population of SLL at the M80 North Zone <p>Injury or death to Striped Legless Lizard Individuals: Although the applied mitigation measures have reduced the risk of injury or death to Stiped Legless Lizard Across the Corridor Section Project Land, the risk of injury or death to a number of Striped Legless Lizards during the clearance of habitat within the M80 North Zone is certain.</p>		



Table L.6 Significant impact assessment for the Growling Grass Frog (Vulnerable) as per the Significant Impact Guidelines for the Vulnerable Growling Grass Frog (DEWHA 2009b)

Residual Impacts	Significant Impact Criterion	Likelihood of a Significant Impact (with mitigation measures implemented)
<p>Permanent direct removal of 0.268 ha of riparian overwintering habitat along two reaches</p> <p>Riparian vegetation along the Maribyrnong River and Steele Creek North will be permanently removed as a result of the permanent infrastructure being built within areas that currently support native riparian vegetation. Extent of permanent removal includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.256 ha of Floodplain Riparian Woodland at the Maribyrnong River associated with bridge pier footprints and SUP widening. • 0.012 ha Stream Bank Shrubland at Steele Creek North associated with the M80/Steele Creek viaduct pier bases, and a permanent access track beneath the viaduct. <p>Temporary direct removal of 0.932 ha riparian overwintering habitat along two reaches</p> <p>This removal associated with the broader construction footprint at both the Maribyrnong River and Steele Creek (minus the above permanent removal). This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.388 ha at the Maribyrnong River • 0.544 ha at Steele Creek/Steele Creek North <p>This removal is considered to be temporary as areas of construction footprint within riparian zones will be revegetated following the completion of the Maribyrnong River Bridge Works (currently expected to last approximately 3.5 years).</p>	<p>Habitat degradation in an area supporting an important population</p>	<p>Likely: The proposed works will result in permanent removal of 0.268 ha and temporary removal (with revegetation) of 0.932 ha of riparian overwintering habitat vegetation within 200 m of waterbodies known to support the species in some capacity. The quantum of habitat permanently lost has the potential to reduce the area of occupancy of an important population.</p>
<p>It is noted that there are still some uncertainties surrounding the construction footprint associated with the Maribyrnong River bridge pier footprint, with additional rock beaching possibly required. Additionally, the ability to revegetate some of the steeper slopes may be limited. As such the above permanent and temporary removal extents are subject to change as the detailed design progresses. Any changes to the footprint are unlikely to be significant, and are unlikely to result in any significant change in the overall impact assessment for this species</p> <p>Permanent and temporary alteration of waterways</p> <p>Piling activities associated with the construction of Pier 8 within the riparian zone of the Maribyrnong River will lead to the temporary alteration</p>	<p>Isolation and fragmentation of populations</p>	<p>Likely: Growling Grass Frog dispersal along the Maribyrnong River reach is likely to be affected by the proposed works due to the temporary barriers created by the instream works associated with the Pier 8 construction. Isolation. The permanent and temporary direct habitat removal discussed above will result in the alteration of the aquatic habitat corridor. This has the potential to result in the fragmentation and isolation of populations.</p>



Residual Impacts	Significant Impact Criterion	Likelihood of a Significant Impact (with mitigation measures implemented)
<p>of the aquatic habitat corridor (currently expected to last approximately 3.5 years), and possibly permanent alteration of the waterway</p> <p>Temporary isolation and fragmentation of Maribyrnong River population</p> <p>The construction of a bridge over the Maribyrnong River will create temporary barriers to dispersal where construction works will need to occur across both terrestrial and aquatic habitats. Significant efforts have reduced the impact footprint at this location and the implementation of mitigation measures to maintain dispersal capability reduced likely impacts, however piling activities associated with the construction of Pier 8 within the riparian zone will cause a net reduction in the dispersal capabilities of the species along this reach.</p> <p>Temporary Isolation of the M80 retention basin from the Steele Creek North reach</p> <p>The M80 retention basin will be inaccessible to Growling Grass Frog for the estimated three year duration of the viaduct construction at that location. The loss of this dispersal habitat however will not impede the passage of Growling Grass Frog along the Steele Creek/Steele Creek corridor.</p> <p>Possible, localised, intermittent noise-induced changes to calling behaviour:</p> <p>Given the species specific response of Growling Grass Frog to elevated noise levels is not known, it is possible that elevated construction noise, albeit intermittently, across the estimated 3.5 year construction period may alter the calling behaviour of the Growling Grass Frog and therefore result in a potential localised reduction in breeding success in the vicinity of the Maribyrnong River Bridge. As Steele Creek and Steele Creek North are considered to be only utilised by the species for sporadic dispersal, impacts at this location are</p>		



Table L.7 Significant impact assessment for Golden Sun Moth (listed Critically Endangered under EPBC Act)

Residual Impacts	Significant Impact Criterion	Likelihood of a Significant Impact (with mitigation measures implemented)
<p>Direct Removal of habitat Removal of 0.319 ha of Golden Sun moth habitat within the Munro Avenue Road Reserve in the south of Solomon Heights. N.b. the area of Golden Sun Moth habitat within the Solomon Height Estate exceeds 10 ha.</p>	<p>For large or contiguous habitat areas (>10 ha), Habitat loss, degradation or fragmentation >0.5 ha</p>	<p>Unlikely: The removal of 0.319 ha of Golden Sun Moth habitat is below the 0.5 ha threshold of the significant impact criterion of habitat loss, degradation or fragmentation of >0.5 ha. Therefore, likelihood of significant impact is low. Due to the connectivity with the broader areas of habitat present, the population at Solomon Heights is considered to be an important populations as per the referral guidelines for the species (DSEWPac 2011a).</p>
	<p>For small or fragmented habitat areas (<10 ha), any habitat loss, degradation or fragmentation of a small or fragmented habitat area (<10 ha)</p>	<p>N/A: No small areas of habitat (<10ha) identified within Corridor Section Project Land. Impact 1 of Golden Sun Moth habitat loss is restricted to the southern boundary of the Solomon Heights estate, such that it does not cause fragmentation.</p>
	<p>Fragmentation of a population through the introduction of a barrier to dispersal</p>	<p>Unlikely: No barriers to dispersal will be introduced by the proposed works. Golden Sun Moth habitat within Solomon Heights represents a large area of continuous habitat. However, the majority of the habitat occurs outside the State Project Land and therefore there is limited potential to fragment the population at Solomon Heights through the introduction of a barrier to dispersal and the direct removal of habitat.</p>

APPENDIX M NVR REPORT AND OFFSET CREDIT REGISTER SEARCH



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: 03/09/2021 12:58

Report ID: 10761

What was searched for?

General offset

General habitat units	Strategic biodiversity value	Large trees	Vicinity (Catchment Management Authority or Municipal district)	
0.811	0.239	6	CMA	Port Phillip and Westernport
			or LGA	Brimbank City
			or LGA	Maribyrnong City
			or LGA	Moonee Valley City
			or LGA	Moreland City

Details of available native vegetation credits on 03 September 2021 12:58

These sites meet your requirements for general offsets.

Credit Site ID	GHU	LT	CMA	LGA	Land owner	Trader	Fixed price	Broker(s)
BBA-0277	8.016	464	Port Phillip and Westernport	Mornington Peninsula Shire	No	Yes	No	Abezco, Ethos, VegLink
BBA-0670	18.338	151	Port Phillip and Westernport	Cardinia Shire	No	Yes	No	Abezco, VegLink
BBA-0677	17.891	1527	Port Phillip and Westernport	Whittlesea City	No	Yes	No	Abezco, VegLink
BBA-0678	48.340	2638	Port Phillip and Westernport	Nillumbik Shire	No	Yes	No	VegLink
BBA-2789	1.317	14	Port Phillip and Westernport	Baw Baw Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Contact NVOR
BBA-2790	2.911	116	Port Phillip and Westernport	Baw Baw Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Contact NVOR
BBA-2870	2.544	431	Port Phillip and Westernport	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Contact NVOR
BBA-2871	16.335	1668	Port Phillip and Westernport	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Contact NVOR
TFN-C1636	1.897	149	Port Phillip and Westernport	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yarra Ranges SC
TFN-C1664	3.189	88	Port Phillip and Westernport	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yarra Ranges SC
TFN-C1750	1.785	11	Port Phillip and Westernport	Cardinia Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Bio Offsets

TFN-C1962	0.850	19	Goulburn Broken, Port Phillip and Westernport	Macedon Ranges Shire	No	Yes	No	Contact NVOR
VC_CFL-3084_01	0.924	637	Port Phillip And Westernport	Cardinia Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3687_01	1.600	118	Port Phillip And Westernport	Baw Baw Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Baw Baw SC
VC_CFL-3729_01	6.100	15	Port Phillip And Westernport	Melton City	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)
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There are no sites listed in the Native Vegetation Credit Register that meet your offset requirements when applying the alternative arrangements as listed in section 11.2 of the Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.

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

Credit Site ID	GHU	LT	CMA	LGA	Land owner	Trader	Fixed price	Broker(s)
VC_CFL-3744_01	3.717	384	Port Phillip And Westernport	Macedon Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink

LT - Large Trees

CMA - Catchment Management Authority

LGA - Municipal District or Local Government Authority

Next steps

If applying for approval to remove native vegetation

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

If you have approval to remove native vegetation

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

Broker contact details

Broker Abbreviation	Broker Name	Phone	Email	Website
Abezco	Abzeco Pty. Ltd.	(03) 9431 5444	offsets@abzeco.com.au	www.abzeco.com.au
Baw Baw SC	Baw Baw Shire Council	(03) 5624 2411	bawbaw@bawbawshire.vic.gov.au	www.bawbawshire.vic.gov.au
Bio Offsets	Biodiversity Offsets Victoria	0452 161 013	info@offsetsvictoria.com.au	www.offsetsvictoria.com.au
Contact NVOR	Native Vegetation Offset Register	136 186	nativevegetation.offsetregister@delwp.vic.gov.au	www.environment.vic.gov.au/native-vegetation
Ecocentric	Ecocentric Environmental Consulting	0410 564 139	ecocentric@me.com	Not available
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

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

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

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

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: 03/09/2021 12:59

Report ID: 10762

What was searched for?

Species offset

Common Name (<i>Scientific name</i>)	Species habitat units
Werribee Blue-box (<i>Eucalyptus baueriana subsp. thalassina</i>)	0.764
with number of large trees	2

Details of available native vegetation credits on 03 September 2021 12:59

These sites meet all your requirements for species offsets.

Credit Site ID	LT	CMA	LGA	Land owner	Trader	Fixed price	Broker(s)
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There are no sites listed in the Native Vegetation Credit Register that meet your offset requirements.

These sites meet some of your requirements for species offsets, you may be able to meet all your requirements across multiple sites.

Credit Site ID	LT	CMA	LGA	Land owner	Trader	Fixed price	Broker(s)
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There are no sites listed in the Native Vegetation Credit Register that meet some of your offset requirements.

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

Credit Site ID	LT	CMA	LGA	Land owner	Trader	Fixed price	Broker(s)
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There are no potential sites listed in the Native Vegetation Credit Register that meet your offset requirements.

LT - Large Trees

CMA - Catchment Management Authority

LGA - Municipal District or Local Government Authority

Next steps

If applying for approval to remove native vegetation

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

If you have approval to remove native vegetation

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

Broker contact details

Broker Abbreviation	Broker Name	Phone	Email	Website
Abezco	Abzeco Pty. Ltd.	(03) 9431 5444	offsets@abzeco.com.au	www.abzeco.com.au
Baw Baw SC	Baw Baw Shire Council	(03) 5624 2411	bawbaw@bawbawshire.vic.gov.au	www.bawbawshire.vic.gov.au
Bio Offsets	Biodiversity Offsets Victoria	0452 161 013	info@offsetsvictoria.com.au	www.offsetsvictoria.com.au
Contact NVOR	Native Vegetation Offset Register	136 186	nativevegetation.offsetregister@delwp.vic.gov.au	www.environment.vic.gov.au/native-vegetation
Ecocentric	Ecocentric Environmental Consulting	0410 564 139	ecocentric@me.com	Not available
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

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