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Final Report

Biodiversity Assessment: 450 – 454 Waverley Road, Mount Waverley, Victoria

Prepared for

Architecton

August 2025

Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY OF CLAUSE 52.17 APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

Clause 52.17 Native Vegetation outlines the requirements for a permit to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation, including dead vegetation, under the Victoria Planning Provisions. There are nine application requirements that must be met in order to satisfy this clause (Table S1).

Table S1. Application requirements for a permit to remove native vegetation (Table 6 in Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning [DELWP] 2017).

No.	Application Requirement	Response
Application requirements under the Intermediate Assessment Pathway		
1	Information about the native vegetation to be removed, including: • The assessment pathway and reason for the assessment pathway; • A description of the native vegetation to be removed; • Maps showing the native vegetation and property in context; and • The offset requirement that will apply if the native vegetation is approved to be removed.	Refer to Section 3.1, Section 4.2, Figure 2, Appendix 2 (NVR Report) and Appendix 4
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.	Refer to Section 0 and Figure 1
3	Recent dated photographs of the native vegetation to be removed.	Refer to Section 3.1
4	Details of any other native vegetation that was permitted to be removed on the same property with the same ownership as the native vegetation to be removed, where the removal occurred in the five-year period before the application to remove native vegetation is lodged.	No native vegetation has been removed by the proponent within the property within the past five
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.	Refer to Section 4.1
6	A copy of any Property Vegetation Plan contained within an agreement made pursuant to section 69 of the *Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987* that applies to the native vegetation to be removed.	Not applicable
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.	Not applicable as the vegetation clearance is not for defendable space
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.	Not applicable as the application responds to Clause 52.17
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.	Refer to Section 4.2.3

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd was commissioned by Architecton to undertake a Biodiversity Assessment at 450 – 454 Waverley Road, Mount Waverley, Victoria.

We understand that Architecton is proposing to submit a planning application in order to facilitate future development works, including a two-storey childcare centre and café, and parking area.

The purpose of this assessment was to identify the extent and type of native vegetation present within the study area and to determine the likely presence of significant flora and fauna species and/or ecological communities. This report presents the results of the assessment and discusses the potential ecological and legislative implications associated with the proposed action.

1.2 Study Area

The study area is located at 450-454 Waverley Road, Mount Waverley, Victoria, approximately 30 kilometres south-east of Melbourne's CBD. The study area (Parcel 2\PS818680) is generally triangular and covers approximately 0.4 hectares and is bound by Scotchman's Creek to the north-west and residential development to all other sides (Figure 1).

The study area is relatively flat with no ridges or crests, whilst a deeply incised creek corridor exists along Scotchman's Creek to the north-west. The study area currently comprises an undeveloped area of open space with modified native and planted vegetation. The proposed development is for a two-storey Childcare Centre and Café with an entrance off Anthony Drive and an outdoor carpark at 454 Waverley Road. The surrounding property located on the northwestern side of the creek comprises an existing aged care facility.

According to the Victorian Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) NatureKit Map (DEECA 2025a), the study area is located within the Gippsland Plain bioregion, Melbourne Water Catchment Management Authority (CMA) and Monash City Council.

2 METHODS

2.1 Desktop Assessment

Relevant literature, online-resources and databases were reviewed to provide an assessment of flora and fauna values associated with the study area. The following information sources were reviewed:

- The DEECA NatureKit Map (DEECA 2025a) and Native Vegetation Regulation (NVR) Map (DEECA 2025b) for:
    - Modelled data for location risk, native vegetation patches, scattered trees and habitat for rare or threatened species; and,
    - The extent of historic and current Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs).
- EVC benchmarks (DEECA 2025c) for descriptions of EVCs within the relevant bioregion;
- The Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA) for previously documented flora and fauna records within the project locality (DEECA 2025d);
- The Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) for matters of National Environmental Significance (NES) protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (DCCEEW 2025);
- Relevant listings under the Victorian *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (FFG Act), including the latest Threatened (DEECA 2025e) and Protected (DEECA 2024) Lists;
- The online VicPlan Map (Department of Transport and Planning [DTP] 2025) to ascertain current zoning and environmental overlays in the study area;
- Aerial photography of the study area; and,
- Previous ecological assessments relevant to the study area;
    - Biodiversity Assessment – 450 – 454 Waverley Road, Mount Waverley. Ecology and Heritage Partners 2021
    - Arborist Assessment: 450 – 454 Waverley Road, Mount Waverley. Galbraith & Associates. May 2025

2.2 Field Assessment

A field assessment was undertaken by a habitat hectare assessor, who is accredited by DEECA in the habitat hectare assessment methodology, on 8 May 2025 to obtain information on flora and fauna values within the study area. The study area was walked, with all commonly observed vascular flora and fauna species recorded, significant records mapped, and the overall condition of vegetation and habitats noted. EVCs were determined with reference to DEECA pre-1750 and extant EVC mapping (DEECA 2025a) and their published descriptions (DEECA 2025c).

Where native vegetation was identified a habitat hectare assessment was undertaken following the methodology described in the Vegetation Quality Assessment Manual (Department of Sustainability and Environment [DSE] 2004).

2.3 Removal, Destruction or Lopping of Native Vegetation (the Guidelines)

Under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987,* Clause 52.17 of the Monash Planning Scheme requires a planning permit to remove, destroy or lop any native vegetation, including dead vegetation. The assessment process for the clearing of vegetation follows the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (the Guidelines) (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning [DELWP] 2017).

2.4 Assessment Qualifications and Limitations

This report has been written based on the quality and extent of the ecological values and habitat considered to be present or absent at the time of the desktop and/or field assessments being undertaken.

The field assessment was undertaken during a sub-optimal season for the identification of flora and fauna species (i.e. autumn). The 'snapshot' nature of a standard biodiversity assessment, along with sub-optimal timing of the survey, meant that migratory, transitory or uncommon fauna species may have been absent from typically occupied habitats at the time of the field assessment. In addition, annual or cryptic flora species such as those that persist via underground tubers may also be absent.

A comprehensive list of all terrestrial flora and fauna present within the study area was not undertaken as this was not the objective of the assessment. Rather a list of commonly observed species was recorded to inform the habitat hectare assessment and assist in determining the broader biodiversity values present within the study area. Arborist data provided by the client was used to obtain information on vegetation relevant to the VPO1.

Ecological values identified within the study area were recorded using a hand-held GPS or tablet with an accuracy of +/-3 metres. This level of accuracy is considered to provide an accurate assessment of the ecological values present within the study area; however, this data should not be used for detailed surveying purposes.

The terrestrial flora and fauna data collected during the field assessment and information obtained from relevant desktop sources is considered to inform an accurate assessment of the ecological values present within the study area.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Vegetation Condition

One patch of native vegetation and one scattered indigenous tree was recorded within the study area. The remainder of the study area comprised introduced and planted vegetation, present as lawn grass and non-indigenous planted species.

Thirty-four flora species were observed within the study area, including 11 indigenous and 23 non-indigenous species. Many of these were planted within the study area. A list of all flora species recorded during the field assessment are provided in Appendix 1.1. Specific details relating to observed EVCs are provided below.

3.1.1 Patches of Native Vegetation

Native vegetation in the study area was representative of one EVC: Valley Heathy Forest (EVC 127). The presence of this EVC is generally consistent with the modelled pre-1750s native vegetation mapping (DEECA 2025a).

Vegetation throughout the study area was characterised by a regularly mown lawn of introduced grasses. This area contained a range of scattered trees including indigenous, native and introduced species.

The results of the habitat hectare assessment are provided in Appendix 1.2.

Valley Heathy Forest EVC

Valley Heathy Forest (VHF) is characterised by open forest vegetation of Eucalyptus species which usually provide 30% canopy cover and is generally characterised by a variety of Eucalypt species, understory shrubs, tufted graminoids, and herbs (DEECA 2025c).

One patch (approximately 0.029 hectares) of native vegetation corresponding to VHF (EVC 127) was recorded within the study area (Figure 2). VHF1 was located in the study areas western half. This patch comprised of Manna Gum *Eucalyptus viminalis* subsp. *viminalis* and Swamp Gum *Eucalyptus ovata* species, where the canopies were touching forming a patch (Plate 1). No native species were observed in the understory, which contained a high cover of the exotic grass Kikuyu *Cenchrus clandestinus*.

Plate 1. VHF1 patch located in the southwestern section of the study area (Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd 8/05/2025).

3.1.2 Large Trees in Patches

One large tree in the Valley Heathy Forest patch was recorded (Appendix 1.3; Figure 2). This specimen was a Manna Gum with no hollows/nests present, and a canker rot with large fungal conks was present at two metres, causing rapid trunk decay (Galbraith & Associates, 2025) (Plate 2; Plate 3).

3.1.3 Scattered Trees

One large scattered indigenous tree was recorded within the study area (Figure 2; Plate 4). This specimen was a Manna Gum. This tree would have once formed part of the Valley Grassy Forest EVC; however the understory contained predominantly introduced species (mainly exotic lawn grass) and the tree no longer formed a patch of native vegetation. This tree was in poor condition, with a heavy lean due to a canker, and a large portion (near 40%) of the trunk was dead near the base (Galbraith & Associates 2025)

Two additional large, scattered trees were recorded adjacent to the study area where the Notional Root Zones (NRZs) intercepted the study area. These two additional trees were also Manna Gums, reportedly naturally occurring and in good condition (Galbraith & Associates 2025) (Appendix 1.3).

Plate 2. Large Tree (Manna Gum) in HVF1 (Tree 14 on Figure 2) (Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd 08/05/2025).

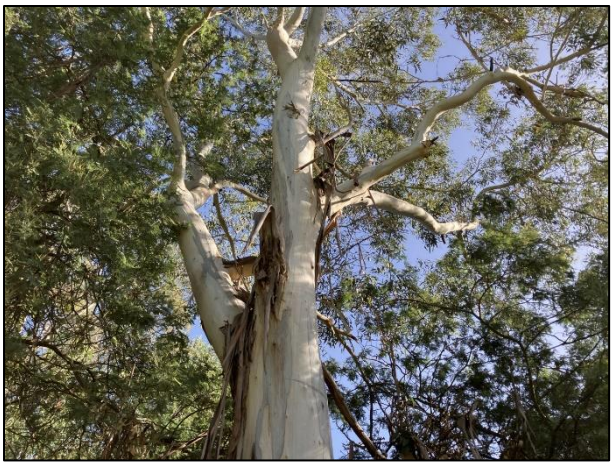

Plate 3. Large Tree (Manna Gum) in HVF1 (Tree 10 adjacent to study area Figure 2) (Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd 08/05/2025).

3.1.4 Introduced and Planted Vegetation

Areas not supporting native vegetation had a high cover (>90%) of exotic grass species, many of which were direct-seeded for use as lawn cover. Scattered native grasses were generally present in these areas, however they did not have the required 25% relative cover to be considered a patch.

Non-native areas were dominated by environmental weeds such as Toowoomba Canary-grass *Phalaris aquatica*, Rye-grass *Lolium* spp., Kiykuyu *Cenchrus clandestinus*, and Flatweed *Hypochaeris radicata* (Plate 5; Plate 6).

One noxious weed, as defined under the *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994* (CaLP Act), was present within the study area, Soursob *Oxalis pes-caprae*.

Plate 5. Scattered planted trees in the study area's northern sections (Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd 08/05/2025).

Plate 6. Exotic lawn across the study area's eastern section (Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd 08/05/2025).

3.2 Fauna Habitat

Valley Heathy Forest vegetation within the study area provides moderate quality habitat to common native fauna, however, is not considered to provide important or limiting habitat for any State or Commonwealth-listed species. The scattered gum trees provide a nectar source for common native bird species. Although many of the trees are large (i.e. remnant and planted trees), none were observed to contain hollows, although some of the trees are likely to contain fissures that may provide habitat niches for microbats and the trees are likely to be regularly used by range of native arboreal mammals, such as possums. Possum drays were observed adjacent to the study area in some of the trees along the eastern side of Scotchman's Creek.

Introduced and planted vegetation also provides suitable habitat for a small range of common fauna species, both native and introduced (e.g. Noisy Miner *Manorina melanocephala*, Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys* and Little Raven *Corvus mellori*). Although the creek line is in relatively poor condition and is highly modified along much of its length, the structure of vegetation is relatively complex as a result of substantial revegetation efforts that have established many shrubs and understorey trees. The Scotchman's Creek corridor therefore provides moderate habitat for a range of common fauna species and acts as a contiguous wildlife corridor. No frogs or evidence of yabbies, or freshwater crayfish were observed, although many common bird species such as Rainbow Lorikeet *Trichoglossus moluccanus* and Grey Butcherbird *Cracticus torquatus* were observed utilising trees within the corridor and several native duck species were observed within the creek including Chestnut Teal *Anas castanea* and Australian Wood Duck *Chenonetta jubata*.

3.3 Significance Assessment

3.3.1 Flora

The VBA contains records of seven nationally significant (i.e. under the EPBC Act) and 47 State significant (i.e. under the FFG Act) flora species previously recorded within 10 kilometres of the study area (DEECA 2025d)

(Figure 3). The PMST nominated an additional 11 nationally significant species which have not been previously recorded but have the potential to occur in the locality (DCCEEW 2025).

The understorey within the study area was highly modified, being dominated by exotic grass and maintained in a mown state. No natives herbs or shrubs were identified during the site assessment.

No national or State significant flora were recorded during the site assessment and based on the modified nature of the study area, landscape context and the proximity of previous records, significant flora species are considered unlikely to occur within the study area due to the and high levels of disturbance and absence of suitable habitat.

3.3.2 Fauna

The VBA contains records of 29 nationally significant (i.e. under the EPBC Act) and 37 State significant (i.e. under the FFG Act fauna species previously recorded within 10 kilometres of the study area (DEECA 2025d) (Figure 4). The PMST nominated an additional 21 nationally significant species which have not been previously recorded but have the potential to occur in the locality (DCCEEW 2025).

No significant fauna species were identified during the field survey. Although there are many records for national and state listed fauna species within a 10-kilometre radius of the study area, including Dwarf Galaxias *Galaxiella pusilla,* Blue-billed Duck *Oxyura australis*, Eastern Great Egret *Ardea modesta* and Latham's Snipe *Gallinago hardwickii,* most records are concentrated around waterbodies in the surrounding areas (e.g. Waverley Road Basin and Huntingdale Road Wetland) and in Dandenong Valley Parklands several kilometres to the east. Regent Honeyeater *Anthochaera Phrygia*, Gang-gang Cockatoo *Callocephalon fimbriatum*, Grey-headed Flying-fox *Pteropus poliocephalus* and Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolour* may visit the site infrequently or opportunistically en route to higher quality habitat.

Based on the modified nature of the study area, landscape context and the location of previous records, significant fauna species are considered unlikely to rely on habitat within the study area for foraging or breeding purposes due to the lack of suitable and/or important habitat.

3.3.3 Ecological Communities

Two nationally listed ecological communities are predicted to occur within 10 kilometres of the study area (DCCEEW 2025):

- Natural Damp Grassland of the Victorian Coastal Plains; and,
- White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland

However, vegetation within the study area did not meet the condition thresholds that define any national or State-significant communities due to the absence of key indicator species, the low diversity of native flora and high cover of exotic vegetation.

4 REMOVAL, DESTRUCTION OR LOPPING OF NATIVE VEGETATION (THE GUIDELINES)

4.1 Avoid and Minimise Statement

At the strategic level, the study area is zoned as Neighbourhood Residential Zone – Schedule 2 (NRZ2), with a Vegetation Protection Overlay – Schedule 1 (VPO1) covering the study area and all properties surrounding the nearby Valley Conservation Reserve, Regent Street Reserve, and Waverley Road Basin. While the sensitivity of the VPO was considered, impacts within the VPO could not be avoided as it covered the entirety of the site, and the proposed use as a childcare centre is consistent with the zoning as a Neighbourhood Residential Zone.

The study area is relatively small at approximately 0.35 hectares and therefore development opportunities were constrained. Given this, the proposed childcare facility requires development of most of the site, particularly the widest central portion where the only patch of native vegetation was mapped (VHF1 and Tree 14 on Figure 2). Avoiding this patch was not feasible without significantly compromising the objectives of the development. Access is proposed via Anthony Drive and will impact on tree 5 (Figure 2). Given the narrow width of the study area at this access point, and as this location offers the only road frontage for access to the site, this impact could not be avoided.

A further two scattered indigenous trees (Tree 10 and 23; Figure 2) were recorded adjacent to the development area and will not be impacted by the development, nor will the more sensitive vegetation observed around Scotchman's creek.

Given the low quality native vegetation present and the constraints due to the shape and small size of the property, the proponent has advised that no further avoidance or minimisation to impacts on native vegetation is feasible without compromising the key objectives of the proposal.

4.2 Residual Impacts to Native Vegetation

The below clearing scenario is based on the development footprint of the Childcare centre as provided by the client, which includes the removal of all mapped native vegetation within the study area.

4.2.1 Vegetation proposed to be removed

The study area is within Location 1, with 0.099 hectares of native vegetation proposed to be removed. As such, the permit application falls under the Intermediate assessment pathway (Condition scores for vegetation proposed to be removed are provided in Appendix 1.2.

Table 1).

Condition scores for vegetation proposed to be removed are provided in Appendix 1.2.

Table 1. Removal of Native Vegetation (the Guidelines) (DELWP 2017).

Assessment pathway	Intermediate
Location category	1
Total extent (including past and proposed) (ha)	0.099
Includes endangered EVCs (ha)	0.099
Extent of past removal (ha)	0
Extent of proposed removal – Patches (ha)	0.029
Extent of proposed removal – Scattered trees (ha)	0.070
Total Large Trees to be removed (no.)	2
Large patch trees to be removed (no.)	1
Large scattered trees to be removed (no.)	1
Small scattered trees to be removed (no.)	0
EVC Conservation Status of vegetation to be removed	Valley Heathy Forest (Endangered)

4.2.2 Offset Requirements

The offset requirements for native vegetation removal for the proposed development are 0.018 General Habitat Units and 2 Large Trees.

A summary of the offset requirements associated with the proposed vegetation losses is presented in Table 2 and the Native Vegetation Removal (NVR) Report is presented in Appendix 3.

Table 2. Offset Requirements.

General Offsets Required	0.018 General Habitat Units
Large Trees	2
Vicinity (catchment/council)	Melbourne Water CMA / Monash City Council municipality
Minimum Strategic Biodiversity Value*	0.1520

***The minimum Strategic Biodiversity Value is 80% of the weighted average score across habitat zones where a General offset is required.

4.2.3 Offset Strategy

According to DELWPs Native Vegetation Offset Register (DEECA 2025), there are 19 offset sites within the Melbourne Water CMA or Monash City Council region that can be used to satisfy the General Habitat Unit and Large tree offset requirements.

An offset register search statement identifying the relevant offsite sites is provided in Appendix 3.

5 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

5.1 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth)

The EPBC Act is administered by the DCCEEW and provides a national framework for the protection of heritage and the environment, and the conservation of biodiversity. The EPBC Act establishes a Commonwealth process for the assessment of proposed actions that are likely to have a significant impact on matters of National Environmental Significance (NES), or on Commonwealth land. An action (i.e. project, development, undertaking, activity or series of activities), requires approval from the Commonwealth Environment Minister if it is likely to have a significant impact on any matters of NES

5.1.1 Implications

The proposed action will not have a significant impact on any matter of NES. As such, a referral to the Commonwealth Environment Minister is unlikely to be required regarding matters listed under the EPBC Act.

5.2 *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* and *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act* (Victoria)

The FFG Act is the primary legislation dealing with biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of native flora and fauna in Victoria. Proponents are required to apply for an FFG Act Permit to 'take' listed and/or protected flora species, listed vegetation communities and listed fish species in areas of public land (i.e. within road reserves, drainage lines and public reserves). An FFG Act permit is generally not required for removal of species or communities on private land, or for the removal of habitat for a listed terrestrial fauna species.

The *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Amendment Act 2019* (the Amendment Act) came into effect on 1 June 2020. The Amendment Act strengthens the framework for the protection of Victoria's biodiversity, with one of the main amendments now obligating all public authorities to have consideration of biodiversity to ensure decisions and policies are made with proper consideration of the potential impacts on biodiversity.

The declared FFG Act Protected Flora list was updated and gazetted on 16 May 2024, which classifies Protected Flora into two categories. These categories are Restricted Use Protected Flora and Generally Protected Flora. The FFG Act uses the term 'protected flora other than restricted use protected flora' instead of 'generally protected flora', however the term 'generally protected flora' is the accepted and commonly used phrase to improve clarity. Flora species listed as threatened under the FFG Act are classified as Generally Protected Flora. A permit is required to destroy, remove or take Generally Protected Flora for any reason, whereas a permit is not required to destroy, remove or take Restricted Use Protected Flora for 'incidental use', including such purposes as development. Flora identified as either Restricted Use Protected Flora or Generally Protected Flora are provided in Appendix 1.1.

5.2.1 Implications

There are no confirmed records of species or ecological communities listed as Threatened or Protected under the FFG Act being within the study area, and as such no permit under the FFG Act is required.

5.3 *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (Victoria)

5.3.1 Local Planning Scheme

The study area is located within the Monash City Council. The following zoning and overlays apply (DTP 2025):

- Neighbourhood Residential Zone – Schedule 2 (NRZ2)
- Land Subject to Inundation Overlay (LSIO)
- Vegetation Protection Overlay – Schedule 1 (VPO1)

Vegetation Protection Overlay – Schedule 1 (VPO1) *Tree Protection Area*

Schedule 1 to the Vegetation Protection Overlay (VPO1) aims to conserve significant treed environments and ensure that new development complements the Garden City Character of the neighbourhood. Under the VPO1, trees over 10 metres high and with a circumference of 50 centimetres (16 cm diameter) or greater at 1.2 metres from the ground are required to be identified. There are a few exceptions for non-native tree species including some Willows, some Pines, Alders, Desert Ash, Sweet Pittosporum. Dead vegetation is also exempt under the VPO as is vegetation that presents an immediate risk of causing property damage or personal injury.

An arborist report has been prepared by Galbraith & Associates (2025) that has identified all trees within the study area that met the requirements of the VPO1. This report identifies that several trees within the study area trigger the VPO1 permit requirement, as they met the size requirements of the VPO1 and are proposed to be removed.

A permit under Clause 42.02 (VPO1) will be required for the project.

5.3.2 The Guidelines

The State Planning Policy Framework and the decision guidelines at Clause 12.01 Biodiversity and Clause 52.17 Native Vegetation require Planning and Responsible Authorities to have regard for the Guidelines (DELWP 2017).

5.3.3 Implications

The study area is within Location 1, with 0.099 hectares of native vegetation proposed to be removed from the impact area. As such, the permit application falls under the Intermediate assessment pathway. The offset requirement for native vegetation removal is 0.018 General Habitat Units and 2 Large Trees. A planning permit from the Monash City Council is required to remove, destroy or lop any native vegetation under Clause 52.17 and Clause 42.02 (VPO1).

In this instance, the application is not required to be referred to DEECA.

5.4 *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994* (Victoria)

One weed listed as noxious under the *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994* was recorded during the assessment, Soursob. There was no evidence that the study area is currently occupied by pest fauna species.

5.5 *Wildlife Act 1975* and Wildlife Regulations 2013 (Victoria)

The *Wildlife Act 1975* (and associated Wildlife Regulations 2013) is the primary legislation in Victoria providing for protection and management of wildlife. Authorisation for habitat removal may be obtained under the *Wildlife Act 1975* through a licence granted under the *Forests Act 1958*, or under any other Act such as the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. Any persons engaged to remove, salvage, hold or relocate native fauna during construction must hold a current Management Authorisation under the *Wildlife Act 1975* or under any other Act issued by DEECA.

6 MITIGATION MEASURES

Recommended measures to mitigate impacts upon terrestrial values present within the study area include:

- Minimise impacts to native vegetation and habitats through construction and micro-siting techniques, including fencing retained areas of native vegetation during construction. If indeed necessary, trees should be lopped or trimmed rather than removed.
- All contractors should be aware of ecologically sensitive areas to minimise the likelihood of inadvertent disturbance to areas marked for retention. Native vegetation (areas of sensitivity) should be included as a mapping overlay on any construction plans;
- Notional Root Zones (NRZs) must be implemented to prevent indirect losses of native vegetation to be retained during construction activities (Standards Australia 2025). A NRZ applies to a tree and is a specific area above and below the ground, with a radius 12 x the Diameter at Breast Height (DBH). At a minimum standard a NRZ should consider the following:
    - A NRZ of trees should be a radius no less than two metres or greater than 15 metres;
    - Construction, related activities and encroachment (i.e. earthworks such as trenching that disturb the root zone) should be excluded from the NRZ;
    - Where encroachment is 10% or more of the total area of the NRZ, the tree should be considered as lost and offset accordingly (unless an arboricultural report specifies otherwise);
    - Directional drilling may be used for works within the NRZ without being considered encroachment. The directional bore should be at least 600 millimetres deep;
    - The above guidelines may be varied if a qualified arborist confirms the works will not significantly damage the tree (including stags / dead trees). In this case the tree would be retained, and no offset would be required; and,
    - Where the minimum standard for a NRZ has not been met an offset may be required.
- Removal of any habitat trees or shrubs (particularly hollow-bearing trees or trees/shrubs with nests) should be undertaken between February and September to avoid the breeding season for most fauna species. If any habitat trees or shrubs are proposed to be removed, this should be undertaken under the supervision of an appropriately qualified zoologist to salvage and translocate any displaced fauna. A Fauna Management Plan may be required to guide the salvage and translocation process;
- Construction stockpiles, machinery, roads, and other infrastructure should be placed away from areas supporting native vegetation and Large Trees;
- Ensure that best practice sedimentation and pollution control measures are undertaken at all times, in accordance with Environment Protection Authority (EPA) guidelines where relevant (e.g. EPA 2020; EPA 2023; Victorian Stormwater Committee 1999) to prevent offsite impacts to waterways and wetlands; and,
- As indigenous flora provides valuable habitat for indigenous fauna, it is recommended that any landscape plantings that are undertaken as part of the proposed works are conducted using

indigenous species sourced from a local provenance that align with the modelled 1750 EVC present on site, rather than exotic deciduous trees and shrubs.

7 SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION IMPLICATIONS

Further requirements associated with development of the study area, as well as additional studies or reporting that may be required, are provided in Table 3.

Table 3. Further requirements associated with development of the study area.

Relevant Legislation	Implications	Further Action
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	The proposed action will not have a significant impact on any matter of NES. As such, a referral to the Commonwealth Environment Minister is unlikely to be required regarding matters listed under the EPBC Act.	No further action required.
Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988	There are no confirmed records of species or ecological communities listed as Threatened or Protected under the FFG Act being within the study area, and as such no permit under the FFG Act is required.	No further action required.
Planning and Environment Act 1987	The study area is within Location 1, with 0.099 hectares of native vegetation proposed to be removed from the impact area. As such, the permit application falls under the Intermediate assessment pathway. The offset requirement for native vegetation removal is 0.018 General Habitat Units and 2 Large Tree/s. A planning permit from the Monash City Council is required to remove, destroy or lop any native vegetation under Clause 52.17 and Clause 42.02. In this instance, the application is not required to be referred to DEECA.	Prepare and submit a planning permit application.
Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994	One weed listed as noxious under the *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994* was recorded during the assessment, Soursob. There was no evidence that the study area is currently occupied by pest fauna species.	Listed noxious weeds should be appropriately controlled throughout the study area.
Wildlife Act 1975	Any persons engaged to conduct salvage and relocation or general handling of terrestrial fauna species must hold a current Management Authorisation.	Ensure wildlife specialists hold a current Management Authorisation.

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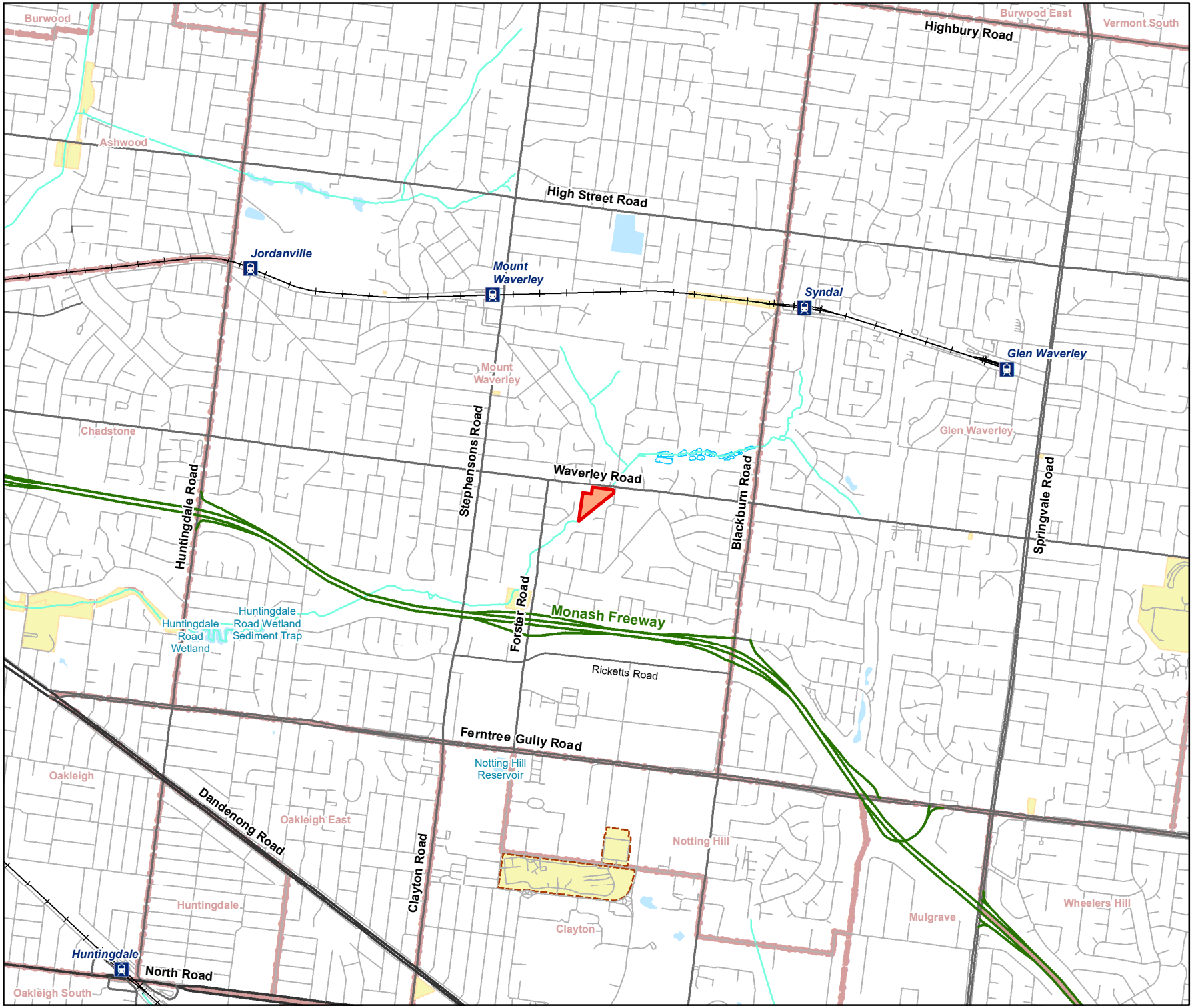

Figure 1

Location of the study area

Biodiversity Assessment for 450 – 454 Waverley Road, Mount Waverley

Map Scale: 1:30,000 @ A4
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

ecology & heritage partners

Base data source: Victoria State Government. Disclaimer: the State of Victoria does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information in this publication and any person using or relying upon such information does so on the basis that the State of Victoria shall bear no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any errors, faults, defects or omissions in the information.

Legend

- Study Area
- Impact area
- Development plan
- Scattered Large Tree
- Large Tree in patch
- Small Tree in patch
- Impacted tree
- VPO Tree
- Tree Protection Zone

Ecological Vegetation Class

- Valley Heathy Forest (EVC 127)
- Impacted vegetation

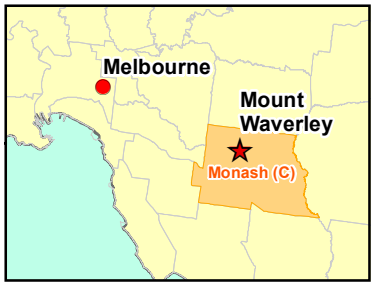

Figure 2

Ecological features

Biodiversity Assessment for 450 – 454 Waverley Road, Mount Waverley

0 10 20

Metres

N

Map Scale: 1:700 @ A4
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

ecology & heritage partners

Base data source: Victoria State Government. Disclaimer: the State of Victoria does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information in this publication and any person using or relying upon such information does so on the basis that the State of Victoria shall bear no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any errors, faults, defects or omissions in the information.

19100_Fig02_EcoFeat 10/07/2025 melsley

Aerial source: Nearmap 2025

Legend

- Study Area

Significant flora

- Giant Honey-myrtle
- Green-leaf Mallee
- Mugga
- Snowy River Wattle
- Spotted Gum
- Sticky Wattle
- Studley Park Gum
- Tufted Hair-grass
- Velvet Apple-berry
- Yarra Gum

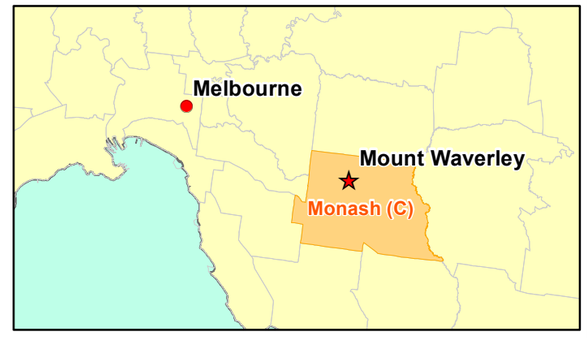

Figure 3

Previously documented significant flora within 5km of the study area

Biodiversity Assessment for 450 – 454 Waverley Road, Mount Waverley

N

0 1 2

Kilometres

Map Scale: 1:38,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

ecology & heritage partners

Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA). Sourced from: 'VBA_FLORA25', 'VBA_FLORA100', 'VBA_FAUNA25' and 'VBA_FAUNA100', Updated April 2025 © The State of Victoria, Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action. Records prior to 1949 not shown. //
Base data source: Victoria State Government. Disclaimer: the State of Victoria does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information in this publication and any person using or relying upon such information does so on the basis that the State of Victoria shall bear no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any errors, faults, defects or omissions in the information.

Legend

- Study

Significant fauna

- Australasian Bittern
- Australasian Shoveler
- Australian Little Bittern
- Blue-billed Duck
- Blue-winged Parrot
- Eastern Great Egret
- Foothill Burrowing Crayfish
- Gang-gang Cockatoo
- Grey Goshawk
- Grey-headed Flying-fox
- Latham's Snipe
- Little Eagle
- Little Egret
- Major Mitchell's Cockatoo
- Murray River Turtle
- Powerful Owl
- Regent Honeyeater
- Sooty Owl
- Southern Brown Bandicoot
- Superb Parrot
- Swift Parrot
- White-throated Needletail
- Yellow-bellied Sheathtail Bat

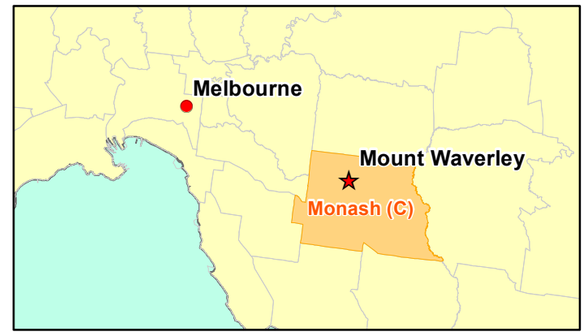

Figure 4

Previously documented significant fauna within 5km of the study area

Biodiversity Assessment for 450 – 454 Waverley Road, Mount Waverley

0 1 2

Kilometres

Map Scale: 1:38,000 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

ecology & heritage partners

Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA). Sourced from: 'VBA_FLORA25', 'VBA_FLORA100', 'VBA_FAUNA25' and 'VBA_FAUNA100', Updated April 2025 © The State of Victoria, Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action. Records prior to 1949 not shown. //
Base data source: Victoria State Government. Disclaimer: the State of Victoria does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information in this publication and any person using or relying upon such information does so on the basis that the State of Victoria shall bear no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any errors, faults, defects or omissions in the information.

APPENDIX 1 FLORA

Appendix 1.1 Flora Results

Legend:

C Listed as a noxious weed under the CaLP Act
^ Naturally growing (i.e. non-planted) species
+ Naturally growing indigenous species that also occurs as planted indigenous vegetation to the study area
* Planted indigenous species to the study area
# Planted Victorian (non-indigenous) and Australian species

Table A1.1. Flora within the study area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
INDIGENOUS SPECIES		
Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp Gum	-
Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. *viminalis*	Manna Gum	-
Coprosma quadrifida	Prickly Current Bush	*
Acacia implexa	Lightwood	*
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	*
Dianella revoluta s.l.	Black-anther Flax Lily	*
Lomandra longifolia	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	*
Juncus spp.	Rush	*
Lomandra filiformis	Wattle Mat-rush	*
Bursaria spinosa	Sweet Bursaria	*
Acacia paradoxa	Hedge Wattle	*
NON-INDIGENOUS OR INTRODUCED SPECIES		
Allocasuarina verticillata	Drooping Sheoak	#
Banksia spp.	Banksia	#
Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush	#
Carpobrotus spp.	Pigface	#
Cenchrus clandestinus	Kikuyu	-
Correa alba	White Correa	#
Corymbia maculata	Spotted Gum	#
Cynodon dactylon	Couch	-
Dodonaea spp.	Hop Bush	#
Ehrharta erecta var. *erecta*	Panic Veldt-grass	-

Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
Eucalyptus spp.	Eucalypt	#
Geranium spp.	Crane's Bill	-
Geranium spp.	Crane's Bill	#
Grevillea spp.	Grevillia	#
Hordeum spp.	Barley Grass	-
Hypochaeris radicata	Flatweed	-
Lolium spp.	Rye-grass	-
Malva spp.	Mallow	-
Myoporum spp.	Myoporum	#
Olearia spp.	Daisy Bush	#
Oxalis pes-caprae	Soursob	c
Sonchus oleraceus	Common Sow-thistle	-
Trifolium repens var. *repens*	White Clover	-

Appendix 1.2 Habitat Hectare Assessment

Table A1.2. Habitat Hectare Assessment Table.

Vegetation Zone		VHF1
Bioregion		Gippsland Plain
EVC		Valley Heathy Forest
EVC Number		127
EVC Conservation Status		Endangered
Site Condition /75	Large Trees /10	9
	Tree Canopy Cover /5	2
	Lack of Weeds /15	0
	Understorey /25	5
	Recruitment /10	0
	Organic Matter /5	5
	Logs /5	0
	Treeless EVC Multiplier	1.00
	Subtotal =	21.00
Landscape Context /25	Patch Size /10	1
	Neighbourhood /10	0
	Distance to Core Area /5	0
	Subtotal =	1
Habitat Points /100		22
Habitat Score		**0.22**

Appendix 1.3 Scattered Trees and Large Trees in Patches

Table A1.3. Scattered Trees and Large Trees in Patches.

Tree # (Figure 2)	Species Name	Common Name	DBH (cm)	Size Class	Scattered / Patch	Status
14	*Eucalyptus viminalis* subsp. *viminalis*	Manna Gum	81	Large	Patch	**Removed (NRZ impact)**
5	*Eucalyptus viminalis* subsp. *viminalis*	Manna Gum	83	Large	Scattered	**Removed (NRZ impact)**
10	*Eucalyptus viminalis* subsp. *Viminalis*	Manna Gum	79	Large	Scattered	**Retained**
23	*Eucalyptus viminalis* subsp. *viminalis*	Manna Gum	120	Large	Scattered	**Retained**

APPENDIX 2 NATIVE VEGETATION REMOVAL (NVR) REPORT

Native Vegetation Removal Report

NVRR ID: 348_20250715_7KO

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: 15/07/2025

Local Government Area: MONASH CITY

Shapefile name:
EHP19100_MtWaverley_Patches_VG20.shp
EHP19100_MtWaverley_Trees_VG20.shp

Site assessor name: Juliet Talarico

Registered Aboriginal Party: Wurundjeri

Coordinates: 145.13520, -37.88663

Address:
450 WAVERLEY ROAD MOUNT WAVERLEY 3149
WAVERLEY ROAD MOUNT WAVERLEY 3149
452 WAVERLEY ROAD MOUNT WAVERLEY 3149
2/7 ANTHONY DRIVE MOUNT WAVERLEY 3149
7 ANTHONY DRIVE MOUNT WAVERLEY 3149
1 BETTY COURT MOUNT WAVERLEY 3149
454 WAVERLEY ROAD MOUNT WAVERLEY 3149

Regulator Notes

Removal polygons are located:

Summary of native vegetation to be removed

Assessment pathway	**Intermediate 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): 0.099*	**0.099**	*Extent of past removal (ha)*	*0*
		Extent of proposed removal - Patches (ha)	*0.029*
		Extent of proposed removal - Scattered Trees (ha)	*0.070*
No. Large Trees proposed to be removed	**2**	*No. Large Patch Trees*	*1*
		No. Large Scattered Trees	*1*
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]	**0.018 General Habitat Units**
Minimum strategic biodiversity value score [2]	0.1520
Large Trees	2
Vicinity	Melbourne Water CMA or MONASH 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	-	GipP0127	Endangered	no	0.220	1	0.029	0.029	0.190	0.006
5-tr	Scattered Tree	83	GipP0127	Endangered	no	0.200	1	0.070	0.070	0.190	0.013

Appendix 2: Images of mapped native vegetation

1. Property in context

Proposed Removal
Past Removal
Partial Removal
Property Boundaries

N

200 m

2. Aerial photograph showing mapped native vegetation

Proposed Removal
Past Removal
Partial Removal

N

45 m

3. Location Risk Map

Proposed Removal
Past Removal
Partial Removal

Location 1
Location 2
Location 3

N

45 m

4. Strategic Biodiversity Value Score Map

Proposed Removal
Past Removal
Partial Removal

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

N

45 m

5. Condition Score Map

Proposed Removal
Past Removal
Partial Removal

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

N

45 m

6. Endangered EVCs

Proposed Removal
Past Removal
Partial Removal
Endangered 1750 Ecological Vegetation Classes

N

45 m

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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: 15/07/2025 08:57 **Report ID: 30710**

What was searched for?

General offset

General habitat units	Strategic biodiversity value	Large trees	Vicinity (Catchment Management Authority or Municipal district)	
0.018	0.152	2	CMA	Melbourne Water

Details of available native vegetation credits on 15 July 2025 08:57

These sites meet your requirements for general offsets.

Credit Site ID	GHU	LT	CMA	LGA	Land owner	Trader	Fixed price	Broker(s)
BBA-0277	1.499	439	Melbourne Water	Mornington Peninsula Shire	No	Yes	No	Abezco, Ethos, VegLink
BBA-0670	13.399	70	Melbourne Water	Cardinia Shire	No	Yes	No	Abezco, VegLink
BBA-0677	3.254	1320	Melbourne Water	Whittlesea City	No	Yes	No	Abezco, VegLink
BBA-0678	32.612	2433	Melbourne Water	Nillumbik Shire	No	Yes	No	Abezco, VegLink
BBA-0678_02	0.562	58	Melbourne Water	Nillumbik Shire	No	Yes	No	Abezco, VegLink
BBA-1136	0.791	30	Melbourne Water	Mornington Peninsula Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Bio Offsets, VegLink
BBA-2462	0.032	11	Melbourne Water	Baw Baw Shire	Yes	Yes	Yes	Baw Baw SC
BBA-2870	2.544	431	Melbourne Water	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
BBA-2871	13.247	1593	Melbourne Water	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-0838_01	0.126	631	Melbourne Water	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3687_01	0.149	54	Melbourne Water	Baw Baw Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Baw Baw SC
VC_CFL-3708_01	0.182	450	Melbourne Water	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3709_01	0.117	280	Melbourne Water	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink

VC_CFL-3710_01	6.238	322	Melbourne Water	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3740_01	0.021	42	Melbourne Water	Cardinia Shire, Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Bio Offsets
VC_CFL-3740_01	0.059	14	Melbourne Water	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Bio Offsets
VC_CFL-3744_01	1.078	347	Melbourne Water	Macedon Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3762_01	0.046	76	Melbourne Water	Moorabool Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3805_01	3.289	802	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)

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-3746_01	4.962	563	Melbourne Water	Macedon Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3792_01	14.025	1235	Melbourne Water	Macedon Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3816_01	10.827	596	Melbourne Water	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Contact NVOR
VC_CFL-3820_01	4.397	44	Melbourne Water	MELTON CITY	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
	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
IDES	Indigenous Design Environmental Services Pty Ltd	(03) 9437 0555		www.idecological.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 DEECA Customer Service Centre 136 186 or the Native Vegetation Credit Register at nativevegetation.offsetregister@delwp.vic.gov.au

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