



Native Vegetation Impact Assessment

30 Malaraway Road Glenburn

May 2026

Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	4
1.1	SITE CONTEXT	4
1.2	PERMIT REQUIREMENTS AND EXEMPTIONS	5
2	NATIVE VEGETATION ASSESSMENT	6
2.1	ASSESSMENT METHODS	6
2.2	ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RESULTS	8
2.2.1	FLORA SPECIES	8
2.2.2	SITE CONDITION ASSESSMENTS	8
2.3	FAUNA HABITAT ASSESSMENT	13
2.4	TREE ASSESSMENT	13
2.5	IMPACT ASSESSMENT	15
MAP 1.	EXISTING CONDITIONS	16
MAP 2.	PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND NATIVE VEGETATION	17
MAP 3.	NATIVE VEGETATION REMOVAL AND RETENTION	18
3	IMPLICATIONS OF THE NATIVE VEGETATION REMOVAL GUIDELINES	19
3.1	NATIVE VEGETATION IMPACT	19
3.2	BIODIVERSITY IMPACT AND OFFSET REQUIREMENTS	21
3.3	OFFSET STRATEGY	22
3.4	AVOID AND MINIMISE STATEMENT	22
4	CONCLUSION	24
5	REFERENCES	25
APPENDIX 1.	FLORA OBSERVATIONS	26
ATTACHMENT 1.	NATIVE VEGETATION REMOVAL REPORT	28
ATTACHMENT 2.	AVAILABLE NATIVE VEGETATION CREDITS	41

Report:	Native Vegetation Assessment - 30 Malaraway Road Glenburn - May 2026
Job no:	26004
Prepared for:	Ruth Parfett
Author:	Greg James
Contact:	info@rangesconsulting.com
Date:	7 May 2026

1 Introduction

Ranges Environmental Consulting have been engaged on behalf of the landowner to conduct a Native Vegetation Impact Assessment in relation to a proposed dwelling and agricultural enterprise at 30 Malaraway Road Glenburn. The proposal includes construction of a driveway, dwelling, workshop, hay shed, a small quarry and use of the land for an equine facility in a Farming Zone. The land is under a Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO) where vegetation removal for defensible space is required.

The report addresses the following:

- Native vegetation regulations outlined in clause 52.17 of the Murrindindi Council Planning Scheme and the incorporated 'Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation (DELWP 2017) (referred to herein as the 'Native Vegetation Guidelines'),
- Other relevant biodiversity considerations at local, state and commonwealth level,

1.1 Site Context

The site is within the Highlands Northern-Fall Bioregion and the Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Region.

The property (figure 1) is approximately 15.45 hectares with the majority occupied by native vegetation to varying degrees of quality. There are no buildings or structures on the property, although one small farm dam occurs near the southwestern boundary and an four-wheel drive track runs from the western boundary to the central portion of the property.

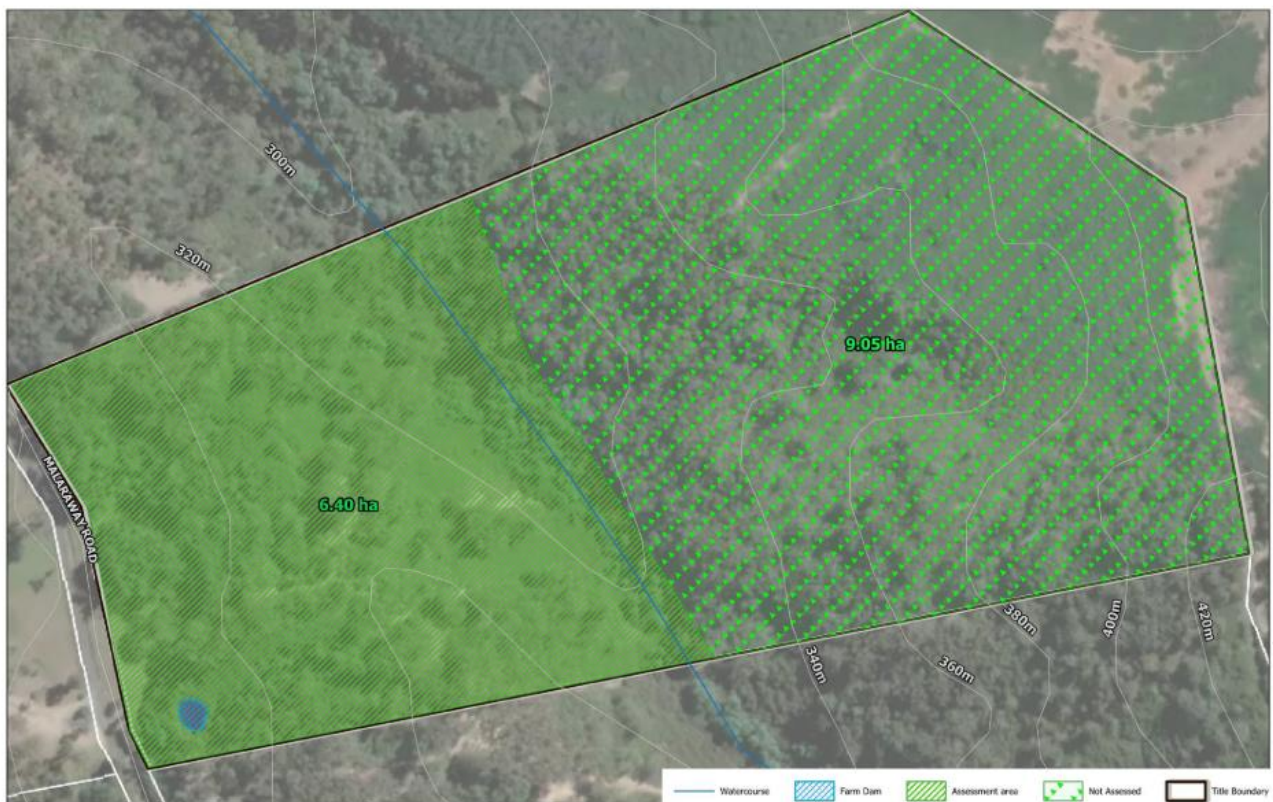


Figure 1. Property Overview and Assessment Area

Assessment Area

The western portion of the land (the assessment area) is 6.4 hectares which represents the general area of proposed buildings, works and farming activity although areas alongside the seasonal watercourse are set aside for conservation. The western boundary lies at approximately 300m ASL and steadily climbs to 340 metres ASL approximately 140m into the property. The land then declines into a gully at approximately 320m ASL which is sustained by a seasonal watercourse. Beyond the assessment area, the land inclines sharply to the east of the watercourse and reaches over 400m ASL on the eastern property margins.

Construction and Defendable Space Requirements

Melbourne Geological Consultants have produced a Bushfire Management Plan (dated 24 April 2026) which recommends 98 metres of defendable space around the proposed dwelling. This distance is equivalent to a BAL 12.5 construction, and forest on a slope between 15-20°. As the site is in a remote area and considered a 'Landscape Type 3', enhanced construction to BAL 19 or BAL 29 may be required. CFA is likely to require the maximum available defendable space given the locality and inherent risks.

1.2 Permit Requirements and Exemptions

A range of local, state and federal regulations may apply to proposals to remove native vegetation in Victoria. Various permit requirements may or may not be triggered based on the land area, land tenure, local planning schemes (including the relevant planning zones, overlays or specific provisions) and permit exemptions.

A summary of regulations that are considered in context of the proposal is outlined below.

Level	Regulations	Description	Relevance to application
Victorian Planning Provisions	Clause 52.17	A permit is triggered for the removal of native vegetation	Applicable
State Legislation	The Flora and Fauna Guarantee ACT 1988 (FFG Act)	Generally, applies to public land unless private land is listed as critical habitat for a species or ecological community.	Not applicable
Federal Legislation	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)	May apply to private land if a listed species or ecological community is present.	Not applicable

Section 2 of this report outlines the results of the native vegetation assessment.

Section 3 provides implications of the proposed development in accordance with Clause 52.17 and the incorporated *Native Vegetation Guidelines*.

2 Native Vegetation Assessment

A site investigation was undertaken by Greg James (VQA Accredited) of *Ranges Environmental Consulting* on 23 February 2026. Site assessments covered the entire property with consideration to the development layout, defensible space requirements and vegetation to be removed and protected. The type and extent of native vegetation was mapped onsite using QGIS 3.4 with a GPS receiver (within 1-2 metres accuracy).

2.1 Assessment Methods

Native vegetation is assessed in accordance with the *Native Vegetation Guidelines*, which defines native vegetation in two categories:

Native Vegetation Patch

A patch of native vegetation is either:

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

Scattered Tree

A scattered tree is a native canopy tree that does not form part of a Native Vegetation Patch.

Note: A canopy tree is a mature tree that is greater than three metres in height and is normally found in the upper layer of a vegetation type.

Vegetation that is neither a native vegetation patch nor a scattered tree is not applicable to the *Native Vegetation Guidelines*, e.g., scattered native shrubs, introduced pasture, planted woodlots and cultivated gardens.

Ecological Vegetation Classes

An Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) is a native vegetation type classified based on its floristic, life form, environmental and ecological characteristics (DEPI 2013). The benchmark for an EVC describes the attributes of the vegetation type in its mature natural state, which reflects pre-settlement conditions.

Modelled pre-1750 EVCs produced by DEECA, and accessible via Nature Kit Online, indicate that Herb-rich Foothill Forest (EVC 23) previously occurred on the property with Grassy Dry Forest (EVC 22) and Riparian Forest (EVC 18) also mapped in the local area.

Although most of the assessment area is significantly modified from its natural state, the seasonal creekline that runs through the property supports a diverse array of herbs and ferns that are indicative of Herb-rich Foothill Forest. Although there is limited diversity of ground flora elsewhere in the assessment area, the canopy and midstorey species are also attributable to dryer counterparts of Herb-rich Foothill Forest.

Site Condition Assessments

Site condition assessments are a key measure of native vegetation impact assessments and offset requirements. Where a native vegetation patch (or habitat zone) is identified, a site condition assessment can be attained by applying one of two methods below:

- The modelled site condition score using the NVIM online tool, or
- A Habitat Hectare assessment undertaken by an accredited Native Vegetation Assessor.

Habitat Hectare assessments apply a defined EVC benchmark as per standardised methodology (DSE 2004). The assessment combines 7 site-based measures and 3 landscape-based measures to generate a site condition score between 0 and 1 that represents vegetation quality as a percentage of the optimum benchmark. Due to the scale of the development, habitat hectare assessments were applied to this proposal.

Native vegetation patches are separated where there is clear disconnection between one patch and the next, or where two types of EVCs are observed or where there are significant differences in condition within a single EVC.

Large Tree Benchmark

The Large Tree benchmark for Herb-rich Foothill Forest is 70cm diameter when measured at breast height (1.3m above the ground). Impact to large trees are a key consideration of the *Native Vegetation Guidelines*. Large trees were identified, assessed and mapped throughout the site in order to inform habitat hectare assessments.

Mapping and Spatial Analysis

Maps shown in this report (pages 16-18) were produced using QGIS 3.44 and were developed from various datasets including:

- Aerial photography available through Google Earth (AusMap) and Nearmap
- VicMap layers (Parcel, Roads, Waterways and Local Government Boundaries)
- Drawings of the proposed development
- GPS based data collected in the field (Qfield Application on a GPS enabled tablet)

2.2 Ecological Assessment Results

2.2.1 Flora Species

A total of 45 flora species were observed in the assessment area including 39 local native species, 5 introduced species and 1 planted Victorian Eucalypt outside of its natural range. Appendix 1 provides a list of all flora species observed.

Limitations of the Flora Survey

The flora survey was undertaken in late summer which is not the optimum time for detection of some flora species, particularly some orchids and lilies that emerge in spring.

Follow-up surveys over different seasons would likely result in the observation of additional species (both native and introduced). However, given the history of site disturbance, the brief surveys provided a fair representation of the vegetation quality and plant diversity expected if surveyed over different times of the year.

Threatened Flora

Particular consideration was given to locally occurring threatened flora species during the site assessment. The most frequently occurring threatened flora species known to occur within 10 km of the subject site include Large-leaf Cinnamon-wattle *Acacia leprosa* var. *uninervia*, Silky Golden-tip *Goodia pubescens*, Tree Geebung *Persoonia arborea*

No species of threatened flora were found on site, which is not too surprising given the history of disturbance to most areas and the dominance of Yarra Burgan *Kunzea leptospermoides* through much of the assessment area.

2.2.2 Site Condition Assessments

Although all vegetation assessed is attributable to Herb-rich Foothill Forest, there are 5 distinct patches that vary in quality and have therefore been assessed as separate Habitat Zones (see Map 1 – Page 16).

Habitat Zone 1

Habitat Zone 1 encompasses most of the assessment area. Although this zone supports a mature Eucalypt canopy (mostly dominated by Messmate Stringybark *Eucalyptus obliqua*), large old trees are relatively scarce.

The understorey is very limited and mostly dominated by Yarra Burgan. Patchy occurrences of native grasses were observed such as Wattle Mat-rush *Lomandra filiformis*, Slender Tussock-grass *Poa tenera*, Silvertop Wallaby-grass *Rytidosperma pallidum* and Weeping Grass *Microlaena stipoides*, however other lifeforms (e.g. herbs, ground-ferns and subshrubs) are virtually absent. Natural recruitment is also very limited.

Weed cover is less than 10% with no significant areas of high threat weeds.

Despite the lack of flora diversity, the site has broad connectivity to higher quality habitats and abundant cover of large logs, organic litter and protective cover that provides good habitat at a local scale.

Due to its deleted condition, Habitat Zone 1 receives a site condition score of 47% of the Herb-rich Foothill Forest benchmark.

Habitat Zone 2

Habitat Zone 2 has similar composition to zone 1, however, the canopy cover is immature and Eucalypts are an estimated age class of 10-15 years. Like zone 1, the areas plant diversity is poor and recruitment is very limited,. Unlike zone 1, there is limited log cover given the age class of the Eucalypts. The vegetation is likely to have been incrementally cleared over time to access the farm dam that lies within this zone.

Due to the lack of maturity and diversity of vegetation, Habitat Zone 2 receives a site condition score of 37% of the Herb-rich Foothill Forest benchmark.

Habitat Zone 3 (Fern-Rich Gully)

By contrast, Habitat Zone 3 has received only limited disturbance over time. Although canopy species are very sparse throughout this zone, there is a good representation of sub-canopy species and shrub species such as Silver Wattle *Acacia dealbata*, Blackwood *Acacia melanoxylon*, Common Cassinia *Cassinia aculeata subsp. aculeata* and Prickly Currant-bush *Coprosma quadrifida*.

The most notable feature of this zone is the high diversity of ground ferns, which include Maidenhair Fern *Adiantum aethiopicum*, Fishbone Water-fern *Blechnum nudum*, Bat's Wing Fern *Histiopteris incisa*, Ruddy Ground-fern *Hypolepis rugosula*, Mother Shield-fern *Polystichum proliferum* and Common Ground-fern *Calochlaena dubia*. Herb species are also well represented and include Soft Crane's-bill *Geranium potentilloides*, Ivy-leaf Violet *Viola hederacea*, Kidney-weed *Dichondra repens*, Hairy Pennywort *Hydrocotyle hirta* and Bidgee-widgee *Acaena novae-zelandiae*. Though sparsely distributed, various species of graminoids were also noted such as Spiny-headed Mat-rush *Lomandra longifolia*, Forest Wire-grass *Tetrarrhena juncea* and Sword-sedge *Lepidosperma sp.*

Habitat Zone 3 is not impacted by areas of defendable space or proposed agricultural land use and therefore no habitat hectare assessment was undertaken. However, its site condition score is predicted to be at least 60% of the EVC benchmark.

Habitat Zone 4

Habitat Zone represents 4 small patches (4A-D) of vegetation with a semi-mature canopy, an understorey dominated by Yarra Burgan and limited understorey diversity, recruitment and habitat features. There are no large trees in these zones.

Given the limited attributes across these patches, Zones 4A-D receive a site condition score of 30% of the Herb-rich Foothill Forest benchmark.

Habitat Zone 5

This zone is difficult to access by foot and was only viewed from a distance. No habitat hectare assessment was undertaken given that this zone occurs well beyond the defensible space or activity areas. From its western margins, the vegetation appears relatively intact with a consistent and mature Eucalypt canopy, although aerial photography shows the canopy to be substantially sparser towards the eastern margins of the property.

Table 1. Habitat Hectare Results

Habitat Zone			1	2	3
Benchmark criteria		Max. Score	EVC		
			HRFF (EVC 23)		
Site condition	Large Old Trees	10	3	0	0
	Canopy cover	5	4	2	4
	Understorey	25	5	5	5
	Lack of weeds	15	9	7	7
	Recruitment	10	1	1	1
	Organic litter	5	5	5	5
	Logs	5	5	2	2
		1x	32	22	24
Patch Size		8	8	1	
Neighbourhood		3	3	3	
Distance to Core		4	4	4	
			15	15	8
Habitat quality score		100	47	37	30
Habitat score as above = [#] /100			0.47	0.37	0.30

Non-Native Vegetation

As indicated on Map 2, there are patches around the development zone that is essentially non-native vegetation. These are treeless patches that either consist of bare ground or dominant pasture grasses, or areas occupied by young regrowth of Yarra Burgan without any canopy or native groundstorey.

Site Photos – February 2026



Figure 2. Habitat Zone 1 taken from Malaraway Road



Figure 3. Large habitat logs within Habitat Zone 1 near the northern boundary



Figure 4. Existing access track within habitat zone 1 leading towards the proposed dwelling



Figure 5. Habitat Zone 2 either side of the power pole: an immature patch of Herb-Rich Foothill Forest



Figure 6. Patch of young Eucalypts less than 10 years old (less than 15cm DBH)



Figure 7. A more mature patch of native vegetation within the development area (Zone 4D)



Figure 8. Contrast of age classes of Eucalypts in Habitat Zone 1 (left of screen) and immature Eucalypts in Zone 2 (centre and right of screen).



Figure 9. Zone 3 Riparian Area lacks a mature canopy though a sub-canopy is emerging



Figure 10. Fern Gully in the northern portion of Habitat Zone 3



Figure 11. Zone 3 did not have flowing water at the time of assessment, however, the abundant fern and herb layer indicates sufficient inundation throughout the year

2.3 Fauna Habitat Assessment

Although no targeted fauna surveys were undertaken during the site assessment, the native vegetation assessment provided an indication of habitat quality, connectivity and the types of fauna likely to utilise the site. The Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA) ¹ was queried within 10km of the property to assist with consideration of potentially occurring common and threatened species.

The assessment area provides good habitat for a range of fauna species. However, tree hollows occur sparsely and therefore nesting opportunities for Hollow dependent fauna maybe somewhat limited. Nevertheless, the habitat connectivity is vast and hollow dependant species may use the broader area and forage within the subject site. Frequently recorded species in the local area include Eastern Rosella *Platycercus eximius*, Australian King-Parrot *Alisterus scapularis*, White-throated Treecreeper *Cormobates leucophaeus*, Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus funereus*, and mammals such as Sugar Glider *Petaurus breviceps*, Common Ringtail Possum *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* and Yellow-bellied Glider *Petaurus australis*.

Various 'scrub birds' are also likely to make use of the dense shrub layer and protective cover such as Brown Thornbill *Acanthiza pusilla*, Grey Fantail *Rhipidura albiscarpa*, Superb Fairy-wren *Malurus cyaneus*, White-browed Scrubwren *Sericornis frontalis*, and the Eastern Yellow Robin *Eopsaltria australis*.

Although permanent waterbodies on the site are limited to a small farm dam, the dense vegetation and proximity to water sources may provide seasonal habitat for common frog species such as Victorian Smooth Froglet *Geocrinia Victoriana* and Common Froglet *Crinia signifera*.

Overall, remnant vegetation provides at least moderate to high quality habitat largely due to continuity of tree canopy, presence of habitat logs, leaf litter and habitat connectivity across the broader landscape.

2.4 Tree Assessment

A total of 44 individual trees were assessed as relevant to the native vegetation guidelines and the proposed land use area where vegetation removal is proposed. The tree assessment included:

- Significant trees in remnant patches (trunk diameter of $\geq 50\text{cm}$ and limited to habitat zone 1)
- Scattered canopy trees (i.e. trees without native understorey)
- Trees that are considered regrowth and less than 10 years old (no permit required for removal).

Tree removal includes requirements to achieve a 5-metre canopy separation for Defendable Space in addition to trees requiring removal to accommodate the proposed buildings and works.

¹ The VBA is a state-wide database managed by DEECA that documents locations of flora and fauna survey records throughout Victoria

Map 2 provides the numeric identification for all trees assessed, including recommendations for removal and retention as outlined in Table 2.

Table 2 - Significant Trees in Remnant Patches

No.	Species	Size Class	DBH (cm)	Condition	Category	Status
1	Eucalyptus obliqua	Large	80	Fair	In Remnant Patch	Retain
2	Eucalyptus obliqua	Large	70	Poor	In Remnant Patch	Retain
3	Eucalyptus obliqua	Large	92	Very Poor	In Remnant Patch	Remove
4	Eucalyptus obliqua	Large	75	Fair	In Remnant Patch	Retain
5	Eucalyptus obliqua	Large	80	Fair	In Remnant Patch	Retain
6	Eucalyptus obliqua	Small	57	Good	In Remnant Patch	Remove
7	Eucalyptus obliqua	Small	63	Fair	In Remnant Patch	Remove
8	Eucalyptus obliqua	Large	70	Fair	In Remnant Patch	Retain
9	Eucalyptus obliqua	Large	99	Fair	In Remnant Patch	Retain
10	Eucalyptus obliqua	Small	61	Fair	In Remnant Patch	Remove
11	Eucalyptus obliqua	Small	54	Poor	In Remnant Patch	Remove
12	Eucalyptus obliqua	Small	66	Fair	In Remnant Patch	Remove
13	Eucalyptus obliqua	Small	55	Very Poor	In Remnant Patch	Remove
14	Eucalyptus obliqua	Large	80	Fair	In Remnant Patch	Retain
15	Eucalyptus obliqua	Small	54	Poor	In Remnant Patch	Retain
16	Eucalyptus obliqua	Small	50	Fair	Scattered Canopy Tree	Retain
17	Eucalyptus obliqua	Large	79	Good	Scattered Canopy Tree	Remove
18	Eucalyptus obliqua	Small	24	Good	Scattered Canopy Tree	Remove
19	Eucalyptus obliqua	<10 years	15	Good	na	Remove
20	Eucalyptus obliqua	<10 years	15	Good	na	Remove
21	Eucalyptus obliqua	<10 years	15	Good	na	Remove
22	Eucalyptus obliqua	<10 years	15	Good	na	Remove
23	Eucalyptus obliqua	Small	30	Good	Scattered Canopy Tree	Retain
24	Eucalyptus obliqua	<10 years	15	Good	na	Remove
25	Eucalyptus obliqua	<10 years	15	Good	na	Remove
26	Eucalyptus obliqua	Small	22	Good	Scattered Canopy Tree	Remove
27	Eucalyptus obliqua	Small	60	Poor	Scattered Canopy Tree	Retain
28	Eucalyptus mannifera	Small	27	Good	Scattered Canopy Tree	Retain
29	Eucalyptus obliqua	<10 years	12	Good	Scattered Canopy Tree	Remove
30	Eucalyptus obliqua	<10 years	15	Good	na	Remove
31	Eucalyptus obliqua	<10 years	15	Good	na	Remove
32	Eucalyptus obliqua	<10 years	15	Good	na	Remove
33	Eucalyptus obliqua	<10 years	15	Good	na	Remove
34	Eucalyptus obliqua	<10 years	15	Good	na	Remove
35	Eucalyptus obliqua	<10 years	12	Good	na	Remove
36	Eucalyptus obliqua	<10 years	12	Good	na	Remove
37	Eucalyptus obliqua	<10 years	12	Good	na	Remove
38	Eucalyptus obliqua	Small	50	Fair	Scattered Canopy Tree	Retain
39	Eucalyptus obliqua	Large	95	Fair	Scattered Canopy Tree	Retain
40	Eucalyptus obliqua	Small	81	Fair	Scattered Canopy Tree	Remove
41	Eucalyptus obliqua	Large	99	Poor	Scattered Canopy Tree	Remove
42	Eucalyptus obliqua	<10 years	14	Good	Scattered Canopy Tree	Remove
43	Eucalyptus obliqua	Small	26	Good	Scattered Canopy Tree	Remove
44	Eucalyptus obliqua	Small	37	Good	Scattered Canopy Tree	Remove

2.5 Impact Assessment

Maps 1-3 on the following pages show the existing site conditions, the proposed land use and impacts from buildings, earthworks and associated defendable space and paddock divisions.

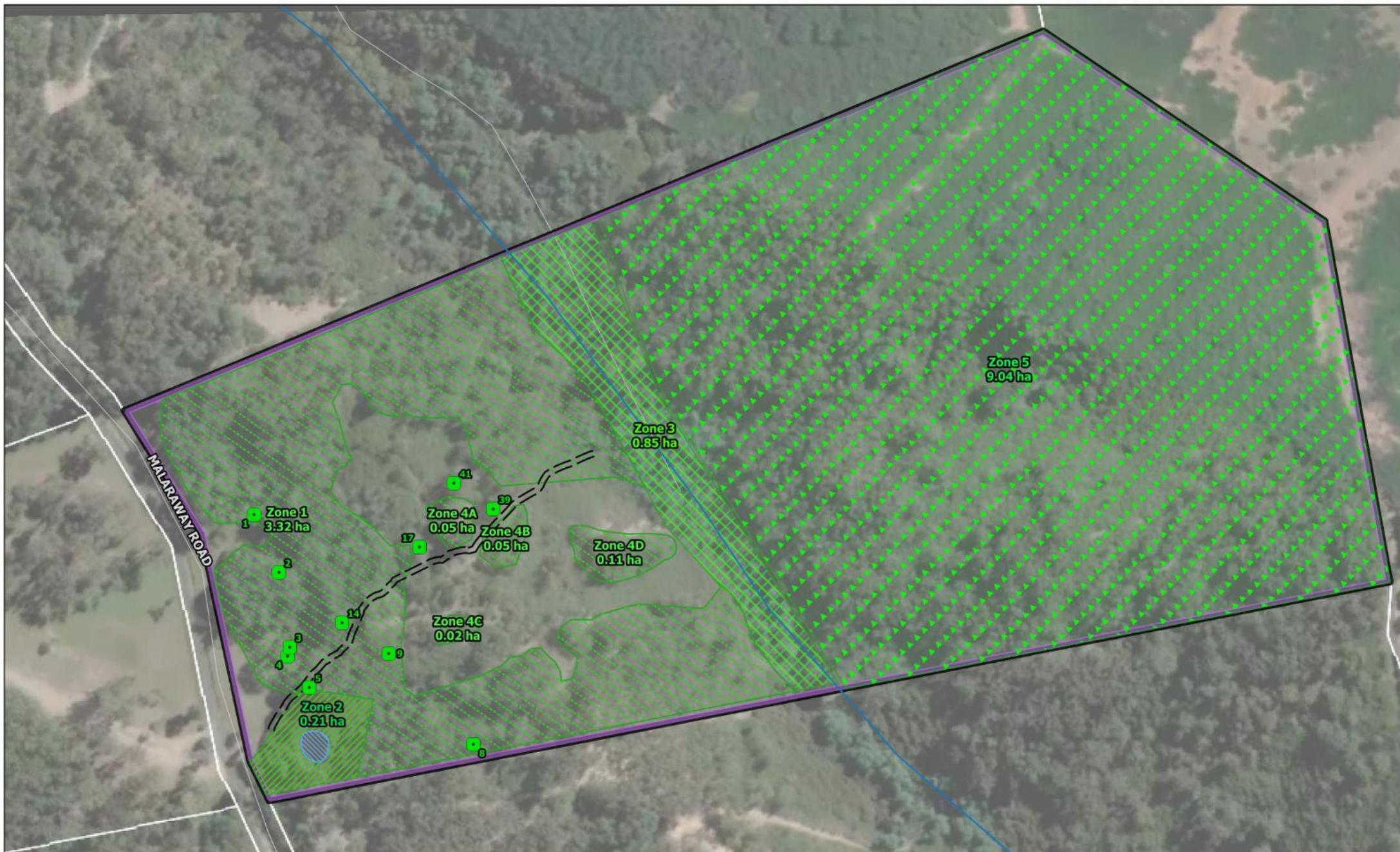
The proposed use of the land is for the keeping, breeding, developmental training, and sale of horses and an associated dwelling and outbuildings. A separate Farm and Land Management Plan provides greater detail of the proposed land use.

Eight separate paddocks are set aside for horse adjustment and related activities. Most of these areas are within the allocated defendable space where clearing of undergrowth and most trees will require removal to meet defendable space requirements i.e. to achieve a minimum 5m canopy separation. Additional canopy trees will require removal to construct the driveway, buildings and utility areas and create suitable paddocks for horses, although some larger trees may be retained to provide shade and amenity.

Map 3 illustrates the impact to the development and proposed land use including:

- 2.69 hectares within the defendable space area, which includes most of habitat zone 1, habitat Zone 4A-D and various scattered trees and native vegetation regrowth.
- 0.229 hectares of native vegetation beyond the defendable space area for the purpose of paddocks, the driveway entrance and access to the Hay Shed.

Although the impact is a combined 2.92 hectares, 9.9 hectares will remain under conservation management apart from potential access tracks and firebreaks for emergency purposes.



Habitat Hectare Assessment



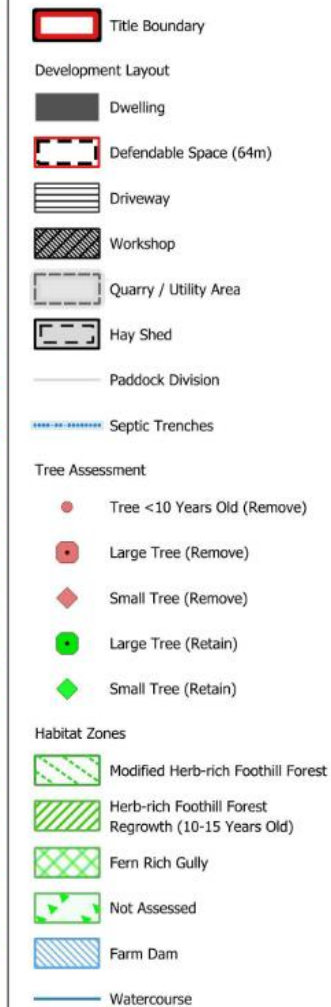
Map 1 - Existing Conditions
30 Malaraway Road Glenburn



Scale (A3)
1:1,750

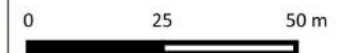
Map 2 - Proposed Development and Native Vegetation

30 Malaraway Road Glenburn



Scale (A3)
1:1,000

Date: 07 May 2026
Created by: Greg James
Map Program: QGIS 3.44



Map 3 - Native Vegetation Removal and Retention

30 Malaraway Road Glenburn

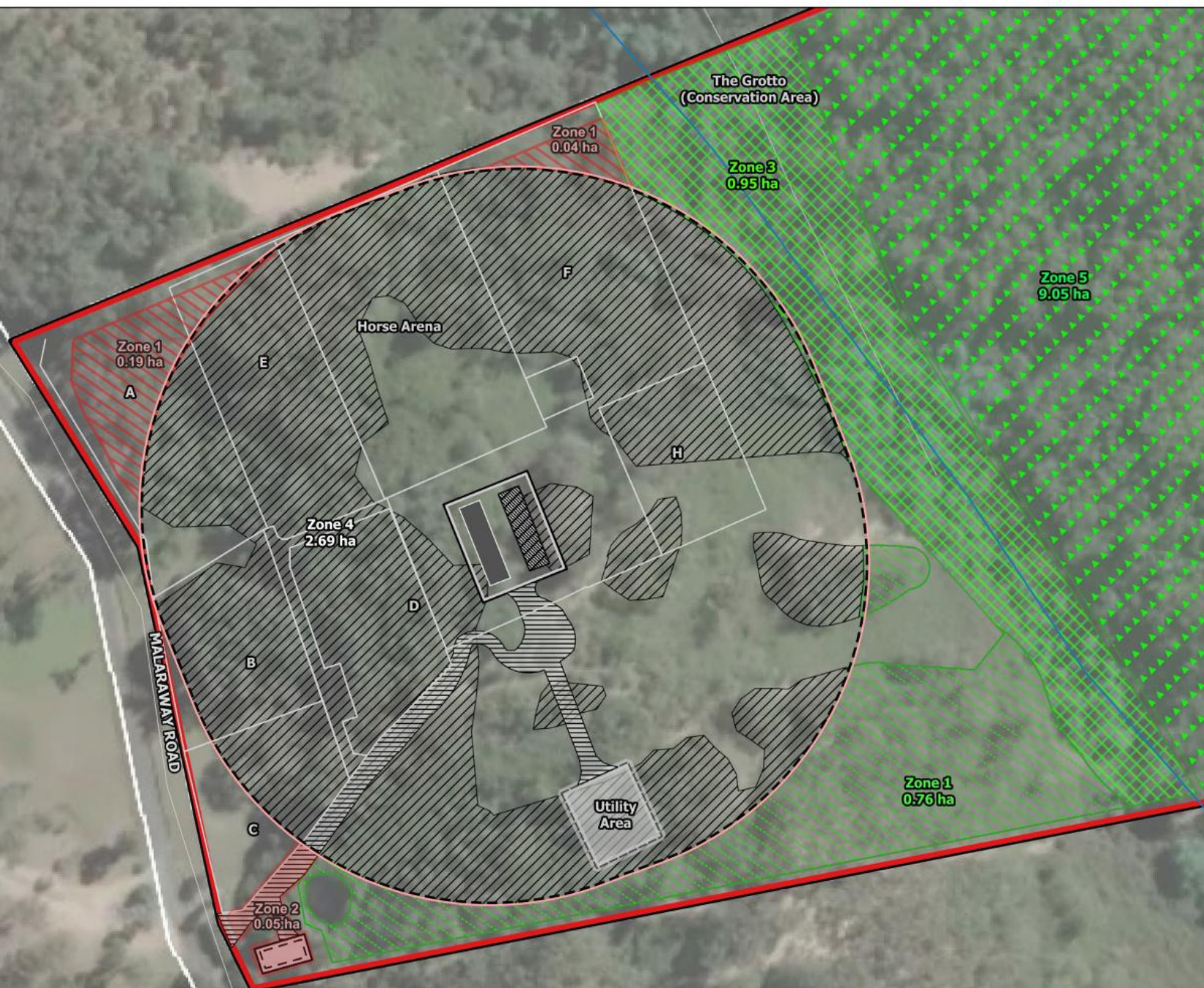
- Title Boundary
- Development Layout
 - Dwelling
 - Defendable Space (64m)
 - Driveway
 - Hardstand
 - Workshop
 - Quarry / Utility Area
 - Paddock Division
- Native vegetation to be Removed and Offset
 - Zone 1 Mature Herb-Rich Foothill Forest
 - Zone 2 Immature Forest (10-15 years old)
- Native Vegetation to be retained
 - Modified Herb-rich Foothill Forest
 - Fern-rich Gully (The Grotto)
 - Intact Herb-rich Foothill Forest
 - Managed for Defendable Space

Date: 07 May 2026
Created by: Greg James
Map Program: QGIS 3.44

Scale (A3)

1:1,200

0 25 50 m



3 Implications of the Native Vegetation Removal Guidelines

Clause 52.17 is the principle clause under the Murrindindi Planning Scheme that regulates native vegetation protection and permitted removal. The *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (DELWP 2017) (referred to as the *Native Vegetation Guidelines*) is the primary reference document under this clause. Native Vegetation is regulated under all Victorian Planning Schemes and is defined in Clause 73 as 'Plants that are indigenous to Victoria, including trees shrubs, herbs and grasses'.

Clause 52.17 regulates clearing of native vegetation by achieving no net loss to Victoria's biodiversity. This is achieved through the following approaches:

- Avoid the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.
- Minimise impacts from the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation that cannot be avoided.
- Provide an offset to compensate for the biodiversity impact if a permit is granted to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation.
- To manage the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation to minimise land and water degradation.

3.1 Native Vegetation Impact

As outlined in the Assessors Handbook (DELWP 2018), the Native Vegetation Impact assessment must account for direct, indirect and consequential native vegetation loss. Table 3 outlines all potential impacts as relevant to the development proposal.

Table 3. Accounting for native vegetation loss

– Ancillary works and uses around a new dwelling assumes 100% loss of native vegetation within 10 metres from the building	✓
– Impacts to Tree Protection Zones (generally $\geq 10\%$ though exceptions may apply)	✓
– The full canopy of all trees deemed to be impacted	✓
– The need for firebreaks or defendable space to reduce bushfire risk	✓
– Installation of services and utilities	✓
– Impacts of construction activity, compaction and excavation	✓
– Septic treatment systems and stormwater runoff	✓
– Exemptions triggered from approved dwellings or subdivisions	na

Impact to native vegetation associated with the development includes:

- 2.69 hectares of native vegetation removal due to defensible space requirements which will also facilitate land use associated with horse keeping. If approved in its current form, this vegetation will be exempt from permit and offset requirements given the land lies within a Farming Zone (as set out in the bushfire exemptions of clause 52.12-5).
- An additional 0.229 hectares is proposed for removal beyond the defensible space to allow for horse paddocks, the driveway and access to the hay shed. This area of vegetation is not exempt from permit or offset requirements

Exemptions

In addition to defensible space requirements exempted under clause 52.12, the following exemptions are taken into account when taking native vegetation offsets into account:

- **Clause 52.17-7 Fuelbreak Exemptions.** The landowner plans to implement a firebreak on the northern boundary which was pre-existing prior to regrowth over the period of the last 20 years. The making of a fuelbreak allows for a combined width of 6 metres. Therefore, any biodiversity offsets for any vegetation removal is setback 6 metres from the northern boundary.
- **Clause 52.17-7 Fence Exemptions.** Replacement or maintenance allows for vegetation removal up to 4 metres in width. Therefore, any biodiversity offsets for any vegetation removal is setback 4 metres from the southern and western boundary.
- **Clause 52.17-7 Vehicle access from public roads.** Allows for a vehicle access across a road reserve from a property boundary to a public road.
- It is also worth noting that vegetation can be removed or lopped without a permit to maintain the existing dam (including the dam wall).

Application Category

The assessment category of an application is determined by its extent and location in accordance with Table 4. The location category is a biodiversity mapping unit that has been determined across Victoria and is represented in three categories:

- **Location 3** – includes locations where the removal of less than 0.5 hectares of native vegetation could have a significant impact on habitat for a rare or threatened species.
- **Location 2** – includes locations that are mapped as endangered EVCs and/or sensitive wetlands and coastal areas are not included in Location 3
- **Location 1** – includes all remaining locations in Victoria.

Table 4. Determining the assessment Category

Extent of Native Vegetation	Location Category		
	Location 1	Location 2	Location 3
Less than 0.5 hectares and not including any large trees	Basic	Intermediate	Detailed
Less than 0.5 hectares include one or more large trees	Intermediate	Intermediate	Detailed
0.5 hectares or more	<u>Detailed</u>	Detailed	Detailed

Source: Table 3, *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (DEPI 2017).

The impact area subject to permit requirements is less than 0.5 hectares and no large trees occur within this area. Therefore, the application follows the 'basic' assessment pathway.

3.2 Biodiversity Impact and Offset Requirements

A Native Vegetation Removal Report (NVRr) was generated based on provision of spatial data from the impact assessment and uploaded to the online Native Vegetation Map <https://mapshare.vic.gov.au/nvr/>.

The offset requirement that applies to native vegetation loss that requires a permit is:

Extent of Removal	0.229 hectares
General Offset	0.116 general habitat units
Minimum strategic biodiversity score	0.4068
Large Trees	0
Vicinity	Goulburn Broken CMA or Murrindindi Shire Council

Attachment 1 provides the NVRr to account for native vegetation removal and offset requirements.

3.3 Offset Strategy

A native vegetation offset works on the principle of providing an ecological gain equivalent to the value of native vegetation loss. There are two ways in which an offset can be secured:

- First-party offset. Through legal protection, conservation management and forfeit of rights to the use the land (e.g., grazing and firewood collection, etc.) on the same property, providing sufficient areas of native vegetation is available, or
- Purchase of a third-party native vegetation offset. This is typically purchased through an accredited broker trading under the State's *Native Vegetation Credit Register*.

The proposed development will allow for the retention of a substantial amount of native vegetation, however, a third-party offset is the preferred option given that the primary use of the land is intended to be for agricultural use. Numerous offsets are currently available through the *Native Vegetation Credit Register* (see Attachment 2).

3.4 Avoid and Minimise Statement

As required for all applications, an avoid and minimise statement is provided below to demonstrate how the application has reduced impacts on biodiversity and other values of native vegetation.

Site Level Planning²

- The proposed layout is for an agricultural enterprise (equine facility) which is appropriate for the Farming Zone.
- The proposal has incorporated defensible space into an appropriate use on land that has been previously cleared under previous ownership, which is evident by the significantly depleted understorey and patchy mature canopy.
- The main dwelling and outbuilding is located within the most disturbed area of the site where the land is dominated by Burgan and the canopy is very patchy, mostly occupied by young regrowth
- The proposal has considered conservation values by protecting the highest areas of biodiversity significant i.e. the Fern-rich Gully (0.85 hectares) and the large expanse of forest to the east of the water course (9.06 hectares)

² Site level planning refers to how the proposed use or development has been sited or designed to avoid and minimise impacts on native vegetation

Strategic Level Planning ³

Strategic Level Planning was considered in this assessment with references to:

- VicPlan Online [Vicplan \(mapshare.vic.gov.au\)](http://mapshare.vic.gov.au) which maintains records on planning scheme amendments or changes to zones or overlays (dating back to July 2017)
- Native Vegetation Precinct Plans relevant to the municipality (as outlined in Clause 52.16)
- Sites under the Melbourne Strategic Assessment Levy Area

Based on these sources, no information is available that pertains to Strategic Level Planning initiatives that affect the subject site.

There are no further opportunities to avoid and minimise impacts to native vegetation without undermining the core objectives of the proposed land use and the required bushfire mitigation measures.

³ Strategic level planning is any regional or landscape scale planning process that the site has been subject to that avoided and minimised impacts on native vegetation across a region or landscape

4 Conclusion

The proposed development will lead to removal or impact to remnant Herb-rich Foothill Forest of generally low quality.

This assessment has considered local, state and federal regulations relevant to the proposed loss of native vegetation. A summary of implications is provided below:

Implications of Clause 52.17 (Native Vegetation)

- Where a permit and offset is required, the proposed development will lead to the loss of approximately 0.229 hectares of Herb-rich Foothill Forest,
- Although the proposed land use and defendable space will impact an additional 2.69 hectares of low quality native vegetation, Bushfire Exemptions of Clause 52.12-5 supports land use under the Farming Zone and effectively overrides clause 52.17 where defendable space is mandated.
- The offset can be met through a third-party arrangement under the Native Vegetation Credit Register and numerous options are currently available.

The offset requirement that should be reflected in permit conditions should be:

Extent of Removal	0.229 hectares
General Offset	0.116 general habitat units
Minimum strategic biodiversity score	0.4068
Large Trees	0
Vicinity	Goulburn Broken CMA or Murrindindi Shire Council

Implications of the EPBC Act

Based on the site condition and habitat assessments and analysis of local flora and fauna databases, the site does not trigger permit requirements relevant to the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). No EPBC listed flora or fauna species were identified during the site assessment, and no critical habitat is deemed to be impacted.

Implications of the FFG Act

The site is under private land tenure, therefore the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (FFG Act) in most cases does not apply to this application. No FFG listed flora or fauna species, or ecological communities were identified during the site assessment and therefore the FFG Act is not relevant to this proposal.

5 References

DELWP (2017) Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation (the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, December 2017)

DELWP (2017b) Assessors Handbook – Applications to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation (the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, December 2017)

DELWP (2017c) Nature Kit Online. the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, December 2017.
<http://maps.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/viewer/?viewer=NatureKit>

DELWP (2017d) Native Vegetation Gain Scoring Manual the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, December 2017)

DEPI (2014b) Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) Benchmarks for each Bioregion. Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Government of Victoria. Accessed via: <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/conservation-and-environment/native-vegetation-groups-for-victoria/ecological-vegetation-class-evc-benchmarks-by-bioregion>

DSE (2009) Advisory List of threatened invertebrate fauna in Victoria. Victorian Government Department of Sustainability and Environment, Melbourne.

DSE (2009) Vegetation Quality Assessment Manual–Guidelines for applying the habitat hectares scoring method. Version 1.3. Victorian Government Department of Sustainability and Environment, Melbourne.

Appendix 1. Flora Observations

* - Introduced species # - Victorian species outside their natural range

C – Listed as regionally controlled under the CaLP Act

Origin	Scientific Name	Common Name	Vic Lifeform
	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle	Understorey tree or large shrub
	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	Understorey tree or large shrub
	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Bidgee-widgee	Medium herb
	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair	Ground fern
	<i>Amyema</i> sp.	Mistletoe	Epiphyte
*	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	Medium to small tufted graminoid
	<i>Austrostipa rudis</i>	Veined Spear-grass	Large tufted graminoid
	<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	Fishbone Water-fern	Ground fern
*	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large Quaking-grass	Medium to small tufted graminoid
	<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	Common Ground-fern	Ground fern
	<i>Carex</i> spp.	Sedge	Medium to small tufted graminoid
	<i>Cassinia aculeata</i> subsp. <i>aculeata</i>	Common Cassinia	Medium shrub
	<i>Coronidium scorpioides</i>	Button Everlasting	Medium herb
*	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> (C)	Spear Thistle	Large herb
	<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Prickly Currant-bush	Medium shrub
	<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Tree-fern	Tree fern
	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed	Small or prostrate herb
	<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	Broad-leaf Peppermint	Understorey tree or large shrub
	<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>	Red Stringybark	Understorey tree or large shrub
#	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Gum	Understorey tree or large shrub
	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate Stringybark	Understorey tree or large shrub
	<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Soft Crane's-bill	Medium herb
	<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	Bat's Wing Fern	Ground fern
	<i>Hovea heterophylla</i>	Common Hovea	Small shrub
	<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort	Medium herb
	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John's Wort	Medium herb
*	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Flatweed	Medium herb
	<i>Hypolepis rugosula</i>	Ruddy Ground-fern	Ground fern
	<i>Kunzea leptospermoides</i>	Yarra Burgan	Medium shrub
	<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp.	Sword-sedge	Medium to small tufted graminoid
	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	Medium to small tufted graminoid
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	Large tufted graminoid
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	Medium to tiny non-tufted graminoid
	<i>Microtis</i> spp.	Onion Orchid	Medium herb
*	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort	Large herb
	<i>Plantago varia</i>	Variable Plantain	Medium herb

Origin	Scientific Name	Common Name	Vic Lifeform
	<i>Poa tenera</i>	Slender Tussock-grass	Medium to tiny non-tufted graminoid
	<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Mother Shield-fern	Ground fern
	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera	Medium herb
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i> subsp. <i>esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken	Ground fern
	<i>Rytidosperma pallidum</i>	Silvertop Wallaby-grass	Large tufted graminoid
	<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i> var. <i>racemosum</i>	Slender Wallaby-grass	Medium to small tufted graminoid
	<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Shrubby Fireweed	Large herb
	<i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i>	Forest Wire-grass	Large non-tufted graminoid
	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaf Violet	Medium herb

Attachment 1. Native Vegetation Removal Report

Provided on the following pages

Native Vegetation Removal Report

NVRR ID: 355_20260507_BO5

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: 07/05/2026

Local Government Area: MURRINDINDI SHIRE

Shapefile name: 26004-NVR B.shp

Site assessor name: GREG JAMES

Registered Aboriginal Party: Taungurung

Coordinates: 145.50764, -37.38583

Address:

20-57 MALARAWAY ROAD GLENBURN 3717

30 MALARAWAY ROAD GLENBURN 3717

Regulator Notes

Removal polygons are located:

Summary of native vegetation to be removed

Assessment pathway	Basic Assessment Pathway		
Location category	Location 1 The native vegetation extent map indicates that this area is not typically characterised as supporting native vegetation. It does not meet the criteria to be classified as Location Category 2 or 3. The removal of less than 0.5 hectares of native vegetation in this area will not require a Species Offset.		
Total extent including past and proposed removal (ha) <i>Includes endangered EVCs (ha): 0</i>	0.229	Extent of past removal (ha)	0
		Extent of proposed removal - Patches (ha)	0.229
		Extent of proposed removal - Scattered Trees (ha)	0.000
No. Large Trees proposed to be removed	0	No. Large Patch Trees	0
		No. Large Scattered Trees	0
No. Small Scattered Trees	0		

Offset requirements if approval is granted

Any approval granted will include a condition to secure an offset, before the removal of native vegetation, that meets the following requirements:

General Offset amount ¹	0.116 General Habitat Units
Minimum strategic biodiversity value score ²	0.4068
Large Trees	0
Vicinity	Goulburn Broken CMA or MURRINDINDI SHIRE 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 defensible space is within the Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO), and in accordance with the 'Exemption to create defensible 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)

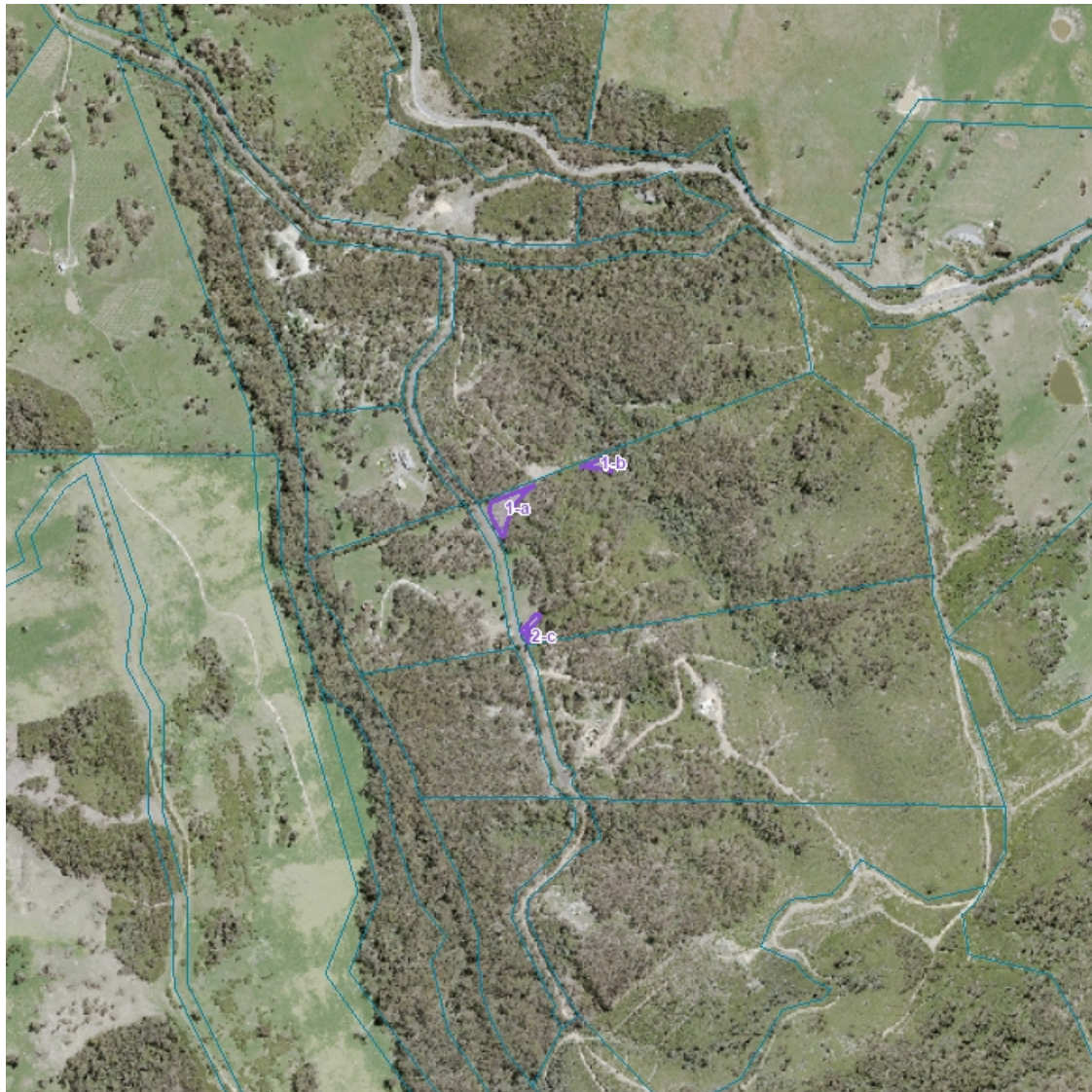
The General Offset amount required is the sum of all General Habitat Units per zone.

Native vegetation to be removed

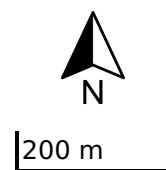
Information provided by or on behalf of the applicant							Information calculated by NVR Map				
Zone	Type	DBH (cm)	EVC code	Bioregional conservation status	Partial Removal	Condition score	Large Tree(s)	Polygon extent (ha)	Extent without overlap (ha)	SBV score	General Habitat Units
1-a	Patch	-	HNF_0023	Least Concern	no	0.470	-	0.141	0.141	0.504	0.075
1-b	Patch	-	HNF_0023	Least Concern	no	0.470	-	0.038	0.038	0.510	0.020
2-c	Patch	-	HNF_0023	Least Concern	no	0.370	-	0.050	0.050	0.520	0.021

Appendix 2: Images of mapped native vegetation

1. Property in context



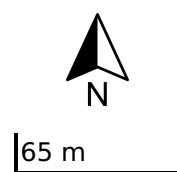
-  Proposed Removal
-  Past Removal
-  Partial Removal
-  Property Boundaries



2. Aerial photograph showing mapped native vegetation



- Proposed Removal
- Past Removal
- Partial Removal

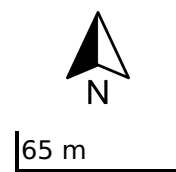


3. Location Risk Map



-  Proposed Removal
-  Past Removal
-  Partial Removal

-  Location 1
-  Location 2
-  Location 3

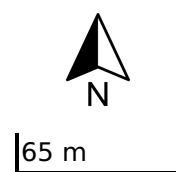


4. Strategic Biodiversity Value Score Map



- 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

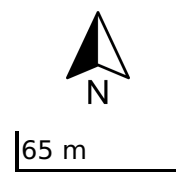


5. Condition Score Map



- 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



6. Endangered EVCs

Not Applicable

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Attachment 2. Available Native Vegetation Credits

The following report lists native vegetation credits available to purchase through the Native Vegetation Credit Register based on the minimum offset requirements for the proposed development.

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: 07/05/2026 09:34

Report ID: 35615

What was searched for?

General offset

General habitat units	Strategic biodiversity value	Large trees	Vicinity (Catchment Management Authority or Municipal district)	
0.116	0.4068	0	CMA	Melbourne Water
			or LGA	Murrindindi Shire

Details of available native vegetation credits on 07 May 2026 09:34

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	13.095	65	Melbourne Water	Cardinia Shire	No	Yes	No	Abezco, VegLink
BBA-0677	2.600	1208	Melbourne Water	Whittlesea City	No	Yes	No	Abezco, VegLink
BBA-0678_02	0.562	58	Melbourne Water	Nillumbik Shire	No	Yes	No	Abezco, VegLink
BBA-2870	2.271	425	Melbourne Water	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
BBA-2871	13.300	1596	Melbourne Water	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-0838_01	0.124	610	Melbourne Water	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3682_01	1.612	0	Melbourne Water	Nillumbik Shire	Yes	Yes	No	Abezco
VC_CFL-3708_01	0.172	409	Melbourne Water	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3710_01	6.153	320	Melbourne Water	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3744_01	1.078	347	Melbourne Water	Macedon Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3764_01	0.601	0	Melbourne Water	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	Yes	VegLink

VC_CFL-3805_01	2.852	795	Melbourne Water	Yarra Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3806_01	3.582	134	Melbourne Water	YARRA RANGES SHIRE	Yes	Yes	No	Yarra Ranges SC
VC_CFL-3821_01	10.172	1362	Melbourne Water	Macedon Ranges Shire	Yes	Yes	No	VegLink
VC_CFL-3833_01	9.986	658	Melbourne Water	Macedon 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	Bio Offsets, 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

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 available
Ethos	Ethos NRM Pty Ltd	(03) 5153 0037	offsets@ethosnrm.com.au	www.ethosnrm.com.au
IDES	ID Ecological Management	(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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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