

Southwest Irrigation Development Guidelines

FACT SHEET

Native Vegetation protection



This factsheet is part of an information kit to assist developers of new irrigation developments in complying with the Southwest Irrigation Development Guidelines (the Guidelines). Protection of native vegetation is a component of seeking approval for a proposed development.

WHERE TO START

All developers of new irrigation developments (and significant re-developments) within the Glenelg Hopkins Catchment Management Area must follow the Guidelines. Fundamental in this process is protecting native vegetation and biodiversity from damage or loss caused by the construction or operation of a new irrigation development.

Contact Southern Rural Water (SRW) who will be able to advise on likely requirements and provide you with the relevant application forms.

You can also contact the Irrigation Development Coordinator (IDC) who can provide further information about the guidelines and connect you with contacts such as Agriculture Victoria irrigation extension staff and other agencies as required.

WHAT TO EXPECT

All applicants must demonstrate that they have taken all practicable steps to avoid the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation. They must also demonstrate that they have considered the impacts on biodiversity, including the risk of consequential or cumulative losses. For example, they should consider whether the change will result in the death of trees or other vegetation.

These issues should be discussed at an early stage of the approvals process.

It is easier to assess proposals that have considered avoiding vegetation loss from the outset. This also helps to avoid disappointment and frustration in having to alter designs late in the process.

What is Native Vegetation?

Native vegetation includes all trees (including dead standing trees), shrubs, herbs and grasses that are indigenous to Victoria.

There are a number of legal mechanisms that may apply to protect native vegetation. These are explained in general terms below.

The IDC and staff from the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) and your local council can provide guidance.

Planning and Environment Act 1987

A planning permit is required to remove, lop or destroy any native vegetation. This includes regrowth vegetation which is greater than ten years old. There are exemptions.

Flora and Fauna Guarantee (FFG) Act 1988

Some native plants including wattles (*Acacia* sp.), daisies (*Asteraceae* sp.) and rare plants have additional protection. A Protected Flora Permit for works on public land must be obtained if the works may affect plants or ecological communities listed in the Protected Flora List (DELWP 2017). Protected Flora Permits can be obtained from the regional DEECA office. See the DEECA website for more information on the [Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988](#).

Environment Effects (EE) Act 1978

If the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, it must be referred to the Minister for Planning for a decision on whether an Environmental Effects Statement is required.

The [criteria for environmental effects referral](#) include clearing 10 hectares or more of native vegetation, potential impacts on threatened species, important wetlands, and/or Aboriginal



cultural heritage. Pre-referral consultation with the DEECA Referrals Coordinator (03) 8392 5503 is encouraged.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999

If the proposed project could impact on any matters of national environmental significance, it must be referred to the Commonwealth Government under the Federal EPBC Act.

Matters include nationally threatened species and communities such as Regent Parrots (nationally vulnerable). The [Significant Impact Guidelines](#) outline a self-assessment process to determine if you need to refer your project.

If a project is referred, the Commonwealth will advise if the project is a Controlled Action requiring assessment against the requirements of the Federal EPBC Act.

Environmental assessment bilateral agreement

The [bilateral agreement](#) between Victoria and the Commonwealth Government avoids duplication of assessment processes. Victoria can assess proposals that the Commonwealth has determined as controlled actions under the EPBC Act and are also likely to have a significant impact on the environment under the Victorian EE Act. The Commonwealth will still make the approval decision under the EPBC Act, relying on the assessment report prepared by the relevant Victorian decision-maker.

Assumed Losses

Removal of native vegetation also includes assumed losses from works (such as trenching) which impact on more than 10 per cent of a trees' root system (even though the tree has not been physically removed).

All trees have a 'Tree Protection Zone' (TPZ), which is 12 times the tree trunk diameter, measured at a height of 1.4 metres. Any works within this TPZ needs to be included as part of an application for native vegetation removal.

Assumed losses can also occur when more than one third of a tree canopy is lopped or removed.

Some exemptions may apply, such as limited removal of native vegetation to construct a boundary fence. Planning permit applications to remove native vegetation and the calculation of offset requirements must comply with the DELWP (2017) Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.

Applications to remove native vegetation are categorised into one of three pathways which reflect the level of assessment required. For current information:

- Contact your local council
- Visit the [Farming and Native Vegetation Portal](#)
- See [DEECA Native Vegetation](#) information



Native Vegetation Offsets

An offset is an area of native vegetation or revegetation that is permanently protected and actively managed to control threats such as pests and weeds. Prior to the removal of any native vegetation, an offset may be required to compensate for the impact on biodiversity. The type and amount of offset required depends on the native vegetation being removed and the contribution it makes to Victoria's biodiversity.

The DEECA website has more information on [offsets for the removal of native vegetation](#) including a list of vegetation brokers.

DEVELOPER RESPONSIBILITIES

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure compliance under this legislation. In this context all new developments must proceed within the framework of this legislation.

The developer is responsible for understanding that significant penalties apply for breaches of the EE Act.

For all activities, there are reporting and compliance requirements that need to be met when undertaking works.

FURTHER INFORMATION

An information kit containing related fact sheets is available at www.ghcma.vic.gov.au and can be discussed further with the Irrigation Development Coordinator.

ACCESSIBILITY

If you would like to receive this publication in an accessible format, please telephone GHCMA on (03) 5571 2526 or email ghcma@ghcma.vic.gov.au

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