

# AGENDA

Meeting of the Strategic Planning  
Committee of Council

To be held at the

Civic Centre

511 Burwood Highway

Wantirna South

On

Monday 14 October 2019 at 7:00 pm

**knox**  
your city



**Order of Business**

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Tony Doyle  
Chief Executive Officer

**1 Apologies and Requests for Leave of Absence**

**2 Declarations of Conflict of Interest**

**3 Confirmation of Minutes**

Confirmation of Minutes of Strategic Planning Committee Meeting on Monday 9 September 2019

## 4 Considering and Ordering Upon Officers' Reports

### 4.1 Lease of 27 Tyner Road, Wantirna South to Wantirna South Primary School

**SUMMARY: Coordinator, Property Management, Angela Mitchell**

**This report seeks to enter into a lease between Knox City Council and the Minister of Education for the lease of the Council facility at 27 Tyner Road, Wantirna South. The building is proposed to be occupied by the Wantirna South Primary School.**

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

**That Council:**

- 1. Note that the resolution of 26 November 2018, ie 'Offer the Victorian School Building Authority a long term commercial lease for the facility known as the Tyner Road Occasional Childcare Centre, situated at 27 Tyner Road, Wantirna South' will not be proceeding due to reasons outlined in this report;**
- 2. Enter into a lease between Knox City Council and the Minister of Education for the Council facility at 27 Tyner Road, Wantirna South, to be occupied and managed by the Wantirna South Primary School Council, for a term of three years with two further terms of one year each, with the rental being \$8,000 per annum increasing annually by CPI; and**
- 3. Authorise the Chief Executive Officer to sign and seal all documentation pertaining to the lease of the Council property at 27 Tyner Road, Wantirna South.**

#### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Council, at its meeting on 26 November 2018, resolved in part in relation to the Council property at 27 Tyner Road, Wantirna South:

'Offer the Victorian School Building Authority a long term commercial lease for the facility known as the Tyner Road Occasional Childcare Centre, situated at 27 Tyner Road, Wantirna South.'

Since this time, there have been several discussions both with the Victorian School Building Authority (VSBA) and the Wantirna South Primary School.

#### **2. DISCUSSION**

27 Tyner Road, Wantirna South housed Council's occasional care service, which was relocated to the Knox Children and Family Centre, Wantirna South in January 2019.

Previous to the above Council resolution and, on recognising that the property will be no longer used for a Council operated occasional care service, the VSBA contacted Council and requested first rights of refusal for this facility to either purchase or enter into a long-term lease.

Following the Council meeting, contact was made with the VSBA advising of the Council resolution.

Since this time, the VSBA have indicated they do not wish to proceed with a lease for this property, however Wantirna South Primary School have indicated their willingness to lease this facility for an out of school hours program operated by the Wantirna South Primary School Council. Funding for such a service is not provided by the State Government.

Should Council proceed with a lease, the documentation will be signed by the Minister for Education on behalf of the School Council. The management of the lease however will be fully funded and managed by the Wantirna South Primary School Council.

Staff have met with the Principal and Vice Principal from the school on several occasions. Discussions are summarised as follows:

- Due to a high demand, the school is proposing to operate an out of school hours service as a not for profit service and have advised they are unable to financially meet a commercial rental.
- The school will not be making a profit from this operation.
- Considering their financial situation, they are proposing a rental payment of \$8,000 per annum (increasing annually by CPI) and meeting the nominated maintenance requirements of this property.
- The school will lease the property for a term of three years with two further terms of one year each.

There will be some maintenance undertaken to meet requirements for the programs proposed to be undertaken by the school.

### **3. CONSULTATION**

Extensive consultation has been undertaken with the VSBA, Wantirna South Primary School's Principal and Vice Principal, Council's Facilities, Family and Children's Services and Engineering and Infrastructure Departments.

### **4. ENVIRONMENTAL/AMENITY ISSUES**

Council's departments have agreed to undertake some minor works to ensure the facility is suitable for school age students.

### **5. FINANCIAL & ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS**

Council's Facilities Department have indicated that the cost of Council retaining the responsibility for the maintenance and renewal requirements of the facility is at an estimated cost of \$20,000 to \$30,000 per annum. Council retaining responsibility for these items is consistent with other licence agreements for other Council owned facilities.

### **6. SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

The out of school hours program proposed by the school will provide social value to the community.

## **7. RELEVANCE TO KNOX COMMUNITY AND COUNCIL PLAN 2017-2021**

### **Goal 8 - We have confidence in decision making**

Strategy 8.1 - Build, strengthen and promote good governance practices across government and community organisations

## **8. CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

Under section 80c of the Local Government Act 1989 officers providing advice to Council must disclose any interests, including the type of interest.

Author – Coordinator, Property Management, Angela Mitchell - In providing this advice as the Author, I have no disclosable interests in this report.

Officer Responsible – Director, Corporate Services, Michael Fromberg - In providing this advice as the Officer Responsible, I have no disclosable interests in this report.

## **9. CONCLUSION**

The property at 27 Tyner Road Wantirna South is currently vacant and has been identified as not required for Council use in the immediate future.

It is recommended that this property be leased to the Minister of Education for use by the Wantirna South Primary School as an after-school care facility and other school associated programs. The rental has been agreed at \$8,000 per annum, increasing annually by CPI for a period of three years with two further terms of one year each.

## **10. CONFIDENTIALITY**

There are no items of a confidential nature in this report.

**Report Prepared By: Coordinator, Property Management, Angela Mitchell**

**Report Authorised By: Director, Corporate Services, Michael Fromberg**

### **Attachments**

Nil

## 4.2 Native Vegetation Net Gain Policy

**SUMMARY: Biodiversity Coordinator, Nadine Gaskell**

**This report reviews Council's Native Vegetation – Net Gain Policy.**

**The original Policy review date was deferred to ensure there was no conflict in objectives of the Victorian State Government reviews of its native vegetation legislation.**

**The new Policy aligns with the current State Government approach to Native Vegetation removal, while providing Knox Sites of Biological Significance with the planning protection necessary to ensure retention of native vegetation and biodiversity within the municipality.**

**Following the review, minimal changes are recommended to the existing Policy.**

### **RECOMMENDATION**

**That Council:**

- 1. Adopt the revised Native Vegetation Net Gain Policy, 2019 as attached to this report (Attachment 1); and**
- 2. Refer for Council's consideration an increase in the native vegetation offset budget from \$50,000 to \$65,000 in 2020/21, for single dwellings, with an additional \$5,000 per annum for the term of the Policy to the 2020/21 Council budget process.**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The Native Vegetation Net Gain Policy (the Policy) forms part of Council's statutory planning role. It has a core purpose of preventing the net loss of native vegetation across the municipality, caused by urban development and changing land use.

The Policy is an important way for Council to support the community value of a green and leafy municipality.

### **2. DISCUSSION**

In 2008, Council adopted a local Native Vegetation Net Gain Policy in response to the Victorian Government's Native Vegetation Regulations (formerly Native Vegetation Framework), which are a requirement within the Victoria Planning Scheme. The Native Vegetation Net Gain Policy is fundamental in protecting and enhancing native and indigenous vegetation threatened by city development land use pressures.

To date, the Policy has been implemented through Council's Statutory Planning Team and has reflected the intent of the State Government's Native Vegetation Framework.

In 2013, a State-wide, ministerial amendment removed all reference to the *Native Vegetation Framework* and introduced the *Biodiversity Assessment Guidelines*. These Guidelines were again updated in December 2017.

The proposed modifications to the Native Vegetation Net Gain Policy are to ensure alignment with the new State Government approach.

### **Strengths of the Policy**

The Policy operates as part of Council's planning role and the initial part of the process is managed by the Statutory Planning Team. In essence, as planning requests for development are received, an assessment is made to ascertain where the Policy applies.

Consideration is, essentially, a three-stage process:

1. Avoid the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.
2. Minimise the impacts from the removal, destruction or lopping, if avoidance of native vegetation is not feasible.
3. Offset, to compensate for the biodiversity impact from the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation, ie. any permitted losses where native vegetation is removed, would require a Net Gain offset.

The Native Vegetation Net Gain Policy has performed effectively since its adoption by Council in 2008, in that:

- Developers are required to provide a Native Vegetation Net Gain contribution when removing native vegetation and have complied with the simple process.
- Council had the foresight not to apply charges to private single dwellings but agreed to contribute a capped annual contribution ensuring that all residents of Knox pay for the protection of biodiversity for the entire community, rather than the few who have remnant vegetation on their property. It is proposed that this approach should continue.
- It has also delivered measurable biodiversity outcomes for the local community eg. the acquisition of Bateman Street Bushland. This acquisition has resulted in securing the long-term protection of 6ha of the highest quality Site of Biological Significance within Knox.

### **Updated Policy**

The proposed modifications to the Policy are to provide closer alignment with the reviewed State Government approach and retain Council's simple process.

The major change is to ensure that illegal vegetation removal is not only covered by a Council contribution. In these instances, the offset cost, along with an infringement charge, will apply to the offender.

## **3. CONSULTATION**

Consultation has occurred with staff from the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, who have an understanding of the Native Vegetation Framework and the net gain process.

The Biodiversity Team has also worked with the Strategic Planning and Statutory Planning Teams in reviewing and developing this Policy.



#### **4. ENVIRONMENTAL/AMENITY ISSUES**

The Knox community consistently expresses its appreciation of the green leafy image of the municipality.

During the community consultation process for Vision 2020, 97% of the surveyed residents identified the natural environment as very important or important.

This Policy will continue to have a positive influence on environmental, biodiversity and amenity issues, including:

##### **Biodiversity Maintenance**

- Knox currently supports many rare and endangered flora and fauna species. Further habitat loss or failure to close habitat gaps will threaten survival of endangered species and lead to possible extinction.

##### **Pollution Reduction**

- Trees absorb significant amounts of toxic chemicals from the air including sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.
- Trees absorb or soften urban noise, reducing background noise pollution and increasing comfort.

##### **Greenhouse and Heat Island Effect Mitigation**

- The removal of trees from urban areas can increase the temperature in that area by up to four degrees Celsius.
- Removal of vegetation results in an increase in greenhouse gas.

##### **Habitat Corridor Maintenance**

- By protecting remnant vegetation and strategically placing offset sites to enhance habitat corridors it will:
  - allow movement of fauna such as birds, insects, and mammals;
  - allow movement of pollens and propagules;
  - improve amenity; and
  - enhance ecological benefits.

#### **5. FINANCIAL & ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS**

The Policy recommends that charges will not apply to private, single dwellings, and that Council continues to contribute a capped annual contribution, ensuring all ratepayers in Knox contribute towards the protection of biodiversity for the municipality, rather than those who have remnant vegetation in their properties.

The reviewed Policy is proposing the currently capped amount of \$50,000 for single dwellings increases to \$65,000 and an additional \$5,000 annually, for the term of this Policy. The vegetation removal permits have slightly increased but have remained relatively stable. The Council contribution increase reflects the fact it has not increased for 11 years and includes inflation and the increasing complexity of vegetation management.

The optimal outcome for biodiversity protection in the municipality is the retention of remnant vegetation. Therefore, funds supplied by developers will be utilised to acquire biologically significant land in order to protect biodiversity values in perpetuity under Council's ongoing custodianship or to enhance Council's Native Vegetation Offset Sites. This approach was demonstrated in December 2014 with the purchase of State Significant vegetation at the land known as 19 Bateman Street, which now forms Bateman Street Reserve.

There are ongoing cost implications for the management and custodianship of bushland in the municipality and this Policy recognises that, as both the complexity and number of bushland sites increases, there may be need for additional funding.

## **6. SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

There is a clear link between the physical and mental health of communities and of individuals through connection with nature.

Council has a role of providing positive leadership in the application of native vegetation protection and enhancement as well as actively promoting the benefits to the community of protecting biodiversity and a green leafy image.

The application of a Council subsidised program for works in single lot residential developments, reinforces the concept of a broader community benefit derived by applying the principles of net gain (i.e. to avoid, minimise, then as a last resort offset); with the offset paid by the broader community, ensuring that all residents of Knox contribute towards the protection of biodiversity.

## **7. RELEVANCE TO KNOX COMMUNITY AND COUNCIL PLAN 2017-2021**

### **Goal 1 - We value our natural and built environment**

Strategy 1.1 - Protect and enhance our natural environment

Strategy 1.2 - Create a greener city with more large trees, indigenous flora and fauna

Strategy 1.3 - Ensure the Knox local character is protected and enhanced through the design and location of urban development and infrastructure

## **8. CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

Under section 80c of the Local Government Act 1989, officers providing advice to Council must disclose any interests, including the type of interest.

Author – Biodiversity Coordinator, Nadine Gaskell - In providing this advice as the Author, I have no disclosable interests in this report.

Officer Responsible – Director, Engineering and Infrastructure, Ian Bell - In providing this advice as the Officer Responsible, I have no disclosable interests in this report.

## **9. CONCLUSION**

In keeping with the above discussion, the current Native Vegetation Net Gain Policy has demonstrated positive outcomes and successes. The attached revised Policy contains the minimal change of including charges to offenders of illegal vegetation removal.

This report seeks Council's endorsement of the revised Native Vegetation Net Gain Policy in line with the three-year review period.

## **10. CONFIDENTIALITY**

There are no items of a confidential nature in this report.

**Report Prepared By:** Biodiversity Coordinator, Nadine Gaskell

**Report Authorised By:** Director, Engineering and Infrastructure, Ian Bell

### **Attachments**

1. Draft Native Vegetation Net Gain Policy 2019 ( D 19-209579) [4.2.1 - 8 pages]



# Native Vegetation Net Gain Policy

Policy Number:	Issued by Governance	Directorate:	Engineering & Infrastructure
Approval by:	EMT	Responsible Officer:	Coordinator Biodiversity
Approval Date:	14 October 2019	Version Number:	
Review Date:	3 Years from Meeting Date		

## 1. Purpose

The purpose of this Policy is to provide direction and an operational framework to comply with the State Government's direction in Protecting Victoria's Environment – Biodiversity 2037 and to achieve a Net Gain outcome when native vegetation is proposed for removal within the municipality of Knox. This includes the three step process to avoid net loss:

1. Avoid;
2. Minimise; and
3. Offset.

An offset will need to demonstrate permanent protection or alternatively a fee will be charged to enable Council to deliver an appropriate offset, allow for an overall net gain in native vegetation and benefit for the broader community benefit.

## 2. Context

Within Knox there is approximately 4% native vegetation coverage across the municipality, with a further reduced amount of remnant vegetation. It is estimated, that as Australia's most heavily cleared state, Victoria has lost over 50% of its original native vegetation from European settlement.

Knox has previously undertaken a study regarding Sites of Biological Significance (2010) within the municipality, which identified 118 sites containing remnant native vegetation. These include several significant bushland areas which are managed as conservation zones.

As remnant vegetation becomes more fragmented, it results in habitat quality decline.

The Knox Community and Council Plan (2017-2021) aspires that we value our natural environment and contribute towards greater indigenous flora across the municipality.

In 2017 the Victorian State Government introduced Protecting Victoria's Environment – Biodiversity 2037, which establishes the strategic direction towards Native Vegetation across the State.

The primary vision of Biodiversity 2037 is that 'Victoria's biodiversity is healthy, valued and actively cared for'.



Under Biodiversity 2037, the objective of the regulations for native vegetation is to ensure no net loss to biodiversity. However, the broader objective of the Victorian Government to achieve an overall net gain in the extent and condition of native habitat. This is inclusive of a preference to achieving gains in locations that have higher relative contribution to biodiversity benefit.

The Net Gain process requires a 3 step procedure (avoid, minimise, offset), which includes:

- Avoid the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.
- Minimise the impacts from the removal, destruction or lopping.
- Provide an offset to compensate for the biodiversity impact from the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.

### 3. Scope

Protecting Victoria's Environment – Biodiversity 2037 is facilitated through Victoria Planning Provisions incorporated as part of the Knox Planning Scheme. These provisions include Clause 12.01-2S (Native Vegetation Management) and Clause 52.17 (Native Vegetation).

The Knox Planning Scheme additionally includes protections related to Native Vegetation through the provision of overlays. These overlays include the Environmental Significance Overlay and the Vegetation Protection Overlay. These overlays (and the schedules that apply to them) have the capacity to impact upon native vegetation.

This Policy will apply to removal of native vegetation from private and public land within the municipality under the following conditions:

- Where a planning permit is required for the removal of native vegetation under the Knox Planning Scheme (excluding applications that trigger the requirements of Clause 52.17 (Native Vegetation) of the Knox Planning Scheme).
- Where an amendment to the Knox Planning Scheme results in the removal of native vegetation (including an application under Section 96A of the Planning and Environment Act (1987));
- Where native vegetation is removed by Local Government irrespective of the need for a planning permit.
- Where an application for subdivision results in the removal of native vegetation.

### 4. References

#### 4.1 Community & Council Plan 2017-2021

- Goal 1: We value our natural and built environment

#### 4.2 Relevant Legislation & State Policies

- Protecting Victoria's Environment – Biodiversity 2037
- The Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1990)
- Port Phillip and Westernport – Native Vegetation Plan (2006)

#### 4.3 Charter of Human Rights

- This Policy has been assessed against and complies with the Charter of Human Rights.



#### 4.4 Related Council Policies & Studies

- Sites of Biological Significance (2010)
- Knox Revegetation Plan (2013)
- Knox Planning Scheme
- Knox Community and Council Plan 2017-2021

#### 4.5 Related Council Procedures

- Nil

## 5. Definitions

### 5.1 Definitions include:

Council	Knox City Council, whether constituted before or after the commencement of this Policy.
DBH (Diameter at Breast Height)	Used to measure the size by trunk diameter of trees at a height of 1.3m
EVC (Ecological Vegetation Class)	The standard unit for classifying native vegetation types in Victoria, that exist within bioregions. Bioregional EVCs (BioEVC) have a documented benchmark for the characteristics of the vegetation type in its mature, natural (pre-1750) state.
Habitat	An area in which a specific plant or animal naturally lives, grows and reproduces; the area that provides a plant or animal with adequate food, water, shelter and living space.
Net gain	An improvement in the overall extent and condition of native habitats across terrestrial, waterway and marine environments.
Remnant Native Vegetation	Remnant native vegetation is any species of vegetation that existed in the Knox municipality before European settlement including trees, saplings, shrubs, scrub, understory, groundcover or plants in a wetland.
Illegal native vegetation removal	Any native vegetation that is removed without a permit. This including all retrospective native vegetation removal.

## 6. Council Policy

- 6.1 To ensure native vegetation is valued by Council and community and achieve the desired outcome of this Policy, to protect and conserve this vegetation.
- 6.2 In order to establish best practice and lead by example, the Native Vegetation Removal Policy will apply to all Council conducted activities within the municipality, regardless of planning controls, where native vegetation is proposed to be removed, lopped or destroyed.
- 6.3 To ensure remnant native vegetation continues to provide Knox with its unique character and broader community benefit. As such, Council will fund the application of the Policy for single lot residential developments, except where illegal native vegetation removals have taken place.



- 6.4 To apply this Policy to other Government agencies across the municipality when proposing removal of native vegetation.
- 6.5 To apply this Policy to any proposed removal of native vegetation where a Vegetation Protection Overlay (Schedule One, Three and Four) or Environmental Significance Overlay (Schedule two and three) applies within the Knox Planning Scheme.
- 6.6 For Council to fund the Knox Native Vegetation Net Gain Policy, capped at \$60,000 per annum, where the offset is from single lot residential development, for broader community benefit. This will not apply where illegal native vegetation removal has occurred.
- 6.7 When physical works are being carried out on land where significant native vegetation may be affected, the 3 step approach will apply.
- 6.8 To achieve an overall Net Gain in native vegetation within the municipality, and in coordination with Biodiversity 2037, the following steps are to be utilised:
- Avoid the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.
  - Minimise the impacts from the removal, destruction or lopping
  - Provide an offset to compensate for the biodiversity impact from the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.
- 6.9.1 Council will employ its own method for the classification of very large, large, medium and small native trees and their relative conservation significance. This method is based on the Port Phillip and Westernport – Native Vegetation Plan (2006). This classification is located in Appendix A to this Policy.
- 6.9.2 The Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) outlines a specific formula to ensure the outcome compensates for the loss of biodiversity value within the guidelines for removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation, and supporting documentation. Council will apply this formula to determine the fees/offset required for an offset planting for lots larger than 4,000m<sup>2</sup>. This is triggered by Clause 52.17 of the Victoria Planning Scheme.
- 6.9.3 Where illegal native vegetation works have been undertaken on private, public or single lot properties, Council funding will not apply and a Net Gain offset in addition to any infringement charges will apply to the offender.
- 6.9 Policy outcomes
- Landscaping and Net Gain are different plantings and aim to achieve different outcomes.
  - The objective of a Net Gain offset is to improve native vegetation quality and quantity. Where offsetting, it should be with the same vegetation community (ie. EVC) that has been lost or one of similar or greater conservation significance.
  - Landscaping, by contrast, is based on human requirements of aesthetic, functional and social aspects. The two types of plantings can be complimentary depending upon species selection. The landscape outcomes are expected to be in line with the neighbourhood character.
- 6.10 Criteria for offset planting:



- The preparation of a satisfactory 10 year management plan, outlining how the Native Vegetation Net Gain will be achieved.
- Approved management/maintenance regime. This should address issues such as:
  - o Pest plant and animal management;
  - o Fire risk management;
  - o Veteran tree management;
  - o Management of recruited indigenous plants;
  - o Restricted access to domestic animals;
  - o Drainage and erosion management;
  - o Ongoing inspections; and
  - o Proactive wildlife habitat provision.
- Demonstration of measures to protect remnant vegetation and/or offset planting into perpetuity.

#### 6.11 Additional criteria for offsets on private land

- Offset Plan to be included in an agreement registered under Section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act.
- A financial bond consistent with Council's current Landscape Bonds provided to Council by a developer and to be returned when the agreed outcome is achieved.

#### 6.12 Offset requirements.

- Private land:
  - Private developers may choose to provide a contribution to Council's Net Gain Offset fund as per Policy or offsets on their development site if the above criteria are met.
- Council land:
  - Council works requiring Net Gain offset would be required to provide a contribution to Council's Net Gain Offset fund as per Policy.
- Utilisation of funds:
  - The optimal outcome for biodiversity protection in the municipality is the retention of remnant vegetation. Therefore, funds supplied by developers will be utilised to acquire biologically significant land in order to protect biodiversity values in perpetuity under Council's ongoing custodianship or to enhance Council's Native Vegetation Offset Sites.
- Allocated Council offset sites:
  - To ensure high quality outcomes Council will allocate specific Net Gain donor sites which:
    - o Conform to the Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) to ensure like for like replacement;
    - o Create connectivity between remnant vegetation patches to enhance habitat corridors;
    - o Add value to existing remnant vegetation within the municipality; and





- Protect the site in perpetuity.
- Referrals:
  - The Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation detail when a referral to DELWP is required as part of a proposal to remove native vegetation.
- Council works:
  - All Council works that require removal of remnant native vegetation will necessitate:
    - Budgeting for the Net Gain Offsets;
    - Allocating time to apply for required permits; and
    - Offset management.

## 7. Administrative Updates

From time to time, circumstances may change leading to the need for minor administrative changes to this Policy. Where an update does not materially alter this Policy, such a change may be made administratively. Examples of minor administrative changes include changes to names of Council departments or positions, change to names of Federal or State Government departments or a minor amendment to legislation that does not have material impact. Where any change or update may materially change the intent of this Policy, it must be considered by Council.



## 8. Appendices

### Appendix A – Classification of native vegetation

Very large, large and medium tree classification:

		<b>Biological conservation significance</b>			
		<b>National</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Regional</b>	<b>Local</b>
<b>'Protect and Recruit' offset requirements for scattered old trees</b>	<b>Very large old trees (DBH &gt;105cm)</b>	Protect 10 very large old trees and recruit 50 new plants	Protect 5 very large old trees and recruit 30 new plants	Protect 4 very large old trees and recruit 20 new plants	Protect 2 very large old trees and recruit 10 new plants
	<b>Large old trees (DBH 70-104cm)</b>	Protect 8 large old trees and recruit 40 new plants	Protect 4 large old trees and recruit 20 new plants	Protect 2 large old trees and recruit 15 new plants	Protect 1 large old trees and recruit 10 new plants
	<b>Medium old trees (DBH 52.5-69cm)</b>	Protect 4 medium old trees and recruit 20 new plants	Protect 2 medium old trees and recruit 20 new plants	Protect 1 medium old trees and recruit 15 new plants	Protect 1 medium old trees and recruit 10 new plants
<b>'Recruitment only' offset requirements for scattered old trees</b>	<b>Very large old trees (DBH &gt;105cm)</b>	Recruit 350 new plants	Recruit 180 new plants	Recruit 140 new plants	Recruit 70 new plants
	<b>Large old trees (DBH 70-104cm)</b>	Recruit 240 new plants	Recruit 120 new plants	Recruit 65 new plants	Recruit 35 new plants
	<b>Medium old trees (DBH 52.5-69cm)</b>	Recruit 100 new plants	Recruit 60 new plants	Recruit 35 new plants	Recruit 30 new plants
<b>Type of vegetation or habitat to be created by the offset</b>		Trees must belong to the same vegetation/habitat type (EVC) as those being cleared	Trees must belong to the same vegetation/habitat type (EVC) as those cleared OR to a very high significance vegetation/habitat in the same bioregion	Trees can belong to any EVC in the bioregion OR to a very high or high significance vegetation/habitat in an adjacent bioregion	Trees can belong to any EVC in the bioregion OR to a very high or high significance vegetation/habitat in an adjacent bioregion.



Small tree classification:

Replacement number of trees for each small but reproductively mature tree removed	DBH of tree	
	Trees with average growth rates	Slow growing trees
1 plant per tree removed	<15cm	<10cm
5 plants per tree removed	15-24cm	10-19cm
18 plants per tree removed	25-40cm	20-30cm
30 plants per tree removed	>40cm	>30cm

5 Motions for Which Notice has Previously Been Given

6 Supplementary Items

7 Urgent Business

7.1 Urgent Business

7.2 Call Up Items

8 Confidential Items