

Procedure for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation on Crown land

For use by the Department of Environment,
Land, Water and Planning and Parks Victoria



May 2018

Cover image: Falls Creek, Victoria, DELWP (Penny Croucamp)

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ENDORSEMENT

This *Procedure for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation on Crown land* is endorsed by the Secretary to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP), as constituted under Part 2 of the *Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987*. This Procedure enables DELWP and Parks Victoria (PV) to rely on the *Crown land* exemption from the requirement for a permit to remove native vegetation in Clause 52.16 and Clause 52.17 of planning schemes in Victoria.

This endorsement also provides the written agreement from the Secretary to DELWP for DELWP and PV to access the *Road safety* exemption in Clause 52.16 and Clause 52.17 of planning schemes in Victoria, when native vegetation removal is in accordance with this Procedure.

Endorsed on the 30th day of May 2018



John Bradley

Secretary to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning

COMMENCEMENT

This *Procedure for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation on Crown land* takes effect once it is endorsed by the Secretary to DELWP. Transitional arrangements are outlined in section 1.4 of this document.

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1 Introduction

More than 7.1 million hectares of Crown land is managed by the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP), and Parks Victoria (PV). This land contains native vegetation that provides valuable ecosystem services for the community, and has important biodiversity values, such as habitat for Victoria's rare or threatened species.

DELWP and PV Crown land management activities often require native vegetation management and removal. Without appropriate management, vegetation can increase the risk of bushfires impacting on communities and ecosystem resilience.

DELWP and PV meet multiple objectives in their management of Crown land, including:

- conserve and protect Victoria's biodiversity
- provide a safe working environment for DELWP and PV staff
- reduce the threat to communities from bushfire
- reduce the risk to the public when accessing Crown land.

DELWP and PV recognise that the Victorian community values native vegetation for a range of reasons, including for biodiversity, for the ecosystem services it provides, and for its aesthetic and experiential qualities. Following the principles of DELWP's Community Charter, the implementation of this Procedure will have a place-based community focus, and DELWP will actively listen to the community's views about native vegetation.

1.1 Purpose and scope

The purpose of this *Procedure for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation on Crown land* (Procedure) is to ensure a robust and transparent approach to the removal, destruction or lopping and counterbalance of all native vegetation managed by, or on behalf of DELWP and PV on Crown land.

This Procedure sets standards for how native vegetation removal occurs on DELWP and PV managed Crown land, when relying on the exemptions from the requirement for a planning permit under Clauses 52.16 and Clause 52.17 of planning schemes. The Procedure ensures there is transparency about native vegetation removal, and the activities that DELWP and PV undertake to counterbalance this removal by managing land to improve the environment.

For the purpose of this document, the term 'remove native vegetation' also includes to destroy or to lop native vegetation.

The implementation of the Procedure is not intended to prevent DELWP or PV from undertaking the work they are required to do as land managers, such as managing bushfire risk and ensuring public land is safe for staff to work on and for the public to visit.

The Procedure cannot be used by other organisations (e.g. committees of management) or individuals removing native vegetation on Crown land.

DELWP and PV must comply with this Procedure to rely on the *Crown land*, and *Road safety* exemptions to remove native vegetation under Clause 52.16 or Clause 52.17 of planning schemes. DELWP and PV have committed to applying this Procedure to all native vegetation removal carried out on Crown land.

This Procedure:

- categorises native vegetation removal undertaken by DELWP and PV as either maintenance or new removal
- provides guidance on where to focus avoiding and minimising the removal of native vegetation
- explains how native vegetation removal will be recorded and reported by DELWP and PV
- explains how DELWP and PV activities, that increase native vegetation extent, condition or security, counterbalance the impacts of native vegetation removal, and how these activities are recorded and reported.

1.2 Legislative framework for the removal of native vegetation

DELWP and PV have legislative obligations relating to native vegetation under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*, the *Forests Act 1958*, and a range of other Victorian and Commonwealth legislation.

Planning and Environment Act 1987

In Victoria, the removal of native vegetation is regulated by the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*, through local government planning schemes.

A planning permit is required to remove native vegetation under Clause 52.16 and Clause 52.17 of planning schemes. These clauses also list exemptions that can be relied on to remove native vegetation without the need to obtain a planning permit. DELWP and PV regularly rely on these exemptions when undertaking their land management activities on Crown land.

To rely on an exemption to remove native vegetation without a planning permit, the party removing the native vegetation must comply with the specifications of the exemption. All exemptions require that the removal of native vegetation is kept to the minimum extent necessary.

Clause 52.16 and Clause 52.17 include a *Crown land* exemption and *Road safety* exemption that specifically relate to native vegetation removal by DELWP and PV on Crown land. These exemptions reference either this Procedure or the need to obtain written agreement from the Secretary. These exemptions state that the requirement to obtain a permit does not apply to:

Crown Land

Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped to the minimum extent necessary to manage Crown land:

- *by or on behalf of the Secretary to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (as constituted under Part 2 of the Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987), or by Parks Victoria, and in accordance with the Procedure for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation on Crown land; or*
- *with written permission from the Secretary to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (as constituted under Part 2 of*

the Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987).

Road safety

Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped to the minimum extent necessary by or on behalf of a public authority or municipal council to maintain the safe and efficient function of an existing road in accordance with the written agreement of the Secretary to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (as constituted under Part 2 of the Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987).

Forests Act 1958

The *Forests Act 1958* provides for the management, maintenance, improvement and use of state forests. Section 62 (2) of the *Forests Act 1958* states that:

Despite anything to the contrary in any other Act or law, the Secretary must carry out proper and sufficient work in State forests, national parks and on protected public land –

- *for the immediate prevention and suppression of fire; and*
- *for the planned prevention of fire.*

Removal of native vegetation is necessary to fulfil these responsibilities.

Other relevant legislation

The removal of native vegetation on Crown land may also require consideration or approval under other legislation. DELWP and PV must ensure compliance with all legislation, including the:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth)
- *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*
- *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994*
- *Environment Effects Act 1978*
- *Wildlife Act 1975*
- *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*
- *Heritage Act 1995*
- *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (A planning permit may be required under provisions in planning schemes other than Clause 52.16 and Clause 52.17).

1.3 Review and update of the procedure

This Procedure will be reviewed for operability one year after its commencement and amended as required.

1.4 Transitional arrangements

The following transitional arrangements apply in the implementation of this Procedure:

- Activities can be carried out in line with planning processes undertaken prior to the implementation of this Procedure, even if they are not in accordance with this Procedure, up to 30 June 2018.
- For reporting on the 2017-18 financial year, DELWP and PV will estimate new native vegetation removal, drawing on existing data collection systems. Information on how DELWP and PV will record new removal of native vegetation is provided in the *Procedure for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation on Crown land – Implementation guide*.

All requirements of this Procedure must be applied commencing 1 July 2018.

2 Requirements of this Procedure

2.1 Classification of native vegetation removal

This Procedure applies to all native vegetation removal undertaken by DELWP and PV on Crown land. All removal of native vegetation addressed in this Procedure is exempt from requiring a planning permit under Clause 52.16 and Clause 52.17 of local government planning schemes.

All native vegetation removal is classified as either a maintenance activity or new removal of native vegetation.

Maintenance activities

Maintenance activities are generally routine, on-going, and prevent asset deterioration. Maintenance activities do not include an expansion of an asset's or works' footprint. Maintenance activities are pre-determined to have either a low, or short-term impact on native vegetation.

Maintenance activities involve the removal of native vegetation that:

- has re-established in an area where native vegetation was previously lawfully removed
- is encroaching on existing assets and their associated maintenance areas
- is required to address immediate risk to life or assets
- relates to conservation works that provide an overall improvement for biodiversity¹
- relates to planned burning.

New removal of native vegetation

New removal of native vegetation is any native vegetation removal that is not a maintenance activity as described above.

It includes the removal of native vegetation in areas where there is an expansion of an existing works' or asset's footprint, or where new works or assets are constructed.

Indicative lists of maintenance and new removal activities is provided at Appendix A and Appendix B.

2.2 Steps to follow when undertaking native vegetation removal

Table 1 sets out the steps required when undertaking maintenance activities or new removal of native vegetation.

Table 1. Steps to follow when undertaking native vegetation removal

Activity classification	Steps
Maintenance activities	1. Avoid and minimise impacts on native vegetation, as practical
New removal of native vegetation	1. Consider if native vegetation removal impacts on important biodiversity values 2. Avoid and minimise impacts on native vegetation 3. Record and report native vegetation removal

Maintenance activities

Step 1: Avoid and minimise impacts on native vegetation, as practical

Planning native vegetation removal for maintenance activities should focus on minimising impacts on any known biodiversity values near works.

Identification of important biodiversity values (see Table 2), and obtaining input from biodiversity experts is not required beyond what is undertaken as part of existing planning processes.

New removal of native vegetation

Step 1: Consider if native vegetation removal impacts on important biodiversity values

When identifying new removal of native vegetation, consider any potential impacts on important biodiversity values included in Table 2. A combination of on ground and mapped information can be used, as appropriate. DELWP and PV systems and tools can assist in identifying important biodiversity values.

¹ In accordance with the conservation exemption in Clause 52.17.

Table 2. Important biodiversity values

Method of identification	Biodiversity values
On ground Identified via on ground observation or current knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large trees • Hollow bearing trees • Known critical/important habitat, endangered EVCs or species locations
Desktop analyses Identified via DELWP and PV systems and tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victorian Biodiversity Atlas records for rare or threatened species • Important habitat for a rare or threatened species whose habitat is dispersed • Highly localised habitat for rare or threatened species • Endangered Ecological Vegetation Classes • Wetlands designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (the RAMSAR Convention) and wetlands listed in the Directory of Important Wetlands of Australia • Internationally important sites for Migratory Shorebirds of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway

Step 2: Avoid and minimise impacts on native vegetation

To rely on an exemption from requiring a permit to remove native vegetation under Clause 52.16 or Clause 52.17, the removal of native vegetation must be to the minimum extent necessary.

Avoiding native vegetation removal means not removing native vegetation at all, and is often the optimal outcome for biodiversity. However, often native vegetation does need to be removed to carry out activities, for example for community safety or to improve ecosystem resilience. In these cases, impacts on native vegetation must be to the minimum extent necessary. Minimising includes actions like reducing the footprint or amount of the native vegetation removal.

If native vegetation removal is unavoidable, consider how impacts can be minimised. If any important biodiversity values listed in Table 2 are to be

impacted, focus minimisation efforts on these values.

Community engagement

Engagement throughout the planning and implementation of an activity allows communities, DELWP and PV to consider how to balance protection of native vegetation with other land management obligations.

Expert input on biodiversity values

In some instances, it may be necessary to obtain input from DELWP or PV biodiversity experts to ensure there is an accurate understanding of biodiversity values, and how to best avoid and minimise impacts on those values.

Obtaining input from DELWP or PV biodiversity experts should be sought when developing or updating statewide or regional standard operating procedures which include steps to avoid and minimise impacts on biodiversity values. Where removal of native vegetation is in accordance with a standard operating procedure endorsed by biodiversity experts then further input is not required. For example, this might be an approved prescription or measure recorded in a risk register that addresses an important biodiversity value in Table 2.

Advice from DELWP or PV biodiversity experts should be sought if new removal of native vegetation will impact on any biodiversity values described in Table 2 and the removal is not in accordance with a standard operating procedure that addresses biodiversity values.

Practical approaches to avoiding and minimising

To ensure native vegetation removal is kept to the minimum extent necessary, consider the following:

- whether there is a way to undertake the management activity without removing any native vegetation
- whether one management activity can be used to meet multiple objectives, for example an access track may also be a fuel break
- only removing the vegetation that is necessary to allow the undertaking of the activity, use or development
- ensure those acting on behalf of DELWP and PV, such as contractors, understand their obligations under this Procedure.

The following are some general approaches to minimising impacts of native vegetation removal:

- locate activities, use or development in areas with no or low value native vegetation
- design the activity or development to minimise its footprint
- build upward instead of outward (i.e. multi-storey rather than single storey)
- place buildings close to existing roads or close together to minimise the length of new roads or pathways
- place infrastructure underground by boring instead of open trenching, or place with road or pathway footprints
- put in place measures to minimise off-site impacts to the surrounding environment, for example run off due to soil erosion
- use a removal method that causes minimal impact on native vegetation. Generally using hand held tools rather than machinery or pesticides minimises impacts.

Actions taken to avoid and minimise native vegetation removal should be considered and recorded as part of planning processes.

Strategic planning

Strategic planning for projects or programs, such as strategic bushfire management planning, allows for avoiding and minimising impacts on native vegetation at the landscape scale. Avoiding and minimising native vegetation removal is most effective at the planning and design stage of projects or programs, as:

- important biodiversity values can be identified at a regional or landscape scale
- indirect and cumulative impacts of the removal of native vegetation on biodiversity can be understood and addressed
- there are more opportunities to avoid and minimise impacts on biodiversity as there are options for how the projects or programs are designed.

Specific project planning

Detailed planning of projects should also consider avoiding and minimising native vegetation removal measures at the site level and when works are carried out.

Step 3: Record and report native vegetation removal

DELWP and PV will record the amount of new native vegetation removal. This information will be collated at a statewide level, and annually reported to the Secretary to DELWP according to the method set out at Appendix C.

3 Counterbalancing native vegetation removal

The loss of biodiversity value through new removal of native vegetation on Crown land by DELWP and PV is counterbalanced with corresponding improvements to native vegetation and biodiversity resulting from actions undertaken by DELWP or PV. Counterbalancing activities are those that contribute to an increase in native vegetation condition, extent

or security (Table 3). Counterbalancing activities also include actions taken to improve outcomes for biodiversity not directly related to native vegetation, such as improving a waterway habitat.

DELWP and PV will record and report on their counterbalancing activities according to the method set out at Appendix D.

Table 3. Improvements to native vegetation from counterbalancing activities

Improvement to native vegetation	Description
Increase in condition	Works that improve condition of native vegetation or biodiversity. For example, managing for weeds or discontinuing allowed fire wood collection improves the condition of native vegetation, or managing for pest animals provides an improved outcome for a threatened species, and therefore biodiversity.
Increase in extent	Increase in the extent of native vegetation relates to increases in the area of Crown land that is covered by native vegetation. For example, acquiring freehold land that includes native vegetation and managing it for conservation, or revegetating an area of existing Crown land.
Increase in security	An increase in security is achieved by changing the land status or land use to one that manages the native vegetation to a higher conservation standard. For example, changing the reserve status of a State forest to one where native vegetation is managed for conservation, or removing a licence from an area of land that currently allows a degrading land use, such as grazing. Increasing security can provide benefits for biodiversity beyond native vegetation by providing increased protection for all kinds of habitats.

Appendix A Maintenance activities

Maintenance activities involve the removal of native vegetation that has re-established and is encroaching on existing assets in areas previously lawfully cleared of native vegetation, or is required to maintain safe access or enhance biodiversity values.

Activity	Description
Constructed asset maintenance	<p>Native vegetation removed, destroyed or lopped:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessary to enable the use or maintenance of an existing building (within ten metres of building) • Necessary for the operation or maintenance of an existing fence • To enable the safe and efficient function of a Minor utility • That is native grass to be mowed or slashed to a height maintained at no less than 10cm • Lopped or pruned, provided no more than 1/3 of the foliage individual plant is lopped (excludes tree trunk) • That was planted (excludes native vegetation that planted for land protection or enhancing biodiversity values) • To maintain a road formation, which extends: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Outer edge of shoulder plus 1 metre, or – Outer edge (back) of drain, or – Outer edge of batter or catch drain • To maintain drainage and culverts • To install or maintain signage • To maintain existing fuelbreaks • To maintain existing footprint of assets • To maintain existing sight lines (e.g. roads, fire towers) • To formalise unauthorised recreation tracks • To maintain tracks (includes access and recreation tracks) • To maintain embankments and cuttings • To maintain carparks • To maintain stand sites • To maintain bridges <p>To relocate or remove assets, including tracks or roads, when the previous site is rehabilitated, and the new area is not larger than previous area.</p>

Activity	Description
The following activities relate to land use, safe access and biodiversity enhancement and are treated as maintenance activities in this Procedure.	
Land use activities	<p>Native vegetation removed, destroyed or lopped:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By domestic stock grazing in accordance with a licence, permit or lease • In accordance with a land management notice, direction notice or land use condition issued under the <i>Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994</i> • To enable surveying using hand held tools • Within a designated domestic firewood collection area
Safe access maintenance	<p>Native vegetation removed, destroyed or lopped:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That is dead (excludes standing trees greater than 40cm diameter at 1.3 metres above ground level) • During an emergency to create an emergency access associated with the emergency works (e.g. fire fighting) • Necessary to eliminate an immediate risk to life or property • In accordance with a fire prevention notice • Which has been assessed as hazardous by an arborist, trained departmental staff or a contractor with appropriate accreditation • As part of natural disaster recovery work.
Maintenance or enhancement of biodiversity values	<p>Native vegetation removed, destroyed or lopped:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In accordance with an approved conservation or management plan, or similar plan or strategy • That is non-indigenous (i.e. vegetation out of natural range) • For silviculture (including ecological thinning) performed for specific ecological objectives • To implement weed and pest animal control management programs • For scientific research for conservation purposes.
Bushfire management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas treated for planned burning, including hazardous trees and fire control lines • Infrastructure associated with a planned burn or bushfire response • To keep electric lines clear, or minimise the risk of bushfire ignition.

Appendix B New removal of native vegetation

The removal of native vegetation to construct or install new assets, or expand an existing footprint must comply with the new removal requirements of this Procedure.

New removal activities include the following:

- Construction of a new asset, or the expansion of an existing asset beyond its existing footprint:
 - Roads, including bend realignment
 - Tracks, including fire access tracks
 - Fire infrastructure (e.g. towers)
 - Recreational assets, including boat ramps
 - Water point assets
 - Borrow pits
 - Fuelbreaks (including strategic fuelbreaks)
 - New fences
- Hazardous tree removal which:
 - is not associated with planned burning, or emergency response
 - has not been assessed by an arborist, trained departmental staff or a contractor with appropriate accreditation and found to be of immediate risk of failure
- Mechanical fuel reduction treatments
 - This activity will be reviewed following implementation of this Procedure to determine whether, and in what circumstances, mechanical fuel treatment contributes to new removal or can be classified as maintenance. In the interim, removal will be recorded using existing fire operations planning recording processes and included in the annual report.

Appendix C Method for recording new removal of native vegetation

DELWP and PV will spatially record the extent of the new native vegetation removal they undertake. Recording can be done when works are planned, or when they have been delivered. DELWP will:

- use this spatial data to determine the extent (in hectares) of the new removal
- apply a modelled condition score to each hectare, and then
- use this information to calculate the number of habitat hectares removed.

DELWP will collate this information from across the state at the end of each financial year and publish it on the DELWP website. A more detailed report and assessment will be released every five years.

Detailed information on how to record new removal of native vegetation is provided in the *Procedure for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation on Crown land – Implementation guide*.

Appendix D Method for recording counterbalancing activities

DELWP and PV undertake counterbalancing activities as a regular part of their land management activities. Some common activities which contribute to an increase in native vegetation or biodiversity extent, quality or security are tabled below. A complete list of activities and how they are recorded can be found in the *DELWP Output data standards*.

Activity	Type
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation establishment • Habitat restoration • Weed control • Pest animal control • Control of over abundant wildlife • Threatened species response
Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of licences, leases and permits for activities that decrease the condition of native vegetation. • Ecological grazing • Ecological watering • Ecological burning • Ecological thinning • Permanent road closures • Change of land tenure to one with a higher level of protection for native vegetation • Acquisition of land into parks and reserve

Recording counterbalancing activities

DELWP and PV will spatially record their counterbalancing activities. DELWP will:

- use this spatial data to determine the extent (in hectares) of the counterbalancing activity.
- apply a gain score applicable for each activity to each hectare, and then
- use this information to calculate the habitat hectares of gain generated by the counterbalancing activity.

DELWP will collate this information from across the state at the end of each financial year and publish it on the DELWP website. A more detailed report and assessment will be released every five years.

Detailed information on how to record counterbalancing activities, is provided in the *Procedure for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation on Crown land – Implementation guide*.

Glossary

Assets – Structures, infrastructure and areas utilised in the management of the Crown land estate.

Condition score – A score that describes how close native vegetation is to its mature natural state. The condition score is a value between 0 and 1. For the purposes of the Guidelines the condition score is the 'Habitat score', as described in the Vegetation Quality Assessment Manual, divided by 100 to achieve a value between 0 and 1.

Counterbalancing – Undertaking activities that result in improvements in native vegetation and/or biodiversity. These can be improvements in the condition, extent or security of native vegetation, or improved outcomes for biodiversity more broadly.

Dispersed habitat – A habitat for a rare or threatened species that is more than 2,000 hectares and is usually less geographically restricted than a highly localised habitat (see Section 3.2 of Guidelines).

Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) – A native vegetation type classified on the basis of a combination of its floristics, lifeforms, and ecological characteristics.

Extent of native vegetation – The area of land covered by a patch and/or a scattered tree, measured in hectares.

Full removal – Removal of native vegetation not considered partial removal. Full removal is given the full condition score of the native vegetation.

Habitat hectares – A site-based measure of biodiversity value that is calculated by multiplying the extent of native vegetation by its condition score.

Highly localised habitat – Habitat for a rare or threatened species that covers less than 2,000 hectares and is typically geographically restricted (See section 3.2 of the Guidelines).

Large tree – A native canopy tree with a Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) greater than or equal to the large tree benchmark for the relevant bioregional EVC. A large tree can be either a large scattered tree or a large tree contained within a patch (see section 3.2 of the Guidelines).

Maintenance activity – Management activities undertaken to maintain existing assets or works, or that have a low impact on native vegetation.

Minimise – Locating, designing or managing a use or development to ensure that the impacts of native vegetation removal on biodiversity and other values are kept to the minimum necessary.

Minor utility installation – As defined in Clause 74 of local planning schemes.

Native vegetation – Native vegetation is defined in Clause 72 of the Victoria Planning Provisions and all local planning schemes as 'plants that are indigenous to Victoria, including trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses'.

Native vegetation condition – A measure of how close native vegetation is to its mature, natural state, as represented by benchmarks for the relevant Ecological Vegetation Class. Native vegetation condition is measured using a condition score that indicates how well the native vegetation can sustain itself and the species that live in, or depend on it.

New removal of native vegetation – Permanent removal of native vegetation, usually undertaken to construct new, or expand existing assets or works.

Patch – A patch of native vegetation is:

- an area of vegetation where at least 25 per cent of the total perennial understorey plant cover is native, or
- 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 layer, available in systems and tools developed by DELWP.

Partial removal – The removal of some or all the understorey from an area of new removal. Partial removal is given half the condition score of the native vegetation.

Rare or threatened species – A species that is listed as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or rare in Victoria on Advisory Lists maintained by the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning. Advisory Lists are existing or subsequent versions of:

- Advisory List of Rare or Threatened Plants in Victoria (DEPI, 2014) as ‘endangered’, ‘vulnerable’, or ‘rare’.
- Advisory List of Threatened Vertebrate Fauna in Victoria (DSE, 2013) as ‘critically endangered’, ‘endangered’ or ‘vulnerable’.
- Advisory List of Threatened Invertebrate Fauna in Victoria (DSE, 2009) as ‘critically endangered’, ‘endangered’ or ‘vulnerable’.

Scattered tree – A native canopy tree that does not form part of a patch.

