Title of Proposal - La Trobe University Sports Precinct, Stage 3

Section 1 - Summary of your proposed action

Provide a summary of your proposed action, including any consultations undertaken.

1.1 Project Industry Type

Private

1.2 Provide a detailed description of the proposed action, including all proposed activities.

La Trobe University are currently designing and constructing their sports precinct with an aim to be the nations preferred University for sport teaching and research. The project hopes to transform Melbourne's north to provide a regional sporting precinct that will be able to support major participation sport events, regular grass roots sports competitions and active recreation opportunities for community members. This project is being carried out in three stages, with stage one currently under construction. Stage one of the project started late October 2017 and should be completed by late 2018 and will involve:
• The demolition of the existing pavilion and portion of the main oval (temporary facilities will be established to service baseball and soccer)
• Construction of a new synthetic football (soccer) pitch was completed in July 2018
• Construction of a new community pavilion was completed in October 2018
• Construction of a new main AFL oval will be complete in December 2018.
Stage two of the La Trobe Sports Park will include the following additional components:
• World class sport science and analytics research laboratories
• An education and training centre
• Dedicated office accommodation for local, state and national sport organisations
• 6 high ball indoor courts.
The proposed action will occur within stage 3 of the development. Stage three involves:
• Construction of three additional indoor community courts
• Establish two synthetic football patches
• Construct a pavilion for the football field
• Construct a pavilion for the hockey pitch
• Establish two water based synthetic hocket pitches
• Establish two new natural grass rugby pitches
• Establish a new junior AFL oval
• Establish a baseball diamond
• Establish a sports drive and associated infrastructure
• Establish a new multi-directional intersection

1.3 What is the extent and location of your proposed action? Use the polygon tool on the map below to mark the location of your proposed action.

Area	Point	Latitude	Longitude
La Trobe Sports Precinct, Stage 3	1	-37.722533775211	145.03765687308
La Trobe Sports Precinct, Stage 3	2	-37.72199064832	145.03979191146
La Trobe Sports Precinct, Stage 3	3	-37.72148994969	145.04113301597
La Trobe Sports Precinct, Stage 3	4	-37.722652583688	145.04162654243
La Trobe Sports Precinct, Stage 3	5	-37.722262212264	145.0436435636
La Trobe Sports Precinct, Stage 3	6	-37.72207551216	145.04353627524
La Trobe Sports Precinct, Stage 3	7	-37.721982161931	145.04398688636
La Trobe Sports Precinct, Stage 3	8	-37.722754419373	145.04428729377
La Trobe Sports Precinct, Stage 3	9	-37.723246623212	145.04187330566
La Trobe Sports Precinct, Stage 3	10	-37.723679420437	145.041916221
La Trobe Sports Precinct, Stage 3	11	-37.72456197949	145.04201278052
La Trobe Sports Precinct, Stage 3	12	-37.726428896681	145.0420664247
La Trobe Sports Precinct, Stage 3	13	-37.726361009608	145.03988847098
La Trobe Sports Precinct, Stage 3	14	-37.724943852744	145.03969535194
La Trobe Sports Precinct, Stage 3	15	-37.724799589746	145.03969535194
La Trobe Sports Precinct, Stage 3	16	-37.725045685279	145.03851517997
La Trobe Sports Precinct, Stage 3	17	-37.725105087527	145.03831133208
La Trobe Sports Precinct, Stage 3	18	-37.724035839782	145.03802165351
La Trobe Sports Precinct, Stage 3	19	-37.724154645849	145.03753885589
La Trobe Sports Precinct, Stage 3	20	-37.72358607223	145.03734573684
La Trobe Sports Precinct, Stage 3	21	-37.723441806587	145.03781780562
La Trobe Sports Precinct, Stage 3	22	-37.722559234187	145.03753885589
La Trobe Sports Precinct, Stage 3	23	-37.722525288884	145.03771051726
La Trobe Sports	24	-37.722533775211	145.03765687308

Area	Point	Latitude	Longitude
Precinct, Stage 3			

1.5 Provide a brief physical description of the property on which the proposed action will take place and the location of the proposed action (e.g. proximity to major towns, or for off-shore actions, shortest distance to mainland).

** Please note, project design plans have not been finalised, however due to the central position of the Matted Flax-lily, the development will be unable to avoid 23/24 individuals.

The project area is within the La Trobe University Bundoora campus and is in close proximity to residential housing, university buildings and other built facilities. It is located approximately 4.5 kilometres south west of Bundoora and approximately 16 kilometres north of the Melbourne Central Business District. Stage 3 of this project, where the proposed action will take place encompasses approximately 14 hectares of private land. The perimeters of the project area are:

Darebin Creek sits approximately 100 meters to the west of the project area.Plenty Road and the La Trobe golf course sit to the NorthThe east of the project is bordered by stage 1 and 2 of the project, which include various sports fieldsThe west of the project area holds sports fields, a lake and some native and non-native vegetation

1.6 What is the size of the proposed action area development footprint (or work area) including disturbance footprint and avoidance footprint (if relevant)?

The project design has not been finalised, however the maximum extent of the works area would involve 14 hectares.

1.7 Is the proposed action a street address or lot?

Lot

1.7.2 Describe the lot number and title. Lot- 1/PS444016

1.8 Primary Jurisdiction.

Victoria

1.9 Has the person proposing to take the action received any Australian Government grant funding to undertake this project?

No

1.10 Is the proposed action subject to local government planning approval?

No

1.11 Provide an estimated start and estimated end date for the proposed action.

Start date 07/2019

End date 12/2022

1.12 Provide details of the context, planning framework and State and/or Local government requirements.

Background to the project

The prosed study area is currently zones as a Public Use Zone- Education (PUZ2). An Environmental Significance Overlay (ESO2) runs through a small portion of the study area, however La Trobe University are in the process of realigning this overlay in consultation with Council.

Relevant legislation and policy

Commonwealth

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) Applies to actions that have the potential to significantly impact on Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) protected under the Act.

State

Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (FFG Act)

The FFG Act is the key piece of Victorian legislation for the conservation of threatened species and communities and for the management of potentially threatening processes. Under the FFG Act a permit is required from DELWP to 'take' protected flora species from public land.

Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994 (CaLP Act)

The CaLP Act identifies and classifies certain species as noxious weeds or pest animals and provides a system of controls on noxious species.

Planning and Environment Act 1987 (incl. Planning Schemes)

The Planning and Environment Act 1987 controls the planning and development of land in Victoria and provides for the development of planning schemes for all municipalities.

Of particular relevance to the development proposal are controls relating to the removal,

destruction or lopping of native vegetation contained within the Darebin City Planning Scheme (the Scheme), including permit requirements. The Scheme (Clause 72) defines ‘native vegetation’ as 'Plants that are indigenous to Victoria, including trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses'. It is an objective of Clause 12.01-2 of the State Planning Policy Framework (Native Vegetation Management) that removal of native vegetation results in no net loss in the contribution made by native vegetation to Victoria’s biodiversity.

Clause 52.17 (Native Vegetation) requires a planning permit to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation including some dead native vegetation. Decision guidelines that must be considered by the referral or responsible authority are contained in Section 7 of the Guidelines and referred to in Clause 52.17-4. Clause 52.17 does not apply if a Native Vegetation Precinct Plan corresponding to the land is incorporated in the Scheme. It should be noted that where native vegetation does not meet the definition of a patch or scattered tree, as described in Section 3.1, the Guidelines do not apply. However, a permit may still be required to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation under the provisions of the Scheme.

Clause 65.02 requires consideration of native vegetation retention in a subdivision application and siting of open space areas.

Under Clause 66.02 a permit application to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation is required to be referred to DELWP as a recommending referral authority if any of the following apply:

the class of application is on the detailed assessment pathway

a property vegetation precinct plan applies to the site or

the native vegetation is on Crown land occupied or managed by the Responsible Authority.

An Environmental Significance Overlay Schedule 2 (ESO2) runs over a small portion of the study area. La Trobe University are currently in consultation with Council to realign this overlay which will result in the area proposed for construction holding no relevant overlays to biodiversity.

Victoria's Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation

The Guidelines are incorporated into the Victoria Planning Provisions and all planning schemes in Victoria (DELWP 2017). The Guidelines replaced the previous incorporated document titled Permitted clearing of native vegetation – Biodiversity assessment guidelines (DEPI 2013) on 12 December 2017.

This objective is to be achieved through Victoria's planning system using an assessment approach that relies on strategic planning and the permit and offset system. The key policy for achieving no net loss to biodiversity is the three-step approach of avoid, minimise and offset:

Avoid the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation to ensure that the important biodiversity values of native vegetation continue to be delivered into the future.

Minimise impacts resulting from the removal of native vegetation that cannot be avoided.

Provide an offset to compensate for the biodiversity impact resulting from the removal of native vegetation.

Water Act 1989

The primary purpose of the Water Act 1989 is to provide a framework for the allocation and management of surface water and groundwater throughout Victoria. It provides a principal mechanism for maintenance of ecosystem functions including those of aquatic ecosystems. Under By-Laws created by the relevant Authority under the Act, the authorities regulate the works within and in the vicinity of waterways. In Melbourne Water's management area this applies to all waterways with a catchment area of 60ha or more. These waterways are deemed to be Melbourne Water assets, while all smaller watercourses are deemed the responsibility of the local government.

The proposed development will involve construction or maintenance activities that may affect quality or quantity of water in Darebin Creek. Activities associated with maintenance of sports fields including irrigation, fertiliser application and changes to surface permeability through paving may alter flows of runoff and chemicals into connected waterways. The proposed scope of works is approximately 100 metres from Darebin Creek. During the design phase of any development La Trobe University needs to consider potential impacts on Darebin Creek especially as this is known to be habitat of the endangered Growling Grass Frog. This should include the need for more drainage infrastructure and on-going management of the sports fields.

Environment Protection Act 1970: State Environmental Protection Policy (Waters of Victoria) 2003

The Environment Protection Act underpins the State Environmental Protection Policy (SEPP) - Waters of Victoria which provides a legal framework for the protection and rehabilitation of Victoria’s surface water environments.

The SEPP requires that aquatic ecosystem values be protected. Environmental quality objectives and indicators are defined to protect beneficial uses (i.e. the uses and values of the water environment) and an attainment program provides guidance on protection of the beneficial uses.

Regional Catchment Strategy and River Health Strategy

State Planning Policy Framework Clause 14.02-1 (Catchment planning and management) states that planning must consider as relevant, Regional Catchment Strategies (RCS) and any associated implementation plan or strategy including any regional river health and wetland strategies.

Strategies of relevance to the study area are the:

Port Phillip & Western Port Regional Catchment Strategy: http://www.ppwrcs.vic.gov.au/

This strategy aims to protect native vegetation for the purpose of protecting water quality.

1.13 Describe any public consultation that has been, is being or will be undertaken, including with Indigenous stakeholders.

A Cultural heritage Management Plan (CHMP) was developed for the full precinct master plan and Stage 1 of the project. Stage 2 did not require a CHMP. A CHMP will be developed for stage 3 once the full extent of the scope is finalised.

1.14 Describe any environmental impact assessments that have been or will be carried out under Commonwealth, State or Territory legislation including relevant impacts of the project.

No environmental impact assessments have been carried out. There are no final footprint designs.

1.15 Is this action part of a staged development (or a component of a larger project)?

Yes

1.15.1 Provide information about the larger action and details of any interdependency between the stages/components and the larger action.

The project is a component of the La Trobe University Sports Precinct development. Stage one is under construction and stage two is currently concluding the process to appoint a building contractor. Stage one will be fully operational by the end of 2018 and Stage two will be fully operational by early 2020. The Precinct development aims to make La Trobe University the preferred university for sport teaching and research, and industry collaboration.

1.16 Is the proposed action related to other actions or proposals in the region?

No

Section 2 - Matters of National Environmental Significance

Describe the affected area and the likely impacts of the proposal, emphasising the relevant matters protected by the EPBC Act. Refer to relevant maps as appropriate. The interactive map tool can help determine whether matters of national environmental significance or other matters protected by the EPBC Act are likely to occur in your area of interest. Consideration of likely impacts should include both direct and indirect impacts.

Your assessment of likely impacts should consider whether a bioregional plan is relevant to your proposal. The following resources can assist you in your assessment of likely impacts:

• Profiles of relevant species/communities (where available), that will assist in the identification of whether there is likely to be a significant impact on them if the proposal proceeds;

• Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance;

• Significant Impact Guideline 1.2 – Actions on, or impacting upon, Commonwealth land and Actions by Commonwealth Agencies.

2.1 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the values of any World Heritage properties?

No

2.2 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the values of any National Heritage places?

No

2.3 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the ecological character of a Ramsar wetland?

No

2.4 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the members of any listed species or any threatened ecological community, or their habitat?

Yes

2.4.1 Impact table

Species	Impact
Three species may be impacted by the proposed action, however Matted Flax-lily is the only species where the impact is considered	The likely impact of the species are summaries below: -Matted Flax-lily- the permanent removal and translocation of twenty-.three individuals.

Species	Impact
significant. Other species that may be impacted by the proposed action include the Swift Parrot Lathamus discolor and Grey-headed flying fox Pteropus poliocephalus.	This impact is seen as significant as it would involve the permanent removal of 23 individuals. -Swift Parrot- may use the area on occasion for roosting however the site does not support key any key foraging species. The project is unlikely to have a significant impact on this species. -Grey-headed flying fox- may use this site for foraging, however the species is highly mobile, and the development is unlikely to have a significant impact on this species.

2.4.2 Do you consider this impact to be significant?

Yes

2.5 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on the members of any listed migratory species, or their habitat?

No

2.6 Is the proposed action to be undertaken in a marine environment (outside Commonwealth marine areas)?

No

2.7 Is the proposed action to be taken on or near Commonwealth land?

No

2.8 Is the proposed action taking place in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park?

No

2.9 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on a water resource related to coal/gas/mining?

No

2.10 Is the proposed action a nuclear action?

No

2.11 Is the proposed action to be taken by the Commonwealth agency?

No

2.12 Is the proposed action to be undertaken in a Commonwealth Heritage Place Overseas?

No

2.13 Is the proposed action likely to have ANY direct or indirect impact on any part of the environment in the Commonwealth marine area?

No

Section 3 - Description of the project area

Provide a description of the project area and the affected area, including information about the following features (where relevant to the project area and/or affected area, and to the extent not otherwise addressed in Section 2).

3.1 Describe the flora and fauna relevant to the project area.

Vegetation and habitat types

The study area supports a range of ecological features including remnant areas of native vegetation, scattered trees, areas of predominantly introduced vegetation and regularly mown turf. Native vegetation has been modified by past land use and varies in understorey quality. However, all patches of native vegetation were of relatively low quality.

All habitat zones were part of the ecological vegetation class (EVC) Plains Grassy Woodland (EVC 55), which has a bioregional conservation status of endangered (DELWP database). The entire study area is considered to be on the Victorian Volcanic Plain due to the presence of basalt surface rock throughout the mapped areas. The landscape is relatively flat with gently undulating rises.

Scattered trees occur as isolated individuals where the surrounding vegetation are predominantly weeds. These trees range from large old hollow-bearing specimens exceeding 80 cm at breast height (DBH) to recent growth. All scattered tree species were River Red Gums Eucalyptus camaldulensis. Hollow bearing trees within the study area will likely hold important roosting areas for some mammal, bird and bat species. The EPBC listed Grassy Eucalypt Woodland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain was considered present within the scope of works but the amount was small (<0.5 ha). Since the size of the patch was < 0.5 hectares, the patch was assessed as not suitable for national listing.

The south eastern perimeter of the study area sits next to a constructed lake. Vegetation here is predominantly introduced. However, the area holds habitat for some bird species.

Outside remnant areas of native vegetation, the vegetation consist of either landscape plantings, non-indigenous eucalypt species, deciduous European trees or sports fields of exotic grass species. There were also several areas that did not appear to be managed that had a ground cover of weed species.

Darebin Creek is in close proximity to the western boundary of the study area, sitting 100 metres from study site. The creek is an important habitat feature throughout the north-east of Melbourne forming a wildlife corridor throughout the suburbs, connecting with the larger Yarra River corridor. Native vegetation throughout the campus provides connectivity to the Darebin Creek corridor.

Fauna

Parts of the area consist of sports fields which provide minimal habitat for fauna but is currently utilised by common fauna species foraging on grasses and grass roots such as the Australian Wood Ducks, Galahs and Sulphur-crested Cockatoos.

The predominant native fauna habitat throughout the study area consisted of scattered remnant trees (largely River Red Gum Eucalyptus camaldulensis) and planted non-local eucalypts. Many of these trees contain hollows, which are likely to be utilised by hollow nesting fauna in the area such as possums, birds and bats. Additionally, many of these trees are flowering eucalypts which provide food resources for nectar-feeding woodland birds, such as lorikeets and honeyeaters and potential foraging habitat for the critically endangered Swift Parrot Lathamus discolor and vulnerable Grey-headed Flying-fox Pteropus poliocephalus.

The western section of the area includes scattered patches of Plains Grassy Woodland and introduced grasses. The ground layer contains some areas of woody debris and rocks which provide habitat for reptiles and amphibians. Viewing perches and foraging areas are present within the shrub and tree layer for various insectivorous birds. Large, old trees also provide foraging areas around tree trunks, underneath bark and leaf litter at ground level. This area contains the most value for fauna within the study area.

Throughout the proposed works area, various habitat types are present (Table 1). Note the habitat zones refer to areas of native vegetation identified by Biosis (2018)

Table 1. Habitat and vegetation present within the proposed works area.

Vegetation or habitat type

Description

Location

Significant values

Plains Grassy Woodland EVC of the Victorian Volcanic Plain

Fifteen habitat zones were identified within this EVC based on patch condition. Habitat zones ranged from areas of an open Eucalypt woodland with an overstorey of River Red-gums (some hollow bearing), an absent shrub layer (apart from very occasional wattle species Blackwood *Acacia melanoxylon* and Black Wattle *Acacia mearnsii*) and a ground layer dominated by weedy grasses with some native grasses. Other zones lacked an overstorey and were defined by a dominate ground layer of native grasses such as Kangaroo Grass *Themeda triandra* and Wallaby Grasses *Rytidosperma sp*. Scattered native herbs such as *Geranium sp*. and Grassland Wood-sorrel *Oxalis perennens* occurred in small numbers throughout the study site.

Various locations throughout the study area.

Despite the patchy nature of the native vegetation, Eucalypt species in this area offer possible foraging and roosting habitat for Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolour* and foraging habitat for the Grey-headed Flying Fox *Pteropus poliocephalus*. This habitat also provides habitat for a broad range of common fauna groups including mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians.

EPBC threatened species Matted Flax-lily was detected during this survey, and the bioregional conservation status of this EVC is listed as endangered.

Scattered trees

Scattered remnant trees within the study area were all River Red gums. Some of the larger trees contain hollows.

Various locations throughout the study area.

Eucalypts in these areas offer possible foraging and roosting habitat for a range of bird species and habitat for common mammal species such as possums.

Predominantly introduced vegetation

Outside areas of native remnant canopy trees or derived native grassland, vegetation is invaded by introduced grasses such as Toowoomba Canary Grass *Phalaris aquatic* and Cox Foot *Dactylis glomerata.* Native vegetation in these areas consists of scattered grasses such as Kangaroo Grass*.*

Various locations throughout the study area.

These areas are unlikely to provide habitat for significant flora or fauna species. The area is likely to support a range of reptile species.

Turf and other heavily mown lawns

Sports fields within the study area are dominated by introduced grass species with very little to no native vegetation.

North eastern portion of the study area

These areas are unlikely to provide habitat for significant flora or fauna species.

Noxious weeds

Several noxious weeds were found throughout the study area such as Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna and* Serrated Tussock *Nassella trichotoma*. These species threaten native vegetation and amenity values of planted vegetation.

Various locations throughout the study area.

Noxious weeds have potential to decrease environmental and amenity values. These species should be managed to control their growth and spread. This is needed to be in compliance with the CaLP Act.

Sports field lake

A constructed lake with surrounding predominantly introduced fringing vegetation and standing dead River Red Gums.

Sitting south east of the study area.

Supports habitat for frogs and waterfowl. Dead trees provide breeding habitat for parrots.

Plains Grassy Woodland is endangered within the Victorian Volcanic Plains Bioregion. This vegetation corresponds to the Western Basalt Plains (River Red Gum) Grassy Woodland floristic community 55-04 listed under the FFG Act but not the EPBC Act listed community Grassy Eucalypt Woodland of the Victorian Volcanic Plains (GEWVVP). The degraded nature of the understorey and the limited size of each remnant prevents the woodland from being classified as GEWVVP.

3.2 Describe the hydrology relevant to the project area (including water flows).

Overland flow from the study area is likely to flow into Darebin Creek.

3.3 Describe the soil and vegetation characteristics relevant to the project area.

Soils within the study area vary from shallow rocky outcrops with poor soil development to grey to black self-mulching clays.

The natural vegetation of the site includes small patches of woodland dominated by River Red-gum Eucalyptus camaldulensis and broader areas of grassland, now variously dominated by native and introduced grasses and herbs. Small rocky rises often support and open to dense shrub cover depending on the intensity of land use (grazing by domestic stock) in the recent past.

3.4 Describe any outstanding natural features and/or any other important or unique values relevant to the project area.

Although not directly affected by the project, Darebin Creek sits within approximately 100m from the project area. The creek is an important habitat feature throughout the north-east of Melbourne forming a wildlife corridor throughout the suburbs, connecting with the larger Yarra River corridor. Native vegetation throughout the campus provides connectivity to the Darebin Creek corridor.

3.5 Describe the status of native vegetation relevant to the project area.

Remnants of native vegetation within the study area are relatively small and largely occur within a broader landscape dominated by introduced grasses and herbs. The area supports a number of remnant trees (all River Red Gums). The remnants recorded were classified as four

ecological vegetation class Plains Grassy Woodland (EVC 55) which is considered endangered in Victoria.

3.6 Describe the gradient (or depth range if action is to be taken in a marine area) relevant to the project area.

The study area sits between 61-74 meters above sea level.

3.7 Describe the current condition of the environment relevant to the project area.

The study area has been modified by past land use. The area holds some area of native vegetation, however these areas are of relatively poor quality. The majority of the site has been invaded by weeds, some noxious. Remnants of native vegetation are therefore small and scattered across the site. River Red Gums occur throughout the site, some large and hollow bearing.

3.8 Describe any Commonwealth Heritage Places or other places recognised as having heritage values relevant to the project area.

N/A

3.9 Describe any Indigenous heritage values relevant to the project area.

The Cultural Heritage Values Assessment has determined that there are no sites of indigenous heritage significance within the development area.

3.10 Describe the tenure of the action area (e.g. freehold, leasehold) relevant to the project area.

Freehold

3.11 Describe any existing or any proposed uses relevant to the project area.

To be developed as a sports teaching and research centre and a community sports and passive recreation precinct

Section 4 - Measures to avoid or reduce impacts

Provide a description of measures that will be implemented to avoid, reduce, manage or offset any relevant impacts of the action. Include, if appropriate, any relevant reports or technical advice relating to the feasibility and effectiveness of the proposed measures.

Examples of relevant measures to avoid or reduce impacts may include the timing of works, avoidance of important habitat, specific design measures, or adoption of specific work practices.

4.1 Describe the measures you will undertake to avoid or reduce impact from your proposed action.

The project concept plan includes an ‘Eco corridor Neighbourhood’ along Darebin Creek.

Matted Flax-lily impacted as part of the development would be salvaged, propagated in a nursery and translocated into a managed area of native vegetation approved through the referral process and Victoria’s Department of Environment Land Water and Planning (DELWP).

4.2 For matters protected by the EPBC Act that may be affected by the proposed action, describe the proposed environmental outcomes to be achieved.

All impacts to matters of national environmental significance (MNES) would be offset in a manner consistent with the EPBC Act offset policy.

Section 5 – Conclusion on the likelihood of significant impacts

A checkbox tick identifies each of the matters of National Environmental Significance you identified in section 2 of this application as likely to be a significant impact.

Review the matters you have identified below. If a matter ticked below has been incorrectly identified you will need to return to Section 2 to edit.

5.1.1 World Heritage Properties

No

5.1.2 National Heritage Places

No

5.1.3 Wetlands of International Importance (declared Ramsar Wetlands)

No

5.1.4 Listed threatened species or any threatened ecological community

Listed threatened species and communities - Yes

5.1.5 Listed migratory species

No

5.1.6 Commonwealth marine environment

No

5.1.7 Protection of the environment from actions involving Commonwealth land

No

5.1.8 Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

No

5.1.9 A water resource, in relation to coal/gas/mining

No

5.1.10 Protection of the environment from nuclear actions

No

5.1.11 Protection of the environment from Commonwealth actions

No

5.1.12 Commonwealth Heritage places overseas

No

5.2 If no significant matters are identified, provide the key reasons why you think the proposed action is not likely to have a significant impact on a matter protected under the EPBC Act and therefore not a controlled action.

N/A

Section 6 – Environmental record of the person proposing to take the action

Provide details of any proceedings under Commonwealth, State or Territory law against the person proposing to take the action that pertain to the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

6.1 Does the person taking the action have a satisfactory record of responsible environmental management? Please explain in further detail.

La Trobe University has provided exemplary community stewardship of its land asset at Bundoora. The Wildlife Sanctuary to the north of the campus is one of the longest running community-based land rehabilitation projects in Victoria, bringing pastural land back to its endemic habitat. The completion of the vermin proof fence in 2017 has enabled application to introduce endangered faunal species for habitat and breeding.

The Eco-Corridor Neighbourhood project is locking in the riparian tract of land from the Sanctuary in the north, through the campus and past the Sports Park to Darebin Creek in the south. This corridor will be developed with weed removal and planting of endemic species to provide a community passive recreation trail for University and local residents.

6.2 Provide details of any past or present proceedings under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources against either (a) the person proposing to take the action or, (b) if a permit has been applied for in relation to the action – the person making the application.

N/A

6.3 If it is a corporation undertaking the action will the action be taken in accordance with the corporation's environmental policy and framework?

No

6.4 Has the person taking the action previously referred an action under the EPBC Act, or been responsible for undertaking an action referred under the EPBC Act?

No

Section 7 – Information sources

You are required to provide the references used in preparing the referral including the reliability of the source.

7.1 List references used in preparing the referral (please provide the reference source reliability and any uncertainties of source).

Reference Source	Reliability	Uncertainties
Biosis 2018	High	None not described in this report

Section 8 – Proposed alternatives

You are required to complete this section if you have any feasible alternatives to taking the proposed action (including not taking the action) that were considered but not proposed.

8.0 Provide a description of the feasible alternative?

None available

8.1 Select the relevant alternatives related to your proposed action.

8.27 Do you have another alternative?

No

Section 9 – Contacts, signatures and declarations

Where applicable, you must provide the contact details of each of the following entities: Person Proposing the Action; Proposed Designated Proponent and; Person Preparing the Referral. You will also be required to provide signed declarations from each of the identified entities.

9.0 Is the person proposing to take the action an Organisation or an Individual?

Organisation

9.2 Organisation

9.2.1 Job Title

Project Director

9.2.2 First Name

Tony

9.2.3 Last Name

Inglis

9.2.4 E-mail

a.inglis@latrobe.edu.au

9.2.5 Postal Address

La Trobe University
Bundoora VIC 3086
Australia

9.2.6 ABN/ACN

ABN

64804735113 - LA TROBE UNIVERSITY

9.2.7 Organisation Telephone

0417 305 956

9.2.8 Organisation E-mail

a.inglis@latrobe.edu.au

9.2.9 I qualify for exemption from fees under section 520(4C)(e)(v) of the EPBC Act because I am:

Not applicable

Small Business Declaration

I have read the Department of the Environment and Energy's guidance in the online form concerning the definition of a small a business entity and confirm that I qualify for a small business exemption.

Signature:…… Date: ……

9.2.9.2 I would like to apply for a waiver of full or partial fees under Schedule 1, 5.21A of the EPBC Regulations

No

9.2.9.3 Under sub regulation 5.21A(5), you must include information about the applicant (if not you) the grounds on which the waiver is sought and the reasons why it should be made

Person proposing the action - Declaration

I, _____, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to the EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. I declare that I am not taking the action on behalf of or for the benefit of any other person or entity.

Signature:…… Date: ……

I, _____, the person proposing the action, consent to the designation of _____ as the proponent of the purposes of the action describe in this EPBC Act Referral.

Signature:…… Date: ……

9.3 Is the Proposed Designated Proponent an Organisation or Individual?

Organisation

9.5 Organisation

9.5.1 Job Title

Project Director

9.5.2 First Name

Tony

9.5.3 Last Name

Inglis

9.5.4 E-mail

a.inglis@latrobe.edu.au

9.5.5 Postal Address

La Trobe University
Bundoora VIC 3086
Australia

9.5.6 ABN/ACN

ABN

64804735113 - LA TROBE UNIVERSITY

9.5.7 Organisation Telephone

0417 305 956

9.5.8 Organisation E-mail

a.inglis@latrobe.edu.au

Proposed designated proponent - Declaration

I, _____, the proposed designated proponent, consent to the designation of myself as the proponent for the purposes of the action described in this EPBC Act Referral.

Signature:…… Date: ……

9.6 Is the Referring Party an Organisation or Individual?

Organisation

9.8 Organisation

9.8.1 Job Title

Botanist

9.8.2 First Name

Sarah

9.8.3 Last Name

Hilliar

9.8.4 E-mail

shilliar@biosis.com.au

9.8.5 Postal Address

38 Bertie Street
Port Melbourne VIC 3207
Australia

9.8.6 ABN/ACN

ABN

65006175097 - BIOSIS PTY LTD

9.8.7 Organisation Telephone

0408 521 410

9.8.8 Organisation E-mail

shilliar@biosis.com.au

Referring Party - Declaration

I, _____, I declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to this EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence.

Signature:…… Date: ……

Appendix A - Attachments

The following attachments have been supplied with this EPBC Act Referral:

1. 25180.LatrobeSportsParkFFA.FIN_.20170914 reduced size.pdf
2. 27312.LaTrobeSportsPrecinctStage2.FFA_.FIN_.20180615V2 reduced size.pdf
3. 27318.LaTrobeSportsPrecinctStage3.FFA_.FIN_.20180912 reduced size.pdf
4. 28709_F2_EcoFeatures.pdf
5. LTU_SCHEMATIC DESIGN REPORT_v02 - 100pc stage 3.pdf