

REFERRAL OF A PROJECT FOR A DECISION ON THE NEED FOR ASSESSMENT UNDER THE *ENVIRONMENT EFFECTS ACT 1978*

REFERRAL FORM

The *Environment Effects Act 1978* provides that where proposed works may have a significant effect on the environment, either a proponent or a decision-maker may refer these works (or project) to the Minister for Planning for advice as to whether an Environment Effects Statement (EES) is required.

This Referral Form is designed to assist in the provision of relevant information in accordance with the *Ministerial Guidelines for assessment of environmental effects under the Environment Effects Act 1978* (Seventh Edition, 2006). Where a decision-maker is referring a project, they should complete a Referral Form to the best of their ability, recognising that further information may need to be obtained from the proponent.

It will generally be useful for a proponent to discuss the preparation of a Referral with the Impact Assessment Unit (IAU) at the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) before submitting the Referral.

If a proponent believes that effective measures to address environmental risks are available, sufficient information could be provided in the Referral to substantiate this view. In contrast, if a proponent considers that further detailed environmental studies will be needed as part of project investigations, a more general description of potential effects and possible mitigation measures in the Referral may suffice.

In completing a Referral Form, the following should occur:

- Mark relevant boxes by changing the font colour of the 'cross' to black and provide additional information and explanation where requested.
- As a minimum, a brief response should be provided for each item in the Referral Form, with a more detailed response provided where the item is of particular relevance. Cross-references to sections or pages in supporting documents should also be provided. Information need only be provided once in the Referral Form, although relevant cross-referencing should be included.
- Responses should honestly reflect the potential for adverse environmental effects. A Referral will only be accepted for processing once IAU is satisfied that it has been completed appropriately.
- Potentially significant effects should be described in sufficient detail for a reasonable conclusion to be drawn on whether the project could pose a significant risk to environmental assets. Responses should include:
 - a brief description of potential changes or risks to environmental assets resulting from the project;
 - available information on the likelihood and significance of such changes;
 - the sources and accuracy of this information, and associated uncertainties.
- Any attachments, maps and supporting reports should be provided in a secure folder with the Referral Form.
- A CD or DVD copy of all documents will be needed, especially if the size of electronic documents may cause email difficulties. **Individual documents should not exceed 2MB as they will be published on the Department's website.**

- A completed form would normally be between 15 and 30 pages in length. Responses should not be constrained by the size of the text boxes provided. Text boxes should be extended to allow for an appropriate level of detail.
- The form should be completed in MS Word and not handwritten.

The party referring a project should submit a covering letter to the Minister for Planning together with a completed Referral Form, attaching supporting reports and other information that may be relevant. This should be sent to:

Postal address

**Minister for Planning
GPO Box 2392
MELBOURNE VIC 3001**

Couriers

**Minister for Planning
Level 20, 1 Spring Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3001**

In addition to the submission of the hardcopy to the Minister, separate submission of an electronic copy of the Referral via email to ees.referrals@delwp.vic.gov.au is required. This will assist the timely processing of a referral.

PART 1 PROPONENT DETAILS, PROJECT DESCRIPTION & LOCATION

1. Information on proponent and person making Referral

Name of Proponent:	Department of Justice and Regulation																																						
Authorised person for proponent:	Garry Jackson																																						
Position:	Project Director (Youth Justice Redevelopment Project)																																						
Postal address:	Department of Justice and Regulation, Level 29, 121 Exhibition Street, Melbourne, Victoria, 3001																																						
Email address:	garry.jackson@justice.vic.gov.au																																						
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Facsimile number:																																							
Person who prepared Referral:	Matt Stafford																																						
Position:	Senior Environmental Planner																																						
Organisation:	Biosis Pty Ltd																																						
Postal address:	38 Bertie Street, Port Melbourne, Victoria, 3207																																						
Email address:	mstafford@biosis.com.au																																						
Phone number:	(03) 8686 4844 / 0438 537 634																																						
Facsimile number:																																							
Available industry & environmental expertise: (areas of 'in-house' expertise & consultancy firms engaged for project)	<p>The Department of Justice and Regulation (DJR) has extensive 'in-house' expertise in correctional facility planning and project management.</p> <p>DJR have appointed a number of consultancy firms (and are in the process of appointing more) to undertake technical investigations and assessments and to provide expert advice on all aspects of the Youth Justice Redevelopment Project (YJRP) throughout planning and approvals, construction and operation phases, as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Technical assessment/ investigation</th> <th>Consultancy firms engaged</th> <th>Progress</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Preliminary ecological assessment</td> <td>Ecology & Heritage Partners (EHP)</td> <td>Completed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asset owner consultation report</td> <td>ARUP</td> <td>Completed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Planning approvals preparation</td> <td>Hansen Partnership</td> <td>In progress</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Environmental referrals/approvals preparation</td> <td>Biosis Pty Ltd</td> <td>In progress</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Targeted species surveys and offset strategies</td> <td>Biosis Pty Ltd</td> <td>In progress</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cultural heritage assessment</td> <td>Biosis Pty Ltd</td> <td>In progress</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Geotechnical and soil contamination assessment</td> <td>Tonkin and Taylor</td> <td>In progress</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Principal consultant - which includes design development responsibility</td> <td>HDR Architecture</td> <td>Recently appointed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hydrology assessment (inc. Stormwater Management Strategy)</td> <td>HDR</td> <td>Yet to commence</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Visual impact assessment</td> <td>HDR</td> <td>In progress</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Traffic impact assessment</td> <td>HDR</td> <td>Yet to commence</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Technical assessment/ investigation	Consultancy firms engaged	Progress	Preliminary ecological assessment	Ecology & Heritage Partners (EHP)	Completed	Asset owner consultation report	ARUP	Completed	Planning approvals preparation	Hansen Partnership	In progress	Environmental referrals/approvals preparation	Biosis Pty Ltd	In progress	Targeted species surveys and offset strategies	Biosis Pty Ltd	In progress	Cultural heritage assessment	Biosis Pty Ltd	In progress	Geotechnical and soil contamination assessment	Tonkin and Taylor	In progress	Principal consultant - which includes design development responsibility	HDR Architecture	Recently appointed	Hydrology assessment (inc. Stormwater Management Strategy)	HDR	Yet to commence	Visual impact assessment	HDR	In progress	Traffic impact assessment	HDR	Yet to commence
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2. Project – brief outline

Project title: Youth Justice Redevelopment Project, Cherry Creek ('the project')

Project location: (describe location with AMG coordinates and attach A4/A3 map(s) showing project site or investigation area, as well as its regional and local context).

The Study Area

The study area is located at Cherry Creek approximately 37 kilometres (km) south-west of Melbourne's Central Business District (CBD), 10 km south-west of Werribee, and 4 km north of the core treatment area of Melbourne Water's Western Treatment Plant (see **Appendix A – Locality Plan**). The study area is approximately 83 hectares, and is bounded by a number of buffer zones associated with nearby quarries (existing and planned) to the north-east and west and a broiler farm to the north, and the future Outer Metropolitan Ring Road (OMR) to the east. No buffer zones encroach into the study area. The Melbourne-Geelong railway line is located to the north, the Princes Freeway to the south, and further to the south on the opposite side of the Princes Freeway is Melbourne Water's Western Water Treatment Plant (WTP).

The Impact Area

The impact area refers to the land within which construction is proposed to occur, and is wholly contained within the broader study area referred to above (see **Appendix B – Impact Area Plan**). The impact area is approximately 36.5 hectares in total and includes an approximately 20 metre wide strip of land from Little River Road / Princes Freeway within which an access road is proposed to be constructed.

The impact area intersects with the four freehold land parcels and one Crown land parcel, as follows:

- 2~15\PP2401
- 3~15\PP2401
- 1~13\PP2401
- 4~13\PP2401
- 5~13\PP2401 (Unreserved Crown land) – refers to the unmade road reserve from Little River Road abutting the western boundary of the impact area.

In a broader context, the impact area is located just outside of Melbourne's Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) adjacent to the west of the future Outer Metropolitan Ring Road (OMR) and Werribee Junction precinct structure plan area, and approximately 1.5 km south of the Western Grasslands reserve.

The majority of the study area including the impact area is currently owned and managed by Melbourne Water. A small section involves Unreserved Crown land currently licensed to Melbourne Water. DJR is currently in the process of purchasing the entire study area from Melbourne Water and the Crown for the purposes of the project. Melbourne Water has had the necessary survey and plans prepared to facilitate the sale of the land to DJR, and it is expected that the sale transaction, including the purchase of the subject Crown land, will be completed by the end of 2017.

The Australian Map Grid (AMG) coordinates for the impact area are as follows (refer to **Appendix B – Impact Area Plan** for relevant coordinate location points):

Location Point	Latitude	Longitude
1	37 57 09.30138835S	144 33 48.58283177E
2	37 57 09.34602415S	144 33 48.98857499E
3	37 57 08.56053679S	144 33 49.14604049E
4	37 57 07.71907353S	144 33 49.32253661E
5	37 57 07.03749082S	144 33 49.46549688E
6	37 57 04.49311627S	144 33 49.99916219E
7	37 57 02.55195960S	144 33 50.40629790E
8	37 57 01.94449631S	144 33 50.53370590E
9	37 57 01.91161250S	144 33 50.54060147E

10	37 57 01.91176287S	144 33 50.54785993E
11	37 56 59.83204814S	144 33 50.98404583E
12	37 56 59.82757656S	144 33 51.17847352E
13	37 57 00.09202947S	144 33 54.14042841E
14	37 57 02.89953130S	144 34 25.59994545E
15	37 57 02.90630901S	144 34 26.34319815E
16	37 57 03.26833854S	144 34 26.57688400E
17	37 57 04.41757412S	144 34 27.31871127E
18	37 57 07.43891619S	144 34 29.14418898E
19	37 57 09.63978569S	144 34 30.21207290E
20	37 57 12.39893039S	144 34 31.00258835E
21	37 57 12.76906942S	144 34 31.10863767E
22	37 57 13.20672833S	144 34 31.15255795E
23	37 57 13.92537472S	144 34 31.20226405E
24	37 57 13.98864504S	144 34 31.21155604E
25	37 57 14.10842093S	144 34 31.22914166E
26	37 57 14.66140507S	144 34 31.27790956E
27	37 57 14.53331666S	144 34 30.11302433E
28	37 57 11.78175810S	144 34 05.09644221E
29	37 57 11.61656374S	144 34 03.59496172E
30	37 57 10.97544147S	144 33 57.76822471E
31	37 57 08.16773990S	144 33 32.25965648E
32	37 57 08.97767652S	144 33 32.09469499E
33	37 57 10.25791052S	144 33 31.83394406E
34	37 57 16.54632903S	144 33 30.55310357E
35	37 57 20.85557651S	144 33 29.67534348E
36	37 57 26.60214524S	144 33 28.50476475E
37	37 57 27.31358131S	144 33 28.35983875E
38	37 57 33.72236169S	144 33 27.05429177E
39	37 57 35.32385616S	144 33 26.72803486E
40	37 57 36.31573352S	144 33 26.52596887E
41	37 57 37.42213337S	144 33 26.30056588E
42	37 57 49.55707747S	144 33 23.82824415E
43	37 57 50.65326694S	144 33 23.60489967E
44	37 57 54.59684006S	144 33 22.80139015E
45	37 57 57.71092534S	144 33 22.16686878E
46	37 57 59.16661798S	144 33 21.87025290E
47	37 57 59.20431317S	144 33 21.59547340E
48	37 57 59.26741546S	144 33 21.13550544E
49	37 57 59.29544510S	144 33 20.93118859E
50	37 57 58.64762720S	144 33 21.06319209E
51	37 57 54.59681158S	144 33 21.88859507E
52	37 57 50.65322452S	144 33 22.69212271E
53	37 57 49.87648265S	144 33 22.85038654E
54	37 57 49.12418078S	144 33 23.00366775E
55	37 57 37.42209841S	144 33 25.38783824E
56	37 57 33.72234168S	144 33 26.14157226E
57	37 57 27.19620260S	144 33 27.47105234E

58	37 57 26.48768380S	144 33 27.61538414E
59	37 57 25.84543077S	144 33 27.74621568E
60	37 57 25.29008825S	144 33 27.85934380E
61	37 57 20.85554754S	144 33 28.76267256E
62	37 57 16.54630562S	144 33 29.64044318E
63	37 57 09.36188374S	144 33 31.10380440E
64	37 57 08.16852239S	144 33 31.34686708E
65	37 57 07.97293156S	144 33 31.40060021E
66	37 57 07.42735237S	144 33 31.55047580E
67	37 57 09.18400497S	144 33 47.51579457E
68	37 57 09.30138835S	144 33 48.58283177E

Short project description (few sentences):

To address demonstrated capacity constraints at existing youth justice facilities in Parkville and Malmsbury, the Victorian Government has announced \$288 million to fund the construction of a new fit-for-purpose youth justice centre (YJC) at Cherry Creek. The project will deliver a new purpose-built, secure facility for remand and sentenced clients, with 224 beds, a 12 bed mental health unit and an intensive supervision unit of at least 8 beds. The project is to be completed by the end of 2020 in order for the new facility to be operational by early 2021. To meet this tight timeframe, preparatory buildings and works must occur no later than late March 2018.

The project will involve:

- Buildings and works associated with the construction of the YJC buildings, perimeter fencing and ancillary buildings. The design of the facility is currently being developed, and therefore building descriptions are not yet available. The centre will include a 6 metre concrete perimeter wall, and buildings will generally be single storey, and not more than two storey.
- The creation of parking areas, including a pick-up/drop-off area for shuttle buses
- Construction of an approximately 2.5 km long access road to the proposed YJC and associated T-intersection at Little River Road
- Installation of ancillary infrastructure to service the YJC with potable water, sewerage, gas, electricity, telecommunications, and stormwater retention/treatment assets. The various ancillary infrastructure options currently being considered will involve works beyond the impact area to provide connections into existing infrastructure (discussed below under Section 3).
- Removal of 29.274 hectares of native vegetation within the impact area to enable the construction of the above items.

Discussion will be undertaken with VicRoads to determine if any upgrades to the diamond interchange at the intersection of the Princes Freeway, Little River Road and 160 South Road are required to accommodate larger vehicles and/or higher volumes of traffic during construction and operation of the YJC.

Given its scale and purpose, the YJC is considered a State significant project, and primary approval under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* is expected to be via an expedited planning scheme amendment (PSA) that seeks to introduce site-specific planning controls that exempt the project from requiring a planning permit to remove native vegetation, to create or alter access to a Road Zone Category 1, for buildings and works and to use the land for the purposes of a Corrective institution, and to create/vary an easement. Potential adverse environmental effects will be considered by the Minister for Planning through this process and addressed by way of specific conditions included within the site-specific planning controls (discussed in further detail below in Section 10). An application and draft PSA documentation has been lodged with the Minister for Planning concurrently with this Environment Effects Statement (EES) referral to facilitate an integrated referral assessment and approval process.

Due to the presence of matters of national environmental significance, the project is being referred concurrently to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment to determine whether the project requires assessment and approval under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* ('the EPBC Act').

3. Project description

Aim/objectives of the project (what is its purpose / intended to achieve?):

The proposed YJC is an important element in the Victorian Government's program to relieve growing pressures on the capacity of Victoria's youth justice prison system. The project will deliver a new facility with 224 beds for remand and sentenced clients, a 12 bed mental health unit and an intensive supervision unit of at least 8 beds, and will generate benefits to the local economy through creation of jobs and increased demand for local services.

Background/rationale of project (describe the context / basis for the proposal, eg. for siting):

Project background

The existing youth justice facilities at Parkville and Malmsbury are experiencing significant capacity constraints, limited ability to expand, and are not designed for today's offender behaviour and operating practices. There has been an increase in severe and recidivist offending by some young offenders, more young offenders are presenting with more complex issues such as drug and alcohol dependencies, and those in custody are being held for comparatively more violent offences or for increased numbers of offences.

The *Youth Justice Precinct Redevelopment Business Case* was developed by the Victorian Government to address these infrastructure and capacity issues. The business case concludes that existing facilities at Parkville do not enable staff to optimally manage detainees and that the need to replace the existing custodial youth justice facilities at Parkville is now critical. A range of options were carefully assessed as part of the business case process, including redeveloping the existing Parkville facility, building a new facility on a preferred greenfield site and a combination of both these options. After assessment, it was determined that a contemporary standard secure youth justice facility should be built on a greenfield site to replace the existing Parkville facility.

After considering the business case and assessing 16 potential sites, the Victorian Government announced plans in February 2017 to build a YJC near Werribee, to the west of Melbourne. After consulting with Wyndham City Council and the community, it was subsequently decided to build the new YJC at Cherry Creek. The proposed YJC at Cherry Creek is an important element in the Victorian Government's program to relieve growing pressures on the capacity of Victoria's youth prison system.

Rationale for site selection

The Cherry Creek site has been selected based on an assessment against a range of criteria, including site accessibility, transport and infrastructure requirements, social and environmental issues, and community acceptance. Details of the site selection process, including assessment criteria, are available on the project website (www.engage.vic.gov.au/youthjusticecentre) (see also **Appendix C – Project Summary and Business Case Overview**). The strategic and physical context of the site provide strong support for the proposed use, as evidenced by the following:

- The site is located away from existing and planned residences, which significantly reduces planning risk associated with the establishment of a new correctional facility in this location.
- The site is strategically located adjacent or close to a range of non-sensitive land uses (including the broiler farm, existing/proposed quarries, refuse disposal facility, and the proposed OMR) that are capable of serving as long term buffers around the proposed YJC to any potential residential development that may occur in the future. The site has good access to the arterial road network between Melbourne and Geelong
- The site is located within 5.5 km of Little River station (V/Line) and 12 km of Werribee station (Metro) on the Melbourne-Geelong railway line.
- The site enjoys good access to employment markets in the surrounding growth areas of Wyndham and Greater Geelong.

In addition, the proposed impact area has been situated within the southern section of the broader study area to avoid larger areas of higher quality native vegetation located within the northern section of the study area. The proposed impact area will still require the removal of native vegetation, however the southern section is of a relatively lower quality due to previous disturbance associated with a stockyard pen and associated high cover of weeds (see **Appendix I – EHP Preliminary Ecological Assessment**).

Main components of the project (nature, siting & approx. dimensions; attach A4/A3 plan(s) of site layout if available):

The project will involve the construction of a new facility with 224 beds for remand and sentenced clients, a 12 bed mental health unit and an intensive supervision unit of at least 8 beds (able to be expanded in the future).

The detailed configuration and design of the proposed YJC is yet to be resolved, and therefore a site layout plan is not yet available. Notwithstanding this, the main facility and ancillary access road will be wholly contained within the identified impact area (see **Attachment B – Impact Area Plan**).

For the purposes of calculating offsets under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and EPBC Act it is assumed that all native vegetation within the impact area will be removed, even though this may not be the case, given the design approach is to avoid and minimise the removal of native vegetation where possible.

Ancillary components of the project (eg. upgraded access roads, new high-pressure gas pipeline; off-site resource processing):

ARUP prepared an assessment of the ancillary physical services and infrastructure required to support the delivery and operation of the YJC, titled *Cherry Creek Youth Justice Centre Asset Owner Consultation Report*, dated 27 June 2017.

As the YJC is currently in the very early stages of design development, many of the ancillary infrastructure options outlined in the ARUP report have not yet been identified as preferred and are therefore still being considered by DJR (see **Appendix D – Ancillary Infrastructure Plans and Appendix H – ARUP Asset Owner Consultation Report**). A summary of the ancillary infrastructure options is provided below.

It is important to note that several options identified in the ARUP report are likely to require construction activities beyond the impact area. As detailed design progresses and preferred options are identified, further assessments will be undertaken to identify the ecological and heritage values and assess potential adverse effects, and the required approvals from relevant authorities will be obtained. Appropriate measures to avoid, minimise, and mitigate potential adverse environmental effects associated with works both within and beyond the impact area will be set out in the relevant Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) for the proposed ancillary infrastructure. The contract between DJR and the Managing Contractor requires the development of an EMP, which will include any project works undertaken by the Managing Contractor and will be informed by and implement the Environmental Management Framework (EMF) and associated environmental performance requirements that will be prepared for the project as required by the proposed site-specific planning controls. Note: the Minister for Planning is yet to assess and approve the proposed site-specific planning controls and the outcome of this EES referral is not yet known.

1. Access Road and Intersection at Little River Road

To enable construction of the YJC and to provide ongoing access for staff, detainees, and visitors, a new private local access road will be constructed between the YJC and Little River Road. Subject to final determination by VicRoads, the interface with Little River Road will be a T-intersection.

The local access road is proposed to abut an existing gas easement that runs north-south from Little River Road along the western boundary of the impact area to avoid potential impacts to the existing gas transmission pipeline (**Appendix E – Feature and Level Survey**). The Little River Road/Princes Freeway interchange (including the on and off ramps) is owned and managed by VicRoads and therefore road and intersection design must be approved by VicRoads. This requirement is specified in the site-specific planning controls prepared for the project.

VicRoads have advised that a formal T-intersection with traffic signals, turning lanes and / or a roundabout may not be required. At this stage, it is not known if the intersection at Little River Road requires widening for additional turning lanes or a five prong roundabout including the Princes Freeway on and off ramps. These matters will be addressed in the Transport Impact Assessment Report to be prepared for the project (yet to be commenced) which, as proposed by the site-specific planning controls, are to be assessed for approval by VicRoads. Subsequent Traffic Management Plans will be submitted to VicRoads for approval for the construction of the

intersection at Little River Road and for the construction of the YJC prior to any works commencing.

Note: DJR has advised that construction of the access road needs to commence no later than April 2018, to meet the Victorian Government's commitment to complete construction of the YJC and ensure it is operational by the start of 2021.

2. Potable Water Infrastructure

DJR has confirmed that Option 1 identified in the ARUP report is the preferred option to service the proposed YJC with potable water. Option 1 requires the construction of a private water pipe from the existing 150 mm City West Water water pipe at Little River Road to the proposed YJC, which will be contained within the proposed access road between Little River Road and the YJC (see **Appendix D.1 – Ancillary Infrastructure Plans**). Water storage tanks will be installed within the YJC site. The option to install a potable water pipe along the proposed access road and provide on-site water storage tank provides security of supply, is the least expensive option, and requires the shortest design and construction program.

The alignment, design, and construction of the potable water infrastructure will be determined as detailed design progresses, and will require the approval of City West Water. Under all options the potable water main from Little River Road to the YJC will be established within the new access road alignment.

3. Sewer Infrastructure

The ARUP report identified three sewerage servicing strategies for the YJC, however a preferred option has not yet been determined (see **Appendix D.2 – Ancillary Infrastructure Plans**). A fourth option has recently been identified by the Principal Consultant, HDR. A summary of each option is provided below:

Options 1 and 2 require the construction of a pump station on the YJC site and a rising main to discharge into existing manholes at either City West Water's sewer main located approximately 8 km to the north-east adjacent to Geelong Road, Werribee (Option 1) or Melbourne Water's sewer main located approximately 4 km to the north-east adjacent to William Thwaites Drive, Cocoroc (Option 2). For both options, according to the Arup report, excavation beyond the identified impact area will be required to construct the rising main from the YJC site to the sewer mains.

Under both Options 1 and 2 the sewer main from Little River Road to the YJC will be established within the new access road alignment.

Option 3 requires the construction of a private wastewater treatment plant on the YJC site. This option will provide an opportunity to treat and re-use wastewater on-site for irrigation and other purposes, but will require significant land area (total area required to be confirmed by designer). At present, it is not known whether the private wastewater treatment plant could be accommodated within the current impact area, however this is the intent. This will be determined as detailed design progresses. A Works Approval from the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) will be required for this option, but this is considered to pose less risk for the construction program than increasing impacts to native vegetation and cultural heritage, and is consistent with the projects strategy of avoiding and minimising impacts where possible.

Option 4 recently identified by HDR requires construction of a private rising main along the access road (as per the other options listed above), which crosses under the Princes Freeway near the interchange and extends approximately 9 km along 160 Road South to the Melbourne Water's WTP main inlet carrier. This option is still in the very early stages of development and is subject to further discussion with City West Water and Melbourne Water.

4. Gas Infrastructure

The ARUP report identified three gas servicing strategies for the YJC, however a preferred option has not yet been determined (see **Appendix D.3 – Ancillary Infrastructure Plans**):

- **Option 1** involves the construction of a new distribution pipe off the existing Werribee Gas Network from the north-east along Bulban Road to the YJC. Subject to discussions with relevant authorities, the pipe would be established as much as possible within the existing gas transmission pipe easement.

- **Option 2** involves the construction of a new smaller city gate (i.e. a measuring station at which a gas distribution system connects to the gas transmission system) off the existing transmission pipe with a distribution pipe constructed to the YJC site. The smaller city gate could be constructed on the northern or southern side of Princes Freeway, and would typically occupy an area of land 50 metres x 50 metres.
- **Option 3** involves the construction of a new distribution pipe between the future Wyndham City Gate (to be located to the north of the site on the northern side of Bulban Road) and the YJC site. The new distribution pipe could be located within the existing transmission pipe easement.

A fourth option involves avoiding supply of gas to the YJC site, and relying entirely on electricity instead.

All options to supply gas to the YJC site are likely to require construction activities beyond the identified impact area. These impacts will be managed through the proposed planning approvals process overseen by the Minister for Planning.

5. Electricity Infrastructure

The ARUP report identified two electricity servicing strategies for the YJC (see **Appendix D.4 and D.5 – Ancillary Infrastructure Plans**):

- **Option 1** involves the construction of a 22 Kilovolt (kV) radial feeder (overhead or underground) from the existing High Voltage (HV) network on the Princes Freeway to a HV meter / cubical located at the Little River Road / access road intersection.
- **Option 2** involves the construction of a 22 kV radial feeder (overhead or underground) from the existing HV network on the Princes Freeway, along the access road to a substation located on the YJC site. Powercor would own and manage these assets and as such, 24/7 access to the substation would be required.

The preferred approach under either option is to provide the service using underground cabling. This would minimise visual impacts and risks to supply from above ground cable failure. The final preferred option will be determined in discussion with Powercor as the responsible authority.

All options are likely to require construction activities beyond the identified impact area. These impacts will be managed through the proposed planning approvals process overseen by the Minister for Planning.

6. Telecommunications Infrastructure

The ARUP report identified three telecommunications servicing options for the YJC, however a preferred option has not yet been determined (see **Appendix D.6 – Ancillary Infrastructure Plans**):

- **Option 1** involves provision of fixed wireless National Broadband Network (NBN) internet to the YJC site, which would not require any new infrastructure to be constructed, beyond an antenna and connection box installed on a building within the facility.
- **Option 2** involves the construction of fixed copper connection from the existing network on the Princes Freeway along the proposed access road to the YJC site.
- **Option 3** involves a combination of Options 1 and 2.

Options 2 and 3 may require construction activities beyond the identified impact area. These impacts will be managed through the proposed planning approvals process overseen by the Minister for Planning.

7. Stormwater/floodwater Infrastructure

The ARUP report identified that a Stormwater Management Strategy (SMS) that details how stormwater drainage and quality requirements will be met, will be required for the project and approved by Melbourne Water. Melbourne Water has advised that the following key design requirements will need to be incorporated into the SMS for the site:

- Stormwater from the development must be retarded back to pre-development rural levels before discharging into the existing watercourses. Options for discharge points are currently being discussed with Melbourne Water. The size of the retention asset must be sized to detain the difference in the pre- and post-development 100 year Average Rainfall Intensity (ARI) storm event (72 hours duration).

- It is proposed that the retention asset(s) will be located within the identified impact area.
- Stormwater runoff from the access road must be either retarded back to predevelopment levels or drained to the south towards Princes Freeway. It shall not disperse overland as this may affect Paul and Belfrages Wetland/Swamp, located approximately 500 metres south of the YJC site.
- Stormwater from the entire developed site (YJC and access road) must be treated in accordance with CSIRO Best Practice Environmental Management Guidelines (BPEMG).
- The pre-development hydrological conditions, including flow frequency and volume of Paul and Belfrages Wetland/Swamp must be maintained to ensure the flow regime is not compromised.

While the SMS has not yet been prepared, it is expected that the stormwater retarding and treatment assets can be accommodated within the current impact area. This will be confirmed as detailed design progresses. This will be managed through the proposed planning approvals process overseen by the Minister for Planning.

Key construction activities:

A comprehensive construction program will be developed by HDR Architecture (the Principal Consultant) in January 2018 and finalised in early March 2018 once a project Managing Contractor is appointed by DJR. The key construction activities are expected to include:

Preparatory buildings and works

- Investigating, testing and site preparation works
- Removal of native and non-native vegetation to the minimum extent necessary
- Site establishment works including temporary site fencing and hoarding, site offices, and hardstand and laydown areas
- Establishment of environment and traffic controls - including sediment traps, designation of 'no-go' zones, and erection of protective fencing around vegetation to be retained
- Demolition of existing structures within impact area
- Site levelling
- Establishment of temporary car parking
- Remediation of any identified contaminated land
- Any mitigation works required by the Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the impact area (under preparation)

Core works

- Construction of unpaved access road from Little River Road to the proposed YJC and associated T-intersection (interim treatment)
- Construction of ancillary infrastructure (sewer, electricity etc.)
- Construction of the main YJC buildings, perimeter fencing, car parking and internal roads, and landscaping
- Paving of access road from Little River Road to the YJC site and T-intersection (ultimate treatment) for operational phase

Key operational activities:

The proposed YJC will be used primarily to house young offenders who have been sentenced or who are on remand, and may involve ancillary education, recreation, visitor, health service facilities and any other facility to support the operation of a youth justice centre, consistent with the purpose of the proposed Special Use Zone and the site-specific controls set out in the draft Incorporated Document prepared for the project.

The balance of the study area will remain unused, but owned and actively managed by DJR to maintain the current ecological values.

Measures to avoid, minimise, and mitigate adverse environmental effects throughout the operational phase will be specified in a Site Environmental Management Plan (SEMP). The SEMP will be derived from the EMF (and associated environmental performance requirements) required by the site-specific planning controls for the project.

Key decommissioning activities (if applicable):

Not applicable.

Is the project an element or stage in a larger project?

No Yes If yes, please describe: the overall project strategy for delivery of all stages and components; the concept design for the overall project; and the intended scheduling of the design and development of project stages).

Is the project related to any other past, current or mooted proposals in the region?

No Yes If yes, please identify related proposals.

The land being purchased for the project exceeds that of the expected development footprint for the YJC. This is to provide flexibility in siting the centre to minimise the environmental impact. There are no plans to construct facilities on the remainder of the unused site. Any future proposals for works, if they arise, on the unused portion of the site would be subject to new statutory assessments and approvals under State and/or Commonwealth legislation as required.

4. Project alternatives

Brief description of key alternatives considered to date (eg. locational, scale or design alternatives. If relevant, attach A4/A3 plans):

No project option

The strategic need for the project, as discussed in Section 3, is such that 'no project' is not a desirable option. Without a new YJC severe capacity constraints at existing youth justice facilities in Parkville and Malmsbury are expected to worsen.

Project options

As discussed in Section 3, the business case for the project assessed 16 potential locations around Melbourne against two threshold criteria relating to proximity to sensitive land uses and deliverability (site availability and minimal purchase transactions). Following this, two shortlisted sites were then assessed against a broader range of criteria, including amongst others, the site's size, shape, topography, proximity to transport, and interface to adjoining land uses.

Based on this assessment, a site at Hoppers Lane South, Werribee South was identified as the preferred site for the proposed YJC. The Victorian Government met with community representatives and with the Council to discuss the preferred site. Council and the community representatives acknowledged the need for a new youth justice facility, but expressed their concerns with the proposed location at Werribee South. In response, the Government agreed to work with the Council to identify alternative sites. As a result, the current Cherry Creek site was identified and determined to be appropriate after being assessed against the site selection criteria used in the original business case.

Brief description of key alternatives to be further investigated (if known):

As the project is in the early stages of design development, many of the core infrastructure components are not yet known and some of the ancillary servicing infrastructure have not been identified as preferred (see Section 3 above). All ancillary service infrastructure will be designed with the principles of avoid and minimise impacts where possible. Approvals will also be sought, and impacts managed, through the proposed planning approvals process to be overseen by the Minister for Planning.

5. Proposed exclusions

Statement of reasons for the proposed exclusion of any ancillary activities or further project stages from the scope of the project for assessment:

Activities and areas related to the project that are not the subject of this referral include:

1. Investigative and enabling works

The following works and activities do not form part of the action that is being referred:

- Activities associated with designing and assessing project impacts such as geotechnical and environmental investigations, site surveys and establishing the location of existing utilities and services
- The relocation of any existing utilities and services, where such activities are comparable in scope and scale to renewal and maintenance, and are undertaken in accordance with applicable Victorian planning and environmental approval processes

Any impacts from these works will be managed through the proposed planning approvals process overseen by the Minister for Planning.

2. Ancillary Services Infrastructure

As discussed in Section 3 above, many of the ancillary service infrastructure options identified in the ARUP report have not been determined as preferred as yet. Further assessments are required to demonstrate that the works to construct and install all of the required ancillary infrastructure beyond the impact area can avoid significant impacts on aspects of the environment including biodiversity, historic heritage, cultural heritage and contamination of land and/or water. These assessments will be completed as detailed design progresses.

It is important to note that all works associated with the construction and installation of ancillary services infrastructure will be managed in accordance with relevant EPA guidelines, industry standard environmental management measures, and EMPs.

Any impacts from the required ancillary service infrastructure will be managed through the proposed planning approvals process overseen by the Minister for Planning. Details of the selected options for providing all necessary ancillary services will be included in the Youth Justice Centre Facility Plan (YJCFP), which will be submitted to the Minister for Planning for approval. Copies of all technical assessment reports prepared to identify the likely impacts of establishing these ancillary reports will be submitted with the YJCFP.

3. The Balance of the Study Area beyond the Impact Area

This referral relates to land within the identified impact area. The balance of the broader study area to the north of the impact area is to be excluded from the scope of the project for assessment.

DJR intends to purchase the entire 83 hectare study area from Melbourne Water and the Crown, despite only requiring 36.5 hectares for the proposed YJC. This is to provide flexibility in siting the centre to mitigate the impacts on the environment. The balance of the study area beyond the impact area is therefore not considered to be impacted by the proposed YJC.

6. Project implementation

Implementing organisation (ultimately responsible for project, ie. not contractor):

The Department of Justice and Regulation (DJR).

Implementation timeframe:

The implementation timeframe for the project is as follows:

Investigations/Actions/Decisions	Timeframe
Complete Preliminary Ecological Assessment (EHP)	July 2017
Commence Striped Legless Lizard targeted surveys (Biosis)	September 2017
Commence detailed design of the YJC (HDR)	
Ongoing consultation with authorities/agencies, utilities and community (DJR)	
Complete Spiny Rice Flower Survey and Updated Vegetation Assessment (Biosis)	October 2017
Complete Preliminary Consultation Outcomes Report and lodge with Minister for Planning to support the planning scheme amendment request (DJR)	
Lodge referral under EPBC Act (Biosis)	
Lodge referral under EE Act (Biosis)	
Lodge planning scheme amendment request (including draft incorporated document) with Minister for Planning (DJR)	
Complete Preliminary Offset Strategy that addresses State and Commonwealth offset requirements (assuming presence and loss of native vegetation and habitat for MNES) (Biosis)	
Commence detailed design of the YJC and ancillary infrastructure options analysis (HDR)	
Commence geotechnical and soil contamination investigations (Tonkin & Taylor)	
Commence sub-surface testing to inform the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) (Biosis)	
Ongoing consultation with authorities/agencies, utilities and community (DJR)	
Receive a decision from DELWP on the EES referral	
Conclude options assessment for all ancillary infrastructure and identify preferred options (HDR)	
Commence and complete Spring flora surveys (Biosis)	
Commence Golden Sun Moth survey (Biosis)	
Commence preparation of Environmental Management Framework (EMF) and environmental performance requirements plans (HDR)	
Commence preparation of Youth Justice Centre Facility Plan (YJCFP) (DJR)	
Receive a referral decision from the Commonwealth Department of Environment and Energy (DoEE) and commence preparation of Preliminary Documentation required to inform the EPBC Act approval process (Biosis)	
Complete preparation of Preliminary Documentation and lodge with Commonwealth DoEE for assessment under the EPBC Act (Biosis)	
Ongoing consultation with authorities/agencies, utilities and community (DJR)	
Complete Striped Legless Lizard survey (Biosis)	December 2017
Complete Golden Sun Moth survey (Biosis)	
Results of completed surveys will be summarised and used to inform the EPBC Act approval process (Biosis)	
Anticipated approval by the Minister for Planning and gazettal of the planning scheme amendment and incorporated document	
Complete geotechnical and soil contamination assessment report and submit to the Minister for Planning (Tonkin and Taylor)	
Complete preparation of Detailed Offset Strategy and lodge with DoEE for assessment under the EPBC Act (Biosis)	
Ongoing consultation with authorities/agencies, utilities and community (DJR)	
Complete preparation of CHMP and lodge with Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for approval (Biosis)	January 2018
Complete Landscape Management Plan and lodge with the Minister for Planning for approval (HDR)	
Complete the YJCFP and lodge with the Minister for Planning for approval (DJR)	

Complete EMF and associated environmental performance requirements and lodge with the Minister for Planning for approval (HDR)	
Complete the Traffic Impact Assessment Report and lodge with VicRoads for approval (HDR)	
Complete Traffic Management Plans and lodge with VicRoads for approval	
Complete Waste Management Strategy and lodge with Wyndham City Council (HDR)	
Complete Stormwater Management Strategy and lodge with Melbourne Water for approval (HDR)	
Ongoing consultation with authorities/agencies, utilities and community (DJR)	
February 2018	
Anticipated approval for the CHMP under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006</i> (Biosis)	
Complete Detailed Offset Strategy that addresses State and Commonwealth offset requirements (based on results of targeted flora and fauna surveys (refer to previous) (Biosis)	
Obtain Works on Waterways permit under the <i>Water Act 1989</i> (if required) (TBC)	
Obtain approvals/permits under the <i>Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994</i> , <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> (FFG Act) and <i>Wildlife Act 1975</i> (if required) (Biosis)	
Anticipated approval by the Minister for Planning of the YJCFP, EMF and all other plans required by the site-specific planning controls	
Ongoing consultation with authorities/agencies, utilities and community (DJR)	
March 2018	
Complete preparation of Environment Management Plan (EMP) consistent with Environmental Management Framework (EMF) and associated environmental performance requirements required by the proposed site-specific planning controls and EPBC Act approval conditions (Managing Contractor – yet to be appointed)	
Anticipated approval under the EPBC Act	
Complete preparation of offset management plans for State and Commonwealth offsets (Biosis)	
Secure Commonwealth offsets in accordance with the approval conditions under the EPBC Act (DJR)	
Secure State offsets in accordance with the <i>Permitted clearing of native vegetation - Biodiversity assessment guidelines</i> (DJR)	
Ongoing consultation with authorities/agencies, utilities and community (DJR)	
April 2018 (Construction)	
Commencement of construction of access road from Little River Road to the YJC in accordance with Commonwealth and State statutory approvals, and the EMP	
Commencement of establishing ancillary services	
July 2018 to December 2020	
Commencement and completion of construction of the YJC and associated ancillary infrastructure	
Obtain approval under the <i>Environment Protection Act 1970</i> (if required)	
Complete preparation of a Site Environment Management Plan (SEMP) in accordance with statutory approvals and consistent with EMF to inform the management of environmental risks and hazards during operation	
Early 2021 (Operation)	
Commencement of operations at the YJC, in accordance with the SEMP.	
Proposed staging (if applicable):	
The entire project will be delivered in a single stage.	

7. Description of proposed site or area of investigation

Has a preferred site for the project been selected?

- No Yes If no, please describe area for investigation.
If yes, please describe the preferred site in the next items (if practicable).

General description of preferred site, (including aspects such as topography/landform, soil types/degradation, drainage/ waterways, native/exotic vegetation cover, physical features, built structures, road frontages; attach ground-level photographs of site, as well as A4/A3

aerial/satellite image(s) and/or map(s) of site & surrounds, showing project footprint):

Topography/landform

The topography of the impact area is generally flat with a gentle fall from north to south and west to east. Further to the south, the land has a greater fall towards Little River Road (see **Appendix B - Impact Area Plan**).

Soil types/degradation

The project is located within the Basalt Plains region of western Melbourne. Soils are generally shallow and result from decaying ancient basalt lava flows. Soils are typically no more than 30 centimetres (cm) in depth, overlying a dense basaltic clay. The removal of native vegetation typically reduces the soil profile due to resultant erosion; in some cases, only clay being present. The site contains a moderate cover of native vegetation. Hence it is anticipated that soil preservation will be reasonable, particularly on the stony rises, where some deeper sections of soil exist as trapped segments between basalt floaters.

Sub-surface geotechnical investigations commenced in October 2017 to coincide with test pit excavations required to assess Aboriginal cultural heritage under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

Drainage/waterways

Two watercourses run west to east through the broader study area, one of which intersects marginally with the north-west corner of the impact area. The two watercourses converge just north of the impact area, and from there the single watercourse flows approximately 3 km south-east, under the Princes Freeway to discharge into Lollypop Creek (see **Appendix B – Impact Area Plan**). Ultimately Lollypop Creek drains into Melbourne Water's WTP approximately 5 km from the impact area. Paul and Belfrages Wetland/Swamp are located approximately 500 metres to the south of the impact area. Melbourne Water has advised that these wetlands are fed by overland flows (i.e. not spring fed).

Native/exotic vegetation cover

The ecological descriptions in this referral are largely based upon data collected within the broader study area by EHP, which are presented in the report titled *Preliminary Ecological Assessment: Youth Justice Precinct Development*, dated May 2017 (see **Appendix I – EHP Preliminary Ecological Assessment**).

Note: the EHP report assessed the strip of land designated as Crown land that runs north-south from Little River Road (previously forming the location of the proposed local access road). Subsequent to the completion of the EHP report, this strip of land has been removed from the impact area and replaced with a 20 metre wide strip of freehold land to the east of the existing gas easement that runs north-south from Little River Road.

Biosis has subsequently collected data during a vegetation assessment of the revised alignment of the local access road and targeted Spiny Rice-flower survey of the impact area, which is described in the report titled *Spiny Rice Flower and Updated Vegetation Assessment*, dated October 2017 (see **Appendix J – Biosis Spiny Rice Flower Survey and Updated Vegetation Assessment**). This data has been appropriately added to the areas identified by EHP for vegetation types described below and throughout this referral.

The entire study area is within the Victorian Volcanic Plain bioregion. It supports two Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) including Low-rainfall Plains Grassland (EVC 132_63) and Plains Grassy Wetland (EVC 125). Both EVCs are considered to be endangered within the Victorian Volcanic Plain bioregion.

The impact area supports 29.212 hectares of Low-rainfall Plains Grassland and 0.062 hectares of Plains Grassy Wetland. The remainder of the impact area is predominantly introduced vegetation, including introduced pasture grasses, planted trees and noxious weed species.

The Low-rainfall Plains Grassland varies in quality across the impact area, with condition scores ranging from 24/100 to 66/100. It has a patchy distribution along the proposed access road but is widespread and relatively contiguous at the site of the proposed YJC facility. The Low-rainfall Plains Grassland is typically dominated by native perennial tussock-grasses such as Kneed

Spear-grass *Austrostipa bigeniculata*, Rough Spear-grass *Austrostipa scabra* subsp. *falcata*, Bristly Wallaby-grass *Rytidosperma setacea*, Brown-back Wallaby-grass *Rytidosperma duttoniana* and Copper Wallaby-grass *Rytidosperma fulva*. Native herbs that are present include Berry Saltbush *Atriplex semibaccata*, Ruby Saltbush *Enchylaena nutans*, Nodding Saltbush *Einadia nutans*, Seaberry Saltbush *Rhagodia candolleana*, Wingless Bluebush *Maireana enchylaenoides*, Wood Sorrel *Oxalis perennans*, Slender Dock *Rumex brownii*, Blue Devil *Eryngium ovinum* and Bindweed *Convolvulus erubescens*. The Low-rainfall Plains Grassland meets the criteria for the Western (Basalt) Plains Grasslands Community (threatened under the FFG Act) and Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain ecological community (critically endangered under the EPBC Act).

The Plains Grassy Wetland exists as a small ephemeral wetland at the southern end of the impact area within the alignment of the proposed access road. It is of low-moderate quality, with a condition score of 31.2/100. Common Nardoo *Marsilea drummondii* and Spike Sedge *Eleocharis* spp. are dominant native species in this area, particularly at the outer margins of the wetland. The Plains Grassy Wetland does not meet the criteria for Natural Damp Grassland of the Victorian Coastal Plains ecological community (critically endangered under the EPBC Act) because it lacks the key indicator species, Kangaroo Grass *Themeda triandra* and/or Common Tussock Grass *Poa labillardierei*. The Plains Grassy Wetland does not meet the criteria for Seasonal Herbaceous Wetlands (Freshwater) of the Temperate Lowland Plains (critically endangered under the EPBC Act) because it is dominated by Spike Sedge, which is an indicator that it is not part of this listed ecological community.

Introduced weed species are present throughout the impact area, including within patches of native vegetation. Weed cover is less than 40% throughout most of the patches of native vegetation (and less than 5% in the highest quality patches of Low-rainfall Plains Grassland). The most common weed species are Galenia *Galenia pubescens*, Phalaris *Phalaris aquatica*, Soft Brome *Bromus hordeaceus*, Rye-grass *Lolium rigidum*, Big Heron's-bill *Erodium botrys*, Barley Grass *Hordeum leporinum*, and the declared noxious weeds Spear Thistle *Cirsium vulgare* and Artichoke Thistle *Cynara cardunculus*. Serrated Tussock *Nassella trichotoma* and Chilean Needle-grass *Nassella neesiana*, which are also declared noxious weeds as well as Weeds of National Significance (WONS), are also present.

The small areas of the impact area that do not support remnant native vegetation contain a high cover (more than 80%) of exotic species. These areas are mostly located on the more elevated parts of the impact area, where grazing intensity was likely to be higher, and adjacent to windrows, which are likely to have been significantly disturbed during tree planting. The most dominant species in areas of introduced vegetation is Galenia, Phalaris, Serrated Tussock and Artichoke Thistle.

Beyond the impact area, the northern boundary of the broader study area has been planted with indigenous and non-indigenous native trees, including River Red-gum *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, Weeping Myall *Acacia pendula*, Cootamundra Wattle *Acacia baileyana*, Drooping Cassinia *Cassinia arcuata*, River Sheoak *Casuarina cunninghamiana* and Scented Paperbark *Melaleuca squarrosa*. There is an Almond *Prunus dulcis* plantation in the east of the impact area, although the trees are all dead. Several individual Sugar Gum *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* trees have been planted to the south of the impact area.

The vegetation within the study area has been identified by EHP (2017) as containing potential habitat for a number of threatened species, including:

- Button Wrinklewort *Rutidosis leptorhynchoides*
- Clover Glycine *Glycine latrobeana*
- Large-headed Fireweed *Senecio macrocarpus*
- Matted Flax-lily *Dianella amoena*
- Golden Sun Moth *Synemon plana*
- Striped Legless Lizard *Delma impar*.

EHP (2017) also identified potential habitat for Spiny Rice-flower *Pimelea spinescens* subsp. *spinescens* within the impact area and broader study area, however subsequent targeted surveys undertaken by Biosis within the proposed impact area did not record the species (Biosis 2017). This species is therefore no longer considered to have potential to occur within the impact area. Targeted surveys for the remaining threatened species listed above are currently underway or due to commence in late spring / early summer 2017.

Physical features

The impact area and surrounding area are characterised by a generally open peri-urban landscape. The impact area has been largely cleared of trees except for a disused almond plantation in the east of the impact area. Windrow planting occurs adjacent to the impact area along existing fence lines. Several informal tracks traverse the impact area.

Built structures

An abandoned building and associated fencing previously used as a stockyard pen are the only above-ground structures within the impact area.

Road frontages

Little River Road is located approximately 2 km to the south of the core impact area where the YJC is proposed to be built.

The future OMR forms the eastern boundary of the impact area. The project will not provide direct vehicular access between the proposed facility and the OMR.

Site area (if known): Impact area = 36.5 hectares (including approximately 4.4 hectares for the proposed access road) (hectares)

Route length (for linear infrastructure) (km) **and width** (m)

Current land use and development:

Generally the impact area is underutilised and not used for the operation of Melbourne Water's WTP, with only crash grazing occurring under lease from Melbourne Water. Melbourne Water, as the current owners, maintain the vegetation and control weeds.

The designated Government Road (Crown land parcel) was never constructed and is not currently being used as an access way.

The balance of the study area was subject to a lease for crash grazing and cropping up until 30 June 2017. The study area is now licensed to DJR, and no productive activities are occurring on the site.

Description of local setting (eg. adjoining land uses, road access, infrastructure, proximity to residences & urban centres):

The existing and emerging land use context of the site and its immediate surrounds are illustrated in **Appendix F - Land Use Context Plan** and explained in further detail below:

- Surrounding land uses include the following:
 - the Wyndham Refuse Disposal facility to the north-east (with an irregular shaped medium odour risk buffer zone)
 - existing quarry to the north-east (500 metre buffer zone)
 - proposed quarry to the west (500 metre buffer zone)
 - broiler farm to the north-west (1.5 km and 2 km buffer zones)
 - Melbourne Water's WTP is located on the southern side of the Princes Freeway
- The impact area is located outside of the abovementioned buffer zones.
- Little River Road is located approximately 2 km south of the impact area and will provide the sole point of access to the proposed YJC.
- The future OMR will be located adjacent to the east of the proposed YJC. The land required for the OMR is affected by a Public Acquisition Overlay (PAO).
- The township of Little River is located approximately 5.5 km to the west
- The closest dwelling appears to be located approximately 1.8 km to the east, at 20 Morrisons Lane. To the south-west, the closest dwelling appears to be located approximately 2.8 km away, on Little River Road. Letters were sent to all residents within approximately two kilometres of the proposed YJC in March 2017 to advise them of the selection of the site. In addition, letters were sent to all landowners within approximately 2 km of the site in September 2017 to provide them an opportunity to comment on the proposed planning scheme amendment to facilitate the project.
- A gas pipeline runs north-south adjacent to the west of the proposed access road, and approximately 500 metres from the core impact area.

Planning context (eg. strategic planning, zoning & overlays, management plans):

Impact Area

The impact area is located within the Wyndham Planning Scheme. It is currently zoned Public Use Zone 1 (PUZ1) and is not affected by any overlays (see **Appendix G – Planning Zones and Overlays**).

Under the PUZ1 the use and development of land for any purpose other than ‘service and utility’ requires a planning permit, and the PUZ1 does not specify any exemptions from third party notice and review. Under the PUZ1 a planning permit would be required to use and develop land for a Corrective institution, and subject to potential challenge by third parties. To recognise the State significance of the project and ensure timely delivery of the YJC project, it is proposed to rezone the entire study area to Special Use Zone 9 and introduce site-specific planning controls through an Incorporated Document by way of an expedited amendment under Section 20(4) of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. This is discussed further in Section 10 below.

The impact area is also located within an area of Cultural Heritage Sensitivity as defined in the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007* (see **Appendix G – Planning Zones and Overlays**). As the project is considered a high impact activity and previous significant ground disturbance in the impact area cannot be determined, a mandatory Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) is therefore required for this project. The CHMP is currently being prepared, with sub-surface testing to occur in October 2017. The CHMP is due to be completed in November 2017.

Land surrounding the Impact Area

Beyond the impact area the land is variously zoned Special Use Zone (SUZ6), Farming Zone, Road Zone category 1 and 2 (RDZ1 & RDZ2), Green Wedge Zone (GWZ) and Public Use Zone 4 (PUZ4 - The Melbourne-Geelong railway line).

The Public Acquisition Overlay 5 (PAO5) applies to the land to the east of the impact area, which reserves land to be acquired by VicRoads for the purposes of the OMR / E6 Transport Corridor. The OMR forms the western extent of Melbourne’s Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) (see **Appendix G – Planning Zones and Overlays**).

Local government area(s): Wyndham City Council

8. Existing environment

Overview of key environmental assets/sensitivities in project area and vicinity

(cf. general description of project site/study area under section 7):

The impact area is located within a peri-urban landscape that has had some level of disturbance from previous grazing activities.

Key environmental assets identified in the impact area and vicinity are detailed below:

Flora and Fauna

- 29.187 hectares of the Low-rainfall Plains Grassland within the impact area meets the criteria for Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain (an ecological community listed as critically endangered under the EPBC Act). All of the Low-rainfall Plains Grassland and Plains Grassy Wetland (total of 29.274 hectares) meets the description for the Western (Basalt) Plains Grasslands Community (an ecological community listed as threatened under the FFG Act). The broader study area contains 37.87 additional hectares of Low-rainfall Plains Grassland vegetation (refer to Figure 2 of EHP’s report – **Appendix I**).
- 0.062 hectares of Plains Grassy Wetland within the impact area. The broader study area does not contain any additional areas of Plains Grassy Wetland.
- Potential habitat for six EPBC Act listed species within all areas of Low-rainfall Plains Grassland in the impact area and broader study area:
 - Button Wrinklewort *Rutidosia leptorhynchoides* (listed as endangered under the EPBC Act, threatened under the FFG Act and endangered under DELWP advisory list)

- Clover Glycine *Glycine latrobeana* (listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act, threatened under the FFG Act and vulnerable under DELWP advisory list)
- Large-headed Fireweed *Senecio macrocarpus* (listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act, threatened under the FFG Act and endangered under DELWP advisory list)
- Matted Flax-lily *Dianella amoena* (listed as endangered under the EPBC Act, threatened under the FFG Act and endangered under DELWP advisory list).
- Golden Sun Moth *Synemon plana* (listed as critically endangered under the EPBC Act, threatened under the FFG Act and critically endangered under DELWP's advisory list)
- Striped Legless Lizard *Delma impar* (listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act, threatened under the FFG Act and endangered under DELWP's advisory list).
- The impact area and broader study area is located within the Port Phillip Bay (Western Shoreline) and Bellarine Peninsula Ramsar site.

Values surrounding the study area include:

- Potential habitat for native wetland fauna including shorebirds and frogs in Paul and Belfrages Swamp/Wetland, approximately 450 metres south of the core impact area.
- Port Phillip Bay (Western Shoreline) and Bellarine Peninsula Ramsar site located at Melbourne Water's WTP. While the impact area occurs within the boundaries of this Ramsar site, the impact area and broader study area do not contain wetland habitat for migratory shorebirds or waterfowl.
- Broader areas of native grassland vegetation located within Melbourne Water's WTP immediately to the south, and within the Western Grasslands reserve and Melbourne-Geelong railway line approximately 500 metres north. Additional areas of native grassland vegetation may also occur on private land within 1 km of the impact area.

Other values

DJR has appointed consultancy firms to undertake technical investigations and assessments to understand the values and sensitivities associated with surface water and drainage, groundwater, and geology and soils. Assessment of aboriginal cultural heritage values has commenced and will be set out (along with management protocols) in the CHMP for the project.

9. Land availability and control

Is the proposal on, or partly on, Crown land?

No Yes If yes, please provide details.

Yes. The impact area intersects with a narrow parcel of Crown land, Allotment 5/Section 13 Parish of Cocoroc (SPI: 5~13\PP2401).

The Crown land parcel is not reserved for any particular purpose (see **Appendix K – Crown Land Status Report**).

Note, however, it is intended that this Crown land will be purchased by DJR in freehold, and therefore the site will be freehold land prior to any works commencing.

Current land tenure (provide plan, if practicable):

The entire study area is freehold land (excluding the designated Government road which is unreserved Crown land, and licensed to Melbourne Water) and is currently owned and managed by Melbourne Water.

Intended land tenure (tenure over or access to project land):

DJR is currently in the process of acquiring the entire study area from Melbourne Water and the Crown for the purposes of delivering the project. DJR will continue to own in freehold, and manage the study area throughout the operational phase.

Other interests in affected land (eg. easements, native title claims):

Following sale of the land to DJR, the title will include a right-of-way easement along the private access road in favour of Melbourne Water.

Note: a gas easement in favour of APA runs north-south adjacent to the proposed access road from Little River Road, and this will be retained following sale of the land to DJR. However, this easement is outside the impact area.

10. Required approvals

State and Commonwealth approvals required for project components (if known):

Commonwealth

1. Referral and approval under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth)

The impact area supports matters of national environmental significance (MNES), therefore assessment and approval under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999)* will be required before works commence due to the potential for significant impacts on the following MNES:

- Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain (29.187 hectares confirmed to be present within the impact area)
- Button Wrinklewort *Rutidosia leptorhynchoides* (potentially present)
- Clover Glycine *Glycine latrobeana* (potentially present)
- Large-headed Fireweed *Senecio macrocarpus* (potentially present)
- Matted Flax-lily *Dianella amoena* (potentially present).
- Golden Sun Moth *Synemon plana* (potentially present)
- Striped Legless Lizard *Delma impar* (potentially present).

Until targeted surveys for these threatened species are undertaken in spring 2017 and summer 2017/2018, it will be assumed that these species are present within the study area. The EPBC referral will be lodged with DoEE concurrently with this EES referral, to enable DoEE to commence its assessment. A pre-referral meeting was held in July 2017 with representatives of DoEE, where it was confirmed that the targeted survey data could be

lodged with DoEE later in the assessment process.

2. Amendment to existing Melbourne Water approval under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)*

Currently, the proposed impact area and Melbourne Water's WTP are subject to existing approvals under the EPBC Act, as follows:

- 2002/688 for Melbourne Water and related to the *Western Treatment Plant Environment Improvement Project*, and
- 2008/4221 for Melbourne Water and related to the *Land Use Strategy within the Western Treatment Plant Werribee, Victoria*

Under the approved Land Use Strategy (2008) the proposed impact area is located within an area mapped by Melbourne Water as a 'Conservation Area – grassy plain'. In addition, the tributary of Lollypop Creek that intersects with the proposed impact area is mapped as a 'Conservation Buffer – buffer vegetation is riparian' (buffer is to natural waterway). It appears that the proposed impact area forms part of a broader conservation area comprising 700 hectares of native grass and grassy woodlands that is being managed by Melbourne Water (see **Appendix L – Melbourne Water Approved Land Use Strategy**).

As a result, the approval conditions associated with the existing 2008 EPBC Act approval will require amendment to allow for works associated with the delivery the YJC Project, and will require approval from the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment. DJR and Melbourne Water have made a commitment to progress the application to amend the existing 2008 EPBC Act approval as part of the approval process under the EPBC Act for the project.

State

1. *Planning and Environment Act 1987 (Vic)*

1.1. Core infrastructure

To facilitate the timely delivery of the project it is proposed to request the Minister for Planning to prepare, approve and gazette an expedited amendment to the Wyndham Planning Scheme under section 20(4) of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. Primarily, the planning scheme amendment will seek to:

- Rezone the entire study area (including the impact area) to Special Use Zone 9 (SUZ9), from Public Use Zone 1 (PUZ1) to ensure the zoning is consistent with the intended use of the land as a corrective institution.
- Make the Minister for Planning the responsible authority for administering and enforcing the use and development of land within the SUZ9.
- Introduce a new incorporated document titled "*Cherry Creek Youth Justice Redevelopment Project Incorporated Document, August 2017*" that sets out site-specific planning controls that shall apply to the entire study area and includes the following provisions (amongst other things):
 - Exempts the need for planning permits that would otherwise be required to use and development the land for the purposes of the project.
 - Requires the approval of a Youth Justice Centre Facility Plan (YJCFP) by the Minister for Planning, before development can commence. The YJCFP must include details related to siting and design of buildings, lighting, fencing, landscaping, noise, and view-lines from key transport corridors.
 - Requires approval of an Environmental Management Framework (EMF) and associated environmental performance requirements by the Minister for Planning, before any development can commence (discussed further below).
 - Requires a preliminary site assessment to address potentially contaminated land, and if required a certificate or statement of environmental audit, prepared in accordance with the *Environment Protection Act 1970*, to be provided to the Minister for Planning before the new use commences.
 - Requires approval by the Secretary of DELWP to remove native vegetation and for offsets to be provided in accordance with the *Permitted clearing of native vegetation - Biodiversity assessment guidelines*.
 - Allows for the creation/alteration of access to a declared freeway or arterial road

to be undertaken to the satisfaction of VicRoads.

- Requires a Waste Management Strategy (WMS) to be provided to Wyndham City Council that sets out how garbage and waste will be managed and how the project will support the Victorian Government's *Towards Zero Waste Strategy*.
- Allows for a defined scope of preparatory buildings and works to occur prior to the above plans and documents being approved (discussed further below).
- Requires consultation with relevant authorities including Wyndham City Council, and VicRoads.

1.1.1. *Environmental Management Framework (EMF)*

As mentioned above, the proposed site-specific planning controls require the approval of an EMF by the Minister for Planning before any development can commence. The proposed site-specific planning controls specify that the EMF must, amongst other things, include environmental performance requirements that shall set out the outcomes expected across a broad range of potential adverse environmental effects (e.g. noise, transport and traffic, flora and fauna, cultural heritage etc.) during construction and operation. The EMF must detail the consultation undertaken in order to prepare the EMF and must detail the performance monitoring/auditing and reporting processes to ensure environmental and amenity effects are avoided, minimised and mitigated during construction and operation.

As part of the contract between DJR and the Managing Contractor, it is a requirement that the Managing Contractor prepare and implement an (EMP for the construction of the YJC that includes specific measures to comply with the requirements of relevant statutory approvals, which will include, amongst others, the EMF and associated environmental performance requirements. DJR will also develop a SEMP that is compliant with the EMF and associated environmental performance requirements for the ongoing operations and management of the YJC and surrounding site.

1.1.2. *Preparatory buildings and works*

As mentioned above, the proposed site-specific planning controls allow for a defined scope of preparatory buildings and works to be undertaken before the YJCFP has been approved by the Minister for Planning. These works include test investigations, salvage and relocation activities, vegetation removal, site establishment works, and construction of an unpaved access road to the core zone of the impact area.

To minimise risk of adverse environmental effects the proposed site-specific planning controls require approval of the EMF and associated environmental performance requirements by the Minister for Planning before these preparatory buildings and works can commence.

1.2. *Ancillary infrastructure beyond the study area*

Hansen Partnership have been engaged by DJR to prepare the planning approvals documentation and have confirmed that the ancillary servicing infrastructure outlined in Section 3 above (i.e. potable water, sewer, gas, electricity, telecommunications, and stormwater assets) meet the definition of minor utility installations under the Victoria Planning Provisions (VPPs). Under Clause 62 of the VPPs a permit is not required (unless located on land zoned Public Conservation and Resource Zone) for buildings and works associated with a minor utility installation. Moreover, generally minor utility installation is an as-of-right/no permit required land use under the zoning provisions. Hansen Partnership has confirmed that these planning permit exemptions apply to all ancillary infrastructure options within and beyond the impact area.

Notwithstanding this, where DJR is responsible for engaging construction contractors to undertake works beyond the impact area in order to install ancillary infrastructure, DJR will require as a contractual obligation that firms prepare and implement an EMP that includes specific measures to comply with the requirements of relevant statutory approvals, which will include, amongst others, the EMF and associated environmental performance requirements (discussed above).

2. **Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006**

The impact area is within an area of Cultural Heritage Sensitivity (CHS), and therefore a complex CHMP is required. To date, a desktop assessment has been completed to identify any previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage values on the site, as well as to establish the environmental context and previous studies undertaken in the region. There are no known previously recorded Aboriginal places in the study area and the land has not previously been subject to an archaeological study. The extant native vegetation on site, proximity to a wetland and the existence of stony rises would indicate that there is potential for Aboriginal archaeological sites to be present within the impact area and broader study area.

The above information was presented to the Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) during a consultation meeting. It was agreed that a Standard Assessment pedestrian survey would be undertaken for the proposed project. The survey was conducted by a Heritage Advisor and two RAP representatives. No Aboriginal places were recorded as a result of the survey, most likely due to poor ground surface visibility; however areas of archaeological potential were identified in a number of locations on site.

The outcomes of the Standard Assessment were discussed during a meeting with the RAP in August 2017 in order to determine the methodology for sub-surface investigations (Complex Assessment), which are scheduled to commence in October 2017. It is anticipated that some traces of past Aboriginal land use is present on the site in the form of lithic artefact scatters. Such sites are abundant in the area and are not considered to be of high scientific significance. The management of such heritage items will be progressed through the CHMP process. It is expected that the CHMP will be completed and approved by the end of 2017.

3. **Water Act 1989**

The impact area intersects with a tributary of Lollypop Creek which is a Designated Waterway declared under the *Water Act 1989*. Subject to the actual footprint and design of the proposed YJC facility, a Works on Waterways permit may be required under Sections 160, 219 and 287ZC of the *Water Act 1989*.

Melbourne Water would be the issuing authority for a Works on Waterways permit for the site, if required.

4. **Environment Protection Act 1970**

An option has been identified to treat wastewater on-site at the proposed Youth Justice Centre and to use the treated wastewater for irrigation of any established grassed areas within the facility perimeter. In the event this option is adopted, a Works Approval will be required under the *Environment Protection Act 1970* to allow for the construction of the wastewater treatment infrastructure.

At this stage, it is not envisaged that the project will be determined as a 'scheduled premise' under the *Environment Protection (Scheduled Premises and Exemptions) Regulations 2017*, and as such a licence under the *Environment Protection Act 1970* is unlikely to be required. However, this will be determined in consultation with the EPA once the exact nature of ancillary activities associated with the YJC (in particular the on-site wastewater treatment flow volumes) are known.

5. **Other approvals**

VicRoads: VicRoads will need to approve the Traffic Impact Assessment Report (TIAR) and Traffic Management Plans for the construction of the T-intersection at Little River Road and for the construction and operation of the YJC. Additionally, where works are proposed within road reserves owned by VicRoads (e.g. relevant section of Little River Road and beneath Princes Freeway) a Consent of Works approval from VicRoads will be required to ensure asset protection and sufficient traffic management procedures are in place.

Wyndham City Council: If utility works are proposed within road reserves or public land owned by Wyndham City Council then a Consent of Works approval from Wyndham City Council will be required to ensure asset protection and adequate traffic management procedures will be enforced.

Other utilities: The relevant services/utilities authorities will be required to approve design plans and construction methodologies for ancillary servicing infrastructure that will service the project, or inform the project of the intended means for providing the required utility service in response to a connection request.

Have any applications for approval been lodged?

No Yes If yes, please provide details.

A referral to the Commonwealth Minister for Environment under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* was lodged with the Commonwealth Department of Environment and Energy (DoEE) on 6 October 2017, and is currently being assessed.

A request for the Minister for Planning to prepare, approve and gazette an amendment to the Wyndham Planning Scheme under section 20(4) of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*, will be lodged concurrently with this referral.

Approval agency consultation (agencies with whom the proposal has been discussed):

The DJR project team and relevant consultants have discussed the project with the following agencies:

- Commonwealth Department of Environment and Energy (DoEE): EPBC Act pre-referral meeting on 26 July 2017
- Victorian Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP):
 - Pre-referral meeting with DELWP Impact Assessment Unit (IAU) on 8 June 2017
 - Pre-application meetings with DELWP State Project Facilitation on 24 May, 28 June, and 2 August 2017

Other agencies consulted:

- Melbourne Water
- City West Water
- VicRoads
- Wyndham City Council
- AusNet
- Powercor
- APA

Wyndham City Council

The project team has an informal agreement with Wyndham City Council to meet on a fortnightly basis to discuss matters of interest to the council, and to provide regular updates on project progress. The project contact at Wyndham City Council is Natalie Walker, Head of Strategy and Policy Impact, Ph: 9742 0777, email: natalie.walker@wyndham.vic.gov.au.

PART 2 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

11. Potentially significant environmental effects

Overview of potentially significant environmental effects (identify key potential effects and comment on their significance and likelihood, as well as key uncertainties):

The impact area contains 29.212 hectares of Low-rainfall Plains Grassland (EVC 132_63), of which 29.187 hectares corresponds with the EPBC Act listed Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain (NTGVVP) ecological community. The impact area also contains 0.062 hectares of Plains Grassy Wetland (EVC 125). All 29.274 hectares of native vegetation within the impact area corresponds with the FFG Act listed community Western (Basalt) Plains Grassland. These threatened communities provide potential habitat for threatened flora species that have been recorded in close proximity to the study area, including Button Wrinklewort, Clover Glycine, Large-headed Fireweed and Matted Flax-lily. Spiny Rice-flower was previously also considered potentially present within the impact area and broader study area, however subsequent targeted surveys have confirmed that this species is not present within the impact area. The project would result in the loss of this native vegetation and potential habitat for threatened species.

A Testing Clearing proposal report was produced using EnSym (see **Appendix M – Native Vegetation Test Clearing Proposal**) to determine the offset requirements for the removal of native vegetation, in accordance with the *Permitted clearing of native vegetation - Biodiversity assessment guidelines*. This report confirmed that the removal of native vegetation will require the provision of both general and specific offsets. The general offset requirements will be a total of 4.840 general units with a minimum Strategic Biodiversity Score of 0.451. Specific offsets will be required for Red-chested Button-quail (11.294 units), Striped Legless Lizard (14.996), Large-headed Fireweed (12.914) and Pale Swamp Everlasting (14.427). The proportional impact of the proposal on habitat for these four species would not exceed 0.092% of all modelled important habitat in Victoria for these species. For all other species the proportional impact is less than 0.005%. Note that important habitat modelling for rare or threatened species is provided by DELWP and is intended as a tool for assessing impacts on and determining offsets for rare or threatened species.

As described previously, Biosis conducted targeted surveys for Spiny Rice-flower in June and July 2017 and the species was not recorded in the impact area (see **Appendix J – Biosis Spiny Rice Flower Survey and Updated Vegetation Assessment**). Targeted surveys will be conducted for the following EPBC Act listed species during spring and summer 2017: Button Wrinklewort, Clover Glycine, Large-headed Fireweed, and Matted Flax-lily. Targeted surveys for EPBC Act listed fauna, Golden Sun Moth and Striped Legless Lizard are currently underway or are proposed for late spring / summer 2017. If either of these fauna species are recorded within the impact area, it would be assumed that they would be present within the full extent of the impact area, unless more detailed habitat assessment and mapping could be undertaken. This is because both fauna species are known to occur in predominantly introduced vegetation. The proposed works could therefore result in the removal of up to 36.5 hectares of habitat for these two fauna species, should they be detected as present during targeted surveys. If one or both of these species are recorded within the impact area, the project will seek to minimise impacts by potentially incorporating retained areas of habitat into the final project design.

The impact area forms part of a protected Ramsar site (Port Phillip Bay (Western Shoreline) and Bellarine Peninsula) due to being located within Melbourne Water's WTP. However, the impact area does not contain any of the values that support Ramsar-listing, namely wetlands and significant water-bodies that provide important habitat for migratory birds. Paul and Belfrages Swamp/Wetland are ephemeral wetlands that support Cane Grass Wetland (EVC 291) and provide habitat for native wader birds, but do not provide important habitat for migratory species. As such, the project is unlikely to have a significant impact on the protected Ramsar site, provided that best-practice erosion, sediment and stormwater management procedures are in place.

Approach to avoiding, minimising, and mitigating adverse environmental effects

Fundamentally, ecological and environmental impacts during the construction and operation of the YJC will be managed via a combination of an Environmental Management Framework (EMF),

Environmental Management Plan (EMP), and Site Environmental Management Plan (SEMP), as follows:

- The proposed site-specific planning controls (draft Incorporated Document) which will form the primary planning approval for the project under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* contains a condition to prepare an EMF which must, amongst other things, include outcome-focused environmental performance requirements that set out measures to reduce impacts to fauna habitats and adjacent areas of ecological, environmental or landscape significance, during construction.
- An EMP will be prepared by the Managing Contractor and associated subcontractors engaged in construction activities for the project. The EMP will be informed by and comply with the EMF and associated environmental performance requirements and include detailed measures that shall be implemented during construction to avoid, minimise and mitigate potential adverse environmental effects. The EMP will provide specific details for instance on species/vegetation conservation strategies, daily and ongoing monitoring, sedimentation management, site specific rehabilitation plans, weeds and pathogen management measures.
- A SEMP will be prepared by DJR and set out the strategies to manage potential environmental impacts that may occur during operational and maintenance activities once construction is completed. The SEMP will be specific to the YJC and surrounding site and will identify operational environmental risks and ensure that these are appropriately managed on a daily basis. The SEMP will be informed by and comply with the EMF and associated environmental performance requirements.

12. Native vegetation, flora and fauna

Native vegetation

Is any native vegetation likely to be cleared or otherwise affected by the project?

NYD No Yes If yes, answer the following questions and attach details.

What investigation of native vegetation in the project area has been done? (briefly describe)

EHP conducted a Preliminary Ecological Assessment in April 2017 which mapped all vegetation and habitat present throughout the broader study area (see **Appendix I – EHP Preliminary Ecological Assessment**). The proposed site was noted to contain native grassland vegetation that corresponds with the nationally threatened community Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victoria Volcanic Plain and the FFG Act listed community Western (Basalt) Plains Grassland. Potential habitat for a number of threatened species was also identified, as previously described.

Biosis undertook targeted surveys for Spiny Rice-flower in June and July 2017 and the species was not recorded within the impact area. Biosis also undertook an updated vegetation assessment that included the new proposed access road alignment (see **Appendix J – Biosis Spiny Rice Flower Survey and Updated Vegetation Assessment**).

Biosis will undertake targeted surveys for the following EPBC Act listed flora species during spring and summer 2017: Button Wrinklewort, Clover Glycine, Large-headed Fireweed and Matted Flax-lily. No targeted surveys are proposed for State listed flora species, however these may be incidentally observed during targeted surveys for EPBC Act listed flora.

What is the maximum area of native vegetation that may need to be cleared?

NYD Estimated area... 29.274 hectares (includes 29.212 hectares of Low-rainfall Plains Grassland and 0.062 hectares of Plains Grassy Wetland within the impact area)

How much of this clearing would be authorised under a Forest Management Plan or Fire Protection Plan?

N/A approx. percent (if applicable)

Which Ecological Vegetation Classes may be affected? (if not authorised as above)

NYD Preliminary/detailed assessment completed. If assessed, please list.

The following EVCs are present in the impact area and will therefore be affected by the proposed project:

- Low-rainfall Plains Grassland (EVC132_63) – 29.212 hectares
- Plains Grassy Wetland (EVC 125) – 0.062 hectares

Have potential vegetation offsets been identified as yet?

NYD Yes If yes, please briefly describe.

Assuming complete loss of vegetation and habitat within the impact area the following State and Commonwealth offset scenarios will/may apply:

State offsets

An Offset Management Strategy will be prepared, identifying requirements for vegetation offsets to account for the proposed removals. The current project design requires the removal of 29.274 hectares of remnant patch vegetation. Under the *Permitted clearing of native vegetation - Biodiversity assessment guidelines*, this project would be assessed via the high risk-based pathway. The offset specification includes the provision of 4.480 general biodiversity equivalence units, with a minimum strategic biodiversity score of 0.451 from within the Port Phillip and Westernport Catchment Management Authority (CMA) area or Wyndham City Council. The project also requires the provision of the following specific biodiversity equivalence units:

- 11.294 specific units for Red-chested Button-quail
- 14.996 specific units for Striped Legless Lizard
- 12.914 specific units for Large-headed Fireweed
- 14.427 specific units for Pale Swamp Everlasting.

All of these state offsets can be provided on the land to the south of the impact area currently owned by Melbourne Water. DJR and Melbourne Water are currently in negotiation to set this land aside for offset purposes. It is proposed that Melbourne Water will own and manage this site in accordance with the statutory requirements for a registered native vegetation credit provider.

Commonwealth offsets

Assuming presence of the following MNES and complete loss of native vegetation within the impact area, the Commonwealth offsets that may be required for the project are listed below.

MNES	Area required (ha)	Notes/quality required
Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain	172.2	162.9 hectares with a minimum quality of '6/10' and 9.3 hectares with a minimum quality of '7/10'. <i>Note: presence has been confirmed within impact area, therefore offsets will be required.</i>
Golden Sun Moth habitat	226.2	Minimum quality of '7/10' required. <i>Note: presence not yet confirmed within impact area, therefore offsets may not be required.</i>
Striped Legless Lizard habitat	82.4	Minimum quality of '7/10' required. <i>Note: presence not yet confirmed within impact area, therefore offsets may not be required.</i>
Button Wrinklewort	75.5	Need to be able to improve quality of habitat at offset site from moderate (6/10) to high (8/10). <i>Note: presence not yet confirmed within impact area, therefore offsets may not be required.</i>
Clover Glycine	63.8	Need to be able to improve quality of habitat at offset site from moderate (6/10) to high (8/10). <i>Note: presence not yet confirmed within impact area, therefore offsets may not be required.</i>
Large-headed Fireweed	74.5	Need to be able to improve quality of habitat at offset site from moderate (7/10) to high (8/10). <i>Note: presence not yet confirmed within impact area, therefore offsets may not be required.</i>
Matted Flax-lily	88.1	Need to be able to improve quality of habitat at offset site from moderate (7/10) to high (8/10). <i>Note: presence not yet confirmed within impact area, therefore offsets may not be required.</i>

Spiny Rice-flower was not recorded within the impact area and therefore will not require offsetting (see **Appendix J – Biosis Spiny Rice Flower Survey and Updated Vegetation Assessment**).

Potential NTGVVP offset sites have been identified in the general Mount Mercer/Shelford/Rokewood area that also include habitat for Golden Sun Moth and Striped Legless Lizard, permitted they are found on the proposed site.

Other information/comments? (eg. accuracy of information)

Please note that the offset areas required that area listed above are estimates that have been calculated in accordance with the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy, and would need to be confirmed once an appropriate offset site, or combination of sites, is identified.

Flora and fauna

What investigations of flora and fauna in the project area have been done?

(provide overview here and attach details of method and results of any surveys for the project & describe their accuracy)

A preliminary ecological assessment was conducted by EHP in April 2017 which summarised all the ecological values associated with the broader study area (see **Appendix I – EHP Preliminary Ecological Assessment**).

Biosis has conducted targeted surveys for the nationally significant Spiny Rice-flower in June and July 2017 and did not record any individuals within the impact area (see **Appendix J – Biosis Spiny Rice Flower Survey and Updated Vegetation Assessment**). Further targeted surveys

for the EPBC Act listed Button Wrinklewort, Clover Glycine, Large-headed Fireweed and Matted Flax-lily will be undertaken by Biosis during spring 2017. Targeted survey for the EPBC Act listed Striped Legless Lizard commenced in September 2017 and will conclude in December 2017. No Striped Legless Lizards have been recorded to date. Targeted survey for the EPBC Act listed Golden Sun Moth is scheduled to occur during the 2017/2018 flight season, which is likely to commence in late November or early December 2017.

Other investigations of the flora and fauna within the proposed impact area (or surrounding land) include:

- *Fauna Survey of Dry Pasture Areas, Western Treatment Plant, Werribee, Victoria* (Biosis Research 2003)
- *Grassland Mammal Investigation, T-section Grasslands and Dry Pasture Areas north of the Princes Highway, Western Treatment Plant, Victoria* (Ecology Partners 2006)
- *A Flora Assessment of the Northern Grassland Area of the Western Treatment Plant* (Botanicus Australia 2007)
- *Vegetation mapping of the Port Phillip Bay (Western Shoreline) and Bellarine Peninsula Ramsar Site* (Sinclair 2010)
- *Biodiversity Conservation and Ramsar Management Plan for the Western Treatment Plant, Werribee* (Ecology Australia 2010)
- *Melbourne Water Sites of Biodiversity Significance Habitat Hectare Assessments* (Australian Ecosystems 2011)
- *Western (Basalt) Plains Grassland Fauna Surveys – Western Treatment Plant, Werribee* (Ecology Australia 2012)
- *Index of Wetland Condition Assessments of Natural and Constructed Wetlands* (Australian Ecosystems 2013)
- *Sites of Biodiversity Significance – Vegetation Assessments 2014 – 2015 Draft Report* (Australian Ecosystems 2015).

Have any threatened or migratory species or listed communities been recorded from the local area?

NYD No Yes If yes, please:

- List species/communities recorded in recent surveys and/or past observations.
- Indicate which of these have been recorded from the project site or nearby.

EHP (2017) listed 40 national and state–significant flora species which are recorded or likely to occur within 20 km of the proposed site. Of these 40 species, five are considered to have a reasonable possibility of occurrence (see **Appendix I – EHP Preliminary Ecological Assessment**). These are listed below in Table 1.

Table 1 - National and state–significant flora species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Listed	Likelihood
Matted Flax-lily	<i>Dianella amoena</i>	EPBC (EN), FFG Act (L)	Suitable habitat and records in close proximity to proposed site. Targeted surveys will be conducted during spring/summer 2017.
Clover Glycine	<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	EPBC (VU), FFG Act (L)	Reasonable quality habitat and records in close proximity. Targeted surveys will be conducted during spring/summer 2017.
Spiny Rice-flower	<i>Pimelea spinescens</i> subsp. <i>spinescens</i>	EPBC (CR), FFG Act (L)	Records in close proximity to the site and suitable habitat is present. Targeted surveys have since been completed and the species is confirmed as not present within the impact area.
Button Wrinklewort	<i>Rutidosia leptorhynchoides</i>	EPBC (EN), FFG Act (L)	Suitable habitat and recent records in close

			proximity. Targeted surveys will be conducted during spring/summer 2017.
Large-headed Fireweed	<i>Senecio macrocarpus</i>	EPBC (VU), FFG Act (L)	Large number of records in close proximity to study area. Targeted surveys will be conducted during spring/summer 2017.

EHP (2017) listed 118 national and state –significant fauna species which are recorded or likely to occur within 20 km of the proposed site. Of these 118 species, eight are considered to have a reasonable possibility of occurrence (see **Appendix H – EHP Preliminary Ecological Assessment**). These are listed below in Table 2.

Table 2 - National and state–significant fauna species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Listed	Likelihood
Striped Legless Lizard	<i>Delma impar</i>	EPBC (VU), FFG Act (L) and DSE (EN)	Suitable rocky and grassland habitat and recent records in close proximity; targeted surveys commenced in September 2017 and will conclude in December 2017. Species not yet recorded.
Golden Sun Moth	<i>Synemon plana</i>	EPBC (CR), FFG Act (L) and DSE (CR)	Many records close by and abundant habitat; Targeted surveys to be conducted during spring/summer 2017.
Southern Myotis	<i>Myotis macropus</i>	DSE (NT)	Suitable flyover habitat. No targeted survey proposed or required.
Grey Goshawk	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	FFG Act (L), DSE (VU)	Suitable flyover habitat. No targeted survey proposed or required.
Black Falcon	<i>Falco subniger</i>	DSE (VU)	Suitable flyover habitat. No targeted survey proposed or required.
Brolga	<i>Grus rubicunda</i>	FFG Act (L), DSE (VU)	Suitable foraging habitat. No targeted survey proposed or required.
Red-chested Button-quail	<i>Turnix pyrrhorthorax</i>	FFG Act (L), DSE (VU)	Suitable habitat and recent records. No targeted survey proposed or required. Specific offsets required.
Diamond Firetail	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	FFG Act (L), DSE (NT)	Suitable habitat. No targeted survey proposed or required.

EHP (2017) recorded the EPBC Act listed Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victoria Volcanic Plain ecological community and the FFG Act listed community Western (Basalt) Plains Grassland within the impact area and broader study area.

EHP (2017) also identified three additional EPBC Act listed species which have been recorded in proximity to the proposed YJC site but have a low likelihood to be there. These include:

- Grassland Earless Dragon, which was last recorded in proximity to the proposed site in 1990 and has not been recorded in Victoria since then despite intensive survey effort. Targeted surveys are not recommended for this species given its low likelihood of occurrence.
- Growling Grass Frog, which has many confirmed records within 10 km of the proposed site. Despite the large number of records for Growling Grass Frog within the broader local area, there is no suitable habitat present to support the species within the impact area.

The species is known to occur in permanent wetlands associated with Melbourne Water's WTP, as well as Little River, approximately 1 km south of the impact area. Given the absence of suitable habitat within and immediately adjacent to the impact area, targeted surveys are not recommended or proposed.

- Plains-wanderer, which has been recorded 15 times within a 10 km radius of the proposed site. Despite these records, only one record is from within the last 10 years. Grassland habitat within the impact area is considered too dense to support Plains-wanderer, which prefers a sparse and open grassland structure. The species is also now considered a vagrant visitor to southern Victorian and is rarely sighted in grasslands west of Melbourne. Given the low likelihood of occurrence, targeted survey for Plains Wanderer are not considered necessary.

EHP (2017) identified six EPBC Act-listed ecological communities that could potentially be present within or adjacent to the study area based on a DoEE Protected Matters Search Tool report:

- Grassy Eucalypt Woodland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain
- Natural Damp Grassland of the Victorian Coastal Plains
- Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain
- Seasonal Herbaceous Wetlands (Freshwater) of the Temperate Lowland Plains
- Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh
- White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland.

Of these communities, only Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain was identified on the proposed site. No additional EPBC Act or FFG Act listed ecological communities occur within the impact area.

29.187 hectares of the Low-rainfall Plains Grassland within the impact area meets the criteria for the EPBC Act listed Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain ecological community. All of the Low-rainfall Plains Grassland and Plains Grassy Wetland (total of 29.274 hectares) meets the description for the Western (Basalt) Plains Grasslands Community (an ecological community listed as threatened under the FFG Act).

No additional EPBC Act or FFG Act listed ecological communities occur within the impact area.

If known, what threatening processes affecting these species or communities may be exacerbated by the project? (eg. loss or fragmentation of habitats) Please describe briefly.

The threatening processes associated with the FFG Act community Western (Basalt) Plains Grassland that may be exacerbated by the proposed site include:

- Invasion of native vegetation by 'environmental weeds'
- Invasion of native vegetation by Blackberry *Rubus fruticosus* L. agg. Invasion of native vegetation communities by Tall Wheat-grass *Lophopyrum ponticum*
- Reduction in biomass and biodiversity of native vegetation through grazing by the Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*.
- Use of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* from infected sites into parks and reserve, including roadsides, under the control of a state or local government authority.

These impacts are proposed to be managed and avoided by implementation of an appropriate weed management and hygiene protocol.

If any fauna that have a moderate to high likelihood of occurrence, as classified by EHP (2017), are recorded on site during targeted surveys, the following threatening processes listed under the FFG Act may be exacerbated by the proposed project:

- Habitat fragmentation as a threatening process for fauna in Victoria (Golden Sun Moth, Striped Legless Lizard, Southern Myotis, Grey Goshawk, Black Falcon, Brolga, Red-chested Button quail, Diamond Firetail)
- Invasion of native vegetation by 'environmental weeds' (Golden Sun Moth, Striped Legless Lizard, Brolga, Red-chested Button-quail)
- Invasion of native vegetation by Blackberry *Rubus fruticosus* L. agg. (Golden Sun Moth, Striped Legless Lizard, Brolga, Red-chested button quail)
- Predation of native wildlife by the introduced Red Fox *Vulpes vulpes* (Striped Legless Lizard, Red-chested Button-quail)

Are any threatened or migratory species, other species of conservation significance or listed communities potentially affected by the project?

NYD No Yes If yes, please:

- List these species/communities:
- Indicate which species or communities could be subject to a major or extensive impact (including the loss of a genetically important population of a species listed or nominated for listing) Comment on likelihood of effects and associated uncertainties, if practicable.

Targeted surveys for EPBC Act listed fauna, Golden Sun Moth and Striped Legless Lizard are currently underway or are proposed for late spring / summer 2017. If either of these fauna species are recorded within the impact area, it would be assumed that they would be present within the full extent of the impact area, unless more detailed habitat assessment and mapping could be undertaken. This is because both fauna species are known to occur in predominantly introduced vegetation. The proposed works could therefore result in the removal of up to 36.5 hectares of habitat for these two fauna species, should they be detected as present during targeted surveys. If one or both of these species are recorded within the impact area, the project will seek to minimise impacts by potentially incorporating retained areas of habitat into the final project design.

As per EHP (2017), potential terrestrial foraging and flyover habitat exists for the state-significant species including Brolga, Red-chested Button-quail, Black Falcon, Grey Goshawk, Southern Myotis and Diamond Firetail.

Both the EPBC Act listed Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain and Western (Basalt) Plains Grassland communities are present in the impact area, which is characterised by Low-rainfall Plains Grassland and Plains Grassy Wetland. The proposal will require the removal of 29.274 hectares of native vegetation, of which 29.187 hectares is Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain. All 29.274 hectares of native vegetation corresponds to the FFG Act listed Western (Basalt) Plains Grassland community.

An EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool report incorporating a 5 km search buffer of the proposed impact area includes the following threatened species, threatened ecological communities and listed migratory species, set out below in Tables 3,4, and 5 respectively.

Table 3 - EPBC Act - Listed threatened ecological communities

EPBC Act - Listed threatened ecological communities	Impact
Grassy Eucalypt Woodland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain	Not present, no impact.
Natural Damp Grassland of the Victorian Coastal Plains	Not present, no impact.
Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain	The impact on Natural Temperate Grassland of Victorian Volcanic Plains is considered likely to be significant as patches of it totalling 29.187 hectares are proposed for clearing from the development area.
Seasonal Herbaceous Wetlands (Freshwater) of the Temperate Lowland Plains	Not present, no impact.
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh	Not present, no impact.

Table 4 - EPBC Act - Listed threatened species

EPBC Act - Listed threatened species	Impact
Regent Honeyeater <i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Site is outside accepted range and does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur
Australasian Bittern <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Site does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.
Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>	Site does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.
Curlew Sandpiper <i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Site does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.
Great Knot <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Site does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.
Greater Sand Plover <i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Site does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.
Lesser Sand Plover <i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Site does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.
Antipodean Albatross <i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Species is entirely marine. No impact on the species or its habitat will occur.
Southern Royal Albatross <i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Species is entirely marine. No impact on the species or its habitat will occur.
Wandering Albatross <i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Species is entirely marine. No impact on the species or its habitat will occur.
Northern Royal Albatross <i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Species is entirely marine. No impact on the species or its habitat will occur.
Painted Honeyeater <i>Grantiella picta</i>	Site does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.
Swift Parrot <i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Site does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.
Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica bauri</i>	Site does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.
Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica menzbiere</i>	Site does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.
Southern Giant-Petrel <i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Species is entirely marine. No impact on the species or its habitat will occur.

Northern Giant Petrel <i>Macronectes halli</i>	Species is entirely marine. No impact on the species or its habitat will occur.
Orange-bellied Parrot <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	Site does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.
Eastern Curlew <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Site does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.
Fairy Prion <i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>	Site does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.
Plains-wanderer <i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	No recent records of the species from the region and habitat on-site is marginal value for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.
Australian Fairy Tern <i>Sternula nereis</i>	Site does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.
Buller's Albatross <i>Thalassarches bulleri</i>	Species is entirely marine. No impact on the species or its habitat will occur.
Northern Buller's Albatross <i>Thalassarches bulleri platei</i>	Species is entirely marine. No impact on the species or its habitat will occur.
Tasmanian Shy Albatross <i>Thalassarches cauta</i>	Species is entirely marine. No impact on the species or its habitat will occur.
Grey-headed Albatross <i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Species is entirely marine. No impact on the species or its habitat will occur.
Campbell Albatross <i>Thalassarche impavada</i>	Species is entirely marine. No impact on the species or its habitat will occur.
Black-browed Albatross <i>Thalassarche melaniphris</i>	Species is entirely marine. No impact on the species or its habitat will occur.
Salvin's Albatross <i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Species is entirely marine. No impact on the species or its habitat will occur.
Eastern Dwarf Galaxias <i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	Site does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.
Australian Grayling <i>Prototroces maraena</i>	Site does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.
Growling Grass Frog <i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Site does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.
Swamp Antechinus <i>Antechinus minimus maritimus</i>	Site does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.

Grey-headed Flying-fox <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Site does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.
River Swamp Wallaby-grass <i>Amphibromus fluitans</i>	Site does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.
Matted Flax-lily <i>Dianella amoena</i>	Targeted surveys for Matted Flax-lily will be conducted during spring 2017. If identified during targeted surveys, the proposed action will impact on Matted Flax-lily.
Clover Glycine <i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Targeted surveys for Clover Glycine will be conducted during spring 2017. If identified during targeted surveys, the proposed action will impact on Clover Glycine.
Hoary Sunray <i>Leucochrysum albicans</i>	Site does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.
Spiny Rice-flower <i>Pimelea spinescens</i> subsp. <i>spinescens</i>	Targeted surveys for Spiny Rice-flower were conducted in June and July 2017. Spiny Rice-flower was not identified during targeted surveys, therefore the proposed action will not impact on Spiny Rice-flower.
Maroon Leek-orchid <i>Prasophyllum frenchii</i>	Site does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.
Leafy Greenhood <i>Pterostylis cucullata</i>	Site does not include habitat suitable for the species. No impact on the species or its habitat is likely to occur.
Button Wrinklewort <i>Rutidosis leptorhynchoides</i>	Targeted surveys for Button Wrinklewort will be conducted during spring 2017. If identified during targeted surveys, the proposed action will impact on Button Wrinklewort.
Large-headed Fireweed <i>Senecio macrocarpus</i>	Targeted surveys for Large-headed Fireweed will be conducted during spring 2017. If identified during targeted surveys, the proposed action will impact on Large-headed Fireweed.
Loggerhead Turtle <i>Caretta caretta</i>	Species is entirely marine. No impact on the species or its habitat will occur.
Green Turtle <i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Species is entirely marine. No impact on the species or its habitat will occur.
Leatherback Turtle <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Species is entirely marine. No impact on the species or its habitat will occur.
Striped Legless Lizard <i>Delma impar</i>	Targeted surveys for Striped Legless Lizard commenced in September 2017 and will conclude in December 2017. If identified during targeted surveys, the proposed action will impact on habitat for Striped Legless Lizard.

Grassland Earless Dragon <i>Tympanocryptis pinguicolla</i>	Grassland Earless Dragon has not been confirmed in Victoria for a number of decades and it is generally considered to be locally extinct. Targeted surveys for Striped Legless Lizard to be conducted during the spring and summer 2017-2018 have capacity to detect the species if it is present. In the unlikely event that it is present, the proposed action will impact on it and its habitat
Golden Sun Moth <i>Synemon plana</i>	Targeted surveys for Golden Sun Moth will be conducted during the 2017-2018 flight season (November-January). If identified during targeted surveys, the proposed action will have a significant impact on Golden Sun Moth and its associated habitat as all vegetation will be removed.

Is mitigation of potential effects on indigenous flora and fauna proposed?

NYD No Yes If yes, please briefly describe.

Mitigation of the potential effects associated with native flora and fauna have been proposed by EHP (2017) and include:

- Locate the project within the section of the study area that is likely to require the least removal of remnant native vegetation, and/or lowest impact on high quality native vegetation and habitat. The recommended site, located in the south of the study area, achieves both of these goals. Locating the project site further north would require extending the access road and fragmenting existing patches of native vegetation.
- Further changes to the project site and design (i.e. siting of infrastructure) should be considered if any threatened species are identified following targeted surveys.
- Ensure any areas where remnant native vegetation is to be removed are clearly marked and that areas to be retained are fenced-off to avoid any unintended clearance.
- All contractors should be aware of ecologically sensitive areas to minimise the likelihood of inadvertent disturbance to areas marked for retention.
- Ensure that best practice sedimentation and pollution control measures are undertaken at all times, in accordance with EPA guidelines (EPA 1991; EPA 1996; Victorian Stormwater Committee 1999) to prevent offsite impacts to waterways and wetlands.
- As indigenous flora provides valuable habitat for indigenous fauna, it is recommended that any landscape plantings that are undertaken as part of the proposed works are conducted using indigenous species sourced from a local provenance. It is understood that Council have a preference to plant screening trees around the site. It's important to note that the study area and surrounding landscape is naturally treeless. Any tree plantings would not be keeping with the natural features of the landscape and should be located in degraded areas away from native grasslands as canopy shading is likely to result in loss of retained native grassland species and habitat.
- Prepare an EMP that provides specific details on species/vegetation conservation strategies, daily monitoring, sedimentation management, site specific rehabilitation plans, weed and pathogen management measures, etc.

Furthermore, as detailed above, potential effects to indigenous flora and fauna during the construction and operation of the youth justice centre will be managed via a combination of an Environmental Management Framework (EMF) and associated environmental performance requirements, Environmental Management Plan (EMP), and Site Environmental Management Plan (SEMP).

Other information/comments? (eg. accuracy of information)

None

13. Water environments

Will the project require significant volumes of fresh water (eg. > 1 GI/yr)?

NYD No Yes If yes, indicate approximate volume and likely source.

Based on the intended operating occupancy, and using average usage rates for comparable facilities, it is estimated that the annual potable water demand for the YJC will be in the order of 30 megalitres per year. Options for providing potable water are currently being assessed, and include rainwater tanks and/or a connection to the existing City West Water water main that supplies Little River and surrounds.

Will the project discharge waste water or runoff to water environments?

NYD No Yes If yes, specify types of discharges and which environments.

The stormwater drainage system will be designed to ensure that water is intercepted and flows through treatment wetlands before it enters any waterways. A Stormwater Management Strategy (SMS) will be prepared in accordance with State and Commonwealth approvals and Melbourne Water's requirements to ensure impacts can be avoided and minimised where possible and managed appropriately through the SMS and EMP where they can't.

The SMS will be approved by Melbourne Water, and shall also comply with the EMF and associated environmental performance requirements to be assessed and approved by the Minister for Planning as part of the proposed planning approvals process.

Are any waterways, wetlands, estuaries or marine environments likely to be affected?

NYD No Yes If yes, specify which water environments, answer the following questions and attach any relevant details.

The impact area intersects with a small portion of the tributary to Lollypop Creek (see **Appendix B – Impact Area Plan**) and is located approximately 500 metres north of Paul and Belfrages Swamp/Wetland, a connected ephemeral wetland. Through the detailed design process, the proposed stormwater drainage system will be designed to avoid impacts on any downstream waterways or wetlands however short term construction impacts are likely to effect the tributary to Lollypop Creek. Impacts to Paul and Belfrages Swamp/Wetland are unknown at this stage but can be managed to ensure there are no significant or long term impacts.

Are any of these water environments likely to support threatened or migratory species?

NYD No Yes If yes, specify which water environments.

Paul and Belfrages Swamp/Wetland supports ephemeral wetland habitat suitable for a range of wetland fauna species. The only significant fauna species record confirmed from these wetlands is Black-tailed Godwit. The tributary to Lollypop Creek is degraded and does not support suitable habitat for significant flora and fauna. The site is a small portion of the Port Phillip Bay (Western Shoreline) and Bellarine Peninsula Ramsar site. It is not a wetland part of the Ramsar site and the action is not likely to have an impact on the character of wetland parts of it. However, the removal of native vegetation and possible associated effects on some species of fauna, represent a small area of changed ecological character. It is noted that this Ramsar site includes substantial existing areas of dryland habitat and of substantially modified areas such as Avalon Airport and much of the Melbourne Water Western Treatment Plant.

Are any potentially affected wetlands listed under the Ramsar Convention or in 'A Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia'?

NYD No Yes If yes, please specify.

The study area forms part of a protected Ramsar site (Port Phillip Bay (Western Shoreline) and Bellarine Peninsula). However, the study area does not contain any of the values that support the Ramsar-listing, namely wetlands and significant water-bodies that provide important habitat for migratory birds. The broader Ramsar site was listed based on the following criteria/aspects:

- Site contains a range of natural, near-natural and artificial marine and inland wetlands, including good examples of saltmarshes, estuarine wetlands, shallow marine embayments and nearshore areas. None of these features occur within the impact area.
- These habitats comprise one of the most significant sites in Victoria for migratory shorebirds. No migratory shorebird habitat occurs within the impact area.

- The broader Ramsar site regularly supports more than 20,000 waterfowl, including large numbers of migratory waders, thousands of Black Swans, ducks, ibis and cormorants. The impact area does not support habitat for these species.
- The broader Ramsar site supports an internationally significant proportion of individuals for a number of migratory species including Curlew Sandpiper, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, Red-necked Stint, Marsh Sandpiper, Pacific Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Red Knot, Eastern Curlew and Bar-tailed Godwit. No habitat for migratory shorebirds occurs within the impact area.

As such, the project is unlikely to have a significant impact on the protected Ramsar site, given that best-practice erosion, sediment and stormwater management procedures will form part of the EMF for the YJC Project.

Could the project affect streamflows?

NYD No Yes If yes, briefly describe implications for streamflows.

The impact of the project on stream flows will be assessed as part of the Stormwater Management Strategy (SMS) that will be prepared for the project, which will establish parameters for overland flows and discharges into nearby creeks and swamps/wetlands to be retained to ensure impacts are minimised. No impacts will occur to Paul and Belfrages Wetland/Swamp located south of the impact area. Impacts to waterways will be managed to ensure no downstream impacts.

Could regional groundwater resources be affected by the project?

NYD No Yes If yes, describe in what way.

A groundwater assessment has not been undertaken to-date. However, the consultant appointed to undertake the geotechnical and soil contamination assessment for the site will report on the depth to groundwater, if encountered, during the test drilling. The YJC will not require the construction of basement levels or involve significant excavation works to prepare the sites for development other than that required for the installation of underground utility services and general site levelling. It is unlikely therefore that there will be any impact on groundwater arising from construction activities.

Any potential excavation required as a result of the recommendations of any environmental assessment/audit (if required) will be required to address and mitigate potential groundwater impacts.

Could environmental values (beneficial uses) of water environments be affected?

NYD No Yes If yes, identify waterways/water bodies and beneficial uses (as recognised by State Environment Protection Policies)

Under the *State Environment Protection Policy (Waters of Victoria) – Schedule F6* the impact area is located within the Werribee Segment, described as a “highly modified ecosystems with some habitat values”, and whose beneficial uses to be protected are:

- Maintenance of aquatic ecosystems and associated wildlife (likely to be affected)
- Water based recreation (Secondary contact and aesthetic enjoyment)
- Commercial and recreational use of edible fish and crustacean
- Navigation and shipping; and
- Industrial water use

The *Maintenance of aquatic ecosystems and associated wildlife* is the only beneficial use that could be affected by the YJC Project, due to the potential impacts to nearby waterways such as the tributary to Lollypop Creek, and Paul and Belfrages Swamp/Wetland. Melbourne Water has advised that Paul and Belfrages Swamp/Wetland are fed by overland flows (i.e. not spring fed).

Measures to be undertaken to comply with the SEMP will be managed through the implementation of the SMS to be assessed and approved by Melbourne Water as well as the EMF and associated environmental performance requirements to be assessed and approved by the Minister for Planning.

Could aquatic, estuarine or marine ecosystems be affected by the project?

NYD No Yes If yes, describe in what way.

See above regarding potential impacts to Paul and Belfrages Swamp/Wetland and potential impact to the Ramsar site. Potential impacts will be managed through the implementation of the SMS to be assessed and approved by Melbourne Water as well as the EMF and associated environmental performance requirements to be assessed and approved by the Minister for Planning.

Is there a potential for extensive or major effects on the health or biodiversity of aquatic, estuarine or marine ecosystems over the long-term?

No Yes If yes, please describe. Comment on likelihood of effects and associated uncertainties, if practicable.

Is mitigation of potential effects on water environments proposed?

NYD No Yes If yes, please briefly describe.

Potential impacts to the environment would be avoided and/or minimised where practicable during detailed design of the project, compliance with the approved EMF (and associated environmental performance requirements), EMP, SMS, and through the delivery approach (contractual requirements etc.).

DJR has appointed a Principal Consultant, HDR Architecture, as the architect for the project, who is responsible for preparing the design of the proposed YJC. DJR has required the Principal Consultant to develop a design in accordance with the DJR sustainable facility guide (see **Appendix N – DJR Sustainable Facility Guide**). This guide includes a sustainability scorecard that covers a range of environmental aspects in the design and construction of DJR secure facilities, including:

- water conservation;
- energy efficiency;
- indoor environmental quality;
- construction management;
- materials and resources;
- sustainable sites;
- emissions and atmosphere; and
- innovation in design.

The proposed design for the YJC must meet a minimum score using specified criteria under each of the above categories (see **Appendix N – DJR Sustainable Facility Guide**).

Avoidance, minimisation and management of any impacts associated with the construction and operation of the project will be informed by further detailed investigations, currently ongoing, to fully understand the nature and extent of impacts as well as the most effective avoidance, minimisation and management strategies for unavoidable impacts.

Furthermore, as detailed above, potential effects to water environments during the construction and operation of the YJC will be managed via a combination of an Environmental Management Framework (EMF), Environmental Management Plan (EMP), and Site Environmental Management Plan (SEMP).

Other information/comments? (eg. accuracy of information)

Additional site investigations (e.g. geotechnical, hydrology, and hydrogeology) will be carried out that will include consideration of impacts on water. In addition, a Stormwater Management Strategy (SMS) will be prepared for the project to be approved by Melbourne Water, which will require the implementation of measures to control flow rates and nutrient and sediment levels.

14. Landscape and soils

Landscape

<p>Has a preliminary landscape assessment been prepared? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, please attach.</p>
<p>Is the project to be located either within or near an area that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Subject to a Landscape Significance Overlay or Environmental Significance Overlay? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NYD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, provide plan showing footprint relative to overlay.</p> <p>The impact area does not intersect with a Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO) or Environmental Significance Overlay (ESO).</p> <p>The nearest relevant overlays are as follows (see Appendix F – Land Use Context Plan) and are unlikely to be impacted by the YJC Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESO4 (2.5 km to the north-west) – the statement of environmental significance is related to the Western Grassland reserves; and ESO1 (approximately 1 km to the south-west) – the statement of environmental significance is related to waterway corridors. <p>Identified as of regional or State significance in a reputable study of landscape values? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NYD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, please specify.</p> <p>The impact area is not located within the <i>South West Landscape Assessment Study</i> (DELWP 2012) investigation area, or other landscape assessment studies undertaken by the Victorian Government.</p> <p>Within or adjoining land reserved under the <i>National Parks Act 1975</i> ? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NYD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, please specify.</p> <p>Within or adjoining other public land used for conservation or recreational purposes ? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NYD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, please specify.</p> <p>The majority of the impact area is located on freehold land owned by Melbourne Water (a small portion is on unreserved Crown land which will be converted to freehold land as part of the land transfer). Whilst this is not formally public land, nor protected as a formal conservation reserve, Melbourne Water is currently managing it for conservation purposes. The impact area is also within a designated Ramsar wetland that is subject to existing Melbourne Water approvals under the Commonwealth EPBC Act, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2002/688 for Melbourne Water and related to the <i>Western Treatment Plant Environment Improvement Project</i>, and 2008/4221 for Melbourne Water and related to the <i>Land Use Strategy within the Western Treatment Plant Werribee, Victoria</i> <p>It is important to note that the impact area is located on the north side of the Princes Freeway, whereas the wetland habitat areas are located on the south side of the freeway. Under the approved Land Use Strategy (2008) the proposed impact area is located within an area mapped by Melbourne Water as a 'Conservation Area – grassy plain'. In addition, the tributary of Lollypop Creek that intersects with the proposed impact area is mapped as a 'Conservation Buffer – buffer vegetation is riparian' (buffer is to natural waterway). It appears that the proposed impact area forms part of a broader conservation area comprising 700 hectares of native grass and grassy woodlands that is being managed by Melbourne Water (see Appendix L – Melbourne Water Approved Land Use Strategy).</p>
<p>Is any clearing vegetation or alteration of landforms likely to affect landscape values? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NYD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, please briefly describe.</p>
<p>Is there a potential for effects on landscape values of regional or State importance? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NYD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes Please briefly explain response.</p>

Is mitigation of potential landscape effects proposed?

NYD No Yes If yes, please briefly describe.

A series of other mitigations measures have been proposed by EHP (see **Appendix H – EHP Preliminary Ecological Assessment**):

- Further changes to the project site must be considered if any threatened species are identified following targeted surveys.
- Ensure any areas where remnant native vegetation is to be removed are clearly marked and that areas to be retained are fenced-off to avoid any unintended clearance.
- All contractors should be aware of ecologically sensitive areas to minimise the likelihood of inadvertent disturbance to areas marked for retention.
- Ensure that best practice sedimentation and pollution control measures are undertaken at all times, in accordance with EPA guidelines (EPA 1991; EPA 1996; Victorian Stormwater Committee 1999) to prevent offsite impacts to waterways and wetlands.

Furthermore, as detailed above, potential effects to landscape values during the construction and operation of the YJC will be managed via a combination of an Environmental Management Framework (EMF), Environmental Management Plan (EMP), and Site Environmental Management Plan (SEMP).

Other information/comments? (eg. accuracy of information)

Note: A preliminary landscape assessment is a specific requirement for a referral of a wind energy facility. This should provide a description of:

- The landscape character of the site and surrounding areas including landform, vegetation types and coverage, water features, any other notable features and current land use;
- The location of nearby dwellings, townships, recreation areas, major roads, above-ground utilities, tourist routes and walking tracks;
- Views to the site and to the proposed location of wind turbines from key vantage points (including views showing existing nearby dwellings and views from major roads, walking tracks and tourist routes) sufficient to give a sense of the overall site in its setting.

Soils**Is there a potential for effects on land stability, acid sulphate soils or highly erodible soils?**

NYD No Yes If yes, please briefly describe.

DJR has recently appointed Tonkin and Taylor to undertake a contamination and geotechnical assessment in order to determine the risks (if any) associated with land stability, acid sulphate soils or highly erodible soils at the site.

Are there geotechnical hazards that may either affect the project or be affected by it?

NYD No Yes If yes, please briefly describe.

A contamination and geotechnical assessment will be undertaken to determine the risks (if any) associated with land stability, acid sulphate soils or highly erodible soils at the site.

As detailed above, potential geotechnical risks and hazards during the construction of the YJC will be managed via a combination of an Environmental Management Framework (EMF) and associated environmental performance requirements required by the draft site-specific planning controls, and Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

Other information/comments? (eg. accuracy of information)

15. Social environments

Is the project likely to generate significant volumes of road traffic, during construction or operation?

NYD No Yes If yes, provide estimate of traffic volume(s) if practicable.

A Traffic Impact Assessment Report will be prepared for the project which is to be assessed by VicRoads as part of the requirements of the draft site-specific planning controls for the project. As yet, details on traffic generation are unknown.

Notwithstanding this, traffic management plans will be prepared and implemented to reduce potential transport and traffic disruption, in accordance with the *Road Management Act 2004*, to the satisfaction of VicRoads.

Is there a potential for significant effects on the amenity of residents, due to emissions of dust or odours or changes in visual, noise or traffic conditions?

NYD No Yes If yes, briefly describe the nature of the changes in amenity conditions and the possible areas affected.

The site is well buffered from nearby dwellings and is unlikely to generate any adverse amenity impacts on nearby residential areas. The nearest dwellings are located in excess of 2 km from the proposed facility. Photomontages of the site showing an indicative perimeter wall from six key vantage points have been prepared, and have been placed on the project website:

<https://engage.vic.gov.au/youthjusticecentre>

Likewise, the proposed siting of the YJC is unlikely result in significant effects on the amenity of future clients of the centre, as the impact area is located outside of nominated odour and air quality buffer zones associated with the nearby landfill and existing and future quarries (see **Appendix F – Land Use Context Plan**).

The draft site-specific planning controls for the project require, amongst other things, the following items related to the amenity of residents:

- A Youth Justice Centre Facility Plan (YJCFP) that details:
 - Buffer distances from surrounding land uses and nearby gas transmission pipelines
 - Location and details of lighting, fencing, and advertising signs
 - Noise attenuation measures to reduce noise impacts from the proposed OMR
 - Principal views towards the site from key transport corridors
- Measures to reduce environmental and amenity effects (including noise) set out in an EMF and associated environmental performance requirements.

Is there a potential for exposure of a human community to health or safety hazards, due to emissions to air or water or noise or chemical hazards or associated transport?

NYD No Yes If yes, briefly describe the hazards and possible implications.

Two gas transmission pipelines (350 mm and 500 mm diameters) run north-south along the western boundary adjacent to the proposed access road to the YJC from Little River Road. The larger 500 mm pipeline has a measurement length (offset buffer) of 571 metres. To avoid risk to human safety in the event of pipeline rupture, APA has confirmed that the main YJC buildings must be located beyond this measurement length, and that car parking or other infrastructure may be located closer. The design brief for the project has incorporated this requirement from APA.

Depending on the gas servicing option adopted by the project (set out above in Section 3) some construction activity may occur near to or within the existing gas easement, which has the potential to create risks to the health and safety of humans during construction. However, the risks will be managed via the implementation of an EMF and associated environmental performance requirements required by the draft site-specific planning controls, and EMP for the project.

Is there a potential for displacement of residences or severance of residential access to community resources due to the proposed development?

NYD No Yes If yes, briefly describe potential effects.

<p>Are non-residential land use activities likely to be displaced as a result of the project? <input type="checkbox"/> NYD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, briefly describe the likely effects.</p>
<p>Do any expected changes in non-residential land use activities have a potential to cause adverse effects on local residents/communities, social groups or industries? <input type="checkbox"/> NYD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, briefly describe the potential effects.</p>
<p>Is mitigation of potential social effects proposed? <input type="checkbox"/> NYD <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, please briefly describe.</p> <p>As discussed above, an Environmental Management Framework (EMF), Environmental Management Plan (EMP), and Site Environmental Management Plan (SEMP) will be prepared for the project which will identify risks associated with air, water and noise emissions, chemical hazards, and transport, and include detailed measures that shall be implemented during construction and operation to avoid, minimise and mitigate potential risks and hazards.</p> <p>The proposed siting of the YJC has been chosen as it is not located in proximity to dwellings and other sensitive uses. Additionally, the YJCFP required by the draft site-specific planning controls will identify all of the key potential social effects and set out how the design of the YJC proposes to mitigate and manage those effects.</p>
<p>Other information/comments? (eg. accuracy of information)</p>

Cultural heritage

<p>Have relevant Indigenous organisations been consulted on the occurrence of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the project area? <input type="checkbox"/> No If no, list any organisations that it is proposed to consult. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, list the organisations so far consulted.</p> <p>The Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation is the Register Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the study area and has been consulted as part of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) preparation process. The RAP will be evaluating the CHMP and providing approvals under the Victorian <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006</i>.</p>
<p>What investigations of cultural heritage in the project area have been done? (attach details of method and results of any surveys for the project & describe their accuracy)</p> <p>See above for full description. A Desktop and Standard Assessment have been completed as part of the CHMP. A Complex Assessment comprising sub-surface investigations is scheduled to occur in October 2017.</p> <p>There are no sites listed on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) and Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) under the <i>Heritage Act 1995</i> within the impact area.</p> <p>In addition, there are no heritage overlays affecting the impact area.</p>
<p>Is any Aboriginal cultural heritage known from the project area? <input type="checkbox"/> NYD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, briefly describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any sites listed on the AAV Site Register <p>No sites are listed on Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register within the impact area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites or areas of sensitivity recorded in recent surveys from the project site or nearby <p>Areas of sensitivity were identified during the survey, and these areas will be subject to sub-surface investigations. Sites are known to exist nearby in the form of artefact scatters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites or areas of sensitivity identified by representatives of Indigenous organisations <p>The RAP is in agreement with the current level of assessment and ensuing</p>

recommendations.

Are there any cultural heritage places listed on the Heritage Register or the Archaeological Inventory under the *Heritage Act 1995* within the project area?

NYD No Yes If yes, please list.

Is mitigation of potential cultural heritage effects proposed?

NYD No Yes If yes, please briefly describe.

Should Aboriginal places be discovered and it is not possible to avoid them, a program of archaeological salvage will be proposed. The management protocols will be detailed in the CHMP currently being prepared for the project. In addition, the requirement to comply with the CHMP will be included in the EMF (and associated environmental performance requirements) required by the site-specific planning controls for the project, and in the EMP also to be prepared.

Other information/comments? (eg. accuracy of information)

Current information is based on a pedestrian survey with the RAP which was hampered by poor ground surface visibility. Sub-surface investigations commenced in early October 2017, the results of which will provide further details of the archaeological conditions of the impact area.

16. Energy, wastes & greenhouse gas emissions

What are the main sources of energy that the project facility would consume/generate?

- Electricity network. If possible, estimate power requirement/output

The YJC is estimated to have a maximum demand of between 1.4 MVA (with gas supply to the site) and 1.9 MVA (without gas supply to the site)

- Natural gas network. If possible, estimate gas requirement/output

The YJC is estimated to have a maximum demand of 160 cubic metres per hour.

- Generated on-site. If possible, estimate power capacity/output

Not applicable.

- Other. Please describe.

Please add any relevant additional information.

What are the main forms of waste that would be generated by the project facility?

- Wastewater. Describe briefly.

The YJC is estimated to generate a peak wet weather flow of 7-8 litres/second.

DJR will consider the option of constructing a private wastewater treatment plant on-site. This option would provide the opportunity to treat and re-use wastewater on-site for irrigation of established artificial grassed areas within the facility, and other appropriate purposes. Note that it would not be proposed to irrigate any retained areas of native vegetation. A preferred option will be identified through the detailed design process.

- Solid chemical wastes. Describe briefly.

- Excavated material. Describe briefly.

Low level excavation will be required as part of site levelling activities and construction of the access road from Little River Road to the proposed facility. However, given the generally flat topography of the impact area there is a low likelihood of generating large volumes of excavated material. The likely volume available will be known once the design masterplan is completed by the end of 2017.

Where material is excavated, it is proposed to use this, where suitable, for landscaping purposes, such as establishing earth mounds or berms to assist with mitigating the visual impact of the YJC.

- Other. Describe briefly.

Please provide relevant further information, including proposed management of wastes.

The YJC will produce domestic waste normal to the construction and operation of a major justice facility. Details of expected volumes and management measures will be detailed in the Waste Management Strategy required by the draft site specific planning controls for the project.

What level of greenhouse gas emissions is expected to result directly from operation of the project facility?

- Less than 50,000 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per annum
 Between 50,000 and 100,000 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per annum
 Between 100,000 and 200,000 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per annum
 More than 200,000 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per annum

Please add any relevant additional information, including any identified mitigation options.

As the project is in the early stages of design development, it is not yet known the level of greenhouse gas emissions to be expected to result from the operation of the facility.

17. Other environmental issues

Are there any other environmental issues arising from the proposed project?

No Yes If yes, briefly describe.

DJR has appointed a Principal Consultant, HDR Architecture, as the architect for the project, and who is responsible for preparing the design of the proposed YJC. DJR has required the Principal Consultant to develop a design in accordance with the DJR sustainable facility guide. This guide includes a sustainability scorecard that covers a range of environmental aspects in the design and construction of DJR secure facilities, including:

- water conservation;
- energy efficiency;
- indoor environmental quality;
- construction management;
- materials and resources;
- sustainable sites;
- emissions and atmosphere; and
- innovation in design.

The proposed design for the YJC must meet a minimum score using specified criteria under each of the above categories (see **Appendix N – DJR Sustainable Facility Guide**).

18. Environmental management

What measures are currently proposed to avoid, minimise or manage the main potential adverse environmental effects? (if not already described above)

Siting: Please describe briefly

The siting and design of the proposed YJC buildings, access roads, and ancillary servicing infrastructure will be guided by the principles of avoid and minimise impacts, as well as the DJR sustainable facility guide, an EMF and associated environmental performance requirements required by the proposed site-specific planning controls, and EMP all of which will contain measures to avoid, minimise, and manage the potential environmental effects during construction of the YJC. In addition, the ongoing operation and management of the YJC will be guided by the SEMP.

Design: Please describe briefly

The proposed location for the site has been located within an area that is likely to have the lowest impact on high quality native vegetation and habitat. The proposed impact area has sought to minimise impacts to higher quality native vegetation and habitat located in the northern portion of the broader study area.

Environmental management: Please describe briefly.

To avoid, minimise, mitigate adverse environmental effects, a range of EMPs will be prepared and implemented for the project under the EMF (and the associated environmental performance requirements). As discussed above, an EMF and associated outcome-based environmental performance requirements will be prepared and lodged with the Minister for Planning for assessment and approval prior to the commencement of

any works (including preparatory buildings and works and ancillary services infrastructure) within and beyond the impact area related to the project.

The EMF (and the associated environmental performance requirements) will be informed by a detailed environmental risk assessment that will be undertaken once the technical investigations and assessments required for the project (see Section 1 above) have been completed. The environmental risk assessment will identify key environmental risks associated with the project and determine the range of environmental management plans to be developed. It is likely that the following management plans for the project will be required by the EMF (but not be limited to):

- Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Site Environmental Management Plan (SEMP) that detail (as relevant):
 - Planning and environment compliance framework
 - Environmental controls and mitigation/management protocols to address contaminated land/spoil management and rehabilitation, operational noise, aquatic ecosystems, flora and fauna, surface and groundwater, traffic/transport
 - Compliance monitoring procedures
 - Environmental incident management procedures
- Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP)
- Offset strategies and management plans (State and Commonwealth offsets)
- Stormwater Management Strategy
- Landscape Management Plans
- Waste Management Strategy
- Traffic management plans

The EMP (typically referred to as a construction and environmental management plan) will be implemented to guide construction activities, whereas the SEMP will be implemented to guide operational and maintenance activities associated with the YJC.

Detailed management measures related to flora and fauna are likely to include (but not limited to) the following:

- Ensure any areas where remnant native vegetation is to be removed are clearly marked and that areas to be retained are fenced-off to avoid any unintended clearance.
- All contractors should be aware of ecologically sensitive areas to minimise the likelihood of inadvertent disturbance to areas marked for retention.
- Ensure that best practice sedimentation and pollution control measures are undertaken at all times, in accordance with EPA guidelines to prevent offsite impacts to waterways and wetlands.

Other: Please describe briefly

Add any relevant additional information.

19. Other activities

Are there any other activities in the vicinity of the proposed project that have a potential for cumulative effects?

NYD No Yes If yes, briefly describe.

20. Investigation program

Study program

Have any environmental studies not referred to above been conducted for the project?

No Yes If yes, please list here and attach if relevant.

Has a program for future environmental studies been developed?

No Yes If yes, briefly describe.

DJR has prepared a program of environmental investigations and assessments to be undertaken for the Project, as follows:

Timeframe	Technical investigations/assessments	Consultancy firm	Status
May 2017	Preliminary Ecology Assessment	EHP	Complete
September 2017	Ancillary services infrastructure options determination (building on the ARUP report)	HDR	Recently commenced
September 2017	Spiny Rice Flower Survey and Updated vegetation assessment	Biosis	Complete
October 2017	Visual impact assessment	HDR	Underway
October 2017	Geotechnical and soil contamination assessment	Tonkin and Taylor	Commenced
December 2017	Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP)	Biosis	Underway
Spring 2017	Targeted flora surveys (Button Wrinklewort, Clover Glycine, Large-headed Fireweed, and Matted Flax-lily)	Biosis	Not yet started
	Other vegetation assessments and targeted flora surveys that may be required along alignments of adopted ancillary services infrastructure	Biosis	Not yet started
Summer 2017/18	Targeted fauna surveys (Golden Sun Moth and Striped Legless Lizard)	Biosis	Not yet started
	Other targeted flora surveys that may be required along alignments of adopted ancillary services infrastructure	Biosis	Not yet started
Late 2017	Traffic impact assessment	HDR	Not yet started

Consultation program**Has a consultation program conducted to date for the project?**

No Yes If yes, outline the consultation activities and the stakeholder groups or organisations consulted.

Community Advisory Group

A Community Advisory Group (CAG) for the project was established to ensure the local community is informed and engaged as the project progresses (see **Appendix O – Community Advisory Group**). A key role of the group is to provide input during the preparation of the YJCFP, which is required by the draft site-specific planning controls and sets out the key design and operational features of the centre. The CAG comprises a diverse group of key stakeholders and active community members:

- Local community members
- Councillors and an officer from Wyndham City Council
- Koori representation
- Victoria Police

- DJR
- Independent Chair

The four community representatives were selected using a competitive expression of interest (EOI) process. The EOI was advertised in the Wyndham local newspaper, outlined on the project website, and explained to attendees at both of the initial community information sessions. Thirteen expressions of interest were received, from which five community members were selected to be interviewed. Four community representatives were subsequently appointed from this selection.

A subsequent EOI is being conducted for a Little River community representative on the CAG.

The first meeting of the CAG was held on 19 June 2017, followed by meetings on 24 July 2017, 14 August 2017 and 11 September 2017. The group will continue to meet monthly over the life of the project, and a summary of each meeting will be uploaded to the project website afterwards. The 24 July 2017 meeting, which was held in Little River, included a session for members of the local community to attend so that they could meet the CAG members and ask any questions they had about the project. Details of this session were advertised beforehand in the local newspaper, placed on the project website, and included on social media by CAG members.

A summary of each CAG meeting is placed on the project website:

<https://engage.vic.gov.au/youthjusticecentre>

Has a program for future consultation been developed?

NYD No Yes If yes, briefly describe.

Agency Consultation

DJR will continue to meet and consult regularly with Wyndham City Council officers as the project develops.

DJR has established a number of formal stakeholder, reference and user groups to inform the project as it progresses, and these involve all relevant State departments, agencies and stakeholders.

Community Consultation

Letters were sent to all households in the vicinity of the original site at Hoppers Lane South (located approximately 16 km to the east of the proposed site) on 7 February 2017 with information about the project, including details of a project website, a call centre with a dedicated project telephone number and forthcoming community information sessions. A further letter was sent to those residents, plus those in the vicinity of the Cherry Creek site (approximately 10 km to the south-west of the Hoppers Lane South site), on 24 March 2017, to advise of the decision about the new site, and to repeat the project website and call centre telephone number. The call centre line was operational from 7 February 2017, and the website was launched on 27 March 2017.

Information on the website at the time of launch included a summary of the business case site selection process, and an addendum that explained the subsequent process to identify the Cherry Creek site. Details of the forthcoming community information sessions were also included, as was a call for expressions of interest from the community for membership of the CAG. Thirteen expressions of interest were received, from which four community representatives were subsequently appointed. Individuals were also able to subscribe to receive project updates via email, which had been taken up by 67 individuals as of 31 August 2007. The first community information sessions were held in Wyndham on 7 and 8 April 2017. Details of the sessions were placed in the local newspaper over preceding weeks. The sessions included information booths and displays, with representatives from relevant state government departments and agencies in attendance and available to answer questions from community members.

A total of 43 community members attended the two sessions. Attendees were provided feedback forms to complete if they wished to submit questions about the project, of which eight were

submitted (see Appendix P – Summary of Community Information Sessions).

A document summarising the details of these information sessions and the matters raised by community members in attendance was placed on the project website shortly thereafter.

Another community information session was held in Little River on 24 July 2017. This followed immediately after a meeting of the CAG, and gave attendees an opportunity to meet CAG members and ask questions about the project. 25 community members attended the session.

A further community information session was held in Werribee on 11 September 2017, attended by 12 community members. This provided an opportunity for local community members to find out the latest information about the project, and to ask any questions they may have. A community notice inviting local residents to attend the session is included at Appendix Q – Public Notice – Community information session. This notice appeared in local print media and on the project website:

www.engage.vic.gov.au/youthjusticecentre

Information will continue to be provide to the community through a range of means throughout the life of the project, including further community information sessions, updates to the project website, email updates to those who have registered an interest in the project, and through the activities of the CAG.

A Consultation Outcomes Report has also been prepared for the project that summarises the public consultation to date, the key issues raised by the community, and how they are being responded to. This report will be provided to the Minister for Planning in support of the request to facilitate the proposed planning scheme amendment for the project (see Appendix R – Consultation Outcomes Report).

Following consultation with the local community, the CAG will be presented with a draft YJCFP for consideration. The final YJCFP is expected to be submitted to the Minister for Planning for approval in early 2018.

Following approval of the YJCFP, the CAG will continue to meet on a regular basis throughout the construction phase of the project.

Authorised person for proponent:

I, Gary Jackson (full name),
Project Director (position), confirm that the information contained in
 this form is, to my knowledge, true and not misleading.

Signature 

Date 27-10-17

Person who prepared this referral:

I, MATTHEW STAFFORD (full name),
SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNER (BIOSES) (position), confirm that the information contained in
 this form is, to my knowledge, true and not misleading.

Signature 

Date 17-10-2017

Appendix A – Locality Plan

Appendix B - Impact Area Plan

Appendix C – Project Summary and Business Case

Appendix D – Ancillary Infrastructure Plans

Appendix E – Feature and Level Survey

Appendix F – Land Use Context Plan

Appendix G – Planning Zones and Overlays

Appendix H – ARUP Asset Owner Consultation Report

Appendix I – EHP Preliminary Ecological Assessment

Appendix J – Biosis Spiny Rice Flower Survey and Updated Vegetation Assessment

Appendix K – Crown Land Status Report

Appendix L – Melbourne Water EPBC Approval – Land Use Strategy

Appendix M – Native Vegetation Test Clearing Proposal

Appendix N – DJR Sustainable Facilities Guide

Appendix O – Summary of Community Advisory Group

Appendix P – Summary of Community Information Sessions

Appendix Q – Public Notice – Community information session

Appendix R – Consultation Outcomes Report