

## SCHEDULE 3 TO CLAUSE 42.01 ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as ESO3.

### SOUTH-EASTERN RED-TAILED BLACK COCKATOO HABITAT AREAS

#### 1.0 Statement of environmental significance

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The Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii graptogyne*) of south-eastern Australia has been classified as an endangered species. The current population is estimated at approximately 1500 birds. The species faces a range of threats that must be addressed if its extinction is to be prevented.

The South-eastern Red-tailed Black Cockatoo is a highly nomadic species and its population ranges throughout much of the Glenelg Shire's rural district. The only other areas where the species is found include parts of the West Wimmera Shire in Victoria, as well as part of the Tatiara District Council, Naracoorte-Lucindale Council, Wattle Range Council and District Council of Grant in South Australia. The absence of South-eastern Red-tailed Black Cockatoos from a locality within its range does not mean that the locality does not provide habitat for the species.

The South-eastern Red-tailed Black Cockatoo's feeding habitat is mainly located on public land, while much of its Eucalyptus nesting habitat is located on private land. Scattered, mature paddock trees represent particularly important habitat for South-eastern Red-tailed Black Cockatoo, both as feeding and nesting habitat. Live and dead hollow-bearing eucalypts provide suitable nesting sites for the species, while Brown Stringybark Eucalyptus baxteri and Desert Stringybark Eucalyptus arenacea provide feeding habitat for the species. The feeding and nesting habitat of the South-eastern Red-tailed Black Cockatoo must be protected in order to secure the long-term survival of the species.

This policy supports the objectives of the National Recovery Plan for the South-Eastern Red-Tailed Black Cockatoo, including increasing the population size by protecting nesting habitat and mitigating against food shortages. This policy plays a significant role in ensuring that there are adequate nesting and feeding resources available to support the species into the future.

#### 2.0 Environmental objective to be achieved

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To protect and conserve the critical habitat of the endangered South-eastern Red-tailed Black Cockatoo through the retention of live and dead hollow bearing trees within the bird's range and the retention of Brown Stringybark and Desert Stringybark trees within the bird's known feeding area.

#### 3.0 Permit requirement

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A permit is not required to:

- Construct a building or construct or carry out works.
- Subdivide land where a proposed boundary is not within 4 metres of any vegetation, including dead vegetation.
- Remove, destroy or lop vegetation in accordance with a Property Vegetation Plan approved by the responsible authority and endorsed by Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning.
- Remove, destroy or lop the minimum extent of native vegetation necessary for the operation and maintenance of existing fences. The clearing along both sides of the fence when combined must not exceed 4 metres in width, except where land has already been cleared 4 metres or more along one side of the fence, then up to 1 metre can be cleared along the other side of the fence.

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- Remove, destroy or lop the minimum extent of vegetation necessary to obtain reasonable amounts of wood for personal use by the owner or occupier of the land. Personal use means uses such as heating and cooking, building and fence construction on land and hobbies such as arts and craft. This exemption does not apply to:
  - Contiguous land in one ownership that has an area of less than 10 hectares.
  - The removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation by means other than cutting or chopping.
  - A standing native tree (including a dead tree) with a trunk diameter of 40 centimetres or more at a height of 1.3 metres above ground level.
  - Brown Stringybark *Eucalyptus baxteri* or Desert Stringybark *Eucalyptus arenacea* with a trunk diameter of greater than 30 centimetres at 1.3 metres above ground level.
  - A hollow bearing eucalypt tree.
- Remove, destroy or lop any dead vegetation, unless the vegetation is a hollow bearing Eucalyptus tree with a trunk diameter greater than 40 centimetres at 1.3 metres above ground level.
- Remove, destroy or lop any live vegetation, unless the vegetation is:
  - A hollow bearing eucalypt tree.
  - Brown Stringybark *Eucalyptus baxteri* or Desert Stringybark *Eucalyptus arenacea* with a trunk diameter of greater than 30 centimetres at 1.3 metre above ground level.

### 4.0 Application requirements

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None specified.

### 5.0 Decision guidelines

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The following decision guidelines apply to an application for a permit under Clause 42.01, in addition to those specified in Clause 42.01 and elsewhere in the scheme which must be considered, as appropriate, by the responsible authority:

- The significance of the vegetation identified for removal as potential nesting and/or feeding sites for the South-eastern Red-tailed Black Cockatoo.
- The significance of vegetation in relation to the levels of hollow bearing eucalyptus trees or Stringybark in the vicinity.
- Strongly discourage the removal of scattered paddock Brown or Desert Stringybark trees.
- Whether the clearing of Stringybark trees and hollow bearing eucalyptus trees can be avoided.
- Whether proposed vegetation offsets are commensurate with the significance of vegetation to be removed as habitat for the South-eastern Red-tailed Black Cockatoo.
- Preference will be given to offsets designed to achieve no net loss of habitat and which deliver the following to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:
  - Generate a gain in South-eastern Red-tailed Black Cockatoo habitat values equivalent to, or in excess of, the loss of habitat values caused by removal or destruction of vegetation.
  - Protection of trees with an equivalent or greater level of risk of loss as that of the trees being removed.
  - Providing for the future provision of habitat.
- Offsets may be taken as consistent with the preceding guidelines where an offset delivers, in the case of Stringybark trees:

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- Protection of the same species and comparable size of trees as those proposed for removal at a ratio not less than 4 trees for every 1 tree removed.
- Recruitment of 10 new trees of the same species as that removed for every 1 tree removed.
- Protection includes appropriate on-title agreement prior to removal.
- In the case of hollow-bearing Eucalyptus trees:
  - Protection of the same species and comparable size of vegetation as that proposed for removal at a ratio of not less than 10 trees for every 1 tree removed.
  - Provision of suitable artificial hollows with dimensions appropriate for the species at a ratio of 1 hollow for each 1 suitable hollow to be removed, until at least one suitable natural hollow is produced.
  - Protection is secured by appropriate on-title agreement prior to removal.
- Any relevant guidance or objectives for the species outlined under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* or the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*, including any subordinate documents.