



Title of Proposal - Youth Justice Redevelopment Project, Cherry Creek, 10 km south west of Werribee, VIC.

Section 1 - Summary of your proposed action

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

1.1 Project Industry Type

Residential Development

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

Aim/objectives of the project

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 facility. The proposed Youth Justice Centre (YJC) will be located on land that will be acquired from Melbourne Water at Cherry Creek, approximately 10 kilometres (km) south-west of Werribee, Victoria (see Appendix A - Locality Plan and Appendix B - Impact Area Plan).

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. The proposed action will also include the construction of an access road to link the proposed YJC to existing road infrastructure, as well as ancillary infrastructure to service the YJC with potable water, stormwater drainage, sewerage, electricity, gas and telecommunications.

The works are 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.

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 clients 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 youth justice centre 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.

Procurement Model

The Department of Justice and Regulation (DJR) is delivering the project using a Managing Contractor procurement model. A key benefit of this is that it provides for early involvement of the Managing Contractor, which enables access to their valuable expertise during the important design phase. This will not only assist with managing construction and functionality risk, but will also provide for well-informed consideration, and mitigation of potential environmental impacts arising from the construction and design of the YJC.

Key construction activities

A comprehensive construction program will be developed by HDR (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 to enable the construction of the YJC
- 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 to service the YJC with potable water, sewerage, gas,



electricity, telecommunications, and stormwater/floodwater control (discussed below)

- 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

Ancillary infrastructure

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 C - Ancillary Infrastructure Plans and Appendix K - ARUP Asset Owner Consultation Report). It is expected that final locations and alignments for all ancillary infrastructure items will be available by early November 2017.

It is important to note that several options identified in the ARUP report are likely to require construction activities beyond the designated 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 Victorian Minister for Planning is yet to assess and approve the proposed site-specific planning controls.

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

Area	Point	Latitude	Longitude
YJC Impact Area	1	-37.953954610471	144.57511545343
YJC Impact Area	2	-37.953886932489	144.57502962274
YJC Impact Area	3	-37.953819254446	144.57502962274
YJC Impact Area	4	-37.952059603419	144.55923677606
YJC Impact Area	5	-37.966473964214	144.55640436334
YJC Impact Area	6	-37.966541630597	144.5559752099
YJC Impact Area	7	-37.951518163854	144.5588934533
YJC Impact Area	8	-37.951788884136	144.5618975274
YJC Impact Area	9	-37.948946271425	144.56241251153



Area	Point	Latitude	Longitude
YJC Impact Area	10	-37.950164547483	144.57408548516
YJC Impact Area	11	-37.952398001121	144.57511545343
YJC Impact Area	12	-37.953954610471	144.57511545343

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

The Study Area

The study area is located at Cherry Creek approximately 37 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 defined by a number of buffer zones associated with nearby quarries (existing and planned) to the north-east and west, a broiler farm to the north, and the future Outer Metropolitan Ring Road (OMR) to the east. 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 where construction of the YJC is proposed to occur, and is wholly contained within the 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.

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 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 (see **Appendix E – Crown Land Status Report**). 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.

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

36.5

1.7 Is the proposed action a street address or lot?

Lot

1.7.2 Describe the lot number and title. 5 lots – 4 freehold and 1 unreserved Crown land

1.8 Primary Jurisdiction.

Victoria

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

No

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

No

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

Start date 03/2018

End date 12/2020

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

Land use context

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 briefly 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 [m] buffer zone)

---- proposed quarry to the west (500 m buffer zone)

---- broiler farm to the north-west (1.5 km and 2 km buffer zones)

---- Western Treatment Plant (WTP) is located on the southern side of the Princes Freeway

- 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.

- A gas pipeline runs north-south to adjacent to the west of the proposed access road, and approximately 500 m from the core impact area.

Planning context

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. 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 F – Land Use Context Plan**). 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 subsurface 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**).

Commonwealth and State approvals required for project components:

Commonwealth

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

The site supports matters of national environmental significance (MNES) in the form of known and potential presence of listed threatened species and ecological communities. Approval under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999)* will therefore be required before works commence due to the potential for significant impacts on the following listed threatened species and ecological communities:



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- Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain (29.187 hectares confirmed to be present within the impact area)
 - Button Wrinklewort *Rutidosis 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. This EPBC referral is being lodged with the Commonwealth Department of Environment and Energy (DoEE) concurrently with a referral under the Victorian *Environment Effects Act 1978* and draft planning scheme amendment, to enable DoEE to commence its assessment.

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

Currently, the proposed impact area and broader Western Treatment Plant is subject to existing approvals under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, as follows:

- 1) 2002/688 for Melbourne Water and related to the *Western Treatment Plant Environment Improvement Project*; and
- 2) 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 '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 H – Existing EPBC Approval Decision**).

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 of the YJC, and will require approval from the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment and Energy. 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. Approval under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (Vic)

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)

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 Environmental Management Plan (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 Site Environmental Management Plan (SEMP) that is compliant with the EMF and associated environmental performance requirements for the ongoing operations and management of the YJC and surrounding site.



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, archaeological salvage and relocation activities, vegetation removal, and site establishment works.

Preparatory buildings and works will be undertaken in accordance with the EMP to be prepared and implemented in accordance with the EMF and associated environmental performance requirements.

Ancillary infrastructure beyond the study area

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.

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 Environmental Management Plan (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. Referral under the *Environment Effects Act 1978 (Vic)*

As the project is expected to remove more than 10 hectares of native vegetation the project warrants referral to the Minister administering the *Environmental Effects Act 1978*, in accordance with the *Ministerial guidelines for assessment of environmental effects under the Environment Effects Act 1978*.

As mentioned above, the project is being referred under the *Environment Effects Act 1978* concurrently with this referral. To facilitate an integrated referral assessment and planning approval process an application and draft planning scheme amendment documentation has



been lodged with the Victorian Minister for Planning concurrently with the Environment Effects Statement (EES) referral.

3. Approval under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (Vic)*

The impact area is within an area of Cultural Heritage Sensitivity (CHS), and therefore a complex Cultural Heritage Management Plan (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 within the impact 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 in the impact area would indicate that there is potential for Aboriginal archaeological sites to be present.

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 subsurface 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.

4. Approval under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*

A permit will be required from the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* to remove protected flora and listed communities from public land including the loss of Western (Basalt) Plains Grassland Community.

5. Approval under the *Water Act 1989 (Vic)*



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 any Works on Waterways permit for the site, if required.

6. Approval under the *Environment Protection Act 1970 (Vic)*

An option has been identified to treat wastewater on-site at the proposed YJC and to use the treated wastewater for irrigation purposes. 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 Environment Protection Agency once the exact nature of ancillary activities associated with the YJC (in particular the on-site wastewater treatment flow volumes) are known.

7. Other approvals

VicRoads: VicRoads will need to approve Traffic Management Plans for the construction of the T-intersection at Little River Road and for the construction 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.

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

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 I – Community Advisory Group**). A key role of the group is to provide input during the preparation of the Youth Justice Centre Facility Plan (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
- Department of Justice and Regulation
- 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>

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 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, 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 Community Advisory Group. Individuals were also able to subscribe to receive project updates via email.

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.

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. 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 J – Public Notice – Community information session**, which appeared in local print media and on the project website:
www.engage.vic.gov.au/youthjusticecentre

Information will continue to be provided 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 is also being 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.

Following consultation with the local community, the CAG will be presented with a draft Youth Justice Centre Facility Plan (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.

Consultation with Indigenous stakeholders

As mentioned above, there is an indigenous representative on the CAG.

A consultation meeting was held with the Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) as part of the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) for the proposed activity required under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. See also Section 3.9 below.

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

A preliminary ecological assessment was conducted by Ecology & Heritage Partners (EHP) in April 2017 which summarised all the ecological values associated with the proposed impact area (excluding the revised local access road alignment) and broader study area (see **Appendix L – EHP Preliminary Ecological Assessment**). Biosis has subsequently been appointed by DJR to undertake the necessary ecological assessments for the proposed impact area. As a result of a subsequent realignment of the proposed access road slightly to the east, Biosis conducted a vegetation assessment on the revised road realignment in winter 2017. Biosis also conducted targeted surveys for the nationally significant Spiny Rice-flower in June 2017 and it was not recorded during the survey (see **Appendix M – Biosis Spiny Rice Flower Survey and Updated Vegetation Assessment**).



The EHP assessment confirmed the presence, or potential presence of the listed species and ecological communities set out below. Where relevant, updated information from the Biosis assessment and targeted survey program is noted:

- **Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain (NTGVVP)** has been confirmed as present. EHP confirmed that the proposed action would result in the removal of approximately 29.212 hectares of this ecological community. Due to the subsequent revision to the access road alignment and impact area, Biosis calculated the proposed removal of NTGVVP to be 29.187 hectares.

- **Striped Legless Lizard** has potential to be present, based on the presence of suitable habitat. Biosis is currently undertaking targeted surveys, with twelve tile arrays (each consisting of 50 tiles at 5 m spacings) installed at the site which will be regularly checked throughout spring and summer 2017/2018 to determine species presence, in accordance with EPBC Act survey guidelines.

- **Golden Sun Moth** has potential to be present, based on the presence of suitable habitat. Targeted surveys will be undertaken by Biosis during the next flight period (late spring-summer 2017) to determine species presence, in accordance with EPBC Act survey guidelines.

- **Spiny Rice-flower** was initially assessed as having potential to occur based on presence of potential habitat, however recent targeted surveys undertaken by Biosis (2017) in accordance with EPBC Act guidelines have determined that this species does not occur within the proposed impact area.

- **Button Wrinklewort, Clover Glycine, Large-headed Fireweed and Matted Flax-lily** have been assessed as having some potential to be present. Targeted surveys will be undertaken for these species in spring 2017 by Biosis, in accordance with EPBC Act guidelines.

Previous environmental investigations

Previous investigations of the flora and fauna in the proposed site area (or adjacent) include:



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- *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*

Existing approvals under the EPBC Act

As mentioned above, the proposed impact area and broader Western Treatment Plant is subject to existing approvals under the EPBC Act, as follows:

- 1) 2002/688 for Melbourne Water and related to the *Western Treatment Plant Environment Improvement Project*; and
- 2) 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 site for the YJC falls within an area marked as a 'Conservation Area – grassy plain' and also shows a tributary of Lollypop Creek traversing the proposed site which is buffered by a further '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 H – Existing EPBC Approval Decision**).

Program of environmental investigations

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

May 2017 - Preliminary Ecological Assessment - EHP - Complete

June 2017 - Asset owner consultation report - ARUP - Complete

September 2017 - Spiny Rice Flower Survey and Updated Vegetation Assessment - Biosis - Complete

October 2017 - Geotechnical and soil contamination assessment - Tonkin and Taylor - Soon to commence

October 2017 - Hydrology assessment (inc. Stormwater Management Strategy) - HDR - Soon to commence

October 2017 - Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) – sub-surface testing - Biosis - Soon to commence

November 2017 - Ancillary services infrastructure options determination (building on the ARUP report) - HDR - Recently commenced

Spring 2017 - Targeted flora surveys (Button Wrinklewort, Clover Glycine, Large-headed Fireweed, and Matted Flax-lily) - Biosis - Not yet started

Spring 2017 - 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 surveys for Striped Legless Lizard and Golden Sun Moth - Biosis - Striped Legless Lizard surveys have commenced, while Golden Sun Moth surveys will commence in Summer 2017

Summer 2017/18 - 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

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

Yes

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

As discussed above, the project will involve the construction of ancillary infrastructure beyond the designated impact area to service the YJC with potable water, stormwater drainage, sewerage, gas, electricity and telecommunications. A number of infrastructure options are currently being assessed through the design development process, and as such definitive locations and alignments for many of the infrastructure items is not currently available. It is expected that final locations and alignments for all ancillary infrastructure items will be available by November 2017.

Notwithstanding this, the necessary ecological and heritage assessments will be undertaken on land that will be subject to future construction activities associated with the delivery of the ancillary infrastructure, and all necessary approvals under Commonwealth and State legislation will be obtained. Hansen Partners has been engaged by DJR to prepare the planning approvals documentation for the project. Hansen Partners have advised that the construction of ancillary infrastructure will not require planning approval as it is defined as a Minor utility installation and subject to the overarching planning permit exemption under Clause 62 of the Victorian Planning Provisions (VPPs).

Despite this, to avoid, minimise and mitigate potential adverse environmental effects associated with the construction of ancillary infrastructure, DJR has made it a contractual requirement that construction contractors prepare and implement an Environmental Management Plan that is consistent with the Environmental Management Framework (and associated environmental performance requirements) required by the proposed site-specific planning controls for the core works (discussed above).

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

Yes

1.16.1 Identify the nature/scope and location of the related action (Including under the relevant legislation).

Melbourne Water currently hold two existing EPBC Act approvals covering the impact area and



broader Western Treatment Plant (EPBC 2002/688 and 2008/4221). Currently the impact area is managed by Melbourne Water as a conservation area for native grassland.

The existing approvals above relate to Melbourne Water's Western Treatment Plant Environment Improvement Project and later Land Use Strategy within the Western Treatment Plant Werribee, Victoria.

Under the approved Land Use Strategy (2008) the proposed site for the YJC falls within an area marked as a 'Conservation Area – grassy plain' and also shows a tributary of Lollypop Creek traversing the proposed site which is buffered by a further 'Conservation Buffer – buffer vegetation is riparian' (buffer is to natural waterway). It appears that the area proposed for the YJC has been set aside by Melbourne Water as part of a conservation area comprising 700 hectares of native grass and grassy woodlands (see **Appendix H – Existing Melbourne Water EPBC Act Approval**).

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 and Energy. 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.



Section 2 - Matters of National Environmental Significance

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

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

- [Profiles of relevant species/communities](#) (where available), that will assist in the identification of whether there is likely to be a significant impact on them if the proposal proceeds;
- [Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance](#);
- [Significant Impact Guideline 1.2 – Actions on, or impacting upon, Commonwealth land and Actions by Commonwealth Agencies](#).

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

No

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

No

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

Yes

2.3.1 Impact table

Wetlands	Impact
Port Phillip Bay (Western Shoreline) and Bellarine Peninsula Ramsar Site	The designated impact area 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



Wetlands	Impact
	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. Additional site investigations (e.g. geotechnical, hydrology, and hydrogeology) will be carried out that will include consideration of impacts on surface- and ground-water. In addition, a Stormwater Management Strategy (SMS) will be prepared for the YJC project to be approved by Melbourne Water, which will require the implementation of measures to control flow rates and nutrient and sediment levels. This will be prepared and implemented to ensure these aspects do not result in any material impact on the ecological character of wetlands within the Ramsar site.

2.3.2 Do you consider this impact to be significant?

No

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

Yes

2.4.1 Impact table

Species	Impact
Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain (NTGVVP)	EHP (2017) confirmed presence of Natural Temperate Grassland of Victorian Volcanic Plains. The impact to NTGVVP is considered likely to be significant as patches of it totalling 29.187 ha are proposed for clearing from the development area.
Matted Flax-lily <i>Dianella amoena</i>	Targeted surveys for Matted Flax-lily will be conducted during the spring 2017 by Biosis. If identified during targeted surveys, the proposed



Species	Impact
Clover Glycine <i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	action will impact on Matted Flax-lily. Targeted surveys for Clover Glycine will be conducted during the spring 2017 by Biosis. If identified during targeted surveys, the proposed action will impact on Clover Glycine.
Spiny Rice-flower <i>Pimelea spinescens</i> subsp. <i>spinescens</i>	Targeted surveys for Spiny Rice-flower were conducted during winter 2017 by Biosis. Spiny Rice-flower was not identified during targeted surveys therefore the proposed action will not constitute a significant impact on that species (see Appendix M – Biosis Spiny Rice Flower Survey and Updated Vegetation Assessment).
Button Wrinklewort <i>Rutidosia leptorhynchoidea</i>	Targeted surveys for Button Wrinklewort will be conducted during spring 2017 by Biosis. 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 by Biosis. If identified during targeted surveys, the proposed action will impact on Large-headed Fireweed.
Striped Legless Lizard <i>Delma impar</i>	Targeted surveys for Striped Legless Lizard are currently being undertaken and will continue through spring and summer 2017 by Biosis. If identified during targeted surveys, the proposed action will impact on Striped Legless Lizard.
Golden Sun Moth <i>Synemon plana</i>	Targeted surveys for Golden Sun Moth will be conducted during the 2017-2018 flight season (November-January) by Biosis. If identified during targeted surveys, the proposed action will have a significant impact on Golden Sun Moth and its associated habitat.

2.4.2 Do you consider this impact to be significant?

Yes

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

No

2.6 Is the proposed action to be undertaken in a marine environment (outside



Commonwealth marine areas)?

No

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

No

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

No

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

No

2.10 Is the proposed action a nuclear action?

No

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

No

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

No

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

No



Section 3 - Description of the project area

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

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

Background

The ecological descriptions in this referral are largely based upon data collected from a broader study area by Ecology and Heritage Partners (EHP), which are presented in the report titled *Preliminary Ecological Assessment: Youth Justice Precinct Development*, dated May 2017 (see **Appendix L – EHP Preliminary Ecological Assessment**). The following sections contain extractions from this report.

Biosis has subsequently collected data from a revised access road alignment assessment and targeted Spiny Rice-flower survey of suitable habitat within the impact area, the results of which are described in the report titled *Spiny Rice Flower and Updated Vegetation Assessment*, dated October 2017 (see **Appendix M – Biosis Spiny Rice Flower Survey and Updated Vegetation Assessment**). That data has been added to the totals for vegetation types described below and throughout this referral.

Flora

Remnant native vegetation within the impact area is representative of two EVCs: Low-rainfall Plains Grassland (EVC 132_63) and Plains Grassy Wetland (EVC 125). The remainder of the study area comprises introduced and planted vegetation, present as pasture, windrows and ornamental plantings. Specific details relating to observed EVCs are provided below.

Low-rainfall Plains Grassland covers the majority of the impact area. 29.212 hectares of Plains Grassland was recorded throughout the impact area. The presence of Plains Grassland is patchy along the proposed access road as a result of past disturbances. The EVC varies in quality across the site, and is 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*. Other native perennial tussock-grasses such as Red-leg Grass *Bothriochloa macra*, Windmill Grass *Chloris truncata* and Kangaroo Grass *Themeda triandra* occur as subdominant species.

The Plains Grassy Wetland (0.062 ha) 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 31.8/100. 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 (an ecological community listed as 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 of the Temperate Lowland Plains (an ecological community listed as critically endangered under the EPBC Act) because it is dominated by Spike Sedge *Eleocharis* spp., which is an indicator that it is not part of the listed ecological community.

The herb component of the Low-rainfall Plains Grassland consists mostly of native chenopod species. Berry Saltbush *Atriplex semibaccata* is the common native herb, while Ruby Saltbush *Enchylaena nutans*, Nodding Saltbush *Einadia nutans*, Seaberry Saltbush *Rhagodia candolleana* and Wingless Bluebush *Maireana enchylaenoides* are also present. Native herb species that are present, albeit at low frequencies, include Wood Sorrel *Oxalis perennans*, Slender Dock *Rumex brownii*, Blue Devil *Eryngium ovinum*, Black-anther Flax-lily *Dianella revoluta* and Bindweed *Convolvulus erubescens*. Weed cover is less than 40% throughout most of the patches, and less than 5% in the highest quality patches. 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-grass *Nassella trichotoma* and Chilean Needle-grass *Nassella neesiana*, which are also declared noxious

The small areas of the impact area not supporting remnant native vegetation contain a high cover (>80%) of exotic species. These areas are mostly located on the more elevated parts of the site 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 are Galenia, Phalaris, Serrated Tussock-grass and Artichoke Thistle.



Beyond the impact area, the northern boundary fence-line, and the fence-line to the west of the proposed access road have 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*. The original stand of almond *Prunus dulcis* trees still remain 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.

Fauna

The majority of the impact area consists of native grassland that provides habitat for a range of native fauna. This habitat would be used by common bird and mammal species for foraging, these include Eastern Grey Kangaroo *Macropus giganteus*, Australian Magpie *Cracticus tibicen*, Brown Falcon *Falco berigora*, Little Raven *Corvus mellori* and Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys*, which have been recorded within the impact area. Fat-tailed Dunnart *Sminthopsis crassicaudata*, which is considered Near Threatened in Victoria, has previously been recorded throughout the study area on a number of occasions (Biosis Research 2003, Ecology Partners 2006).

The open tussock-structure and availability of rocks and soil cracks within the impact area provides potential habitat for a range of reptile species. This includes the nationally significant Striped Legless Lizard *Delma impar*. In addition, the sward of Spear and Wallaby grass tussocks, and the availability of bare ground would also provide suitable habitat for the nationally significant Golden Sun Moth *Synemon plana*. Due to the level of disturbance and fragmentation in the surrounding landscape, several exotic fauna species occur in the grassland areas, including Eurasian Skylark *Alauda arvensis*, Fox *Vulpes vulpes* and European Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*.

The planted stands of native and non-native trees within and adjacent to the impact area provide perching and nesting habitat for common bird species. Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus axillaris*, Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina novaehollandiae*, Red Wattlebird *Anthochaera carunculata* and Yellow-rumped Thornbill *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa* were observed perching or foraging in this habitat during the preliminary field assessment. Little Raven nests were also present in planted native trees to the west of the proposed access road. The impact area is within the Port Phillip (Western Shoreline) and Bellarine Peninsular Ramsar site, for which wetland birds are a primary consideration. However, the site of the proposed development includes no habitat for wetland birds, including migratory wetland birds, and no significant impacts on such species are likely to occur as a result of the proposed action.



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

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. Ultimately Lollypop Creek drains into Melbourne Water's Western Treatment Plant approximately 5 km from the impact area. Pauls and Belfrages Swamp are located approximately 500 m to the south of the impact area. Melbourne Water has advised that the two wetlands/swamps are ephemeral and fed by overland flows (i.e. are not spring feed). The YJC will avoid impacts to these two wetlands.

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

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

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 cm in depth, overlying dense basaltic clay. The removal of native vegetation typically reduces the soil profile due to resultant erosion; in some cases, only clay remains present. Design of the development will incorporate erosion and sediment prevention and management. The portion of the broader study area not proposed for development 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.

Low-rainfall Plains Grassland covers almost the entire impact area and broader study area. 29.212 hectares of Plains Grassland was recorded throughout the impact area. The presence of Plains Grassland is patchy along the proposed access road as a result of past disturbances. The small areas of the impact area not supporting remnant native vegetation contain a high cover (>80%) of exotic species. These areas are mostly located on the more elevated parts of the study 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 are Galenia, Phalaris, Serrated Tussock-grass and Artichoke Thistle.



Beyond the impact area, the northern boundary fence-line, and the fence-line adjacent to the proposed access road 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*. An original stand of almond *Prunus dulcis* trees still remain 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.

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

The designated 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 row planting adjacent to the proposed access road along the western boundary and south of the impact area between Pauls and Belfrages Swamp. Several informal tracks traverse the impact area. 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. The future Outer Metropolitan Ring Road (OMR) will be located adjacent to the east of the proposed YJC.

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

The 36.585-hectare impact area includes 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 Plains Grassy Wetland (0.062 hectares) 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 31.8/100. 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 (an ecological community listed as 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 of the Temperate Lowland Plains (an ecological community listed as critically endangered under the EPBC Act) because it is dominated by Spike Sedge *Eleocharis* spp., which is an indicator that it is not part of the listed ecological community.

The Low-rainfall Plains Grassland varies in quality across the impact area, with condition scores



ranging from 23.8/100 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*. 29.187 hectares of the Low-rainfall Plains Grassland 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 (29.274 hectares) meets the description for the Western (Basalt) Plains Grasslands Community (an ecological community listed as threatened under the FFG Act).

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

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** and **Appendix D - Feature and Level Survey**).

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

The impact area is non-operational land maintained for informal conservation purposes by Melbourne Water and supports a variety of flora and fauna values. The impact area has been used periodically for grazing, with a small section previously used as an almond plantation. The northern section of the broader study area has been partly used for cropping.

Weed cover is less than 40% throughout most of the patches of native vegetation, and less than 5% in the highest quality patches. Common weed species present within the impact area have been described in previous sections of this referral.

The small areas of the study area not supporting remnant native vegetation contain a high cover (>80%) of exotic species, as described above in Section 3.3.

3.8 Describe any Commonwealth Heritage Places or other places recognised as having



heritage values relevant to the project area.

Not Applicable

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

The impact area is within an area of Cultural Heritage Sensitivity (CHS), and therefore a complex Cultural Heritage Management Plan (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 impact 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 in the development area would indicate that there is potential for Aboriginal archaeological sites to be present.

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 was discussed during a meeting with the RAP in August in order to determine the methodology for subsurface investigations (Complex Assessment). 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. This will be confirmed through sub-surface testing scheduled to commence in early October 2017. The management of such heritage items will be progressed through the CHMP process. It is anticipated that the CHMP will be completed and approved by the end of 2017.

No approvals are required under the *Heritage Act 1995*. There are no sites registered on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) or the Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) within the impact area.

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



The majority of the study area is on freehold land that is currently owned and managed by Melbourne Water. 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 E – Crown Land Status Report**).

DJR is currently in the process of acquiring the impact area and broader study area from Melbourne Water and the Crown for the purposes of delivering the project. The unreserved Crown land will be converted to freehold land as part of the land transfer. DJR will continue to own the broader study area in freehold, and manage this land throughout the operational phase.

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

Generally the impact area is underutilised and not used for the operation of the Western Treatment Plant, 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 broader study area is subject to existing leases and is being used for crash grazing and cropping.



Section 4 - Measures to avoid or reduce impacts

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

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

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

Avoid and minimise impacts

The primary measure to minimise impacts on biodiversity values has been to site the development within the section of the broader 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 impact area, located in the south of the broader study area, achieves both of these goals. Locating the project site further north would require extending the access road and fragmenting existing patches of Plains Grassland.

Offset impacts

The proposed development will require the removal of Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain as well as removal of unconfirmed habitat for Striped Legless Lizard, Golden Sun Moth, Button Wrinklewort, Clover Glycine, Large-headed Fireweed and Matted Flax-lily. While the Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain is confirmed as present within the impact area, targeted surveys are underway for the remaining listed species to confirm their presence and therefore the nature and extent of potential impacts. While the primary mitigation measure has been to avoid better quality areas of habitat and minimise the footprint where possible, any residual impacts to listed threatened species and communities confirmed as present within the impact area will be offset in accordance with the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy. Biosis has been working with an offset broker to identify potential offset sites that will compensate for any residual impacts to the threatened species and ecological community listed above.



Once targeted surveys are completed in spring and summer 2017 and the presence or otherwise of MNES within the impact area and along ancillary infrastructure alignments has been determined, a detailed offset strategy will be prepared. The detailed offset strategy will set out the Commonwealth and State offset prescriptions, identify potential offset sites and costs, and detail the process to secure the offset sites. DJR has committed to commence the process of securing the required offset sites immediately thereafter and prior to construction commencing.

Mitigate and Manage impacts

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:

- i) 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 Environmental Management Framework (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 and operation.
- ii) DJR will be responsible for ensuring that an Environmental Management Plan (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. The objective of implementing a weed management protocol will be to ensure no further spread or introduction of weeds beyond the impact area.
- iii) A Site Environmental Management Plan (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.

In addition, in its preliminary ecological assessment, Ecology and Heritage Partners proposed a number of measures to mitigate the potential effects associated with native flora and fauna, including (see **Appendix L – EHP Preliminary Ecological Assessment**):

- The proponent will consider further changes to the impact area if any threatened species are identified by targeted surveys.
- The proponent will 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.
- The proponent will ensure that all contractors are fully briefed and aware of ecologically sensitive areas to minimise the likelihood of inadvertent disturbance to areas marked for retention, and biodiversity values adjacent to the impact area.
- The proponent will ensure that best practice sedimentation and pollution control measures are undertaken at all times, in accordance with Environment Protection Agency Victoria's guidelines to prevent offsite impacts to waterways and wetlands.
- As indigenous flora provides valuable habitat for indigenous fauna, the proponent will ensure that any landscape plantings that are undertaken as part of the proposed works use indigenous species sourced from a local provenance.

These measures proposed by EHP will be incorporated into and mandated through the EMF and associated environmental performance requirements required by the proposed site-specific planning controls (to be assessed and approved by the Minister for Planning), the EMP that construction contractors will be required to develop and implement during construction as a contractual obligation, and the SEMP that will be prepared and implemented by DJR during the operational phase, as discussed above.

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

A total of 29.187 hectares of Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain will be removed as a result of the project within the impact area, which is considered a significant impact.



For all other MNES with a likelihood of occurrence within the impact area, targeted surveys will be conducted during spring and summer 2017 to determine presence. Targeted surveys will be conducted for Golden Sun Moth, Striped Legless Lizard, Matted Flax-lily, Clover Glycine, Button Wrinklewort and Large-headed Fireweed. The outcomes of these targeted surveys will inform impact assessments for these species.

In order to reduce impacts to MNES, specific mitigation measures will be developed and implemented via the EMP and SEMP during construction and operation phases (discussed above).

The outcomes of these measures are likely to include:

- Reduction in potential habitat loss and degradation
- Reduction in risk of direct mortality of protected fauna species
- Reduction in risk of new weeds establishing within the impact area and adjacent land through hygiene protocols which prevents species composition change and reduction in suitability for the species.

In addition, environmental offsets will be provided in accordance with the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy for all residual impacts to threatened species and ecological communities confirmed as present within the impact area.



Section 5 – Conclusion on the likelihood of significant impacts

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

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

5.1.1 World Heritage Properties

No

5.1.2 National Heritage Places

No

5.1.3 Wetlands of International Importance (declared Ramsar Wetlands)

No

5.1.4 Listed threatened species or any threatened ecological community

Listed threatened species and communities - Yes

5.1.5 Listed migratory species

No

5.1.6 Commonwealth marine environment

No

5.1.7 Protection of the environment from actions involving Commonwealth land

No

5.1.8 Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

No

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

No



5.1.10 Protection of the environment from nuclear actions

No

5.1.11 Protection of the environment from Commonwealth actions

No

5.1.12 Commonwealth Heritage places overseas

No

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

The site supports matters of national environmental significance (MNES) in the form of known and potential presence of listed threatened species and ecological communities. Approval under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) will therefore be required before works commence due to the potential for significant impacts on the following listed threatened species and ecological communities:

- Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain (29.187 hectares confirmed to be present within the impact area)
- Button Wrinklewort *Rutidosia leptorhynchoidea* (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).



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

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

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

The Department of Justice and Regulation is a public sector agency of the Victorian State Government, which has demonstrated a commitment to responsible environmental management.

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

None

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

No

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

Yes

6.4.1 EPBC Act No and/or Name of Proposal.

2002/855 - Metropolitan Remand Centre

2013/6778 - Ravenhall Prison Project

2014/7274 - New High Security Unit adjacent to Barwon Prison



Section 7 – Information sources

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

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

Reference Source	Reliability	Uncertainties
Ecology and Heritage Partners 2017. Preliminary Ecological Assessment: Youth Justice Precinct Development, Cherry Creek. Wright T. Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd., Melbourne Project no 9302.	High	None
Biosis 2017. Youth Justice Redevelopment Project: Spiny Rice-flower survey and updated vegetation assessment.	High	None
ARUP 2017. Cherry Creek Youth Justice Centre: Asset Owner Consultation Report, Cotching, E. ARUP, Melbourne Job no: 254999	High	The report sets out a range of options for ancillary infrastructure to support the YJC. Many of the infrastructure items will involve impacts beyond the designated impact area in order to provide connections into existing infrastructure. The options are still being assessed by the project team, and it is expected that by early November 2017 preferred infrastructure options and defined alignment locations will be identified.
Biosis Research 2013. Fauna Survey of Dry Pasture Areas, Western treatment Plant, Werribee, Victoria	High	None
Ecology Partners 2006. Grassland Mammal Investigation, T-section Grasslands and Dry Pasture Areas north of the Princes	High	None



Reference Source	Reliability	Uncertainties
Highway, Western Treatment Plan, Victoria		
Botanicus Australia 2007. A Flora Assessment of the Northern Grassland Area of the Western Treatment Plant	High	None
Sinclair 2010. Vegetation mapping of the Port Phillip Bay (Western Shoreline) and Bellarine Peninsula Ramsar Site	High	None
Ecology Australia 2010. Biodiversity Conservation and Ramsar Management Plan for the Western Treatment Plant, Werribee	High	None
Australian Ecosystems 2011. Melbourne Water Sites of Biodiversity Significance Habitat Hectare Assessments	High	None
Ecology Australia 2012. Western (Basalt) Plains Grassland Fauna Surveys – Western Treatment Plants, Werribee	High	None
Australian Ecosystems 2013. Index of Wetland Condition Assessments of Natural and Constructed Wetlands.	High	None
Australian Ecosystems 2015. Sites of Biodiversity Significance – Vegetation Assessments 2014 – 2015 Draft Report	High	None



Section 8 – Proposed alternatives

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

8.0 Provide a description of the feasible alternative?

There is no feasible alternative to the proposed project footprint at Cherry Creek.

As discussed above, the *Youth Justice Precinct Redevelopment Business Case* was developed by the Victorian Government to address significant infrastructure and capacity issues with existing youth justice facilities at Parkville and Malmsbury. The business case concludes that the existing facilities do not enable staff to optimally manage clients and that the need to replace the existing custodial youth justice facilities 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 youth justice centre near Werribee, to the west of Melbourne. After consulting with the Wyndham council and the community, it was subsequently decided to build the new YJC at Cherry Creek. 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. 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 prison 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 Outer Metropolitan Ring Road) that are capable of serving as long term buffers around the



proposed Youth Justice Centre 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 train line.
- The site enjoys good access to employment markets in the surrounding growth areas of Wyndham and Greater Geelong.

No other sites have been determined as suitable for the proposed YJC.

8.1 Select the relevant alternatives related to your proposed action.

8.27 Do you have another alternative?

No



Section 9 – Contacts, signatures and declarations

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

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

Organisation

9.2 Organisation

9.2.1 Job Title

Secretary, DJR

9.2.2 First Name

Greg

9.2.3 Last Name

Wilson

9.2.4 E-mail

greg.wilson@justice.vic.gov.au

9.2.5 Postal Address

Deptt of Justice and Regulation

GPO Box 4356
Melbourne VIC 3000
Australia

9.2.6 ABN/ACN

ABN

32790228959 - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND REGULATION

9.2.7 Organisation Telephone



03 8684 0000

9.2.8 Organisation E-mail

doj.yjrp@justice.vic.gov.au

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

Not applicable

Small Business Declaration

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

Signature:..... Date:

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

No

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

Person proposing the action - Declaration

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

Signature: [Signature] Date: 2/10/17

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

Signature:..... Date:



9.3 Is the Proposed Designated Proponent an Organisation or Individual?

Organisation

9.5 Organisation

9.5.1 Job Title

Secretary, DJR

9.5.2 First Name

Greg

9.5.3 Last Name

Wilson

9.5.4 E-mail

greg.wilson@justice.vic.gov.au

9.5.5 Postal Address

GPO Box 4356
Melbourne VIC 3000
Australia

9.5.6 ABN/ACN

ABN

32790228959 - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND REGULATION

9.5.7 Organisation Telephone

03 8684 0000

9.5.8 Organisation E-mail


doj.yjrp@justice.vic.gov.au

Proposed designated proponent - Declaration

I, GREG WILSON, the proposed designated proponent, consent to the designation of myself as the proponent for the purposes of the action described in this



EPBC Act Referral.

Signature:.......... Date:21/10/17.....

9.6 Is the Referring Party an Organisation or Individual?

Organisation

9.8 Organisation

9.8.1 Job Title

Senior Environmental Planner

9.8.2 First Name

Matt

9.8.3 Last Name

Stafford

9.8.4 E-mail

mstafford@biosis.com.au

9.8.5 Postal Address

38 Bertie Street
Port Melbourne VIC 3207
Australia

9.8.6 ABN/ACN

ABN

65006175097 - BIOSIS PTY LTD

9.8.7 Organisation Telephone

03 8686 4800

9.8.8 Organisation E-mail

melbourne@biosis.com.au



Australian Government
Department of the Environment and Energy

Submission #2784 - Youth Justice Redevelopment
Project, Cherry Creek, 10 kms south west of Werribee,
VIC.

Referring Party - Declaration

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

Signature: [Signature] Date: 5/10/17



Appendix A - Attachments

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

1. 25264_appa_locality_yjc_updated_-_use_this_one.pdf
2. 25264_appa_localityplan.pdf
3. 25264_appb_existingconditions.pdf
4. 25264_appc_ancillaryinfrastructure.pdf
5. 25264_appc_ancillaryinfrastructure_updated_-_use_this_one.pdf
6. 25264_appd_preliminary_feature_and_level_survey_pt1.pdf
7. 25264_appd_preliminary_feature_and_level_survey_pt2.pdf
8. 25264_appd_preliminary_feature_and_level_survey_pt3.pdf
9. 25264_appd_preliminary_feature_and_level_survey_pt4.pdf
10. 25264_appc_crown_land_status_report.pdf
11. 25264_appf_landusecontext.pdf
12. 25264_appg1_planningzones.pdf
13. 25264_appg2_planningoverlays.pdf
14. 25264_apph_existingepbcapprovaldecision.pdf
15. 25264_appi_summary_of_community_advisory_group.pdf
16. 25264_appj_public_notice_-_community_information_session.pdf
17. 25264_appk_arup_asset_owner_consultation_report_final.pdf
18. 25264_appl_ehp_prelim_ecological_assessment_-_final.pdf
19. 25264_appm_biosis_spinyriceflowervegassessment.pdf
20. 25264_appm_biosis_spinyriceflowervegassessment_-_use_this_one.pdf
21. 25264_yjc_spatialdata_20170920.zip