04/02/2021
C168bays

SCHEDULE 3 TO CLAUSE 42.02 VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as **VPO3.**

BEAUMARIS AND BLACK ROCK NATIVE VEGETATION AREAS

1.0
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Statement of nature and significance of vegetation to be protected

The Vegetation Character Assessment (March 2000) report identifies significant vegetation characteristics that form a major element of a distinctive urban character in the municipality, particularly in Beaumaris and Black Rock. Remnant indigenous vegetation, complemented by plantings of Australian native species, contribute to the visual amenity and interest of the area, particularly where this vegetation is contiguous between private lands and adjoining public lands.
Indigenous species such as:

- Acacia mearnsii (Black Wattle)
- Acacia paradoxa (Hedge Wattle)
- Acacia sophorae (Coast Wattle)
- Allocasuarina verticillata (Drooping Casuarina)
- Banksia integrifolia (Coast Banksia)
- Banksia marginata (Silver Banksia)
- Eucalyptus camaldulensis (River Red Gum)
- Eucalyptus ovata (Swamp Gum)
- Eucalyptus pryoriana (Coast Manna Gum)
- Eucalyptus radiata (Narrow–leafed Peppermint)
- Leptospermum laevigatum (Coast Tea-tree)
- Leptospermum myrsinoides (Heath Tea-tree)

represent remnants of vegetation communities that were once widespread and are now largely lost. These species form a valuable link to and reminder of the historic vegetation of the area.

Australian native species, such as Lophostemon confertus (Brush Box), have been planted extensively as street trees. The use of Australian natives and canopy trees is a feature of many private gardens.

The Australian native, and particularly indigenous, vegetation provides fauna habitat and corridors, especially for native bird life.

The continued viability of the significant vegetation character and its habitat value is under threat from clearance associated with urban development and from loss of aging vegetation.

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Vegetation protection objectives to be achieved

To prevent the loss of native and particularly indigenous vegetation incurred by development.

To retain the amenity, aesthetic character and habitat value of Australian native vegetation and indigenous vegetation in particular within the Beaumaris and Black Rock area.

To promote the regeneration and replanting of indigenous species in the Beaumaris and Black Rock area.

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Permit requirement

A permit is required to remove, destroy or lop any vegetation native to Australia. This does not apply to:

- The removal, destruction or lopping of vegetation which is less than 2 metres high or has a single trunk circumference of less than 0.5 metre at a height of 1 metre above ground level.
- The pruning of vegetation to remove that part of any branch which overhangs an existing dwelling or is within 2 metres of an existing dwelling.

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Application requirements

None specified.

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Decision guidelines

The following decision guidelines apply to an application for a permit under Clause 42.02, in addition to those specified in Clause 42.02 and elsewhere in the scheme which must be considered, as appropriate, by the responsible authority:

- The impact the proposed vegetation removal would have on:
  - The character of the area.
  - The presence of indigenous species in the locality.
  - The appearance of development.
  - The habitat quality of any remaining vegetation and the fragmentation of wildlife corridors.
- Any proposal to regenerate or plant indigenous vegetation on the site.

Background documents

Vegetation Character Assessment (John Patrick Pty Ltd, March 2000)