23/05/2019
C133fran

SCHEDULE 3 TO CLAUSE 42.03 SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPE OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as **SLO3.**

FRANKSTON SOUTH

1.0
04/05/2017
C113

Statement of nature and key elements of landscape

At Frankston South there is a mixture of remnant indigenous vegetation and mature native and exotic trees and shrubs which make a significant contribution to the landscape quality and character of this low density residential area. This land is the highest in the municipality and is quite prominent when viewed from the north of Frankston, Port Phillip Bay and the Moorooduc Plain.

2.0
23/05/2019
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Landscape character objectives to be achieved

To maintain the well vegetated landscape character of Frankston South.

3.0
10/12/2025
C165fran

Permit requirement

Buildings and Works

A permit is not required:

- To construct a building or construct or carry out works outside the Tree Protection Zone of any substantial tree. The Tree Protection Zone is defined as the area with a radius from the centre of the trunk equal to 12 times the diameter of the trunk except where:
  - The measured radius is less than 2 metres, in which case the radius must be 2 metres; or
  - The measured radius is greater than 15 metres, in which case the radius must be 15 metres.

For the purposes of calculating the Tree Protection Zone, the diameter of the trunk is measured at 1.4 metres above the point where it meets natural ground level.

A substantial tree is defined as vegetation (native or exotic including dead trees and palms) that has a trunk circumference greater than 0.50 metres at 1.4 metres above the point where it meets natural ground level.

Vegetation Removal

A permit is required to remove, destroy prune or lop any substantial tree except where:

- The substantial tree is an environmental weed as specified in Table 1 to this schedule.
- The pruning or loping of limbs is less than one-third (1/3rd) of the crown of the tree.

Note: Pruning is defined as removing branches or occasionally roots using approved practices, to achieve a specified objective such as for regeneration or ornamental shaping.

Lopping is defined as the practice of cutting branches or stems between branch unions or internodes.

4.0
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Application requirements

None specified.

5.0
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Decision guidelines

Before deciding an application to remove, destroy or lop substantial trees the responsible authority must consider:

- Demonstration of the avoidance hierarchy (avoid, minimise, mitigate principles) in relation to substantial trees on a site.
- Whether the removal of substantial trees including for defendable space has been avoided or minimised having regard to the bushfire risk and other available siting options.
- The impact of the proposal on the visual landscape or biological values of the area.
- The extent, location and species to be used in any proposed replanting, with preference given to indigenous plants and within the appropriate Ecological Vegetation Class when appropriate.
- The impact of development on soil stability.

- Whether alternative siting, design or screening is appropriate to reduce the visual impact of development.
- The guidelines and principles of AS4970-2009 – Protection of Trees on Development Sites.

Table 1: Major environmental weed species

Note: Generally, woody species (trees and shrubs) have been included on this list along with the most serious herbaceous species.

	Species	Common name
	Acacia baileyana	Cootamundra Wattle
	Acacia elata	Cedar Wattle
	Acacia floribunda	White Sallow Wattle
	Acacia longifolia subsp. longifolia	Sallow Wattle
+	*Acacia longifolia subsp. sophorae*	Coastal Wattle
	Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis	Agapanthus
	Asparagus asparagoides	Bridal Creeper
	Asparagus scandens	Asparagus fern
C	*Calycotoma spinosa*	Spiny Broom
	Buddleia dysophyllus	Buddleia
C	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera*	Boneseed
C	*Cirsium vulgare*	Spear Thistle
	Coprosma repens	Mirror-bush
	Coprosma robusta	Large Coprosma
	Cortaderia jubata/selloana	Pampas Grass
	Cotoneaster sp.	Cotoneaster
C	*Crataegus monogyna*	Hawthorn
	Crocosmia x crocosmiflora	Montbretia
	Cytisus palmensis	Tree Lucerne
C	*Cytisus scoparius*	English Broom
	Delairea odorata	Cape Ivy
	Dipogon lignosus	Dolichos Pea

	Species	Common name
C	*Echium plantagineum*	Paterson's Curse
	Erica baccans	Berry-flower Heath
	Erica lusitanica	Spanish Heath
C	*Foeniculum vulgare*	Fennel
	Fraxinus angustifolia ssp. angustifolia	Desert Ash
C	*Genista linifolia*	Flax-leaf Broom
C	*Genista monspessulana*	Montpellier Broom
	Genista (garden hybrid)	Garden Broom
	Gladiolus tristis	Evening-flower Gladiolus
	Gladiolus undulatus	Wild Gladiolus
	Hakea salicifolia	Willow-leaf Hakea
	Hakea suaveolens	Sweet Hakea
	Hedera helix	Ivy
	Ipomoea indica	Morning-glory
+	*Leptospermum laevigatum*	Coast Tea-tree
	Leucanthemum vulgare	Ox-eye Daisy
	Ligustrum lucidum	Large-leaf Privet
	Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle
C	*Lycium ferocissimum*	African Box-thorn
	Malus domestica	Domestic Apple
P	*Marrubium vulgare*	Horehound
	Melaleuca armillaris	Bracelet Honey-myrtle
	Myrsiphyllum scandens	Asparagus
	Olea europaea ssp. Africana	African Olive
	Paraserianthes lophantha subsp. lophantha	Cape Wattle
	Phytolacca octandra	Ink Weed

	Species	Common name
	Pinus pinaster	Maritime Pine
	Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine
	Pittosporum undulatum	Sweet Pittosporum
	Polygala myrtifolia	Myrtle-leaf Milkwort
	Prunus cerasifera	Cherry Plum
	Pyracantha angustifolia	Narrow-leaf Firethorn
	Pyracantha crenulata	Firethorn
	Rhamnus alaternus	Italian Buckthorn
C	*Rosa rubiginosa*	Sweet Briar
C	*Rubus fruticosus*	Blackberry
	Rumex sagitatus	Climbing Dock
	Salix spp.	Willows
	Senecio angulatus	Climbing Groundsel
C	*Senecio jacobaea*	Ragwort
	Solanum mauritianum	Nightshade
	Sollya heterophylla	Bluebell Creeper
	Tradescantia fluminensis	Wandering Tradescantia
C	*Ulex europaeus*	Gorse
	Vinca major	Blue Periwinkle
	Watsonia meriana cv. 'Bulbillifera'	Bulbil Watsonia
	Zantedeschia aethiopica	White Arum Lily

+ Ecologically 'out-of-balance' indigenous species which are natural members of Coastal Complex, but which are weedy outside the coastal context.

C Denotes regionally controlled weeds under the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994.

P Denotes regionally prohibited weeds under the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994.