Historic
23/05/2019
C133fran

SCHEDULE 2 TO CLAUSE 42.03 SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPE OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as **SLO2** .

CARRUM DOWNS, SANDHURST AND SKYE HINTERLAND

1.0 Statement of nature and key elements of landscape

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An open landscape containing scattered, mature River Red Gum trees, many of which pre-date European settlement. The River Red Gums give the area a distinctive, attractive landscape quality and they are also of botanical, habitat and, in some cases, aboriginal cultural significance.

Native trees make a significant contribution to the landscape, botanical and habitat character of the area.

2.0 Landscape character objectives to be achieved

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- To conserve and enhance the remnant strands of River Red Gums (E. camaldulensis) and associated native trees and indigenous understory vegetation for their intrinsic, habitat and landscape values.
- To ensure that development and management of land demonstrates the 'avoidance hierarchy':
  - To avoid adverse impacts, particularly through vegetation clearance.
  - If impacts cannot be avoided, to minimise impacts through appropriate consideration and expert input to project design or management.
  - Identify appropriate mitigation options. Only after avoidance and minimisation actions are thoroughly investigated should mitigation be considered.

3.0 Permit requirements

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Buildings and Works

A permit is not required:

- To construct a building or carry out works outside the Tree Protection Zone of substantial Australian native trees. 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 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 1.40 metres above the point where it meets natural ground level.

- To construct a building or carry out works more than 5 metres from remnant indigenous understory vegetation.
- To prune or lop limbs less than one-third ($1/3^{rd}$) of the crown of the tree.

Vegetation Removal

A permit is required to remove, destroy, prune or lop Australian native trees and remnant indigenous understory vegetation, except where:

- The vegetation is an environmental weed as specified in Table 1 to this schedule.

Note:

Pruning is defined as removing branches or 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 Application requirements

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An application to construct a building or construct or carry out works must be accompanied by the following information as appropriate:

- An arboricultural report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced arborist, assessing any tree with a Tree Protection Zone within the works footprint.
- A site plan (drawn to scale) including but not limited to:
  - Dimensions of any proposed or existing building envelope.
  - The location of buildings and works including but not limited to driveways, batters, trenches and underground services and effluent disposal systems.
  - The location, type and extent of Australian native trees and remnant indigenous understory vegetation on site.
  - Accurate and detailed existing and proposed site levels.
  - Cross sections to illustrate the extent of cut and fill.
  - Details of retaining walls including height, materials and if required drainage.

An application to remove, destroy or lop Australian native trees or remnant indigenous understory vegetation must be accompanied by the following information as appropriate:

- An arborists report for any trees to be removed.
- An assessment of the visual impact of the removal of any Australian native trees on adjoining properties and from roads and other public places.
- A flora and fauna assessment that includes as a minimum:
  - An inventory of flora and fauna species present on site.
  - Mapping of Australian native trees present on site.
  - A habitat hectare assessment of tree quality.
  - A habitat assessment for threatened species.
  - The heritage significance of remnant River Red Gums.
  - An assessment of the ecological values present on site and the likely impact of the proposed development on those values with particular attention given to the impact of the proposed development on flora and fauna species and communities listed under the *Commonwealth Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and *Victorian Flora & Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* , Advisory List of rare or threatened plants and fauna in Victoria, and local and regional significant flora and fauna.
  - An assessment of the contribution the proposed Australian native tree removal would have on cumulative losses and / or strategic directions for biodiversity protection within Frankston City Council.

Whether offsets can be provided on-site.

5.0 Decision guidelines

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Before deciding an application to construct a building; construct or carry out works; or remove, destroy or lop Australian native trees or remnant indigenous understory vegetation, the responsible authority must consider:

- Demonstration of the avoidance hierarchy.
- The impact of the proposal on the visual landscape or biological values of the area.
- The reasons for removing any Australian native trees or remnant indigenous understory vegetation and the practicality of any alternative options which do not require removal of vegetation.
- Whether the natural resources of the area are to be adequately protected and their sustainability and long term conservation ensured.

- Whether appropriate management practices are proposed including the control of environmental weeds and pest animals, prevention of soil erosion, fire prevention measures, and revegetation of degraded areas with indigenous plant species.
- Indigenous replacement planting to address the loss of vegetation having regard to the conservation significance of the vegetation.
- Whether offsets can be provided on-site.
- 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

	Species	Common name
	Delairea odorata	Cape Ivy
	Dipogon lignosus	Dolichos Pea
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

	Species	Common name
	Paraserianthes lophantha subsp. lophantha	Cape Wattle
	Phytolacca octandra	Ink Weed
	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.