

21/01/2016
C161**SCHEDULE 3 TO THE SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPE OVERLAY**

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

LANG LANG/HEATH HILL**1.0**28/05/2015
C184**Statement of nature and key elements of landscape**

The Heath Hill landscape extends east from the township of Lang Lang to Nyora in the south and Poowong in the east. The area, which has been recognised by the National Trust, includes landforms which range from alluvial river flats, through sandy heaths to rolling hills which reach elevations of 182 metres. The area is crossed by tributaries of the Lang Lang River which form a catchment area that drains into Western Port. The area contains one of the last extensive heathy woodland remnants in the Western Port region and is a mixture of cleared pasture land which contains clumps of indigenous areas of heath and Messmate forest, particularly along the stream and road lines. Scenic views are available from elevated points with views across the river flats and to Western Port. The environmental characteristics of the landscape are sensitive to any further fragmentation or development.

2.028/05/2015
C184**Landscape character objective to be achieved**

- To protect and enhance the environmental and landscape values of the Lang Lang/Heath Hill area.
- To protect, conserve and improve habitat for flora and fauna which contributes to the significance of the landscape and provides fauna habitat and biolinks.
- To ensure that any new buildings and works are located and designed to avoid detrimental effects on the key characteristics of the landscape.
- To maintain and protect vegetation as an important element within the landscape.

3.021/01/2016
C161**Permit requirement**

A permit is not required to construct a building or construct or carry out works provided all of the following requirements are met:

- Building materials and finishes are non-reflective and subdued colours which complement the environment.
- The height of any dwelling does not exceed 7 metres above natural ground level and the height of all other buildings does not exceed 4 metres above natural ground level.
- The works must not involve the excavation of land exceeding 1 metre or filling of land exceeding 1 metre except for a swimming pool associated with an existing dwelling.
- The buildings and works must not result in the removal or destruction of native vegetation (including trees, shrubs, herbs, sedges and grasses), with the exception of noxious and environmental weeds as listed in the table in this Schedule.
- The building is an extension to an existing dwelling that is less than 50 per cent of the gross floor area of the existing dwelling area.
- The building is an outbuilding ancillary to a dwelling, and the gross floor area of all outbuildings on the land must not exceed 120 square metres.

- The building is in a Green Wedge Zone and is associated with the existing use of the land for agricultural purposes, and the gross floor area of the building must not exceed 160 square metres.

In addition to the exemptions under Clause 52.48 (Bushfire Protection: Exemptions), a permit is not required to remove, destroy or lop any vegetation if:

- The vegetation is a tree overhanging the roof of a building used for Accommodation. This exemption only allows the removal, destruction or lopping of that part of the tree which is overhanging the building and which is necessary for fire protection.
- The vegetation is dead as a result of natural circumstances or the spread of noxious weeds and which has been assessed as being suitable for removal by an authorised officer of the responsible authority. This exemption does not apply to standing dead trees with a trunk diameter of 40 centimetres or more at a height of 1.3 metres above ground level.
- It is the minimum extent necessary to maintain utility services for the transmission of water, sewage, gas, electricity, electronic communications or the like, provided that the removal, destruction or lopping is undertaken in consultation with the responsible authority.
- It is necessary for maintenance by the Cardinia Shire Council of works including any road, drain, essential service or public facility.
- The vegetation is seedlings or regrowth less than 5 years old, the land has been previously been lawfully cleared and the land is being maintained for cultivation or pasture.
- The vegetation is to be removed, destroyed or lopped by cutting only to obtain reasonable amounts of wood for personal use by the owner or occupier of the land. Personal use is wood used for firewood, the construction of fences on the same land, and hobbies such as craft. This exemption does not apply to:
 - Standing living and dead trees with a trunk diameter of 40 centimetres or more at a height of 1.3 metres above ground level.
 - Living native vegetation on contiguous land in the same ownership with an area less than 10 hectares.
- It is the removal of any vegetation from an existing dam wall where the vegetation may impact on the structural stability of the dam wall.
- It is within 6 metres of an existing dwelling on a lot less than 0.4 hectares.
- The vegetation is required to be pruned or lopped (but not removed) as part of normal domestic or horticultural practice for the species.
- The vegetation is an environmental weed contained in the table below; that is not listed under the Schedule to Clause 43.01 (Heritage Overlay) and there is no condition listed in the table:

Botanical name	Common name	Condition
<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra Wattle	
<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Early Black Wattle	
<i>Acacia elata</i>	Cedar Wattle	
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	White Sallow Wattle	
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Coast/Sallow Wattle	
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Golden Wreath Wattle	
<i>Acacia sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle	

Botanical name	Common name	Condition
<i>Acer spp.</i>	Maple	Diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level must not exceed 40 centimetres
<i>Agapanthus praecox orientalis</i>	African Lily	
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Angled Onion	
<i>Alstromeria aurea</i>	Peruvian Lily	
<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>	Belladonna Lily	
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira vine	
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass	
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry Tree	Diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level must not exceed 40 centimetres
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed	
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper	
<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Asparagus Fern	
<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	Darwin's Berberry	
<i>Briza minor</i>	Shivery Grass	
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Quaking Grass	
<i>Buddleia variabilis</i>	Butterfly Bush	
<i>Calicotome spinosa</i>	Spiny broom	
<i>Castanea spp.</i>	Chestnut	Diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level must not exceed 40 centimetres
<i>Cestrum elegans</i>	Red Cestrum	
<i>Chamaecytisus palmensis</i>	Tree Lucerne	
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Boneseed	
<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>	Shasta Daisy	
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle	
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	
<i>Convolvulus spp.</i>	Bindweeds	
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Tall Fleabane	
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Mirror Bush	
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Tuapata	
<i>Coprosma robusta</i>	Karamu	
<i>Cornus capitata</i>	Evergreen Dogwood	
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass	
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	Diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level must not exceed 40 centimetres
<i>Cotoneaster spp.</i>	Cotoneaster	

Botanical name	Common name	Condition
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	
<i>Crocasmia x crocosmiifolia</i>	Montbretia	
<i>Cytisus palmensis</i>	Tree Lucerne	
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	English Broom	
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch grass	
<i>Cyperus erogrostis</i>	Drain Flat Sedge	
<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape Ivy	
<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Common (Dolichos)	Dipogon
<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	Sticky Hop Bush	
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Paterson's Curse	
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldt Grass	
<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt grass	
<i>Erica baccans</i>	Berry-flower Heath	
<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Spanish Heath	
<i>Euryops abrotanifolius</i>	Euryops	
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leafed Ash	
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Manna Ash	
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	Caucasian Ash	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	
<i>Genista linifolia</i>	Flax Leaf Broom	
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Cape/Montpellier Broom	
<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	Willow Hakea	
<i>Hakea suaveolens</i>	Sweet Hakea	
<i>Hedra helix</i>	English Ivy	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan	
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. John's Wort	
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	St. Peter's Wort	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	
<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Morning Glory	
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Sweet Pea	
<i>Leycesteria Formosa</i>	Himalayan Honeysuckle	
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Broad-Leaved Privet	
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Privet	
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	
<i>Malus spp</i>	Apple	
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	Giant Honey Myrtle	

Botanical name	Common name	Condition
<i>Melaleuca hypericifolia</i>	Honey Myrtle	
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Common Forget-me-not	
<i>Myrsiphyllum scandens</i>	Asparagus Fern	
<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper	
<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>	Smilax	
<i>Oenothera stricta</i>	Common Primrose	Evening
<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	Prickly Pear	
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob	
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Common Purslane	
<i>Paraserianthis lapantha</i>	Cape Wattle	
<i>Passiflora sp. aff. mollissima</i>	Banana Passionfruit	
<i>Pentaglottis serpvirens</i>	Alkante	
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Toowoomba Grass	Canary
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu	
<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	Inkweed	
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	Diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level must not exceed 40 centimetres
<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	Karo	
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	
<i>Polygalia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Leaf Milkwort	
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	American Aspen	
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry Plum	Diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level must not exceed 40 centimetres
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel	
<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portugal Laurel	
<i>Prunus spp.</i>	Plum	Does not include <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> (Cherry Plum)
<i>Psoralea pinnata</i>	Bloukeur (Pinnate Scurf-Pea)	
<i>Pyracantha spp.</i>	Firethorns	
<i>Quercus spp.</i>	Oak	Diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level must not exceed 40 centimetres
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Italian Buckthorn	
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Oil Plant	

Botanical name	Common name	Condition
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	Black Locust	
<i>Romulea rosea var australis</i>	Onion Grass	
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet Briar	
<i>Rubus fruticosus spp. agg.</i>	Blackberry	
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping willow	Diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level must not exceed 40 centimetres
<i>Salix spp.</i>	Weeping willow	Diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level must not exceed 40 centimetres
<i>Salpichroa origanifolia</i>	Pampas Lily of the Valley	
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort	
See Cape Wattle	False Wattle	
<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	Apple of Sodom	
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Tree Tobacco	
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade	
<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>	Madeira Winter Cherry	
<i>Sollya heterophylla</i>	Blue-bell Creeper	
<i>Spartina anglica</i>	Common Cord-grass	
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Wandering Jew/Trad	
<i>Trapaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium	
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Great Mullein	
<i>Viburnum timus</i>	Laurestinus	
<i>Vinca major</i>	Blue Periwinkle	
<i>Viola odorata</i>	Fragrant Violet	
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Wood Violet	
<i>Watsonia borbonica</i>	Rosy Watsonia	
<i>Watsonia meriana var. bulbifera</i>	Bulbil Watsonia	
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	White Arum Lily	

Information Requirements

An application must be accompanied by the following information. These requirements may be waived or reduced if in the opinion of the Responsible Authority, an information requirement is not relevant to the assessment of an application:

Buildings and works:

- The location of any existing buildings and works.
- Details of elevations, including external colours, materials and finishes.
- The location of any existing vegetation and any vegetation including understorey proposed to be removed.

- Details of the location and extent of any earthworks.

To remove, destroy or lop vegetation:

- A photograph or site plan (drawn to scale) showing the boundaries of the site, existing vegetation and the vegetation to be removed.
- A description of the vegetation to be removed, including the species, extent, number and size (diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level) of any trees to be removed and the Ecological Vegetation Class of native vegetation.
- Topographic information, highlighting ridges, crests and hilltops, streams and waterways, slopes of more than 20 percent, drainage lines, low lying areas, saline discharge areas, and areas of existing erosion.
- A written explanation of the steps that have been taken to:
 - Avoid the removal of vegetation, where possible.
 - Minimise the removal of vegetation.
 - Any actions to contribute to the ongoing management of existing vegetation on the site.
 - Appropriately replace and/or compensate the loss of vegetation, if required.
- A copy of any property vegetation plan that applies to the site.
- Where the removal, destruction or lopping of vegetation is to create defendable space, a statement explaining why removal, destruction or lopping of vegetation is required having regard to other available bushfire risk mitigation measures. This does not apply to the creation of defendable space in conjunction with an application under the Bushfire Management Overlay.