

21/01/2016  
C161**SCHEDULE 7 TO THE SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPE OVERLAY**

Shown on the planning scheme map as **SLO7**.

**Stokes Croft Planting, Emerald****1.0**21/01/2016  
C161**Statement of nature and key elements of landscape**

The turn of the century Stokes Croft planting at 4 Edenmont Road, Emerald is of local aesthetic significances to Cardinia Shire. It contains a number of important plantings that contribute to its significance as a largely intact, mature garden. It is comprised of an interesting collection of mature exotic trees and remnants of other original elements such as its orchard.

Important elements of place include the Chestnut avenue planting along the driveway entry, Spanish Chestnut (*Castanea sativa*), indigenous trees, Messmate (*Eucalyptus obliqua*), Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*) x 2, Lillypilly (*Acmena Smittii*) x 1, Copper Beech (*Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'*) x 1, Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) x 1, Lawson Cypress (*Camaecyparis lawsoniana*) x 6, Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) x 2, Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) x 1, Spruce (*Picea abies*) x 5, Radiata Pine (*Pinus radiata*) x 3, Hinoki Cypress (*Camaecyparis obtuse*) x 2, English Oak (*Quercus robur*) x 1, Sawara Cypress (*Camaecyparis pisifera*) x 1, Japanese Cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica*) x 2, Tricolor Beech (*Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea Tricolor'*) x 2, Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*) x 1, Liquidambar (*Liquidambar styracflua*) x 1, Golden Elm (*Ulmus glabra*) x 1, Persian Ironwood (*Parrotia perscia*) x 1 Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*) x 1 Silver Linden (*Tilia tomentosa*) x 1, Claret Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa 'Raywood'*) x 1, mature conifers and Narrow Leaf Peppermint (*Eucalyptus nicholii*) x 1 the lawn and its collection of bulbs (muscari, ixia, nerines, belladonna, crocus) and many varieties of daffodil, the remnant orchard with a variety of fruit and nut trees.

The following elements also contribute to the significance of the garden. Smaller trees, shrubs and ferns not on the above list, including magnolia, tree ferns, camellias, Cordyline australis, Weeping Elm, Bird of Paradise x 2, Laurel hedge, and Rhododendron.

*Reference: Cardinia Local Heritage Study Review November 2013, September 2015 – Volume 3*

**2.0**21/01/2016  
C161**Landscape character objective to be achieved**

- Maintain the integrity of the collection by:
  - Replacing trees 'like with like' species unless an alternative planting scheme has been decided in accordance with an approved management plan.
  - Removing inappropriate or historically inaccurate species
- Ensure that any future development or changes in immediate environmental conditions within the garden and adjacent to individual trees does not have a detrimental impact on the integrity and condition of the garden as a whole, and in particular on the Chestnut avenue
- Manage surrounding vegetation and landscape to maintain the integrity and condition of the garden.
- Remove weed vegetation species

**3.0**21/01/2016  
C161**Permit requirement**

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

- The vegetation is an environmental weed known as Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*).
- The vegetation is dead or diseased 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.
- It is the minimum extent necessary to maintain utility services for the transmission of water, sewage, gas, electronic communications or the like, provided that the removal, destruction or lopping is undertaken in consultation with the responsible authority.
- Necessary for the construction or maintenance by the Cardinia Shire Council of works including any road, drain, essential service or public facility.
- Necessary for the construction or maintenance of a fence provided the vegetation is the minimum required to be removed and is within any of the following:
  - 1.5 metres either side of a title boundary which does not abut a road reserve and the consent of the adjoining property owner has been obtained.
  - 2.0 metres within a title boundary abutting a road reserve
  - 1.5 metres either side of an internal fenceline

This exemption does not apply to land within an area of botanical or zoological significance as shown on the mapped information provided by the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, with the exception of Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*).

- It is a grass species and the removal, slashing or cutting is associated with an existing residential or permitted use or part of an existing farming operation.
- It is the minimum extent necessary to construct an approved building or construct or carry out approved works.
- Within 10 metres of a dwelling or within 10 metres of an outbuilding ancillary to the dwelling of a lot of at least 0.4 hectare.
- Within 6 metres of a dwelling or within 6 metres of an outbuilding ancillary to the dwelling on a lot of less than 0.4 hectare.
- The vegetation is required to be pruned or lopped (but not removed) as part of normal domestic or horticultural practice for the species.

Common name	Botanical name
African Lily	Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis
Alkante	Pentaglottis serpvirens
American Aspen	Populus tremuloides
Angled Onion	Allium triquetrum
Apple	Malus spp
Arum Lily	Zantedeschia aethiopica
Asparagus Fern	Myrsiphyllum scandens
Banana Passionfruit	Passiflora sp. aff. Mollissima (syn. Jacsonia mollissima)
Belladonna Lily	Amaryllis belladonna
Berry-flower Heath	Erica baccans
Bindweeds	Convolvulus spp.
Blackberry	Rubus fruticosos spp. agg.
Black Locust	Robinia pseudacacia

Common name	Botanical name
Bloukeur (Pinnate Scurf-Pea)	Psoralea pinnata
Blue-bell Creeper	Sollya heterophylla
Blue Periwinkle	Vinca major
Bridal Creeper	Myrisphyllum asparagoides
Boneseed	Chrysanthemoides monilifera
Bulbil Watsonia	Watsonia meriana
Butterfly Bush	Buddleia variabilis (syn. Veitchianus)
Cape Broom	Genista monspessulana
Cape Ivy	Delairea odorata
Cape Wattle	Paraserianthis lapantha
Caster Oil Plant	Rincinus communis
Caucasian Ash	Fraxinus oxycarpa
Cedar Wattle	Acacia elate
Cestrum	Cestrum elegans
Cherry laurel	Prunus laurocerasus
Cherry Plum	Prunus cerasifera
Common Dipogon (Dolichos)	Dipogon lignosus
Common Evening Primrose	Oenothera stricta
Common Forget-me-not	Myosotis sylvatica
Cootamundra Wattle	Acacia baileyana
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster spp.
Creeping Buttercup	Ranunculus repens
Darwin's Berberry	Berberis darwinii
Early Black Wattle	Acacia decurrens
English Broom	Cytisus scoparius
English Ivy	Hedra helix
Euryops	Euryops abrotanifolius
Evergreen Dogwood	Cornus capitata
False Wattle	Albizia lapantha
Fennel	Foeniculum vulgare
Firethorns	Pyracantha spp.
Flax Leaf Broom	Genista linifolia
Fragrant Violet	Viola odorata
Giant Honey Myrtle	Melaleuca armillaris
Golden Wreath Wattle	Acacia saligna
Great Mullein	Verbascum thapsus
Hawthorn	Crategus monogyna
Hemlock	Conium maculatum
Himilayan Honeysuckle	Leycesteria formosa
Holly	Ilex aquifolium
Honey Myrtle	Melaleuca hypericifolia

Common name	Botanical name
Inkweed	Phytolacca octandra
Italian Buckthorn	Rhamnus alaternus
Japanese Honeysuckle	Lonicera japonica
Karamu	Coprosma robusta
Karo	Pittosporum crassifolium
Laurestinus	Viburnum timus
Manna Ash	Fraxinus ornus
Mirror Bush	Coprosma repens
Montbretia	Crocsmia x crocosmiifolia
Montery Pine	Pinus radiata
Morning Glory	Ipomoea indica
Myrtle Leaf Milkwort	Polygalia myrtifolia
Nasturtium	Tropaeolum majus
Pampas Grass	Cortaderai selloana
Peruvian Lily	Alstromeria aurea
Plum	Prunus spp.
Portugal Laurel	Prunus lusitanica
Prickly Pear	Opuntia aurantiaca
Privet	Ligustrum vulgare
Quaking Grass	Briza maxima
Red Cestrum	Cestrum elegans
Rosy Watsonia	Watsonia boronica
Sallow Wattle	Acacia longifolia
Shasta Daisy	Chrysanthem maximum
Smilax	Myrsiphyllum asparagoides
Spanish Heath	Erica lusitanica
Sticky Hop Bush	Dodonea viscosa
Strawberry Tree	Arbutus unedo
Sweet Briar	Rosa rubiginosa
Sweet Hakea	Hakea sauveolens
Sweet Pea	Lathyrus latifolius
Sycamore Maple	Acer pseudo-plantanus
Tall Fleabane	Conyza bonariensis
Taupata	Coprosma repens
Tree Lucerne	Cytisus palmensis
Tree Tobacco	Solanum mauritianum
Tutsan	Hypericum androsaemum
Wandering Jew	Tradescantia fluminensis
White Arum Lily	Zantedeschia aethopia
White Sallow Wattle	Acacia floribunda
Willow	Salix spp.

Common name	Botanical name
Willow Hakea	Hakea salicifolia
Wood Violet	Viola riviniana

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

- 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 proposed to be removed.
- Details of the location and extent of any earthworks.

#### 4.0

21/01/2016  
C161

#### Decision guidelines

Before deciding on an application, the responsible authority must consider, as appropriate:

- *The Cardinia Local Heritage Study Review November 2013, September 2015 – Volume 3 Heritage Place and Precinct Citations.*
- The protection and enhancement of the natural environment and character of the place.
- The impact of any buildings and works on areas of identified vegetation.