

01/05/2008
C18

SCHEDULE 1 TO THE VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as **VPO1**

HALLS GAP/LAKE BELLFIELD ENVIRONS

1.0

19/01/2006
VC37

Statement of nature and significance of vegetation to be protected

The Halls Gap and Lake Bellfield area is the main focus for settlement activities associated with the Grampians National Park. The area is framed by native vegetation which is the dominant environmental characteristic of the area and complements the National Park.

2.0

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Vegetation protection objective to be achieved

- To conserve the existing pattern of vegetation and landscape quality within the area;
- To conserve, protect, manage and enhance trees, shrubs and vegetation communities of local landscape and botanical significance;
- To recognise the natural landscape attributes of the area in the context of the Grampians National Park;
- To encourage the planting of vegetation wherever possible;
- To conserve existing wildlife habitats;
- To protect land and water resources from future degradation due to the removal or destruction of native vegetation;
- To prevent further invasive and noxious weeds and plants being introduced into areas near to the Grampians National Park.

3.0

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Permit requirement

A permit is required to remove, destroy or lop any vegetation on any land, regardless of the size of the land, except:

- Within 5 metres of a dwelling.

4.0

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Decision guidelines

Before deciding on an application, the Responsible Authority must consider as appropriate;

- The extent and character of native vegetation and the likelihood of its destruction.
- The conservation and enhancement of the area.
- The preservation of and impact on the natural environment or landscape values.
- The need to retain native vegetation:
 - where ground slopes are more than 20 percent.
 - within 30 metres of a wetland or watercourse.
 - on land subject to or which may contribute to soil erosion or slippage.
 - on land where the soil or sub-soil may become unstable if cleared.
 - in the proclaimed Wimmera Water Supply Catchment

- in areas where removal, destruction or lopping could jeopardise the integrity or long term preservation of any identified site of scientific, nature conservation or cultural significance.
- if it is rare or supports rare species of flora or fauna.
- that forms part of a wildlife corridor.
- Whether provision is made or is to be made to establish and maintain native vegetation elsewhere on the land.
- The benefit of a condition requiring:
 - planting, replanting or other treatment of any part of the land.
 - the retention of a buffer strip of native vegetation within specified distances of wetlands, watercourses, roads, the Grampians National Park, and property boundaries.
 - the identification of native vegetation that is to be retained, including the methods used to protect and manage the native vegetation.
 - a landscape plan which precludes (or provides for the removal of) any environmental weed as listed below:

Name	Common Use
Acacia baileyana	Cootamundra Wattle Early Black Wattle Cedar Wattle
Acacia decurrens <i>Acacia elata</i> <i>Acacia saligna</i> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> <i>Agapanthus praecox</i> ssp. <i>orientals</i>	Golden Wreath Wattle Sycamore Maple Agapanthus Century Plant Tree-of-Heaven Aloe
Agave americana <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> <i>Ale saponaria</i> <i>Amayllus Belladonna</i> <i>Angophora costata</i> <i>Anopterus glandulosus</i> <i>Arbutua unedo</i> <i>Cestrum elegans</i> <i>Coprosma repens</i> <i>Cortaderia jubata</i> <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> <i>Cotoneaster divaricata</i> <i>Cotoneaster pannosus</i> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiiflora</i>	Belladonna Lily Smooth Angophora Tasmanian Laurel Strawberry Tree Cestrum New Zealand Mirror-bush Pink Pampas Grass Pampas Grass Cotoneaster <i>glaucophyllus</i> Cotoneaster Hawthorn Montbretia White Spanish Broom Tagasaste English Broom Cape Ivy
Cytisus multiflorus <i>Cytisus palmensis</i> <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> <i>Delairea odorata</i> <i>Erica baccans</i> <i>Erica lusitanica</i> <i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> <i>Freesia leichtlinii</i> <i>Genista linifolia</i> <i>Genista monspessulana</i> <i>Hakea salicifolia</i> <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> <i>Lonicera japonica</i> <i>Lythrum junceum</i> <i>Myosotis laxa</i> ssp. <i>caespitosa</i> <i>Myosotis sylvatica</i> <i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i> <i>Myrsiphyllum scandens</i> <i>Oles Europea</i> <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> <i>Oxalis purpurea</i> <i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i> <i>Passiflora mollissima</i> <i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i> <i>Pinus radiata</i> <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> <i>Populus alba</i> <i>Populus nigra</i> var. <i>italica</i>	Berry-flower Heath Spanish Heath Southern Mahogany Sugar Gum Freesia Flax-leaf Broom Montpellier Broom Willow-leaf Hakea Himalayan Honeysuckle Japanese Honeysuckle Mediterranean Loosestrife Water Forget-me-not Wood Forget-me-not Bridal Creeper Myrsiphyllum European Olive Soursob Large-flower Wood-sorrel Cape Wattle Banana Passionfruit Swamp Foxtail-grass Monterey Pine Sweet Pittosporum White Poplar Lombardy Poplar Portugal Laurel Weeping Willow Bluebell Creeper Wandering Jew Blue Periwinkle Bulbil Watsonia White Arum Lily

<p>Prunus lusitanica <i>Salix babylonica</i> <i>Sollya heterophylla</i> <i>Tradescantia albiflora</i> <i>Vinca major</i> <i>Watsonia mariana</i> cv. <i>Bulbillifera</i></p> <p>Zantedeschia aethiopica</p>	
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Source: “Environmental Weed Invasions in Victoria: Conservation and Management Implication” by Carr, Yugovic, Robinson, published by Department of Conservation and Environment and Ecological Horticulture Pty. Ltd, 1992.