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## **SCHEDULE 3 TO THE SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPE OVERLAY**

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

### ***CORNER INLET AMPHITHEATRE***

#### **1.0**

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#### **Statement of nature and key elements of landscape**

Mount Hoddle and the Welshpool Hills are prominent landforms that provide an amphitheatre setting for Corner Inlet and Wilsons Promontory, with the entire landscape unit being of regional significance.

The area is also of high environmental significance. It is identified by the RAMSAR Convention as a bird habitat of international importance, and is listed on the Register of the National Estate for its plant life, which is of bio-geographic significance. Aboriginal middens are plentiful along the shores of Corner Inlet, adding cultural heritage to the landscape's layers of significance.

#### **2.0**

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#### **Landscape character objective to be achieved**

To maintain and improve indigenous vegetation, particularly at roadsides and in riparian strips throughout the landscape.

To protect indigenous coastal vegetation and ensure that it is the dominant feature of the landscape, particularly when viewed from the foreshore.

To protect cultural vegetation patterns in the landscape.

To protect locally significant views and vistas that contribute to the character of the landscape, including open views to Wilsons Promontory, the Welshpool Hills and Mt Hoddle.

To protect the rural character and views that create a scenic 'gateway' to Wilsons Promontory (especially along Foster – Promontory Road).

To ensure that development in and around settlements does not impact on the characteristics of the landscape, including key views and viewing opportunities.

To manage development at the coastal edge of settlements so that the intact, natural, coastal character is the dominant feature of the landscape i.e. the Corner Inlet mangrove coastal edge of Port Albert and Port Welshpool and the Waratah Bay dunal coastal edge of Waratah Bay and Sandy Point.

To ensure buildings and structures sit within, rather than dominate the landscape.

To ensure that long stretches of the coastal strip remain free of development of any kind.

To reduce the visibility of buildings or structures, within the coastal strip, outside settlements.

To retain the open, rural character of the hinterland landscape.

To minimise the visual intrusion of infrastructure and signage, particularly between settlements.

To protect landscape character and attributes that are consistent with the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the area.

To recognise, and protect, the landscape of the Corner Inlet Amphitheatre as a place of significant Aboriginal cultural heritage value.

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A permit is not required for:

- A building or extension to an existing building where all of the following are met:
  - The building is single storey and no more than 7.5 metres in height above natural ground level; and,
  - Has a total area of less than 250 square metres; and
  - Is constructed in muted, non reflective tones.
- Buildings and works associated with informal outdoor recreation.
- Works undertaken by a public authority relating to watercourse management or environmental improvements

A permit is required to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation. This does not apply in the following circumstances:

- Vegetation that is dead.
- The minimum extent of vegetation necessary for the maintenance of existing fences.

A permit is required to remove, destroy or lop non indigenous vegetation. This does not apply in the following circumstances:

- Vegetation that is dead.
- The minimum extent of vegetation necessary for the maintenance of existing fences.
- Is within a garden.
- Is less than 7.5 metres in height.
- Is senescent tree rows outside a garden.

A permit is required to construct a fence other than a post and wire fence up to 1.8 metres in height.

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

- Whether buildings are sited and designed to maximise retention of existing vegetation throughout the landscape, and whether the proposal provides for the planting of new indigenous coastal vegetation wherever possible.
- Whether landscaping around buildings uses indigenous species (e.g. Eucalyptus or Melaleuca spp.) or non-invasive exotic / native feature planting that is already a feature of the character (e.g. existing shelterbelts).
- In landscapes visible within 500 metres of Foster – Wilsons Promontory Road, whether the proposed development is sited to retain the open rural character and views to coastal landscape features.
- Whether ridgetops and visually prominent hill faces are largely kept free from development, particularly slopes visible from the coast and coastal hinterland such as between Mount Hoddle and Yarram
- Along the South Gippsland Highway, whether buildings are sufficiently set back to avoid intrusion into views to Corner Inlet, Wilsons Promontory and the Welshpool Hills.
- Whether the proposed development is kept below the dominant tree canopy height.

- The sparse location of buildings and structures outside of settlements, to avoid the loss of existing vegetation.
- Whether the proposed development reduces visual intrusion by utilising low scale building forms, tucked into the landscape, with the use of materials and colours that occur in the local area.
- In coastal locations, whether the proposed development utilises materials and colours that minimise contrast with the surrounding landscape and whether the visibility of buildings and structures is minimised when viewed from a distance, including from offshore.
- In flatter locations (e.g. adjoining Shallow Inlet) whether the proposed development is substantially set back to minimise visual intrusion and to retain a dominant natural character within 500 metres of the edge of the coast.
- In steep or hilly locations, whether the proposed development is designed to follow the contours or step down the site, to minimise need for earthworks on the site and whether buildings are articulated into separate elements to avoid visually dominant elevations.
- Whether the proposal includes the use of permeable surfacing for all unbuilt areas to minimise surface run-off and to support vegetation.
- Whether the proposal includes the use of vegetation for screening and to delineate property boundaries, instead of fencing. If fencing is necessary, the proposal should include open style fencing of a type traditionally used in rural areas i.e. post and wire.
- Whether the proposal contributes to the retention of the character of large open rural areas offering scenic views by siting developments back from roads, amongst vegetation and low in the topography.

## 5.0

### Reference Documents

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State Overview Report, *Coastal Spaces Landscape Assessment Study* (2006) Planisphere

South Gippsland Shire Municipal Reference Document, *Coastal Spaces Landscape Assessment Study* (2006). Planisphere

*The Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast* (1998) Victorian Coastal Council