

31/03/2011
C113**SCHEDULE 1 TO THE SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPE OVERLAY**Shown on the planning scheme map as **SLO1****OLD CALDER HWY (BETWEEN GREEN GULLY ROAD AND MARIBYRNONG RIVER), KEILOR RECREATION RESERVE AND THE LAGOON RESERVE****1.0****Statement of nature and key elements of landscape**31/03/2011
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The trees along the Old Calder Highway, between Green Gully Road and the Maribyrnong River, served as landscape markers to guide travellers to the Maribyrnong River crossing and on to the gold fields to the north. The indigenous sugar gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*), the large pine trees (*Pinus pinea*, *Pinus canariensis*) and the other tree species (such as *Ulmus x hollandica* and *Eucalyptus sideroxylon*) along the Old Calder Highway have been a unique feature of the streetscape ever since. The plants and trees that were favoured for roadside reserves were predominantly hardy, drought tolerant species. Within Brimbank, there is generally a lack of mature trees along road reserves which makes this streetscape significant due to its rarity and uniqueness.

The trees in the Lagoon Reserve date back to the 1860s and are in the form of mature tree rows primarily located around the site perimeter. The species include elms (*Ulmus procera* and *Ulmus x hollandica*), pepper trees (*Schinus molle* var. *areira*), pines (*Pinus canariensis*), poplar (*Populus nigra*), Cyprus (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) and eucalypts (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*).

The Keilor Recreation Reserve trees date back to the 1880s and border the sports fields. Species are largely pines (*Pinus canariensis*, *Pinus radiata*) and eucalypts (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*).

The trees make a substantial contribution to the attractive and treed urban character of Keilor Village. The mature trees create a continuous and visually powerful landscape corridor along this section of the Old Calder Highway. This generates a landscape setting that is well-loved and valued by the community and defines the character of Keilor Village.

These trees are significant in terms of their size, number and high landscape contribution. The continuity of the canopy cover and the connectivity with surrounding open space also provides a valuable habitat for local fauna. All of these attributes speak to the high environmental value of the trees.

2.0**Landscape character objective to be achieved**31/03/2011
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- To retain the feature of trees within the streetscape.
- To encourage the retention of the historic character of the area through the replanting program.
- To ensure that vegetation is properly managed to reduce negative impacts on the landscape.
- To ensure that development is located and designed to avoid inappropriate visual intrusion or other detrimental effects on the character of the area.
- To encourage development in keeping with the character of the area.

3.0**Permit requirement**31/03/2011
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A permit is required to remove, destroy or lop vegetation.

This does not apply to:

- Works undertaken by the road authority within the Road Zone for a Category 1 road that are required to ensure the safe and efficient operation of the road.

- The removal, destruction or lopping of a tree with a trunk circumference of 0.35 metres or less at a height of 1 metre above ground level.
- The removal, destruction or lopping of a tree with a height of one metre or less above ground level.
- The pruning or partial removal of branches directly overhanging dwellings, garages and outbuildings.
- The pruning or removal of vegetation to prevent damage, or further damage, to a pipeline, electricity or telephone transmission line, cable or other service and all other measures to prevent damage have been exhausted.
- The removal, destruction or lopping of vegetation if, in the opinion of the responsibility authority, the vegetation is dead, dying or dangerous.
- The sanitation or remedial pruning of vegetation which is required to prolong its life.
- The removal, destruction or lopping of vegetation identified as environmental weeds. Table 1 to this Schedule provides a list of environmental weeds.

Buildings and works

A permit is not required to construct a building or construct or carry out works provided:

- The height of the building does not exceed 2 storeys or 8 metres, whichever is the greater.
- The site coverage of all buildings, including any existing buildings, does not exceed 40 per cent of the site area.
- The natural surface level of the ground is not altered by more than 0.5 metres of cut or fill.
- The works involve routine repair or maintenance to existing buildings or works.
- The works are required to establish a drop zone around high risk trees, including mulching and planting of vegetation within the drop zone and reinforcement of the zone with a chained bollard.
- The works are set back a minimum of 4 metres from any vegetation that requires a permit under the provisions of this schedule.

An application for works within 4 metres of any vegetation that requires a permit under the provisions of this schedule should be accompanied by an arborist report that specifies a Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) for the vegetation.

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Decision guidelines

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

- The effect of the removal of vegetation on the character of the area.
- The location of vegetation and its contribution to the landscape character of the area.
- The species of vegetation, its age, health, growth characteristics and structure.
- The impact of building or works on the landscape character of the area.
- Whether the tree will be replaced with a tree of the same species.
- Whether the tree will be converted into a habitat stump.
- Whether the works alter the existing ground level or topography of the land.

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Reference documents

Brimbank Post-contact Cultural Heritage Study, Vines et al, Volume 3 Place Report-Heritage Areas and Individual Places 2008

Independent Arborist Assessment for Brimbank (Older Calder Hwy near the Keilor Shopping Precinct), Homewood Consulting Pty Ltd, August 2008

Table 1 Environmental Weeds

Species	Common Name
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Spanish Artichoke
<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Ox-tongue
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Cats Ear
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Box-thorn
<i>Nassella hyalina</i>	Fine Needle-grass
<i>Nassella leucotricha</i>	Pale Needle-grass
<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Chilean Needle-grass
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Serrated Tussock
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort
<i>Allium vineale</i>	Crow Garlic
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Onion Weed
<i>Aster subulatus</i>	Aster Weed
<i>Berkheya rigida</i>	African Thistle
<i>Brassica fruticulosa</i>	Twiggy Turnip
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> ssp. <i>Monilifera</i>	Boneseed
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Common Bindweed
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Paterson's Curse
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> ssp. <i>Anustifolia</i>	Desert Ash
<i>Galenia pubescens</i>	Galenia
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Montpellier Broom
<i>Juncus acutus</i> ssp. <i>Acutus</i>	Sharp Rush
<i>Lavatera cretica</i>	Cretan Hollyhock
<i>Leontodon taraxacoides</i>	Hairy Hawkbit
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound
<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>	Simlax Asparagus
<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp. <i>Europaea</i>	African Olive
<i>Opuntia vulgaris</i>	Drooping Prickly Pear
<i>Opuntia</i> sp.	Prickly Pear
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry Plum

Species	Common Name
Ricinus communis	Castor Oil Plant
Rosa rubiginosa	Sweet Briar
Rubus discolor	Blackberry
Rumex conglomerates	Clustered Dock
Rumex crispus	Curled Dock
Salix spp.	Willows
Silybum marianum	Variegated Thistle
Sonchus spp.	Sow-thistles
Tradescantia albiflora	Wandering Jew
Tragopogon porrifolius	Salsify
Ulex europaeus	Furze
