

11/02/2016
C210

SCHEDULE 4 TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme maps as ESO4.

CRANBOURNE SOUTH CONSERVATION AREA

1.0

19/01/2006
VC37

Statement of environmental significance

Cranbourne South is noted for its undulating landscape and its remnant woodland vegetation that provides a natural vegetation link and wildlife corridor extending from the urban areas of Cranbourne, particularly the Royal Botanic Gardens, Cranbourne to Western Port Bay.

The woodlands' sandy soil supports a variety of indigenous flora species including a range of eucalyptus and banksias as well as numerous grass species. The area also supports a number of fauna species, including the New Holland Mouse and the Grey-crowned Babbler which are considered endangered in Victoria. A number of other species found in the area are also regarded as rare.

2.0

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Environmental objective to be achieved

- To conserve, enhance and extend the ecological values of environmentally sensitive land in Cranbourne South.
- To maintain and enhance the rural character of the area.

3.0

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Permit requirement

A permit is not required to remove, destroy or lop:

- exotic vegetation;
- the following environmental weed species:
 - Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*);
 - Sallow Wattle (*Acacia longifolia subsp. Longifolia*);
 - Coast Wattle (*Acacia longifolia subsp. Sophorae*).

A permit is not required for buildings more than 20 metres from any boundary of the land or the bank of any creek or watercourse.

4.0

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Decision guidelines

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

- The impact of the use or development on any environmentally sensitive areas.
- The capacity of the soil and water to absorb wastes and the design of the effluent disposal system.
- The impact on plant life, animal habitats and the landscape.
- Whether the use, buildings or works will be detrimental to the natural environment or resources of the area.
- The design, location and colour of proposed buildings and works and their impact on the landscape.
- The extent of any vegetation removal proposed, in particular:
 - The desirability of retaining or establishing a buffer of native vegetation adjoining watercourses and natural drainage lines and any existing vegetation along ridges, road and property boundaries.

CASEY PLANNING SCHEME

- Whether the vegetation has been identified as being of environmental significance.
- The location, dimensions, and levels of any excavations or alterations to the natural surface including details or works to stabilise buffers in areas of fill or excavation. The works to control drainage and stormwater run-off from all buildings, access roads and driveways.
- Whether the location of buildings and works take advantage of the topography and landscaping of the area to provide screening from adjoining properties and surrounding areas.
- The views, if any, of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

References

- The Farm: A Strategy for Casey's Non-urban South, (June 1998) City of Casey
- The Farm: A Strategy for Casey's Non-urban South – Background Papers (February 1998) City of Casey
- The Fauna and Flora Values of the City of Casey South of Ballarto Road (September 1997) Biosis Research Pty Ltd
- Port Phillip and Westernport Regional Catchment Strategy, (August 1997) Port Phillip Regional Catchment and Land Protection Board
- Port Phillip and Westernport Strategic Vegetation Plan – City of Casey Pilot Project, (1997) Port Phillip Catchment and Land Protection Board