

23/05/2019  
C133fran

## SCHEDULE 2 TO CLAUSE 42.03 SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPE OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as SLO2.

### CARRUM DOWNS, SANDHURST AND SKYE HINTERLAND

#### 1.0

04/05/2017  
C113

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

An open landscape containing scattered, mature River Red Gum trees, many of which pre-date European settlement. The River Red Gums give the area a distinctive, attractive landscape quality and they are also of botanical, habitat and, in some cases, aboriginal cultural significance.

Native trees make a significant contribution to the landscape, botanical and habitat character of the area.

#### 2.0

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#### Landscape character objectives to be achieved

- To conserve and enhance the remnant strands of River Red Gums (*E. camaldulensis*) and associated native trees and indigenous understory vegetation for their intrinsic, habitat and landscape values.
- To ensure that development and management of land demonstrates the ‘avoidance hierarchy’:
  - To avoid adverse impacts, particularly through vegetation clearance.
  - If impacts cannot be avoided, to minimise impacts through appropriate consideration and expert input to project design or management.
  - Identify appropriate mitigation options. Only after avoidance and minimisation actions are thoroughly investigated should mitigation be considered.

#### 3.0

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#### Permit requirements

##### Buildings and Works

A permit is not required:

- To construct a building or carry out works outside the Tree Protection Zone of substantial Australian native trees. The Tree Protection Zone is defined as the area with a radius from the centre of the trunk equal to 12 times the diameter of the trunk except where:
  - The measured radius is less than 2 metres in which case the radius must be 2 metres; or
  - The measured radius is 15 metres, in which case the radius must be 15 metres.

For the purposes of calculating the Tree Protection Zone, the diameter of the trunk is measured at 1.4 metres above the point where it meets natural ground level.

A substantial tree is defined as vegetation including indigenous and where appropriate, Australian native large old trees and trees with hollows that has a trunk circumference greater than 0.50 metres at 1.40 metres above the point where it meets natural ground level.

- To construct a building or carry out works more than 5 metres from remnant indigenous understory vegetation.

##### Vegetation Removal

A permit is required to remove, destroy, prune or lop Australian native trees and remnant indigenous understory vegetation, except where:

- The vegetation is an environmental weed as specified in Table 1 to this schedule.

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

- An arboricultural report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced arborist, assessing any tree with a Tree Protection Zone within the works footprint.
- A site plan (drawn to scale) including but not limited to:
  - Dimensions of any proposed or existing building envelope.
  - The location of buildings and works including but not limited to driveways, batters, trenches and underground services and effluent disposal systems.
  - The location, type and extent of Australian native trees and remnant indigenous understory vegetation on site.
  - Accurate and detailed existing and proposed site levels.
  - Cross sections to illustrate the extent of cut and fill.
  - Details of retaining walls including height, materials and if required drainage.

An application to remove, destroy or lop Australian native trees or remnant indigenous understory vegetation must be accompanied by the following information as appropriate:

- An arborists report for any trees to be removed.
- An assessment of the visual impact of the removal of any Australian native trees on adjoining properties and from roads and other public places.
- A flora and fauna assessment that includes as a minimum:
  - An inventory of flora and fauna species present on site.
  - Mapping of Australian native trees present on site.
  - A habitat hectare assessment of tree quality.
  - A habitat assessment for threatened species.
  - The heritage significance of remnant River Red Gums.
  - An assessment of the ecological values present on site and the likely impact of the proposed development on those values with particular attention given to the impact of the proposed development on flora and fauna species and communities listed under the *Commonwealth Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and *Victorian Flora & Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*, Advisory List of rare or threatened plants and fauna in Victoria, and local and regional significant flora and fauna.
  - An assessment of the contribution the proposed Australian native tree removal would have on cumulative losses and / or strategic directions for biodiversity protection within Frankston City Council.

Whether offsets can be provided on-site.

*Note: Pruning of a tree is defined as removing branches (or occasionally roots) from a tree or plant using approved practices, to achieve a specified objective such as for regeneration or ornamental shaping. Lopping is defined as the practice of cutting branches or stems between branch unions or internodes.*

**5.0**04/05/2017  
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Before deciding an application to construct a building; construct or carry out works; or remove, destroy or lop Australian native trees or remnant indigenous understory vegetation, the responsible authority must consider:

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- Demonstration of the avoidance hierarchy.
- The impact of the proposal on the visual landscape or biological values of the area.
- The reasons for removing any Australian native trees or remnant indigenous understory vegetation and the practicality of any alternative options which do not require removal of vegetation.
- Whether the natural resources of the area are to be adequately protected and their sustainability and long term conservation ensured.
- Whether appropriate management practices are proposed including the control of environmental weeds and pest animals, prevention of soil erosion, fire prevention measures, and revegetation of degraded areas with indigenous plant species.
- Indigenous replacement planting to address the loss of vegetation having regard to the conservation significance of the vegetation.
- Whether offsets can be provided on-site.
- The guidelines and principles of AS4970-2009 – Protection of Trees on Development Sites.

**Table 1 Major environmental weed species**

*Note: Generally, woody species (trees and shrubs) have been included on this list along with the most serious herbaceous species.*

Species	Common name
<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra Wattle
<i>Acacia elata</i>	Cedar Wattle
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	White Sallow Wattle
<i>Acacia longifolia subsp. longifolia</i>	Sallow Wattle
+ <i>Acacia longifolia subsp. sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle
<i>Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis</i>	Agapanthus
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper
<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Asparagus fern
C <i>Calycotoma spinosa</i>	Spiny Broom
<i>Buddleia dysophyllus</i>	Buddleia
C <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera</i>	Boneseed
C <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Mirror-bush
<i>Coprosma robusta</i>	Large Coprosma
<i>Cortaderia jubata/selloana</i>	Pampas Grass
<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	Cotoneaster
C <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Crocasmia x crocosmiflora</i>	Montbretia

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	Species	Common name
	<i>Cytisus palmensis</i>	Tree Lucerne
C	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	English Broom
	<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape Ivy
	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Dolichos Pea
C	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Paterson's Curse
	<i>Erica baccans</i>	Berry-flower Heath
	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Spanish Heath
C	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel
	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia ssp. angustifolia</i>	Desert Ash
C	<i>Genista linifolia</i>	Flax-leaf Broom
C	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Montpellier Broom
	<i>Genista (garden hybrid)</i>	Garden Broom
	<i>Gladiolus tristis</i>	Evening-flower Gladiolus
	<i>Gladiolus undulatus</i>	Wild Gladiolus
	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	Willow-leaf Hakea
	<i>Hakea suaveolens</i>	Sweet Hakea
	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
	<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Morning-glory
+	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree
	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye Daisy
	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Large-leaf Privet
	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
C	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Box-thorn
	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Domestic Apple
P	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound
	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	Bracelet Honey-myrtle
	<i>Myrsiphyllum scandens</i>	Asparagus
	<i>Olea europaea ssp. Africana</i>	African Olive
	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha subsp. lophantha</i>	Cape Wattle
	<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	Ink Weed
	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine

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Species	Common name
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum
<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle-leaf Milkwort
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry Plum
<i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaf Firethorn
<i>Pyracantha crenulata</i>	Firethorn
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Italian Buckthorn
C <i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet Briar
C <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Blackberry
<i>Rumex sagitatus</i>	Climbing Dock
<i>Salix spp.</i>	Willows
<i>Senecio angulatus</i>	Climbing Groundsel
C <i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Nightshade
<i>Sollya heterophylla</i>	Bluebell Creeper
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Wandering Tradescantia
C <i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>Vinca major</i>	Blue Periwinkle
<i>Watsonia meriana</i> cv. 'Bulbillifera'	Bulbil Watsonia
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	White Arum Lily

+ Ecologically 'out-of-balance' indigenous species which are natural members of Coastal Complex, but which are weedy outside the coastal context.

C Denotes regionally controlled weeds under the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994.

P Denotes regionally prohibited weeds under the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994.