

23/05/2019
C133fran**SCHEDULE 3 TO CLAUSE 42.03 SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPE OVERLAY**

Shown on the planning scheme map as SLO3.

FRANKSTON SOUTH**1.0**04/05/2017
C113**Statement of nature and key elements of landscape**

At Frankston South there is a mixture of remnant indigenous vegetation and mature native and exotic trees and shrubs which make a significant contribution to the landscape quality and character of this low density residential area. This land is the highest in the municipality and is quite prominent when viewed from the north of Frankston, Port Phillip Bay and the Moorooduc Plain.

2.023/05/2019
C133fran**Landscape character objectives to be achieved**

To maintain the well vegetated landscape character of Frankston South.

3.004/05/2017
C113**Permit requirement****Buildings and Works**

A permit is not required:

- To construct a building or construct or carry out works outside the Tree Protection Zone of any substantial tree. 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 greater than 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 1.4 metres above the point where it meets natural ground level.

Vegetation Removal

A permit is required to remove, destroy prune or lop any substantial tree except where:

- The substantial tree is an environmental weed as specified in Table 1 to this schedule.
- The pruning or lopping of limbs is less than one-third (1/3rd) of the crown of the tree.

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.

4.023/05/2019
C133fran**Application requirements**

None specified.

5.023/05/2019
C133fran**Decision guidelines**

Before deciding an application to remove, destroy or lop substantial trees the responsible authority must consider:

- Demonstration of the avoidance hierarchy (avoid, minimise, mitigate principles) in relation to substantial trees on a site.

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- Whether the removal of substantial trees including for defensible space has been avoided or minimised having regard to the bushfire risk and other available siting options.
- The impact of the proposal on the visual landscape or biological values of the area.
- The extent, location and species to be used in any proposed replanting, with preference given to indigenous plants and within the appropriate Ecological Vegetation Class when appropriate.
- The impact of development on soil stability.
- Whether alternative siting, design or screening is appropriate to reduce the visual impact of development.
- 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
<i>Cytisus palmensis</i>	Tree Lucerne
C <i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	English Broom
<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape Ivy

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	Species	Common name
	<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
	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum
	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle-leaf Milkwort

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Species	Common name
<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.