

01/05/2008
C18**SCHEDULE 1 TO THE VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY**

Shown on the planning scheme map as VPO1

HALLS GAP/LAKE BELLFIELD ENVIRONS**1.0**19/01/2006
VC37**Statement of nature and significance of vegetation to be protected**

The Halls Gap and Lake Bellfield area is the main focus for settlement activities associated with the Grampians National Park. The area is framed by native vegetation which is the dominant environmental characteristic of the area and complements the National Park.

2.019/01/2006
VC37**Vegetation protection objective to be achieved**

- To conserve the existing pattern of vegetation and landscape quality within the area;
- To conserve, protect, manage and enhance trees, shrubs and vegetation communities of local landscape and botanical significance;
- To recognise the natural landscape attributes of the area in the context of the Grampians National Park;
- To encourage the planting of vegetation wherever possible;
- To conserve existing wildlife habitats;
- To protect land and water resources from future degradation due to the removal or destruction of native vegetation;
- To prevent further invasive and noxious weeds and plants being introduced into areas near to the Grampians National Park.

3.019/01/2006
VC37**Permit requirement**

A permit is required to remove, destroy or lop any vegetation on any land, regardless of the size of the land, except:

- Within 5 metres of a dwelling.

4.019/01/2006
VC37**Decision guidelines**

Before deciding on an application, the Responsible Authority must consider as appropriate;

- The extent and character of native vegetation and the likelihood of its destruction.
- The conservation and enhancement of the area.
- The preservation of and impact on the natural environment or landscape values.
- The need to retain native vegetation:
 - where ground slopes are more than 20 percent.
 - within 30 metres of a wetland or watercourse.
 - on land subject to or which may contribute to soil erosion or slippage.
 - on land where the soil or sub-soil may become unstable if cleared.
 - in the proclaimed Wimmera Water Supply Catchment
 - in areas where removal, destruction or lopping could jeopardise the integrity or long-term preservation of any identified site of scientific, nature conservation or cultural significance.
 - if it is rare or supports rare species of flora or fauna.
 - that forms part of a wildlife corridor.

NORTHERN GRAMPIANS PLANNING SCHEME

- Whether provision is made or is to be made to establish and maintain native vegetation elsewhere on the land.
- The benefit of a condition requiring:
 - planting, replanting or other treatment of any part of the land.
 - the retention of a buffer strip of native vegetation within specified distances of wetlands, watercourses, roads, the Grampians National Park, and property boundaries.
 - the identification of native vegetation that is to be retained, including the methods used to protect and manage the native vegetation.
 - a landscape plan which precludes (or provides for the removal of) any environmental weed as listed below:

Name	Common Use
Acacia baileyana	Cootamundra Wattle
Acacia decurrens	Early Black Wattle
<i>Acacia elata</i>	Cedar Wattle
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Golden Wreath Wattle
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore Maple
<i>Agapanthus praecox</i> ssp. <i>orientals</i>	Agapanthus
Agave americana	Century Plant
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree-of-Heaven
<i>Ale saponaria</i>	Aloe
<i>Amayllus Belladonna</i>	Belladonna Lily
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth Angophora
<i>Anopterus glandulosus</i>	Tasmanian Laurel
<i>Arbutua unedo</i>	Strawberry Tree
<i>Cestrum elegans</i>	Cestrum
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	New Zealand Mirror-bush
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	Pink Pampas Grass
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass
<i>Cotoneaster divaricata</i>	Cotoneaster <i>glaucophyllus</i>
<i>Cotoneaster pannosus</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Crococsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia
Cytisus multiflorus	White Spanish Broom
<i>Cytisus palmensis</i>	Tagasaste
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	English Broom
<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape Ivy
<i>Erica baccans</i>	Berry-flower Heath
<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Spanish Heath
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Southern Mahogany
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum
<i>Freesia leichtlinii</i>	Freesia
<i>Genista linifolia</i>	Flax-leaf Broom
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Montpellier Broom
<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	Willow-leaf Hakea
<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Himalayan Honeysuckle

NORTHERN GRAMPIANS PLANNING SCHEME

Name	Common Use
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Lythrum junceum</i>	Mediterranean Loosestrife
<i>Myosotis laxa ssp. caespitosa</i>	Water Forget-me-not
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood Forget-me-not
<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper
<i>Myrsiphyllum scandens</i>	Myrsiphyllum
<i>Olea Europea</i>	European Olive
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob
<i>Oxalis purpurea</i>	Large-flower Wood-sorrel
<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	Cape Wattle
<i>Passiflora mollissima</i>	Banana Passionfruit
<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Swamp Foxtail-grass
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum
<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar
<i>Populus nigra var. italica</i>	Lombardy Poplar
Prunus lusitanica	Portugal Laurel
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow
<i>Sollya heterophylla</i>	Bluebell Creeper
<i>Tradescantia albiflora</i>	Wandering Jew
<i>Vinca major</i>	Blue Periwinkle
<i>Watsonia mariana cv. Bulbillifera</i>	Bulbil Watsonia
Zantedeschia aethiopica	White Arum Lily

Source: *“Environmental Weed Invasions in Victoria: Conservation and Management Implication”* by Carr, Yugovic, Robinson, published by Department of Conservation and Environment and Ecological Horticulture Pty. Ltd, 1992.