

21/01/2016
C161**SCHEDULE 4 TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY**

Shown on the planning scheme map as **ESO4**.

PAKENHAM NORTH RIDGE**1.0**22/05/2008
C107**Statement of environmental significance**

The Pakenham ridge has regional significance for biodiversity. It makes a substantial contribution to biodiversity in the Gippsland Plain Bioregion as well as the Pakenham area. The area has remnants of Grassy Forest, an ecosystem that is vulnerable in the area. The Cobra Greenhood Orchid (*Pterostylis grandiflora*) which is of state significance, and the Green Scentbark (*Eucalyptus fulgens*) which is of state/national significance, are found in the area. The area is characterised by a geology of Devonian Granitic and Silurian Sediment origin, moderate to steep slopes, and areas of remnant vegetation. These characteristics contribute to environmental values including landscape quality, water quality, and habitat of botanical and zoological significance. These characteristics are also a significant factor contributing to environmental hazards such as erosion, salinity and fire risk, and susceptibility to visual intrusion from buildings and works.

2.022/05/2008
C107**Environmental objective to be achieved**

- To protect and enhance the significant environmental and landscape values of the Pakenham North ridge.
- To ensure that the siting and design of buildings and works does not adversely impact on environmental and landscape values including the ridge landform, the diverse and interesting landscape, the natural skyline of ridge areas, areas of remnant vegetation, and habitat of botanical and zoological significance.
- To ensure that the siting and design of buildings and works responds to environmental and landscape values, and addresses environmental hazards of erosion, salinity and fire.
- To maintain, manage and promote replanting of native vegetation as an important element of the Pakenham North ridge landscape and natural systems.
- To ensure long term protection of areas of high conservation value and promote the protection and enhancement of wildlife habitat and corridors.

3.021/01/2016
C161**Permit requirement**

A permit is required to construct a fence.

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

- The vegetation is a tree overhanging the roof of a building used for Accommodation. This exemption only allows the removal, destruction or lopping of that part of the tree which is overhanging the building and which is necessary for fire protection.
- The vegetation is dead as a result of natural circumstances or as a result of the spread of noxious weeds and which has been assessed as being suitable for removal by an authorised officer of the responsible authority. This exemption does not apply to standing dead trees with a trunk diameter of 40 centimetres or more at a height of 1.3 metres above ground level.
- It is the minimum extent necessary to maintain utility services for the transmission of water, sewage, gas, electricity, electronic communications or the like, provided that the removal, destruction or lopping is with the written consent of the responsible authority.

- It is necessary for maintenance by the Cardinia Shire Council of works including any road, drain, essential service or public facility.
- It is the removal of any vegetation from an existing dam wall where the vegetation may impact on the structural stability of the dam wall.
- The vegetation is required to be pruned or lopped (but not removed or destroyed) as part of normal domestic or horticultural practice for the species.
- The vegetation is an environmental weed contained in the table below; that is not listed under the Schedule to Clause 43.01 (Heritage Overlay) and there is no condition listed in the table:

Botanical name	Common name	Condition
<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra Wattle	
<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Early Black Wattle	
<i>Acacia elata</i>	Cedar Wattle	
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	White Sallow Wattle	
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Coast / Sallow Wattle	
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Golden Wattle	Wreath
<i>Acacia sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle	
<i>Acer spp.</i>	Maple	Diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level must not exceed 40 centimetres
<i>Agapanthus praecox orientalis</i>	African Lily	
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Angled Onion	
<i>Alstromeria aurea</i>	Peruvian Lily	
<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>	Belladonna Lily	
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira vine	
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass	
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry Tree	Diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level must not exceed 40 centimetres
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed	
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper	
<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Asparagus Fern	
<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	Darwin's Berberry	
<i>Betula spp.</i>	Birch	Diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level must not exceed 40 centimetres
<i>Briza minor</i>	Shivery Grass	
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Quaking Grass	

CARDINIA PLANNING SCHEME

Botanical name	Common name	Condition
<i>Buddleia variabilis</i>	Butterfly Bush	
<i>Calicotome spinosa</i>	Spiny broom	
<i>Castanea spp.</i>	Chestnut	Diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level must not exceed 40 centimetres
<i>Cestrum elegans</i>	Red Cestrum	
<i>Chamaecytisus palmensis</i>	Tree Lucerne	
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Boneseed	
<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>	Shasta Daisy	
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle	
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	
<i>Convolvulus spp.</i>	Bindweeds	
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Tall Fleabane	
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Mirror Bush	
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Tuapata	
<i>Coprosma robusta</i>	Karamu	
<i>Cornus capitata</i>	Evergreen Dogwood	
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass	
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum	Diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level must not exceed 40 centimetres
<i>Cotoneaster spp.</i>	Cotoneaster	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	
<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiifolia</i>	Montbretia	
<i>Cytisus palmensis</i>	Tree Lucerne	
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	English Broom	
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch grass	
<i>Cyperus erogrostis</i>	Drain Flat Sedge	
<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape Ivy	
<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Common Dipogon (Dolichos)	
<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	Sticky Hop Bush	
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Paterson's Curse	
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldt Grass	
<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt grass	
<i>Erica baccans</i>	Berry-flower Heath	
<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Spanish Heath	

Botanical name	Common name	Condition
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Southern Mahogany Gum	Diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level must not exceed 40 centimetres
<i>Euryops abrotanifolius</i>	Euryops	
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leafed Ash	Diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level must not exceed 40 centimetres
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Manna Ash	
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	Caucasian Ash	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	
<i>Genista linifolia</i>	Flax Leaf Broom	
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Cape/Montpellier Broom	
<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	Willow Hakea	
<i>Hakea sauveolens</i>	Sweet Hakea	
<i>Hedra helix</i>	English Ivy	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan	
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. John's Wort	
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	St. Peter's Wort	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	
<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Morning Glory	
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Sweet Pea	
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea Tree	
<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Himalayan Honeysuckle	
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Broad-Leaved Privet	
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Privet	
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	
<i>Malus spp</i>	Apple	
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	Giant Honey Myrtle	
<i>Melaleuca hypericifolia</i>	Honey Myrtle	
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Common Forget-me-not	
<i>Myrsiphyllum scandens</i>	Asparagus Fern	
<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper	
<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>	Smilax	

CARDINIA PLANNING SCHEME

Botanical name	Common name	Condition
<i>Oenothera stricta</i>	Common Evening Primrose	
<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	Prickly Pear	
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob	
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Common Purslane	
<i>Paraserianthis lapantha</i>	Cape Wattle	
<i>Passiflora sp. aff. mollissima</i>	Banana Passionfruit	
<i>Pentaglottis serpvirens</i>	Alkante	
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Toowoomba Grass	Canary
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu	
<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	Inkweed	
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	Diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level must not exceed 40 centimetres
<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	Karo	
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	
<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Leaf Milkwort	
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	American Aspen	
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry Plum	Diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level must not exceed 40 centimetres
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel	
<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portugal Laurel	
<i>Prunus spp.</i>	Plum	Except <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> (Cherry Plum)
<i>Psoralea pinnata</i>	Bloukeur (Pinnate Scurf-Pea)	
<i>Pyracantha spp.</i>	Firethorns	
<i>Quercus spp.</i>	Oak	Diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level must not exceed 40 centimetres
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Italian Buckthorn	
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Oil Plant	
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	Black Locust	
<i>Romulea rosea var australis</i>	Onion Grass	
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet Briar	
<i>Rubus fruticosus spp. agg.</i>	Blackberry	

Botanical name	Common name	Condition
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping willow	Diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level must not exceed 40 centimetres
<i>Salix spp.</i>	Willow	Diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level must not exceed 40 centimetres
<i>Salpichroa origanifolia</i>	Pampas Lily of the Valley	
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort	
<i>See Cape Wattle</i>	False Wattle	
<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	Apple of Sodom	
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Tree Tobacco	
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade	
<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>	Madeira Winter Cherry	
<i>Sollya heterophylla</i>	Blue-bell Creeper	
<i>Spartina anglica</i>	Common Cord-grass	
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Wandering Jew/Trad	
<i>Trapaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium	
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Great Mullein	
<i>Viburnum timus</i>	Laurestinus	
<i>Vinca major</i>	Blue Periwinkle	
<i>Viola odorata</i>	Fragrant Violet	
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Wood Violet	
<i>Watsonia borbonica</i>	Rosy Watsonia	
<i>Watsonia meriana var. bulbifera</i>	Bulbil Watsonia	
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	White Arum Lily	

Information requirements

An application must be accompanied by the following information. These requirements may be waived or reduced if in the opinion of the Responsible Authority, an information requirement is not relevant to the assessment of an application:

Buildings and works:

- The location of any existing buildings and works.
- Details of elevations, including external colours, materials and finishes.
- The location of any existing vegetation and any vegetation proposed to be removed.
- Details of the location and extent of any earthworks.

To remove, destroy or lop native vegetation:

- A photograph or site plan (drawn to scale) showing the boundaries of the site, existing vegetation and the vegetation to be removed.
- A description of the vegetation including understory to be removed, including the species, extent, number and size (diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level) of any trees to be removed and the Ecological Vegetation Class of native vegetation.
- Location of any hollow bearing trees.
- Topographic information, highlighting ridges, crests and hilltops, streams and waterways, slopes of more than 20 percent, drainage lines, low lying areas, saline discharge areas, and areas of existing erosion.
- A written explanation of the steps that have been taken to:
 - Avoid the removal of vegetation, where possible.
 - Minimise the removal of vegetation.
 - Appropriately replace and/or compensate the loss of vegetation, if required.
- A copy of any property vegetation plan that applies to the site.
- Where the removal, destruction or lopping of vegetation is to create defendable space, a statement explaining why removal, destruction or lopping of vegetation is required having regard to other available bushfire risk mitigation measures. This does not apply to the creation of defendable space in conjunction with an application under the Bushfire Management Overlay.

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Decision guidelines

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

General

- The Land Capability Study for the Cardinia Shire (February 1997).
- The need for an environmental and landscape impact assessment report, prepared by a properly qualified person and to the satisfaction of the responsible authority, that includes:
 - An appropriate consideration of alternative subdivision layouts and alternative sites for buildings
 - Possible design responses and design guidelines
 - Consideration of appropriate environmental management practices, including replanting of native vegetation and ongoing protection and management of vegetation and habitat areas.
- The protection and enhancement of environmental significance having regard to:
 - Protecting habitat areas, landscape areas and vantage points of high quality
 - Protecting and enhancing areas of native vegetation
 - Setting development back from the ridgeline to allow appreciation of the ridge landform and topography, and to maintain the natural skyline of the ridge
 - The visual prominence of land above the 60-metre contour as a defining landscape feature
 - The integration of buildings and works with environmental and landscape features
 - Appropriate environmental management practices.

- Measures to address environmental hazards or constraints including erosion, drainage and fire.

Buildings and works

- The impact of any buildings and works on areas of remnant vegetation, and habitat of botanical and zoological significance.
- The impact of proposed buildings and works on the landscape character of the area, including prominent ridgelines and significant views.
- The control of the density of buildings and subdivision necessary to meet environmental objectives.
- The establishment of appropriate building envelopes and the benefits of requiring building envelopes to be shown on plans of subdivision.
- Whether the siting, height, scale, materials, colours and form of proposed buildings and works, including roads and infrastructure service lines, have been designed to have least visual effect on the ridge environment and landscape.
- Whether approval of any proposed buildings and works is compatible with maintaining the visual, natural and cultural significance of the ridge landscape.
- The benefit of permit conditions requiring all building materials to be non-reflective and of colours that are complementary to those of the natural landscape.
- The benefit of conditions requiring the landscaping of buildings and works, while also having regard to the maintenance of existing viewlines.

Vegetation and habitat

- The retention of remnant vegetation and wildlife habitat, and the need to plant vegetation along waterways, gullies, ridgelines and property boundaries.
- The conservation and enhancement of the area's native vegetation and habitat values, including allowing for natural regeneration of native vegetation
- Providing linked open space and local habitat corridors.
- Maintaining vegetation as a key element of the landscape, and maintaining and enhancing the continuity of vegetation.
- The significance of any vegetation proposed to be removed, including its rarity and habitat value.
- The need to revegetate or landscape the site with native species and dispersing buildings to allow trees to be planted between them.

Response to slope

- The availability of other alternative sites, alternative building designs or alternative construction practices for proposed buildings and works that minimise cut and fill and would better meet the environmental objectives of this schedule, having regard to the size and topography of the land, retention of vegetation, and the form and nature of the proposed buildings and works.
- The availability of reasonable alternative routes, alternative designs or alternative forms of installation for roads, access driveways and infrastructure service lines that would avoid impact on vegetation and habitat areas, follow the contours of the land, minimise cut and fill and better meet the environmental objectives of this schedule.
- Locating buildings and works in low lying positions on a site.
- Slope stability and the need for a geotechnical report, particularly where slopes are greater than 20%.

Waterways

- The protection of waterways and water quality through the appropriate management of stormwater, effluent disposal, erosion, sediment pollution and the provision and protection of vegetation especially along watercourses.

Salinity

- Whether vegetation retention and revegetation is occurring and whether appropriate management techniques are being put in place to address water table and salinity issues.

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Reference Documents

Ecological Assessment of Pakenham Ridge, Biosis Research, August 2006

Indigenous Vegetation Survey – an inventory of sites of biodiversity significance in the Pakenham Growth Corridor and adjoining area Volume 2, Ecology Australia, January 2004.

Pakenham North Ridge Precinct Assessment of Landscape Value, LandDesign Partnership, June 2007

Land Capability Study for the Cardinia Shire (February 1997)