

10/09/2015  
C84

## **SCHEDULE 6 TO THE VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY**

Shown on the planning scheme map as **VPO6**.

### **WILDLIFE CORRIDORS**

#### **1.0**

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#### **Statement of nature and significance of vegetation to be protected**

The Macedon Ranges Shire has many important areas of remnant native vegetation which play an important part in the biodiversity of the municipality. They provide important areas for habitat.

Some of these areas are located along roadsides. These are important locations of rare, threatened and endangered flora and fauna species. They represent significant wildlife corridors throughout the municipality which are important to maintain and enhance for indigenous fauna.

These tracts of remnant vegetation comprise a wide variety of fragmented species.

Roadside vegetation also determines the quality of travel experience and contributes towards the quality of the area.

Areas mapped are considered to be significant because one or more of the following apply:-

- The vegetation comprises important biodiversity links and corridors
- The areas consolidate remnant corridors
- Occurrence of rare or threatened species or communities

#### **2.0**

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#### **Vegetation protection objective to be achieved**

To protect all significant remnant vegetation for biodiversity.

To conserve the habitat and environs of identified wildlife corridors.

#### **3.0**

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#### **Permit requirement**

A permit is required to remove, destroy or lop any vegetation.

This does not apply to the removal, destruction and lopping of vegetation with is associated with:

- Erecting a sign;
- Constructing unenclosed buildings;
- Undertaking repairs and routine maintenance to existing building and works; or
- Works undertaken by a public authority relating to vegetation management, fire management or environmental improvements.

#### **4.0**

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#### **Application requirements**

An application to remove native vegetation must:

- Indicate the total extent of native vegetation on the subject land and the extent of proposed clearing, destruction or lopping, the location of any river, stream,

watercourse, wetland or channel on the subject land and, if relevant, the location of areas with a slope exceeding 20 per cent.

- Specify the purpose of the proposed clearing.
- Demonstrate that the need for removal, destruction or lopping of remnant native vegetation has been reduced to the maximum extent that is reasonable and practicable.
- Specify proposals for revegetation following disturbance or restoration of an alternate site, including proposed species and ground stabilisation.
- If the area of proposed clearing exceeds 0.4 hectares, include a report on the vegetation and habitat significance of the area subject to the application, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.

## 5.0

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### Decision guidelines

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

- The need to remove any vegetation including the consideration of alternative ways of carrying out any development on the land.
- The location of driveways or crossings over roadside reserves.
- The need for replacement vegetation of an appropriate species.
- The need to facilitate the natural revegetation of peppermint gums throughout the municipality.
- Any roadside conservation or management strategies including:-
  - The Roadside Management Plan for the Shires of Newham & Woodend, Kyneton and Romsey, 1994.
  - The Gisborne Roadsides Management Plan, 1993.
- The flora and fauna conservation value of the wildlife corridor area.
- The need to use local common flora species for revegetation.
- The need to fence off roadside vegetation areas to protect its wildlife corridor values.
- The landscape, recreational and amenity values of the vegetation.
- The role of roadsides as wildlife corridors for the movement of fauna and birds between areas of native vegetation.
- The need to protect vegetation from damage and disturbance by mowing, burning, grazing, droving, cultivation, spraying, grading, road formation and drainage works.
- Pest plant and animal control.
- The habitat value of dead trees and logs.
- Maintaining sight distance and clearance to fixed objects for road safety.
- The benefits of acquiring adequate additional land.
- Whether buildings, works or use could be more appropriately located on cleared land.
- Any relevant fire management plan.
- The threat of soil erosion and land slip resulting from loss of vegetation.
- The need to locate access roads across slope to minimise visual intrusion of the road on land where slope is greater than 20 per cent.