

20/03/2008
C41**SCHEDULE 3 TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY**Shown on the planning scheme map as **ESO3****COASTAL MOONAH WOODLAND****1.0**19/01/2006
VC37**Statement of environmental significance**

Coastal Moonah Woodland is listed as a threatened community under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* and is the subject of Action Statement No.141 under that Act. The community has a restricted distribution in Victoria due to the reliance on soil type and coastal influences, and is in a demonstrable state of decline which is likely to result in extinction. Much of the community has been cleared for residential, agricultural, and other coastal developments, leaving remnants to become degraded due to weed invasion and recreational pressures. The distribution of Coastal Moonah Woodland has contracted and processes that degrade the community continue.

Residential development often results in the retention of a proportion of the large shrub and tree components of the community, but almost total loss of the smaller shrub and ground layer components. Regeneration of the retained taller components is rare (except Coast Tea-tree which is an environmental weed) within residential areas.

Species found in the Coastal Moonah Woodland at Anglesea and Aireys Inlet include Small-leaved Clematis *Clematis microphylla*, Coast Swainson-pea *Swainsona lessertiifolia*, Thyme Rice-flower *Pimelea serpyllifolia* subsp. *serpyllifolia*, Coast Beard-heath *Leucopogon parviflorus* and Kidney-weed *Dichondra repens*. Terrestrial orchids also found include Slaty Helmet-orchid *Corybas incurvus*, Pink Fairies *Caladenia latifolia*, Maroonhoods *Pterostylis pedunculata*, Nodding Greenhoods *Pterostylis nutans*, Gnat Orchid *Cyrtostylis reniformis* and Large Gnat Orchid *Cyrtostylis robusta*.

2.019/01/2006
VC37**Environmental objectives to be achieved**

- To protect and ensure the long term future of the Coastal Moonah Woodland vegetation community.
- To minimise the impact of residential development on Coastal Moonah Woodland vegetation and its habitat value.

3.020/03/2008
C41**Permit requirement****Vegetation**

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

- Not native to Victoria.
- Within 2 metres of the outer edge of the roof of a building, or overhangs this area except where an approved landscape plan or site plan specifies the retention of the vegetation.
- Listed as an environmental weed in 'Environmental Weeds – Invaders of our Surf Coast' (2nd Edition, 2002).

Application requirements

An application for buildings and works or removal of vegetation must:

- Indicate:
 - The total extent of native vegetation on the subject land;
 - The total extent of proposed clearing, destruction or lopping and/or proposed buildings and works;
- Specify the purpose of any proposed clearing.
- Demonstrate that the extent of removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation has been reduced as much as is reasonable and practicable, and detail means of protecting vegetation during construction of buildings and works.
- Identify on-going management requirements of vegetation post construction.
- Specify proposals for revegetation following disturbance, or for restoration of an alternate site, including proposed species and ground stabilisation.

Referral of application

All applications must be referred in accordance with Section 55 of the Act to the referral authority specified in Clause 66.04 or a schedule to that clause.

4.0
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Decision guidelines

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

- *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Action Statement No. 141* for the 'Coastal Moonah Woodland' vegetation community.
- The need to avoid removal, lopping and/or destruction of Coastal Moonah Woodland vegetation species.
- The need to avoid further subdivision of land that could adversely affect the environmental value of vegetation in the Coastal Moonah Woodland community.
- The need to limit buildings and hard surfaces such as dwellings, outbuildings, driveways and patio areas to parts of sites that do not contain species from the Coastal Moonah Woodland vegetation community. The footprint of buildings and hard surface areas should be minimised.
- The need to minimise human disturbance of areas containing vegetation from the Coastal Moonah Woodland community, including removal, lopping or destruction of vegetation, introduction of pest plants and cut and/or fill.
- The need for conditions on permits that require protective measures to control disturbance associated with building construction activities.
- The need for revegetation of sites where the cover of Coastal Moonah Woodland species is low, using species from this community.