

21/01/2016
C161**SCHEDULE 1 TO THE SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPE OVERLAY**

Shown on the planning scheme map as **SL01**.

PUFFING BILLY TOURIST RAILWAY SCENIC CORRIDOR**1.0**28/05/2015
C184**Statement of nature and key elements of landscape**

The Puffing Billy Tourist Railway is a significant part of Victoria's cultural heritage and is a popular tourist attraction within the region. A major attraction of the Puffing Billy Tourist Railway is the scenic views over rural and natural landscapes as it passes through the foothills of the Dandenong Ranges. It is important that the landscape and environmental qualities of the scenic corridor, which has been recognised by the National Trust, are protected and that any development is sited and designed to integrate with or enhance the landscape.

The scenic corridor also provides an important biolink between the Dandenong Ranges National Park in the west, parks adjacent to the corridor such as Wright Forest and parks to the east such as Gembrook Park and further to the east, Bunyip State Park. Rare plants such as the Emerald Star Bush are found along the corridor.

Reference: "Puffing Billy Corridor Landscape Evaluation Study" (Scenic Spectrums, May 1992)

2.028/05/2015
C184**Landscape character objective to be achieved**

- To recognise the importance of the rural and natural landscape in the scenic corridor and views from the railway line as a significant attraction of the Puffing Billy Tourist Railway.
- To ensure that any development on land within the scenic corridor is appropriately sited and designed to have a minimal impact in the immediate corridor and viewlines.
- To encourage the retention of vegetation and, wherever possible, promote natural regeneration, revegetation, reforestation and long-term management of vegetation to prevent the incremental loss of vegetation.
- To support the biolink along the corridor.

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

A permit is not required to construct a building or construct or carry out works associated with the day-to-day operation of the Puffing Billy Tourist Railway by the Emerald Tourist Railway Board, including to remove, destroy or lop vegetation as defined in the Schedule to the Public Use Zone at Clause 36.01 under this Planning Scheme.

A permit is not required to construct a building or construct or carry out works provided all of the following requirements are met:

- Building materials and finishes are non-reflective and subdued colours which complement the environment to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.
- The height of any dwelling does not exceed 7 metres above natural ground level and the height of all other buildings does not exceed 4 metres above natural ground level.

In addition to the exemptions under Clause 52.48 (Bushfire Protection: Exemptions), 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 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 undertaken in consultation with the responsible authority.
- It is necessary for maintenance by the Cardinia Shire Council of works including any road, drain, essential service or public facility.
- The vegetation is seedlings or regrowth less than 5 years old, the land has been previously been lawfully cleared and the land is being maintained for cultivation or pasture.
- The vegetation is to be removed, destroyed or lopped by cutting only to obtain reasonable amounts of wood for personal use by the owner or occupier of the land. Personal use is wood used for firewood, the construction of fences on the same land, and hobbies such as craft. This exemption does not apply to:
 - Standing living and dead trees with a trunk diameter of 40 centimetres or more at a height of 1.3 metres above ground level.
 - Living native vegetation on contiguous land in the same ownership with an area less than 10 hectares.
- 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.
- It is within 6 metres of an existing dwelling on a lot less than 0.4 hectares.
- The vegetation is required to be pruned or lopped (but not removed) 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 Wreath Wattle	
<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	

Botanical name	Common name	Condition
<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>Briza minor</i>	Shivery Grass	
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Quaking Grass	
<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	

Botanical name	Common name	Condition
<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 (Dolichos)	Dipogon
<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	
<i>Euryops abrotanifolius</i>	Euryops	
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leafed Ash	
<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>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	

Botanical name	Common name	Condition
<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper	
<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>	Smilax	
<i>Oenothera stricta</i>	Common Primrose	Evening
<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	Does not included Prunus cerasifera (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	

Botanical name	Common name	Condition
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> spp. agg.	Blackberry	
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping willow	Diameter at 1.3 metres above natural ground level must not exceed 40 centimetres
<i>Salix</i> spp.	Weeping 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	
See Cape Wattle	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>Trapaecolum 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</i> var. <i>bulbillifera</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 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 understorey 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.
- 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.
 - Any actions to contribute to the ongoing management of existing vegetation on the site.
 - 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 defensible 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 defensible space in conjunction with an application under the Bushfire Management Overlay.

4.0

28/05/2015
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Decision guidelines

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

- The advice of the Emerald Tourist Railway Board.
- The recommendations in the Puffing Billy Corridor Landscape Evaluation Study (Scenic Spectrums, May 1992).
- Any revegetation proposed as part of the application.
- Consideration of appropriate environmental management practices, including replanting of native vegetation and ongoing protection and management of vegetation and habitat areas.
- Maintenance and enhancement of the rural landscape.
- Impacts on view lines and the scenic corridor along the Puffing Billy railway line.