

10/09/2015
C120**SCHEDULE 2 TO THE SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPE OVERLAY**

Shown on the planning scheme map as **SLO2**.

DANDENONG FOOTHILLS: FOOTHILLS BACKDROP AND RIDGELINE AREA**1.0**09/11/2006
C40**Statement of nature and key elements of landscape**

The Dandenong Foothills appear as treed slopes rising above the suburbs. The Dandenong Foothills are recognised as a scenic backdrop of metropolitan significance, forming part of the slopes of the Dandenong Ranges. The western face of the Dandenong Ranges is recognised by the National Trust as a significant landscape. As a green edge containing the growth of the suburbs, the Dandenongs and their foothills have an iconic significance for Melbourne, and are essential to the image of the City of Knox as a city in a unique landscape setting. The key elements of this landscape are:

- The visual dominance of vegetation including large native trees and understorey plants and the often continuous flow of vegetation across residential blocks and roadways.
- The way in which the majority of development blends in with the vegetation and the hillsides appear to be tree covered even when developed with houses.
- Houses tucked into the hilly landscape with colours that blend with the landscape.
- The gently sloping and hilly terrain.
- Visual intrusion on views of the Dandenongs and their foothills from inappropriate development.

Special care needs to be taken to ensure that development is sited and designed to maintain the landscape character of the area and near and distant view lines. The landscape character of this area depends on protection and rejuvenation of indigenous vegetation (both canopy and understorey), and limiting the visibility of buildings, roads, signs and lighting.

2.009/11/2006
C40**Landscape character objectives to be achieved**

- To protect and enhance the visual, natural and cultural heritage values of the foothills landscape.
- To protect landscapes from visual intrusion due to the inappropriate siting, design or materials of buildings and works and advertising signs.
- To encourage siting, design and landscaping of buildings and works that responds to the landscape significance and character of the area.
- To protect the appearance of the foothills of the Dandenong Ranges, particularly when viewed from the west, as treed slopes rising above the suburbs.
- To maintain vegetation as a key element of the foothills landscape and encourage retention and regeneration of native vegetation to protect wildlife habitats.

3.010/09/2015
C120**Permit requirement****Buildings and works**

A permit is not required to construct a building or construct or carry out works at 2 Clematis Avenue and 8 The Glade, Ferntree Gully, that are generally in accordance with the Ferntree Gully Cemetery Extension Design Development Plan, November 1999.

Fences

A permit is required to construct a fence unless the fence is a side or rear fence of post and wire construction that is 1.2 metres high or less and is more than 75% open construction.

Vegetation

A permit is required to remove, destroy or lop a tree if it has a height of 5 metres or more or a trunk girth greater than 0.5 metre when measured at a height of 0.5 metres above adjacent ground level (on sloping ground to be taken on the uphill side of the tree base) or immediately above the ground for multi-stemmed trees. This does not apply to a tree that is:

- Listed in Table 1 of this schedule.
- Dead. This exemption does not apply to standing dead tree with a trunk girth of 0.4 metre or more at a height of 1.3 metres above ground level.
- A tree with its trunk within two metres of the main roof structure of an existing building used for accommodation (excluding a fence).
- A tree overhanging the roof of a building used for Accommodation, excluding outbuildings and works normal to a dwelling. This exemption only allows the removal, destruction or lopping of that part of the tree which is overhanging the building consistent with the Australian Standard® AS 4373 – 2007, ‘Pruning of amenity trees’.
- The minimum amount necessary to maintain a Minor utility installation in accordance with a current signed Memorandum of Understanding between Knox City Council and the relevant service provider.
- For maintenance pruning only and no more than 1/3 of the foliage of any branch is removed from any individual plant. This exemption does not apply to:
 - Pruning or lopping of the trunk of a tree or shrub.
 - Vegetation within a road or railway reserve.

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Decision guidelines

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

Landscape character

- Whether the proposed development will impact upon views within the foothills area and on more distant views across the city and suburbs to the foothills of the Dandenongs.
- Whether the proposed development penetrates the tree canopy and ridgelines.
- Whether the proposed development is of a high standard of architectural and landscape design that is sympathetic to nearby rural and natural landscapes.

Finishes

- Whether the proposed development will utilise non-reflective materials coloured and maintained in muted tones of green or brown on external surfaces, including roofs of all buildings but excluding solar panels, to reduce its visual impact.

Height

- Whether buildings exceeding a height of 7.5 metres will have a detrimental impact on key elements of the landscape and the landscape character objectives.

Site coverage

- Whether sufficient provision has been made for the planting of canopy trees and other vegetation to meet the landscape character objectives.
- Whether in areas subject to bushfire risks, that sufficient provision has been made to achieve landscape character objectives having regard to vegetation management requirements.

Vegetation

- Whether vegetation will be retained and planting used to screen buildings.
- Whether fragmentation of the tree canopy will be minimised.
- Whether creek corridors will be revegetated using indigenous plants.
- Whether habitats for native fauna, including wildlife corridors, will be identified and protected, and strengthened or created.
- Whether noxious and environmental weeds will be removed.
- Whether invasive exotics will be avoided.
- Whether adequate tree protection areas have been provided to protect retained vegetation from buildings or works (including paving), services and other infrastructure, unless demonstrated that there is no adverse effect to the tree's contribution to landscape character.
- Whether any vegetation to be retained, removed, destroyed or lopped addresses the risk of bushfire to life and property.

Building on slopes

- Whether building on slopes greater than 20% is appropriate.
- Whether the siting and design of development will follow the topography, avoid the need for earthworks and integrate with the landscape features of the area.
- Whether buildings will be sited on relatively low-lying positions.
- Whether buildings will be dispersed to allow trees to be planted among them.
- Where an area is subject to bushfire risk, that trees are planted having regard to these risks and the associated vegetation management controls that may apply to the site.

Fences

- Whether the height, materials, construction and colour of fences respond to and maintain the landscape character of the area.

5.010/09/2015
C120**Reference document**

Ferntree Gully Cemetery Extension Design Development Plan, Knox Landscape Services, November 1999

Table 1 – Species exempt from permit under Part 3.0 above

Botanical name	Common name
<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> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	Sallow Wattle

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box Elder
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry Tree
<i>Chamaecytisus palmensis</i>	Tagasate; Tree Lucerne
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Mirror Bush
<i>Coprosma robusta</i>	Karamu
<i>Cotoneaster species</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> (also known as <i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> or <i>Fraxinus rotundifolia</i>), excluding the cultivar 'Raywood' subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>	Desert Ash, Caucasian Ash or Narrow-leaved Ash (excluding Claret Ash)
<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	Willow-leaf Hakea
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	English Holly
<i>Ligustrum species</i>	Privets
<i>Malus species</i>	Apple
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	Bracelet Honey Myrtle
<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	Cape Wattle
<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey (Radiata) Pine
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Quaking Aspen
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry-plum
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portugal Laurel
<i>Prunus species</i>	Apricot
<i>Prunus species</i>	Nectarine
<i>Prunus species</i>	Peach
<i>Prunus species</i>	Plum
<i>Pyracantha species</i>	Firethorns
<i>Salix species</i>	Willows
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus