

ENVIRONMENTAL AND LANDSCAPE VALUES

Planning should help to protect the health of ecological systems and the biodiversity they support (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic diversity) and conserve areas with identified environmental and landscape values.

Planning must implement environmental principles for ecologically sustainable development that have been established by international and national agreements. Foremost amongst the national agreements is the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment, which sets out key principles for environmental policy in Australia. Other agreements include the National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development, National Greenhouse Strategy, the National Water Quality Management Strategy, the National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity, the National Forest Policy Statement and National Environment Protection Measures.

Planning should protect sites and features of nature conservation, biodiversity, geological or landscape value.

12.0120/09/2010
VC71**Biodiversity****12.01-1**20/09/2010
VC71**Protection of habitat****Objective**

To assist the protection and conservation of biodiversity, including native vegetation retention and provision of habitats for native plants and animals and control of pest plants and animals.

Strategies

Assist the protection of conservation values of national parks and conservation reserves.

Assist the conservation of the habitats of threatened and endangered species and communities as identified under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988, including communities under-represented in conservation reserves such as native grasslands, grassy woodlands and wetlands.

Address potentially threatening processes identified under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988.

Assist re-establishment of links between isolated habitat remnants.

Ensure that any changes in land use or development would not adversely affect the habitat values of wetlands and wetland wildlife habitats designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (the Ramsar Convention) or utilised by species designated under the Japan-Australia Migratory Birds Agreement (JAMBA) or the China-Australia Migratory Birds Agreement (CAMBA).

Consider the potential impacts of land use and development on the spread of plant and animal pests from areas of known infestation into natural ecosystems.

Ensure that the siting of new buildings and works minimises the removal or fragmentation of native vegetation.

Encourage the use of property vegetation plans or works programs.

Consider the need to protect waterways and soil from degradation that may result from the loss of native vegetation and the use of voluntary conservation agreements.

Policy guidelines

Planning must consider as relevant:

- *Victoria's Native Vegetation Management – A Framework for Action* (Department of Natural Resources and Environment, 2002).
- Mapped information available from the Department of Sustainability and Environment to identify areas of significant native vegetation and biodiversity.
- *The National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity* (Department of Environment, Sport and Territories, 1996).
- Any Strategy, relevant Governor-in-Council orders and Action Statements prepared under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*.
- Any relevant regional catchment strategy and associated implementation plans and strategies, particularly regional vegetation plans and roadside management strategies, as well as special area plans approved under the *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994*.
- *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Strategy: Victoria's Biodiversity* (Department of Natural Resources and Environment, 1997).

12.01-2

20/09/2010
VC71

Native vegetation management

Objective

To achieve a net gain in the extent and quality of native vegetation.

Strategies

Apply the three step process as set out by Victoria's Native Vegetation Management – a Framework for Action. These are:

Step 1: As a priority, avoid adverse impacts on native vegetation, particularly through clearance.

If the removal of native vegetation can not be avoided:

Step 2: Minimise impacts through appropriate consideration in the planning process and expert input to project design or management; and

Step 3: Identify appropriate offset options.

Policy guidelines

Planning must consider as relevant:

- *Victoria's Native Vegetation Management – A Framework for Action* (Department of Natural Resources and Environment, 2002).

12.01-3

20/09/2010
VC71

Preparation of biodiversity strategies

Objective

To protect native habitat and areas of important biodiversity through appropriate land-use planning.

Strategies

Develop regional catchment strategies to guide Landcare projects, local landscape plans and whole farm plans.

Develop native vegetation management plans to achieve a net gain in native vegetation by improving and creating habitats.

Protect significant flora and fauna habitat and important landscapes such as the alpine areas, coastal areas, the Dandenong and Yarra Ranges, the Yarra Valley, Western Port and the Mornington Peninsula, the Western Plains Grasslands (Natural Temperate Grasslands of the Victorian Volcanic Plain) and Grassy Eucalypt Woodland.

Policy guidelines

Planning must consider as relevant:

- *Victoria's Native Vegetation Management – A Framework for Action* (Department of Natural Resources and Environment, 2002).
- Any relevant regional catchment strategy and associated implementation plans and strategies, particularly regional vegetation plans and roadside management strategies, as well as special area plans approved under the *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994*.

12.02

20/09/2010
VC71

Coastal areas

12.02-1

20/09/2010
VC71

Protection of coastal areas

Objective

To recognise and enhance the value of the coastal areas to the community and ensure sustainable use of natural coastal resources.

Strategies

Coordinated land use and planning with the requirements of the Coastal Management Act 1995 to:

- Provide clear direction for the future sustainable use of the coast, including the marine environment, for recreation, conservation, tourism, commerce and similar uses in appropriate areas.
- Protect and maintain areas of environmental significance.
- Identify suitable areas and opportunities for improved facilities.

Apply the hierarchy of principles for coastal planning and management as set out in the Victorian Coastal Strategy 2008, which are:

Principle 1: Provide for the protection of significant environmental and cultural values.

Principle 2: Undertake integrated planning and provide clear direction for the future.

Principle 3: Ensure the sustainable use of natural coastal resources.

When the above principles have been considered and addressed:

Principle 4: Ensure development on the coast is located within existing modified and resilient environments where the demand for development is evident and the impact can be managed.

Policy guidelines

Planning must consider as relevant:

- *The Victorian Coastal Strategy* (Victorian Coastal Council, 2008).

12.02-2
20/09/2010
VC71

Appropriate development of coastal areas

Objective

To ensure development conserves, protects and seeks to enhance coastal biodiversity and ecological values.

Strategies

Ensure development is sensitively sited and designed and respects the character of coastal settlements.

Encourage revegetation of cleared land abutting coastal reserves.

Maintain the natural drainage patterns, water quality and biodiversity within and adjacent to coastal estuaries, wetlands and waterways.

Avoid disturbance of coastal acid sulfate soils.

Protect cultural heritage places, including Aboriginal places, archaeological sites and historic shipwrecks.

Policy guidelines

Planning must consider as relevant:

- *The Victorian Coastal Strategy* (Victorian Coastal Council, 2008).
- *The Coastal Spaces Landscape Assessment Study* (Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2006).
- Any relevant coastal action plan or management plan approved under the *Coastal Management Act 1995* or *National Parks Act 1975*.

12.02-3
20/09/2010
VC71

Coastal Crown land

Objective

To achieve development that provides an environmental, social and economic balance.

Strategies

Ensure that use and development on or adjacent to coastal foreshore Crown land:

- Maintains safe, equitable public access and improves public benefit whilst protecting local environmental and social values.

- Demonstrates need and coastal dependency.
- Is located within a defined activity or recreation node.

Policy guidelines

Planning must consider as relevant:

- *The Victorian Coastal Strategy* (Victorian Coastal Council, 2008).
- The purpose for which land is reserved under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*.
- Any relevant coastal action plan or management plan approved under the *Coastal Management Act 1995* or *National Parks Act 1975*.

12.02-4

20/09/2010
VC71

Coastal tourism

Objective

To encourage suitably located and designed coastal and marine tourism opportunities.

Strategies

Ensure that a diverse range of accommodation options and coastal experience are maintained and provided for and that sites and facilities are accessible to all.

Ensure tourism developments demonstrate a tourist accommodation need and support a nature based approach within non-urban areas.

Ensure developments are of an appropriate scale, use and intensity relative to its location and minimises impacts on the surrounding natural visual, environmental and coastal character.

Policy guidelines

Planning must consider as relevant:

- *The Victorian Coastal Strategy* (Victorian Coastal Council, 2008).
- *The Coastal Spaces Landscape Assessment Study* (Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2006).

12.02-5

20/09/2010
VC71

Bays

Objective

To improve the environmental health of the bays and their catchments.

Strategies

Reduce major environmental pressures associated with urban growth and development within catchments of Port Phillip Bay and Western Port by:

- Requiring growth area planning to protect significant natural assets.
- Improving the quality of stormwater entering waterways, particularly that emanating from construction sites and road development.

Improve waterway management arrangements for the whole of the Port Phillip Bay and Western Port catchments.

Protect coastal and foreshore environments and improve public access and recreation facilities around Port Phillip Bay and Western Port by:

- Requiring coastal planning and management to be consistent with the Victorian Coastal Strategy 2008.
- Managing privately owned foreshore consistently with the adjoining public land.

Policy guidelines

Planning must consider as relevant:

- *Port Phillip and Westernport Regional Catchment Strategy* (Port Phillip Regional Catchment and Land Protection Board, 1997).

12.02-6

20/09/2010
VC71

The Great Ocean Road region

Objective

To manage the sustainable development of the Great Ocean Road region.

Strategies

Protect public land and parks and identified significant landscapes.

Ensure development responds to the identified landscape character of the area.

Manage the impact of development on catchments and coastal areas.

Manage the impact of development on the environmental and cultural values of the area.

Manage the growth of towns by:

- Respecting the character of coastal towns and promoting best practice design for new development.
- Directing urban growth to strategically identified areas.

Improve the management of access and transport by:

- Managing the Great Ocean Road for tourism and regional access.
- Enhancing the safety and travelling experience of the Great Ocean Road.
- Improving the safety and operational performance of the inland routes from the Princes Highway to the Great Ocean Road.
- Providing travel choices to and within the region.

Encourage sustainable tourism and resource use by:

- Developing a network of tourism opportunities throughout the region.
- Supporting tourism activities that provide environmental, economic and social benefits.
- Supporting the land use and transport needs of key regional industries including tourism.
- Using natural resources with care.

Policy guidelines

Planning must consider as relevant:

- *The Victorian Coastal Strategy* (Victorian Coastal Council, 2008).
- *The Great Ocean Road Landscape Assessment Study* (Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2004).
- *The Great Ocean Road Region - A Land Use and Transport Strategy* (Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2004).

12.03

20/09/2010
VC71

Alpine areas

12.03-1

20/09/2010
VC71

Framework for planning alpine resorts

Objective

To provide a framework for the planning of the alpine resorts.

Strategies

Ensure that the sustainable long term planning and management of Victoria's six alpine resorts - Falls Creek, Lake Mountain, Mount Baw Baw, Mount Buller, Mount Hotham and Mount Stirling – is consistent with the strategic directions contained within the Alpine Resorts 2020 Strategy.

Develop, monitor and regularly review the Alpine Resort Environmental Management Plans and Comprehensive Development Plans for each alpine resort, recognising their unique characteristics, constraints and opportunities. In doing so, the distinct environments, infrastructure needs and capabilities to support different activities of each alpine resort and other alpine areas should be considered.

Maintain a close working relationship with Alpine Resort Management Boards recognising that ongoing implementation of approved plans and management of developments is crucial to the effective operation of the alpine resorts and protection of alpine resources.

12.03-2

20/09/2010
VC71

Sustainable development in alpine areas

Objective

To facilitate sustainable use and development of Alpine areas for year round use and activity.

Strategies

Protect and manage significant environmental features and ecosystems, taking into account the sensitive and fragile nature of the alpine environment.

Ensure that there is a mixture of uses and developments to cater for users of the alpine areas in all seasons.

Provide for the development of consolidated alpine villages, including a diverse range of employment, social and economic opportunities.

Ensure that proposals for use and development are generally in accordance with any approved Comprehensive Development Plan and comply with any approved Alpine Resort Environmental Management Plan.

Encourage best practice for low impact and environmentally sensitive management that minimise disturbance of indigenous flora and fauna and sensitive landscape in both construction and operation of all developments.

Encourage best practice in design that responds to the alpine character of the area.

Ensure heritage places are protected and conserved, including Aboriginal cultural heritage and post contact heritage places relating to including mining, logging, grazing and recreation activities.

Ensure that increases in skier, pedestrian and vehicular activity in the resorts do not compromise public safety or the accessibility and capacity of skifields, services, commercial activity and development of trailheads.

Promote development for active recreation solely at Falls Creek, Lake Mountain, Mt Buffalo, Mt Baw Baw, Mt Buller and Mt Hotham.

Promote intensive residential and commercial development at Falls Creek, Mt Baw Baw, Mt Buller and Mt Hotham.

Maintain Mt Stirling as an all season nature based tourist, recreational and educational resource.

Policy guidelines

Planning must consider as relevant:

- Any relevant State Environment Protection Policy.
- *Alpine Resorts 2020 Strategy*.
- *The Alpine Development Code 1997*.
- Any relevant approved Land Conservation Council or Environment Conservation Council recommendations.
- The Memorandum of Understanding in relation to the Co-operative Management of the Australian Alps National Parks, agreed to by the member states and territories of Victoria, Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales.
- Any approved management plans and guidelines endorsed by the Minister for Environment and Climate Change.

12.04 Significant environments and landscapes

20/09/2010
VC71

12.04-1 Environmentally sensitive areas

20/09/2010
VC71

Objective

To protect and conserve environmentally sensitive areas.

Strategies

Protect environmentally sensitive areas with significant recreational value such as the Dandenong and Macedon Ranges, the Upper Yarra Valley, Western Port and Port Phillip Bays and their foreshores, the Mornington Peninsula, the Yarra and Maribyrnong Rivers

and the Merri Creek, the Grampians, the Gippsland Lakes and its foreshore, the coastal areas and their foreshores and the Alpine areas as well as nominated urban conservation areas, historic buildings and precincts from development which would diminish their environmental conservation or recreation values.

12.04-2

20/09/2010
VC71

Landscapes

Objective

To protect landscapes and significant open spaces that contribute to character, identity and sustainable environments.

Strategies

Ensure sensitive landscape areas such as the bays and coastlines are protected and that new development does not detract from their natural quality.

Improve the landscape qualities, open space linkages and environmental performance in green wedges and conservation areas and non-urban areas.

Recognise the natural landscape for its aesthetic value and as a fully functioning system.

Ensure natural key features are protected and enhanced.