Notice of Application for a **Planning Permit**



The land affected by the application is located at:	V11338 F658 CA 116A Parish of Yallock 80 O'Briens Road, Yannathan VIC 3981
The application is for a permit to:	Use and Development of land for Dwelling, Outbuilding and Associated works

APPLICATION DETAILS		
The applicant for the permit is:	Universal Planning	
Application number:	T240177	

You may look at the application and any documents that support the application at the office of the Responsible Authority:

Cardinia Shire Council, 20 Siding Avenue, Officer 3809.

This can be done during office hours and is free of charge.

Documents can also be viewed on Council's website: cardinia.vic.gov.au/advertisedplans or by scanning the QR code.



HOW CAN I MAKE A SUBMISSION?

This application has not been decided. You can still make a submission before a decision has been made. The Responsible Authority will not decide on the application before:

26 July 2024

WHAT ARE MY OPTIONS?

Any person who may be affected by the granting of the permit may object or make other submissions to the responsible authority.

An objection must:

- be made to the Responsible Authority in writing;
- include the reasons for the objection;
- state how the objector would be affected.

If you object, the Responsible Authority will notify you of the decision when it is issued.

The Responsible Authority must make a copy of every objection available at its office for any person to inspect during office hours free of charge until the end of the period during which an application may be made for review of a decision on the application.



Application

lodged

Council initial

assessment

Application is here



Consideration of submissions Assessment

Decision



Planning Enquiries Phone: 1300 787 624 Web: www.cardinia.vic.gov.au

Office Use Only			
Application No.:	Date Lodged:	1	1

Application for a Planning Permit

If you need help to complete this form, read MORE INFORMATION at the end of this form.

Any material submitted with this application, including plans and personal information, will be made available for public viewing, including electronically, and copies may be made for interested parties for the purpose of enabling consideration and review as part of a planning process under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. If you have any questions, please contact Council's planning department.

A Questions marked with an asterisk (*) must be completed.

If the space provided on the form is insufficient, attach a separate sheet.

Click for further information.

The Land

Address of the land. Complete the Street Address and one of the Formal Land Descriptions.

Street Address *

Formal Land Description * Complete either A or B.

This information can be found on the certificate of title.

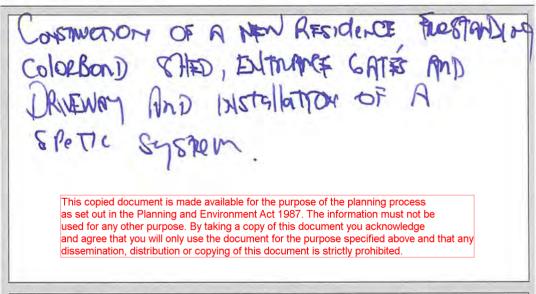
If this application relates to more than one address, attach a separate sheet setting out any additional property details

Name DAIENS KOAD
Postcode: 3
Plan Plan of Subdivision No.:
Section No.:

The Proposal

A You must give full details of your proposal and attach the information required to assess the application. Insufficient or unclear information will delay your application.

For what use, development or other matter do you require a permit? *



Provide additional information about the proposal, including: plans and elevations; any information required by the planning scheme, requested by Council or outlined in a Council planning permit checklist; and if required, a description of the likely effect of the proposal.

Estimated cost of any development for which the permit is required *

Cost \$ 955,000

You may be required to verify this estimate.

Insert '0' if no development is proposed.

If the application is for land within **metropolitan Melbourne** (as defined in section 3 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*) and the estimated cost of the development exceeds \$1 million (adjusted annually by CPI) the Metropolitan Planning Levy **must** be paid to the State Revenue Office and a current levy certificate **must** be submitted with the application. Visit www.sro.vic.gov.au for information.

Existing Conditions ...

Describe how the land is used and developed now *

For example, vacant, three dwellings, medical centre with two practitioners, licensed restaurant with 80 seats, grazing.



Title Information I

Encumbrances on title *

Does the proposal breach, in any way, an encumbrance on title such as a restrictive covenant, section 173 agreement or other obligation such as an easement or building envelope?

Yes (If 'yes' contact Council for advice on how to proceed before continuing with this application.)

) No

Not applicable (no such encumbrance applies).

Provide a full, current copy of the title for each individual parcel of land forming the subject site.
The title includes: the covering 'register search statement', the title diagram and the associated title documents, known as 'instruments', for example, restrictive covenants.

Applicant and Owner Details II

Provide details of the applicant and the owner of the land.

Applicant *

The person who wants the permit.

Please provide at least one contact phone number *

Where the preferred contact person for the application is different from the applicant, provide the details of that person.

Owner *

The person or organisation who owns the land

Where the owner is different from the applicant, provide the details of that person or organisation.

Business phor	ation for applicant OR		Email NTO	LUM	EKSA LP AMIN
Mobile phone	X48472	38	Fax:		(1)
ontact persor	's details*				Same as applicant
Title:	First Name:		Surname:		
Organisation	(if applicable):				
ostal Address:		If it is a P	O. Box, enter the d	etails her	e:
Unit No.:	St. No.:	St. Na	ime:		
Suburb/Localit	ty:		State:		Postcode:
	7				0

day / month / year

Declaration I			
his form must be signe			
Remember it is against the law to provide false of misleading information, which could result in a heavy fine and cancellation of the permit.			information in this application is true and notified of the permit application. Date:
leed help with			,
eneral information about the plann	ning process is available at	t planning.vic.gov.au	
ontact Council's planning departm sufficient or unclear information r			application and obtain a planning permit checklist.
e-application meeting	O No O Yes	If 'Yes', with whom?	?:
ith a council planning ficer?		Date:	day / month / year
ave you:	Provided all ne A full, current of A plan of exist Plans showing Any informatio If required, a d If applicable, a issued by the	copy of title information for each ting conditions. If the layout and details of the proper required by the planning schelescription of the likely effect of the current Metropolitan Planning State Revenue Office and then	roposal. eme, requested by council or outlined in a council planning permit checklist. the proposal (for example, traffic, noise, environmental impacts). Levy certificate (a levy certificate expires 90 days after the day on which it is cannot be used). Failure to comply means the application is void.
odgement i	Cardinia Shire Cou PO Box 7 Pakenham VIC 38 In person: 20 Siding Contact informati Telephone: 1300 7 Email: mail@cardin DX: 81006	Avenue, Officer Son: 787 624	

Deliver application in person, by post or by electronic lodgement.



MORE INFORMATION



Planning permits relate to the use and development of the land. It is important that accurate, clear and concise details of the land are provided with the application.

How is land identified?

Land is commonly identified by a street address, but sometimes this alone does not provide an accurate identification of the relevant parcel of land relating to an application. Make sure you also provide the formal land description - the lot and plan number or the crown, section and parish/township details (as applicable) for the subject site. This information is shown on the title.

See Example 1.

The Proposal

Why is it important to describe the proposal correctly?

The application requires a description of what you want to do with the land. You must describe how the land will be used or developed as a result of the proposal. It is important that you understand the reasons why you need a permit in order to suitably describe the proposal. By providing an accurate description of the proposal, you will avoid unnecessary delays associated with amending the description at a later date.

A Planning schemes use specific definitions for different types of use and development. Contact the Council planning office at an early stage in preparing your application to ensure that you use the appropriate terminology and provide the required details.

How do planning schemes affect proposals?

A planning scheme sets out policies and requirements for the use, development and protection of land. There is a planning scheme for every municipality in Victoria. Development of land includes the construction of a building, carrying out works, subdividing land or buildings and displaying signs.

Proposals must comply with the planning scheme provisions in accordance with Clause 61.05 of the planning scheme. Provisions may relate to the State Planning Policy Framework, the Local Planning Policy Framework, zones, overlays, particular and general provisions. You can access the planning scheme by either contacting Council's planning department or by visiting Planning Schemes Online at planning-schemes.delwp.vic.gov.au

A You can obtain a planning certificate to establish planning scheme details about your property. A planning certificate identifies the zones and overlays that apply to the land, but it does not identify all of the provisions of the planning scheme that may be relevant to your application. Planning certificates for land in metropolitan areas and most rural areas can be obtained by visiting www.landata.vic.gov.au Contact your local Council to obtain a planning certificate in Central Goldfields, Corangamite, Macedon Ranges and Greater Geelong. You can also use the free Planning Property Report to obtain the same information.

See Example 2.

Estimated cost of development

In most instances an application fee will be required. This fee must be paid when you lodge the application. The fee is set down by government regulations.

To help Council calculate the application fee, you must provide an accurate cost estimate of the proposed development. This cost does not include the costs of development that you could undertake without a permit or that are separate from the permit process. Development costs should be calculated at a normal industry rate for the type of construction you propose.

Council may ask you to justify your cost estimates. Costs are required solely to allow Council to calculate the permit application fee. Fees are exempt from GST.

▲ Costs for different types of development can be obtained from specialist publications such as Cordell Housing: Building Cost Guide or Rawlinsons: Australian Construction Handbook.

▲ Contact the Council to determine the appropriate fee. Go to planning.vic.gov.au to view a summary of fees in the Planning and Environment (Fees) Regulations.

Metropolitan Planning Levy refer Division 5A of Part 4 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (the Act). A planning permit application under section 47 or 96A of the Act for a development of land in metropolitan Melbourne as defined in section 3 of the Act may be a leviable application. If the cost of the development exceeds the threshold of \$1 million (adjusted annually by consumer price index) a levy certificate must be obtained from the State Revenue Office after payment of the levy. A valid levy certificate must be submitted to the responsible planning authority (usually council) with a leviable planning permit application. Refer to the State Revenue Office website at www.sro.vic.gov.au for more information. A leviable application submitted without a levy certificate is void.

Existing Conditions

How should land be described?

You need to describe, in general terms, the way the land is used now, including the activities, buildings, structures and works that exist (e.g. single dwelling, 24 dwellings in a three-storey building, medical centre with three practitioners and 8 car parking spaces, vacant building, vacant land, grazing land, bush block).

Please attach to your application a plan of the existing conditions of the land. Check with the local Council for the quantity, scale and level of detail required. It is also helpful to include photographs of the existing conditions.

See Example 3.

Title Information

What is an encumbrance?

An 'encumbrance' is a formal obligation on the land, with the most common type being a 'mortgage'. Other common examples of encumbrances include:

- Restrictive Covenants: A 'restrictive covenant' is a written agreement between owners of land restricting the use or development of the land for the benefit of others, (eg. a limit of one dwelling or limits on types of building materials to be used).
- Section 173 Agreements: A 'section 173 agreement' is a contract between an owner of the land and the Council which sets out limitations on the use or development of the land.
- Easements: An 'easement' gives rights to other parties to use the land or provide for services or access on, under or above the surface of the land.
- Building Envelopes: A 'building envelope' defines the development boundaries for the land.

Aside from mortgages, the above encumbrances can potentially limit or even prevent certain types of proposals.

What documents should I check to find encumbrances?

Encumbrances are identified on the title (register search statement) under the header 'encumbrances, caveats and notices'. The actual details of an encumbrance are usually provided in a separate document (instrument) associated with the title. Sometimes encumbrances are also marked on the title diagram or plan, such as easements or building envelopes.

What about caveats and notices?

A 'caveat' is a record of a claim from a party to an interest in the land. Caveats are not normally relevant to planning applications as they typically relate to a purchaser, mortgagee or chargee claim, but can sometimes include claims to a covenant or easement on the land. These types of caveats may affect your proposal.

Other less common types of obligations may also be specified on title in the form of 'notices'. These may have an effect on your proposal, such as a notice that the building on the land is listed on the Heritage Register.

What happens if the proposal contravenes an encumbrance on title?

Encumbrances may affect or limit your proposal or prevent it from proceeding. Section 61(4) of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* for example, prevents a Council from granting a permit if it would result in a breach of a registered restrictive covenant. If the proposal contravenes any encumbrance, contact the Council for advice on how to proceed.

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The Victorian Government acknowledges the Traditional Owners of Victoria and pays respects to their origining connection to their Country, History and Culture. The Victorian Government extends this respect to their Elders, past, present and emercing.

REGISTER SEARCH STATEMENT (Title Search) Transfer of Land Act 1958

Page 1 of 1

VOLUME 11338 FOLIO 658

Security no : 124114148980A Produced 13/04/2024 08:20 AM

LAND DESCRIPTION

Crown Allotment 116A Parish of Yallock. PARENT TITLE Volume 09474 Folio 100 Created by instrument AJ530570A 05/03/2012

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR



ENCUMBRANCES, CAVEATS AND NOTICES

For details of any other encumbrances see the plan or imaged folio set out under DIAGRAM LOCATION below.

DIAGRAM LOCATION

SEE TP306855W FOR FURTHER DETAILS AND BOUNDARIES

ACTIVITY IN THE LAST 125 DAYS

NIL

-----END OF REGISTER SEARCH STATEMENT-----

Additional information: (not part of the Register Search Statement)

Street Address: 80 OBRIENS ROAD YANNATHAN VIC 3981

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICES

NIL

DOCUMENT END

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Title 11338/658 Page 1 of 1



Imaged Document Cover Sheet

The document following this cover sheet is an imaged document supplied by LANDATA®, Secure Electronic Registries Victoria.

Document Type	Plan
Document Identification	TP306855W
Number of Pages	1
(excluding this cover sheet)	
Document Assembled	13/04/2024 08:20

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Depth Limitation:

15.24 m

EDITION 1 TP 306855W TITLE PLAN **Notations** Location of Land YALLOCK Parish: Township: Section: Crown Allotment: 115 ,116A Crown Portion: Last Plan Reference: VOL 9474 FOL 100 Derived From: ANY REFERENCE TO MAP IN THE TEXT MEANS THE DIAGRAM SHOWN ON THIS TITLE PLAN

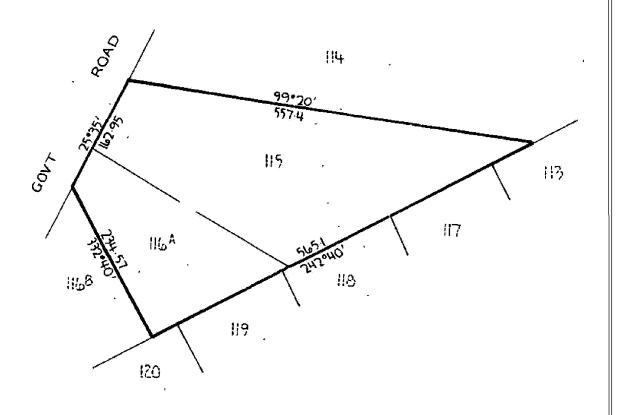
Description of Land / Easement Information

THIS PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR THE LAND REGISTRY, LAND VICTORIA, FOR TITLE DIAGRAM PURPOSES AS PART OF THE LAND TITLES AUTOMATION PROJECT COMPILED: 04/02/2000

GB

VERIFIED:

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TOTAL AREA = 11.12 ha

LENGTHS ARE IN METRES

Metres = 0.3048 x Feet Metres = 0.201168 x Links

Sheet 1 of 1 sheets



1.0 Introduction and Overview

This planning report is written in support of the application to development the site for a dwelling and outbuilding at 80 OBrien Road, Yannathan, VIC 3981 (formally described as Crown Allotment 116A Parish of Yallock).

The relevant permit triggers are:

Clause 35.04-1	A permit is required to use the land for the purposes of a dwelling.
Clause 35.04-5	A permit is required to construct a building or construct or carry out works associated with a Section 2 Use (dwelling)
Clause 44.04-2	A permit is required to construct a building or construct or carry out works in the LSIO.

Table 1: **Permit triggers** (source: Cardinia Planning Scheme)

2.0 Subject Site and Surrounds

The 3.60ha subject site is located on the eastern side of OBrien Road, and has the following interfaces:

North	to #70 OBrien Road	327.40 metres
South	to #100 OBrien Road	234.57 metres
East	to 175 and 205 Hall Road	222.00 metres
West	to OBrien Road	54.30 metres

Table 2: Lot Interfaces (source: Crown Allotment 116A Parish of Yallock)

The subject is presently vacant and void of any vegetation. To the north and south at 70 and 100 OBrien, consists each of a dwelling and associated outbuildings, to the east is grazing land and a dwelling (setback approximately 246 metres from the shared fence line) and to the west is a dwelling with a number of associated outbuildings.

A review of the Title indicates no restrictions, Covenants or Section 173 Agreements being recorded over the site with no easements affecting the site.



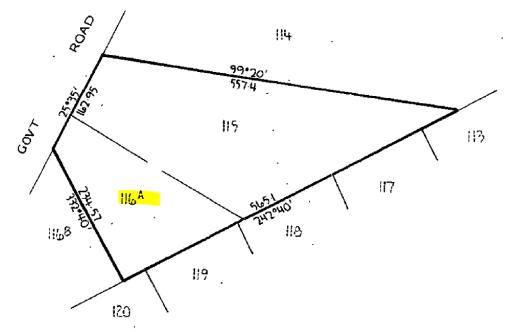


Figure 1: POS (source: Land Data).



Figure 2: Aerial view of the Subject Site (source: Nearmaps image dated 25/02/2024).





Photo 1: OBrien Road, view west from the subject site (photo: 11/11/23)



Photo 2: OBrien Road, view east from the subject site (photo: 11/11/23)





Photo 3: View towards #70 OBrien Road from the subject site (photo: 11/11/23)



Photo 4: View of the subject site (photo: 11/11/23)





Photo 5: As above (photo: 11/11/23)



Photo 6: View towards 100 OBrien Road (photo: 11/11/23)





Photo 7: View of the subject site from OBrien Road (photo: 11/11/23)



Photo 8: As above (photo: 11/11/23)

3.0 Zoning, Overlays & Particular Provisions

The site is in the Green Wedge Zone – Schedule 1 (GWZ2) under the Cardinia Shire Planning Scheme and is affected by the Land Subject to Inundation Overlay.

Green Wedge Zone

The purpose of the Green Wedge Zone is:

- To implement the Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.
- To provide for the use of land for agriculture.
- To recognise, protect and conserve green wedge land for its agricultural, environmental, historic, landscape, recreational and tourism opportunities, and mineral and stone resources.
- To encourage use and development that is consistent with sustainable land management practices.
- To encourage sustainable farming activities and provide opportunity for a variety of productive agricultural uses.
- To protect, conserve and enhance the cultural heritage significance and the character of open rural and scenic non-urban landscapes.
- To protect and enhance the biodiversity of the area.

There are no relevant variations to the Schedule applicable to the application.

Pursuant to Clause 35.04-1, a permit is required to use land in the GWZ for the purpose of a dwelling. The following conditions apply:

- Must be the only dwelling on the lot. This does not apply to the replacement of an existing
 dwelling if the existing dwelling is removed or altered (so it can no longer be used as a
 dwelling) within one month of the occupation of the replacement dwelling.
- Must meet the requirements of Clause 35.04-2.

A dwelling must meet the requirements outlined in 35.04-2 which specifies the following:

- Access to the dwelling must be provided via an all-weather road with dimensions adequate to accommodate emergency vehicles.
- The dwelling must be connected to reticulated sewerage, if available. If reticulated sewerage is not available, all wastewater from the dwelling must be treated and retained within the lot in accordance with the requirements of the Environment Protection Regulations under the Environment Protection Act 2017 for an on-site wastewater management system.
- The dwelling must be connected to a reticulated potable water supply or have an alternative potable water supply with adequate storage for domestic use as well as for fire fighting purposes.
- The dwelling must be connected to a reticulated electricity supply or have an alternative energy source.

A permit is also required under Clause 35.04-5 to construct or carry out a building or works associated with a use in Section 2 (dwelling) of Clause 35.04-1.





Figure 3: Zoning of subject site (source: Planning Schemes Online).

Land Subject to Inundation Overlay - LSIO

The purpose of LSIO is:

- To implement the Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.
- To identify flood prone land in a riverine or coastal area affected by the 1 in 100 (1 per cent Annual Exceedance Probability) year flood or any other area determined by the floodplain management authority.
- To ensure that development maintains the free passage and temporary storage of floodwaters, minimises flood damage, responds to the flood hazard and local drainage conditions and will not cause any significant rise in flood level or flow velocity.
- To minimise the potential flood risk to life, health and safety associated with development.
- To reflect a declaration under Division 4 of Part 10 of the Water Act, 1989.
- To protect water quality and waterways as natural resources by managing urban stormwater, protecting water supply catchment areas, and managing saline discharges to minimise the risks to the environmental quality of water and groundwater.
- To ensure that development maintains or improves river, marine, coastal and wetland health, waterway protection and floodplain health.

A permit is required under Clause 44.04-2 to construct a building or construct or carry out works in the LSIO.

4.0 Overview of Proposal

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The application proposes the construction of a single storey 4 bedroom dwelling, x 2 garage and associated outbuilding located at 80 OBrien Road, Yannathan. The dwelling will be setback from the front boundary by 98 metres and access is via a 5 metre crossover off OBrien Road.

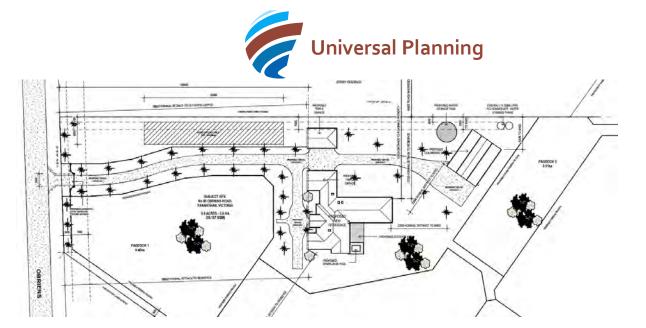


Figure 4: Site Plan (source: BB Design and Documentation, Proposed Site Plan).

The internal configuration of the dwelling is to comprise of:

- Porch
- Entry hall.
- Lounge.
- Powder room.
- Master Bedroom, ensuite, x2 WIR.
- Dining.
- Family.
- Kitchen and walk in pantry.
- Laundry.
- Utility room.
- Bedroom 2, WIR.
- Linen
- Bathroom (shower and bath).
- Rumpus.
- Bedroom 3, WIR
- Bedroom 4, WIR, ensuite.
- Outdoor porch.
- Alfresco.
- Spa.
- Attached garage.
- Detached garage.
- Machinery shed.



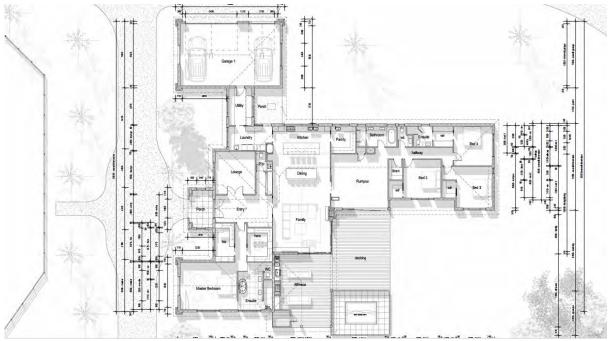


Figure 5: Floor Plan (source: BB Design and Documentation, Proposed Floor Plan).

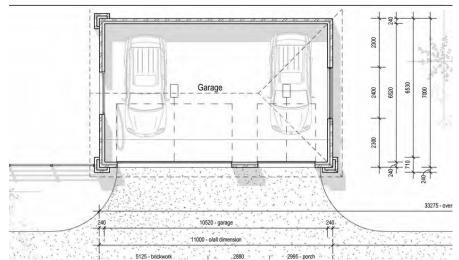


Figure 6: Detached Garage (source: BB Design and Documentation, Proposed Floor Plan).

The floor areas are proposed as:



DWELLING AREAS		
LIVING	: 387.80 m ²	(41.74 sq's)
ALRESCO (COVERED)	: 47.22 m ²	(5.10 sq's)
GARAGES	: 155.70 m ²	(16.76 sq's)
ALFRESCO DECKING	: 50.55 m ²	(5.44 sq's)
ENTRY PORCH	: 11.74 m ²	(1.26 sq's)
LAUNDRY PORCH	: 11.14 m ²	(1.20 sq's)
TOTAL AREA	<u>: 664.15 m²</u>	(71.50 sq's)

Figure 7: Area Analysis (source: BB Design and Documentation, Proposed Floor Plan).

The dwelling is constructed of a mix of materials, including face brickwork (colour proposed is Cambridge Blend), face stone, colourbond roof with a 30 degree pitch with the shed being of colourbond (monument) and the roofing being a colour of evening haze pitched at 11 and 22 degrees.

The overall heights are proposed:

Dwelling: 6.770 metres
Machinery Shed: 6.912 metres
Detached Garage: 5.300 metres.



Figure 8: How the proposed dwelling and detached garage will appear to OBrien Road (source: BB Design and Documentation, Proposed Elevations).



Figure 8: Front elevation of machinery shed (source: BB Design and Documentation, Proposed Shed Plans).

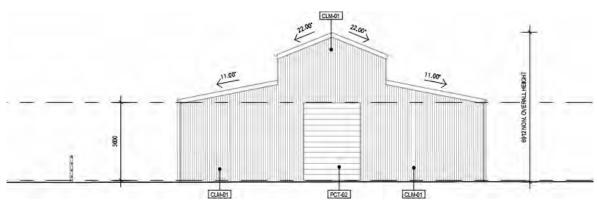


Figure 9: Rear elevation of machinery shed as seen from #70 OBrien Road (source: BB Design and Documentation, Proposed Shed Plans).



Figure 9: Various 3-D images as viewed from adjoining properties



5.0 Planning Controls of Cardinia Shire Planning Scheme

Planning Policy Framework

The following provisions of the Planning Policy Framework of the Shire of Cardinia Planning Scheme are relevant to the application:

Clause 11.01-1S for **Settlement** seeks to promote the sustainable growth and development of Victoria and deliver choice and opportunity for all Victorians through a network of settlements. The objective is achieved by the following strategies (as relevant):

- Guide the structure, functioning and character of each settlement taking into account municipal and regional contexts and frameworks.
- Limit urban sprawl and direct growth into existing settlements.
- Provide for growth in population and development of facilities and services across a regional or sub-regional network.

Clause 11.01-1R for **Settlement – Metropolitan Melbourne** specifies strategies that are aimed at maintaining a permanent urban growth boundary around Melbourne to create a more consolidated, sustainable city and protect the values of non-urban land.

Clause 11.01-1R **Green wedges – Metropolitan Melbourne** seeks to protect the green wedges of Metropolitan Melbourne from inappropriate development. The objective is achieved by the following strategies (as relevant):

- Promote and encourage the key features and related values of each green wedge area.
- Support development in the green wedge that provides for environmental, economic and social benefits.
- Consolidate new residential development in existing settlements and in locations where planned services are available and green wedge values are protected.
- Protect important productive agricultural areas such as Werribee South, the Maribyrnong River flats, the Yarra Valley, Westernport and the Mornington Peninsula.
- Support existing and potential agribusiness activities, forestry, food production and tourism.
- Protect areas of environmental, landscape and scenic value such as biodiversity assets, national and state parks, Ramsar wetlands and coastal areas.

Clause 11.03-5S for **Distinctive areas and landscapes** seeks to recognise the importance of distinctive areas and landscapes to the people of Victoria and protect and enhance the valued attributes of identified or declared distinctive areas and landscapes.

Clause 12.01-1S **Protection of biodiversity** seeks to protect and enhance Victoria's biodiversity.

Clause 12.01-2S for **Native vegetation management** has the objective *To ensure that there is no net loss to biodiversity as a result of the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.*

Clause 12.05-1S **Environmentally sensitive areas** has the objective To protect and conserve environmentally sensitive areas.

Clause 12.05-2S for **Landscapes** seeks to protect and enhance significant landscapes and open spaces that contribute to character, identity and sustainable environments. The relevant strategies to the application that achieve this objective include:



- Ensure development does not detract from the natural qualities of significant landscape areas.
- Recognise the natural landscape for its aesthetic value and as a fully functioning system.
- Ensure important natural features are protected and enhanced.

Clause 13.02-1S for **Bushfire planning** applies to all planning and decision making relating to land subject to a Bushfire Management Overlay. The policy seeks to strengthen the resilience of settlements and communities to bushfire through risk-based planning that prioritises the protection of human life. The strategies relevant to the application include the following:

- Give priority to the protection of human life by:
 - o Prioritising the protection of human life over all other policy considerations.
 - Directing population growth and development to low risk locations and ensuring the availability of, and safe access to, areas where human life can be better protected from the effects of bushfire.
 - Reducing the vulnerability of communities to bushfire through the consideration of bushfire risk in decision making at all stages of the planning process.
- Identify bushfire hazard and undertake appropriate risk assessment by:
 - o Applying the best available science to identify vegetation, topographic and climatic conditions that create a bushfire hazard.
 - Considering the best available information about bushfire hazard including the map of designated bushfire prone areas prepared under the Building Act 1993 or regulations made under that Act.
 - Applying the Bushfire Management Overlay to areas where the extent of vegetation can create an extreme bushfire hazard.
 - Considering and assessing the bushfire hazard on the basis of:
 – Landscape conditions meaning conditions in the landscape within 20 kilometres (and potentially up to 75 kilometres) of a site;
 – Local conditions meaning conditions in the area within approximately 1
 - kilometre of a site; Neighbourhood conditions meaning conditions in the area within 400 metres of a site; and The site for the development.
 - Ensuring that strategic planning documents, planning scheme amendments, planning permit applications and development plan approvals properly assess bushfire risk and include appropriate bushfire protection measures.
 - Not approving development where a landowner or proponent has not satisfactorily demonstrated that the relevant policies have been addressed, performance measures satisfied or bushfire protection measures can be adequately implemented.
- For development associated with the use of the land for accommodation purposes, the following should be considered:
 - o Consider the risk of bushfire to people, property and community infrastructure.
 - Require the implementation of appropriate bushfire protection measures to address the identified bushfire risk.
 - Ensure new development can implement bushfire protection measures without unacceptable biodiversity impacts.

Clause 14.01-1S **Protection of agricultural land** seeks to "To protect the state's agricultural base by preserving productive farmland.

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Clause 14.01-1R **Protection of agricultural land – Metropolitan Melbourne** has the strategy to Protect agricultural land in Metropolitan Melbourne's green wedges and peri-urban areas to avoid the permanent loss of agricultural land in those locations.

Clause 14.01-2S **Sustainable agricultural land use** seeks to "encourage sustainable agricultural land use."

Clause 14.01-2L-02 **Sustainable agriculture** is a local policy that applies to land in the Green Wedge, Rural Conservation and Green Wedge A zones with the objective

"To provide a secure, long term future for productive and sustainable agriculture that remains adaptable to the evolving needs of agriculture."

Clause 15.01-2S for **Building design** seeks to "achieve building design outcomes that contribute positively to the local context and enhance the public realm". The relevant strategies to achieve this objective include:

- Ensure development responds and contributes to the strategic and cultural context of its location.
- Minimise the detrimental impact of development on neighbouring properties, the public realm and the natural environment.
- Ensure the form, scale, and appearance of development enhances the function and amenity
 of the public realm.
- Ensure development is designed to protect and enhance valued landmarks, views and vistas.
- Ensure buildings and their interface with the public realm support personal safety, perceptions of safety and property security.
- Ensure development provides landscaping that responds to its site context, enhances the built form and creates safe and attractive spaces.
- Encourage development to retain existing vegetation.

Clause 15.01-5S at **Neighbourhood character** seeks to "recognise, support and protect neighbourhood character, cultural identity, and a sense of place." Some of the strategies to achieve this objective are (as relevant):

 Support development that respects the existing neighbourhood character or contributes to a preferred neighbourhood character.

Clause 15.01-6S **Design for rural areas** seeks "To ensure development respects valued areas of rural character."

LPPF

The LPPF at Clause 21.01 identifies a number of key issues that the Shire needs to address being:



- The protection of environmentally significant areas including the northern hills and the Western Port coast.
- The protection and management of biodiversity.
- The protection of the Koo Wee Rup swamp area, which contains important groundwater reserves and horticultural soils in the Western Port basin.
- The maintenance and enhancement of existing significant landscapes.
- The protection of life and property in terms of flooding and bushfire.
- The protection and enhancement of areas and places of heritage significance.
- The reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and potable water usage.
- The provision of a range of open space functions to meet community needs, encourage an active lifestyle and protect the environment.

Settlement and housing

- The management of urban growth including urban pressures on the rural hinterland and the Western Port Green Wedge.
- The sustainable development of the Urban Established Areas, Urban Growth Area, and rural townships.
- The provision of appropriate rural residential and rural living development.
- The integration of health into planning communities to allow people to choose to be active in an environment that is convenient, safe and pleasant.

At Clause 21.02 **Environment** makes references to the shire's environmental and scenic rural landscapes and characteristics including their rich biodiversity and productive agricultural land. The level of environmental importance is echoed at

Clause 21.03 **Settlement and Housing** identifies the existing dispersed settlement pattern in Cardinia Shire, including small rural towns located in the Green Wedge which creates challenges in meeting community expectations about the range of accessible services and facilities. This includes nee developments, subdivisions and land use changes that require management in a way that protects and enhances the primary Green Wedge values of supporting sustainable farming, retaining a healthy biodiversity and protecting valued landscapes.

Clause 21.04-2 **Economic Development – Agriculture**, has the objective to maintain agriculture as a strong and sustainable economic activity within the municipality.

Agricultural use

- Discourage non-soil based uses (eg: poultry farms) being located on soils which are of high agricultural quality and, recognising the economic importance of such uses, encourage their location on land with a lesser soil quality.
- Encourage the establishment of alternative and innovative agricultural activities such as herb farming or small nurseries, particularly in areas where fragmented lot sizes limit opportunities for broadacre agricultural activities.



We draw Council to the Farm Management Plan, prepared by Eco Vision as to why small scale Highland Cattle grazing is suited to this land.

Clause 22.05 – Westernport Green Wedge Policy, has the following objectives:

- To give effect to Council's vision for the Cardinia Western Port Green Wedge.
- To ensure that land uses are carefully located and managed to be consistent with the vision for the Cardinia Western Port Green Wedge.
- To provide clear guidance on appropriate tourism industries and their location.
- To provide guidance and clear direction for preferred land uses for each of the 3 precincts.

Clause 51.02 Metropolitan Green Wedge Land: Core Planning Provisions has as its purpose:

- To protect metropolitan green wedge land from uses and development that would diminish its agricultural, environmental, cultural heritage, conservation, landscape natural resource or recreation values.
- To protect productive agricultural land from incompatible uses and development.
- To ensure that the scale of use is compatible with the non-urban character of metropolitan green wedge land.
- To encourage the location of urban activities in urban areas.
- To provide transitional arrangements for permit applications made to the responsible authority before 19 May 2004.
- To provide deeming provisions for metropolitan green wedge land.

As per the Farm Management Plan, prepared by Eco Vision (at pages 3 & 4), our emphasis added:

The proposed building infrastructure (new dwelling and sheds) is located within the middle north east boundary as depicted on the site plan. The balance of the site will predominately be used for small scale Highland Cattle grazing – 5 paddocks ranging in size from 0.46ha to 0.66ha (2.85ha). The balance of the site (0.7ha) will be used for the proposed dwelling and grounds and accessways. Conservation zones including shelter belts as depicted on the site plan (0.15ha). The site contains areas of retained and planted shelterbelts consistent with the principles of natural asset farming.

Small scale Highland Cattle grazing will be the primary agricultural business activity for the site with young steers be brought onto the property before being grown and sold at approximately 2 years of age.

The location of the proposed development (small acreage site) is consistent with the considerations within the Green Wedge Zone in that it supports a small scale rural enterprise providing a supplementary income in conjunction with biodiversity protection enhancement using shelterbelt planning including the introduction of paddock trees within paddocks one to four. The site provides an opportunity to attain a balance between small scale agricultural enterprise in conjunction with biodiversity enhancement

The provision describes the key characteristics of the green wedge area within the categories of Productive Agricultural Areas, Rural Landscape Areas and Rural Residential Areas.

6.0 Planning Assessment

The application proposes no vegetation removal and the development of a dwelling and associated outbuilding. The proposal is reflective of the overarching principles and strategies identified within the Planning Policy Framework and aligns with the purpose of the zone and applicable overlays.

Green Wedge Zone

Planning policy identifies pressures of housing within the Green Wedge Zone in the face of developing existing established urban areas.

The purpose of the GWZ is:

- To implement the Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.
- To provide for the use of land for agriculture.
- To recognise, protect and conserve green wedge land for its agricultural, environmental, historic, landscape, recreational and tourism opportunities, and mineral and stone resources.
- To encourage use and development that is consistent with sustainable land management practices.
- To encourage sustainable farming activities and provide opportunity for a variety of productive agricultural uses.
- To protect, conserve and enhance the cultural heritage significance and the character of open rural and scenic non-urban landscapes.
- To protect and enhance the biodiversity of the area.

The use and development of the land for a dwelling, in the in conjunction with that of a rural enterprise is should have the support of Council. As per the farm management plan prepared by Eco Vision, it has been demonstrated that the dwelling is required to support a rural enterprise. The decision guidelines of the GWZ (Scheule 1) require:

General:

Decision Guideline	Response
The Municipal Planning Strategy and the	The proposed dwelling is not at odds with
Planning Policy Framework.	the MPS or LPPF policies within Councils planning scheme.
Any Regional Catchment Strategy and associated plan applying to the land.	No Regional Catchment Strategy or associated plan applies to the land.
The capability of the land to accommodate the proposed use or development.	The site can accommodate by the dwelling and the proposed farming activities as outlined in the Farm Management Plan.
How the use or development relates to rural land use, rural diversification, natural resource management, natural or	Refer to Farm Management Plan.



cultural heritage management, recreation or tourism.	
Whether the site is suitable for the use or development and the compatibility of the proposal with adjoining land uses.	Adjoining land uses at 60, 70, 100 and 105 OBrien Road are similar to what is being proposed, that is a dwelling, outbuildings and associated agriculture.
Whether the use or development is essential to the health, safety or well-being of the State or area but is not appropriate to locate in an urban area because of the effect it may have on existing or proposed urban areas or the effect that existing or proposed urban areas may have on the proposed use or development.	Not applicable to this assessment.
The need to minimise adverse impacts on the character and appearance of the area or features of architectural, scientific or cultural heritage significance, or of natural scenic beauty.	The area is not one of pristine importance or significance where the scientific or cultural heritage is to be protected.
The potential for accommodation to be adversely affected by vehicular traffic, noise, blasting, dust and vibration from an existing or proposed extractive industry operation if it is located within 500 metres from the nearest title boundary of land on which a work authority has been applied for or granted under the <i>Mineral Resources</i>	Not applicable to this assessment.
(Sustainable Development) Act 1990.	Canaval (acuracy Clause 25 04 6)

Table 3: **Decision Guidelines - General** (source: Clause 35.04-6)

Rural Issues:

Decision Guideline	Response
The maintenance of agricultural production	Addressed via the Farm Management Plan
and the impact on the rural economy.	
The environmental capacity of the site to	Addressed via the Farm Management Plan
sustain the rural enterprise.	
The need to prepare an integrated land	Not required.
management plan.	
The impact on the existing and proposed rural infrastructure.	It is not expected that the use or the proposed agriculture activities will place a significant strain on services such as electricity and the surrounding road network.
The potential for the future expansion of the	Addressed via the Farm Management Plan.
use or development and the impact of this on	
adjoining and nearby agriculture and other	
land uses.	

Table 4: **Decision Guidelines – Rural Issues** (source: Clause 35.04-6)



Design and Siting Issues:

Decision Guideline	Response
The need to minimise any adverse impacts of siting, design, height, bulk, and colours and materials to be used, on landscape features, major roads and vistas.	The proposed dwelling is single storey, and has been designed to blend into the natural setting. Whilst a dwelling is considered ancillary to the farming activities on the site, it is worth noting that it has been designed to accommodate for a family and their needs.
	The proposed machinery shed is characteristic of other sheds in the area, being of similar scale and height. The colourbond material is respectful to the surrounds as too the Monument colour.
The need to minimise adverse impacts on the character and appearance of the area or features of archaeological, historic or scientific significance or of natural scenic beauty or importance.	The area is not considered to hold significant archaeological, historic or scientific values. Furthermore it is not one of pristine natural scenic beauty that is worthy of protection. That said, the built form proposed on the site is considerate of the setting and the rural landscape setting.
The need to locate and design buildings used for accommodation to avoid or reduce the impact from vehicular traffic, noise, blasting, dust and vibration from an existing or proposed extractive industry operation if it is located within 500 metres from the nearest title boundary of land on which a work authority has been applied for or granted under the <i>Mineral Resources</i> (Sustainable Development) Act 1990.	Not applicable to this assessment.

Table 5: **Decision Guidelines – Design and Siting** (source: Clause 35.04-6)

The proposal meets the requirements of Clause 35.04-2 (Use of land for a dwelling) of the Green Wedge Zone:

- All-weather road access to the dwelling is provided from the existing crossover in the northeast corner of the site.
- The dwelling will be connected to onsite wastewater systems in the absence of reticulated sewerage servicing the site. The site is of a size that can easily accommodate the required wastewater systems reflective of the scale of the development, as per the LCA report that accompanies this application.
- The proposal includes the installation of a rainwater tank.
- The subject site will be connected to reticulated electricity.



7.0 Conclusion

For the reasons stated above in this report, the application is consistent with the Municipal Statement and Planning Policy Framework of the Shire of Cardinia Planning Scheme.

The proposal represents an unlikely impact to the Shire's scenic and bushland environments that are protected by the planning scheme. The proposal represents a considered approach responsive to the surrounding natural landscapes as well as the bushfire hazards that are generally coupled with such extensive vegetated landscapes.

As the site is void of any vegetation, there will be no vegetation loss as a result of this proposal and should Council consider a landscape plan is warranted, this can be a permit condition.

As such, we respectfully believe the proposal is worthy of Council support and that a Planning Permit be issued.

BRTP (1986) MPIA (#83700)

Universal Planning (ABN 40 353 287 470) PO Box 234, Doncaster Heights, VIC 3109 www.universalplanning.info

April 15, 2024

COLORBOND SHED

80 O'BRIEN ROAD YANNATHAN, VICTORIA 3981

Job No: 22050



DRAWING SCHEDULE		
DWG NO.	TITLE	REV
TP100	Cover Sheet	
TP101	Existing / Demo Site Plan	
TP201	Proposed Site Plan	
TP202	Proposed Siting Plan	
TP203	Proposed Floor Plan	
TP205	Proposed Shed Plans	
TP501	Proposed Elevations	
TP901	Proposed 3D Views	

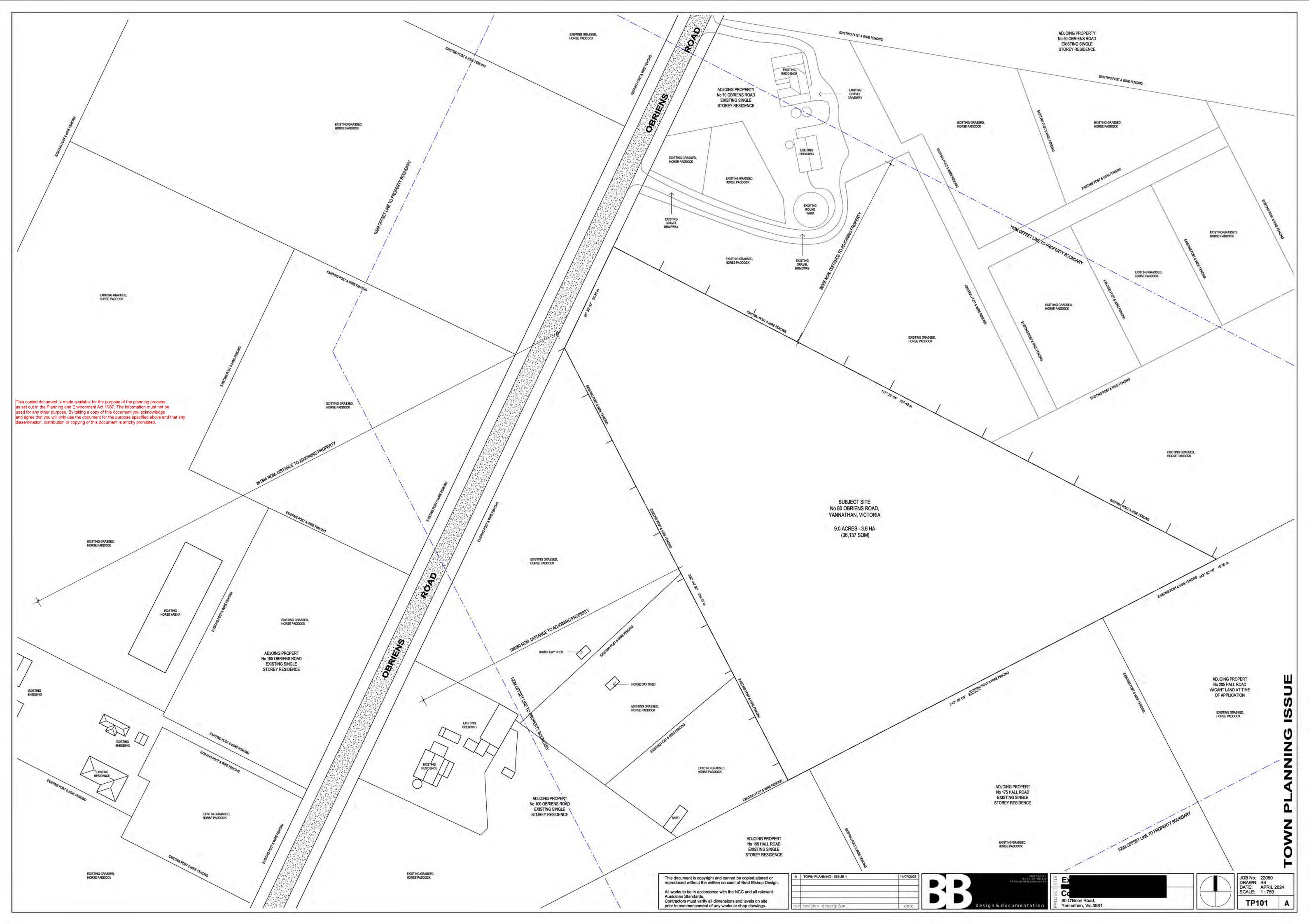
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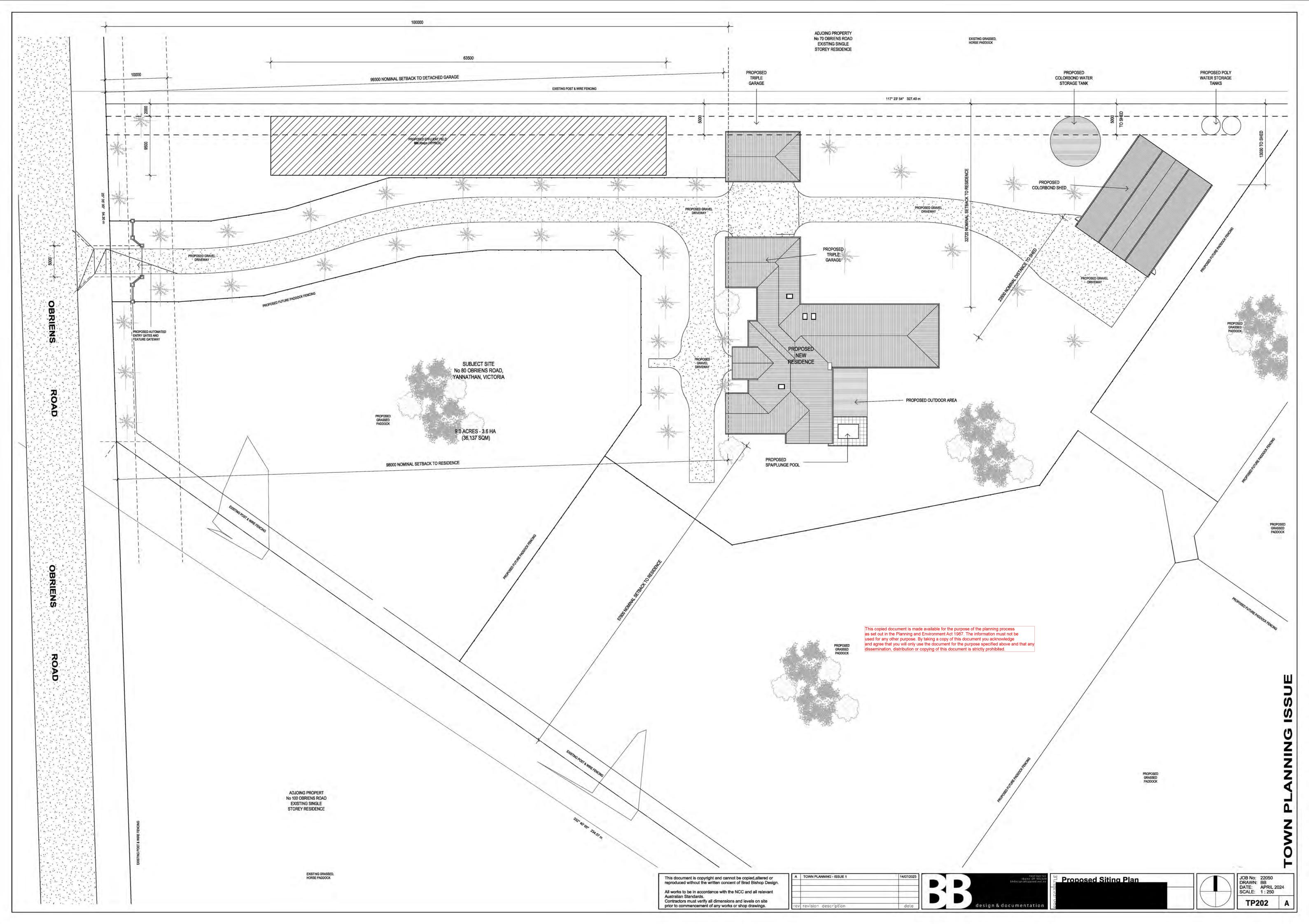


JOB No: 22050
DRAWN: BB
DATE: APRIL 2024
SCALE:

TP100 A









649 CENTRE ROAD, EAST BENTLEIGH VIC 3165 PO BOX 39, BONNIE DOON VIC 3720 Phone: 0424 865 765

E-MAIL: admin@ecov.com.au

FARM MANAGEMENT PLAN 80 Obriens Road Yannathan Vic



Prepared for: BB DESIGN & DOCUMENTATIO

Site: 80 Obriens Road Yannathan VIC 3981

Prepared by: Eco Vision Australia

Reference No. 18CO24 FMP / LMP

Date: March 27, 2024

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 - ii. Site EVC Bioregion Benchmark, Biodiversity Score, EVC Map 1750, EVC 2005, Species List EVC 53, Bioregional Conservation Status



1. Executive Summary

The purpose of this statement is to provide a Farm Management Plan / Land Management Plan (FMP) for a 3.69ha property located at 80 Obriens Road, Yannathan.

The site is predominately cleared and grassed. There are some small areas of retained vegetation along the south west and south east boundaries. Towards the south east boundary are two paddocks with water troughs and existing electric fencing. In addition, there are two 22,500 litre providing water for stock. Soil profiles are consistent throughout the site with moderately structured dark grey clay loam soils overlying strongly structured grey light to heavy soils with a gradual textural change through the profile. The underling geology consists of Late Pleistocene (Quaternary) alluvial deposits.

The existing pasture is in good condition with blackberry located along the boundaries which are in the process of being removed and scarcity of any noticeable pest animal species (one fox and two rabbits observed on the site). The site is located within the Monomeith Alluvial plain landform element. a mix of landform element gentle rises and gentle slopes. The site has one designated watercourse / drainage line within the upper south east corner of the site.

The proposed building infrastructure (new dwelling and sheds) is located within the middle north east boundary as depicted on the site plan. The balance of the site will predominately be used for small scale Highland Cattle grazing – 5 paddocks ranging in size from 0.46ha to 0.66ha (2.85ha). The balance of the site (0.7ha) will be used for the proposed dwelling and grounds and accessways. Conservation zones including shelter belts as depicted on the site plan (0.15ha). The site contains areas of retained and planted shelterbelts consistent with the principles of natural asset farming.

Small scale Highland Cattle grazing will be the primary agricultural business activity for the site with young steers be brought onto the property before being grown and sold at approximately 2 years of age.

The DSE stocking rates based on a predominant Land Capability Rating of 1 In conjunction with the ongoing pasture improvement plan, potential supplementary feeding and an effective rotation plan the site property will be able to have between 6 to 8 cattle on the site (9DSE). The aim is to ensure pasture remains in excellent condition by not overstocking the site.

The proposed Cattle paddocks vary in size and can be expanded into larger paddocks if required. Stock rotation numbers in paddocks will vary with between 6 to 8 Highland Cattle being on the site. However, it is anticipated that each individual paddock will be grazed for a week with slightly larger paddocks grazed for a ten-day period. Recovery periods will vary depending upon the season and range between 6-12 weeks. It is important to note that pasture may not be the primary feed with supplementary hay if required to minimise and prevent any soil degradation.

Pasture will be managed including a fertilising program to improve both soil pH and soil structure. Supplementary Hay Feed cut from the site may be provided during the cooler months. The owners will seek additional advice in Highland Cattle management and will employ best agricultural practices on the site.



Economic outcomes of the Highland Cattle grazing cattle will be supplementary income. It is anticipated that the revenue from the cattle (stocking of 8 highland cattle)will be approximately \$2,000 to \$3,000 each (depending upon market sales). This breed is regarded as being boutique beef production providing succulent and tender beef therefore sale prices are only indicative. This will supply a yearly income between \$16,000 to \$24,000. The economic outcome is only indicative, but the property will be well managed in terms of pasture management and thus provides a supplementary revenue base from the agricultural activity. It should be noted that meat prices are rising, and it is highly likely that revenue streams will increase in ongoing years. Highland Cattle are docile, easily managed and hardy. Being smaller in stature than regular cattle this is beneficial for the sites soil.

Water supply will be distributed via two 22,500 Litre tanks (45,000 litres total capacity) to the paddocks via a system of gravity fed water troughs. The site has access to a water bore which will be used to ensure a reliable water supply for stock.

Land Management considerations contribute to the enhancement of the property including the proposed Highland Cattle grazing (Farm Management Plan). A minimum area of 0.7ha (19% of whole site) including an area set aside for revegetation (shelterbelt planting – 3 metre width) on lower portions of the site and conservation on the site. Species selection will consist of species from EVC-53 (Swamp Scrub) including some emergent Eucalypt spp. This EVC is classed as endangered.

The small nature of the site limits conservation zones (sized at 0.7ha) to shelterbelt planting predominately located along the boundaries of paddocks P1 to P5. This area contains some established trees (Eucalypt spp.) including some understorey species. Blackberry is located within this area and is in the process of being eradicated.

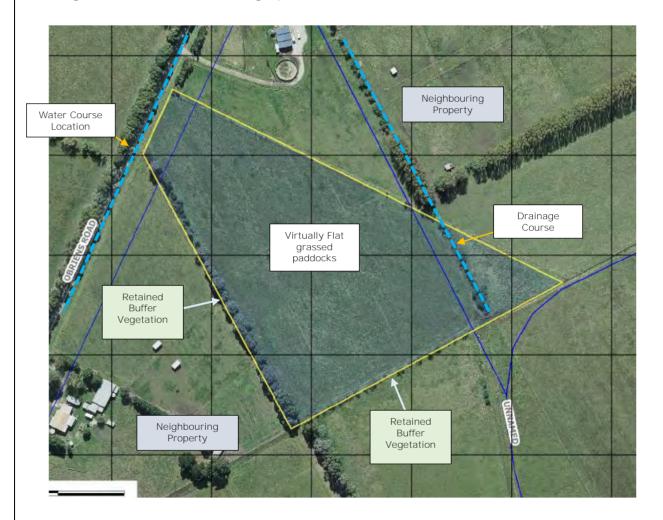
The site provides an opportunity to develop an agricultural activity based on small scale rotational cattle grazing strategy within the Green Wedge Zone. The facility will be well managed on a daily basis requiring an onsite dwelling. Cattle grazing fencing particularly within the shelter belt zones will allow free passage for fauna species.

The existing and proposed infrastructure is located towards the middle north east portion of the site and accessed from Obriens Road along the north western boundary. The balance of the property and is a mix of shelterbelt biodiversity conservation zones and cleared grassed paddocks.

The location of the proposed development (small acreage site) is consistent with the considerations within the Green Wedge Zone in that it supports a small scale rural enterprise providing a supplementary income in conjunction with biodiversity protection enhancement using shelterbelt planning including the introduction of paddock trees within paddocks one to four. The site provides an opportunity to attain a balance between small scale agricultural enterprise in conjunction with biodiversity enhancement.



Diagram 1 - Site Aerial Photograph





2. Introduction

Eco Vision Australia has been engaged to undertake a Farm Management Plan /Land Management Plan (FMP/LMP) for a 3.69ha property at 80 Obriens Road, Yannathan. The field investigation and report have been undertaken and prepared by suitably experienced staff. Eco Vision Australia has appropriate professional indemnity insurance for this type of work. Our professional indemnity insurance certificate is available on request.

The report will accompany a planning application submitted to the Cardinia Shire Council. This document provides information about the site in regard to the proposed agricultural activity (small scale cattle grazing) on the site. Biodiversity protection and enhancement predominantly through additional planting within perimeter areas of the site and considered a complementary component of the overall land management strategy.

The approximate 3.69ha site fronts Obriens Road along the north western boundary. The site is a predominately cleared with some perimeter vegetation along the south west and south east boundaries. The site contains existing paddocks with electric fencing using a high capacity Gallagher S200 solar fence energiser. Two water troughs are located within the south east paddocks with two 22,500 litre water tanks providing the stock water supply. Soils within the site are generally non texture contrast Dermosols. The site has no rocks or rock material and suitable for stock grazing.

The site has one watercourse / drainage line on the site located within the south east portion of the site. The proposed dwelling and associated infrastructure is located within the upper north east portion of the site. The site is located within the Monomeith alluvial plain landform element. The site geology consists of Quaternary (Late Pleistocene alluvial sediments) . Surrounding properties are predominately used for mixed grazing including cattle and horses.

The location of the proposed development is consistent with small scale cattle grazing within the Green Wedge Zone. The proposed small scale cattle enterprise (Highland Cattle) will provide a value added supplementary income. The agricultural activity incorporates best practice cattle management including ensuring pasture is maintained and cattle are rotated through paddocks. Highland Cattle are docile and small in stature and provide a minimal impact on the environment particularly in limiting soil compaction.

Methods used to assess the site include the following:

- Desktop analysis and literature review considering existing past and present land use, topographical data and landform data.
- Site walkover and fieldwork including site photographs

Site survey was undertaken by Eco Vision Australia in March 2024.

Rainfall data was obtained from Lang Lang Climate Station 086063.



3. Description of the Development

Table 1 - Description of the Development

Site Address:	80 Obriens Road Yannathan 3981
Owner/Developer:	
Postal Address:	BB Design & Documentation C/O 80 Obriens Road Yannathan VIC 3981
Contact:	BB Design & Documentation – 0407 360 765
Council Area:	Cardinia Shire Council
Zoning:	Planning Zone – Green Wedge Zone – Schedule 1 (GWZ1), Planning Overlay – Land subject to Inundation Overlay Schedule (LSIOS) .
Allotment Size:	3.59ha
Allotment Shape:	Roughly Triangle Shaped
Existing Use and Site of buildings on the land:	See site plan. The site is predominately grassed with some retained a mix of retained vegetation, along the property boundaries. The site contains a number of paddocks (two with concrete water troughs) with those to the south east being electrified via a Gallagher S200 solar powered generator. There are two water tanks along the north east boundary providing water for the two troughs.
Existing Access Arrangements	Access to the site is via a driveway from Obriens Road along the north western boundary.
Existing Vegetation including condition and coverage:	The existing vegetation on-site is predominately a mix of perimeter vegetation including indigenous vegetation. Internal paddocks are grassed.



4. Site Key Features

Table 2 Site Key Features

Total Property Area:	3.69ha
Grassed Areas:	3ha grassed
Existing shedding and proposed Infrastructure area:	No infrastructure on site apart from two water tanks located along the north east boundary. The proposed dwelling and sheds will be located midway along the north east boundary.,
Remnant and Regrowth Vegetation:	Areas of remnant and regrowth vegetation is located along south west and south east boundary the boundary perimeter.
Paddock Trees:	None
Dams:	None
Waterways:	One small waterway /drainage line located towards the north east boundary.
Water Supply	Currently two 22,500 Litre – Total capacity 45,000L water tanks provide stock water. This will be either filled on a needs basis via a truck. The site has a bore (number 135866), and it is planned to install a pump to provide water for stock on a permanent basis.
Land Capability Class	Predominately Grazing Land Class 1. Slopes ranging from to 0 -5%, Rainfall Zone Greater than 650mm, Soil profiles greater than 1m, uniformly drained and non-texture contrast soils.
Landform Element:	Monomeith Alluvial Plain throughout the site.
Site Geology:	Quaternary (Late Pleistocene Alluvial Sediments)
Soil Type:	The soil type contained within the property are moderately structured dark grey fine sandy clay loams overlying strongly structured grey light to heavy clays with a gradual textural change. The ASC classification are generally dermosol soils
Soil Analysis –	pH: 5.2 N: Satisfactory P: Deficient K: Satisfactory EC: Not saline Organic matter: Moderate in A horizon Dispersibility: Low to High at deeper soil profiles
Annual Rainfall	860mm (Caniambo Climate Station- No. 086063).
Bioregion	Gippsland Bioregion
Site Remnant Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC)	The site contains small areas of indigenous vegetation (EVC 53 – Riparian Scrubs or Swampy Scrubs and Woodlands) concentrated around the perimeter of the site. The site has been cleared with the past agricultural history being cattle grazing as the site was originally part of a larger property.
Bioregional Conservation Status and pre 1750 EVC	Riparian Scrubs or Swampy Scrubs and Woodlands (EVC – 53) Endangered

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5. Proposed Site Activity Table 3 Proposed Site Activity

Intended Site Use: Pasture Improvement:	The predominant site activity is to do a undertake a small scale cattle farming enterprise consisting of Highland Cattle with a maximum of eight proposed stock rotated through a series of five paddocks. Shelter belt planting along the perimeter (complementing the existing perimeter vegetation) Paddock trees are proposed for all the paddocks. It is proposed to improve the pasture especially a fertiliser application using
	gypsum / lime. This concentrates on improving soil pH and also increases macro nutrients throughout the paddocks. A comprehensive liming strategy should be undertaken to ensure pasture remains healthy ensuring the site can be carry stock an effective DSE. A complimentary superphosphate program can be undertaken on a needs basis.
Farming Activity Description:	The farming activity is to undertake cattle grazing using Highland Cattle (small cattle) on the site. They will be used for sale at market.
Land management Activity	Land management considerations will focus on enhancing and additional planting along the perimeter of the site. The site is quite small in size but will have small areas of indigenous vegetation providing additional habitat. In addition, the paddocks will have fenced paddock trees to provide additional habitat. Species selection will be derived from EVC 53 – Riparian Scrubs or Swampy Scrubs and Woodlands as depicted on the site FMP. This will provide a wildlife habitat and protect and improve the site biodiversity.
Existing and Proposed Infrastructure:	See FMP 18CO24 Plan.
Power and Services:	Mains Power
Water (Domestic and Fire Fighting):	Tank water is proposed for the house with additional water provided from roof runoff from any sheds. Water for stock will initially be provided by two 22,500L water tanks (45,000L capacity – however it is proposed that the onsite bore be connected to provide water to the two stock water tanks. Firefighting water will be available from the proposed tank infrastructure.
Dams (Additional Water):	No onsite dams
Watercourses:	One small watercourse/drainage line is located within the lower south eastern portion of the site.
Erosion and/or soil damage	The site inspection noted that there is little evidence of erosion throughout the site.
Weeds:	The site has blackberry growing within the existing perimeter vegetation which are in the process of being treated. There are some thistles that require removal. Any further localised weed species should be removed via the appropriate techniques.
Pest animals:	Pest animals were very low on the property. Two rabbits were observed although no rabbit burrows were observed on the site. One fox was observed which requires removal due to impacts on any native fauna.
Vegetation:	The site is located within the Green Wedge Zone; however, the general area has had a past history of grazing with very limited areas of retained vegetation. The onsite indigenous vegetation is limited to pockets along the perimeter. there are significant areas of retained vegetation with the elevated north west corner of the site. Adjoining properties are predominately grazed with a mix of horses and cattle.



6. Discussion – Land Management Considerations

A site plan prepared by Eco Vision depicts the proposed buildings, outbuilding, recreation zone with paddocks, internal fencing including conservation areas.

Land Management considerations contribute to the enhancement of the property including the proposed cattle grazing (Farm Management Plan). The small nature of the site limits conservation areas however, establishment of shelterbelts provide a conservation benefit in a general location that is dominated by grazed farms with very limited areas of indigenous vegetation. A minimum area of 0.15ha (4% of whole site) including an area set aside for revegetation (shelterbelt planting – 3 metre width) on lower portions of the site and conservation on the site. Species selection will consist of species from EVC-53 (Swamp Scrub). This EVC is classed as endangered.

The conservation areas are predominately located within a three metre shelterbelt planting within paddocks P1 to P5 as depicted on the site plan. In addition, paddocks P1 to P5 will have a planting of paddock trees for a gain in biodiversity and stock shelter when mature.

Grazing paddocks are located in an arc from the north west corner to the lower north east portion of the site as depicted on the site plan. Wildlife friendly constructed to the Macedon Ranges Shire Council Wildlife Friendly Fencing guidelines will be provided within internal fencing predominately for the cattle paddocks.

Water supply for domestic purposes will be provided by Water Tanks.

Revegetation Strategies

The zone identified for revegetation purposes (shelter belt) is located within site within paddocks 1 – 5. A 3 metre wide shelterbelt planting is proposed along the boundaries of the paddocks. This will provide an enhanced environment contributing to an increased biodiversity on the site. In addition, Shelter Belt planting will provide wind protection for stock. In addition, paddocks P1 to P4 will have a planting of paddock trees providing an additional biodiversity enhancement.

The shelterbelt zone and paddock tree planting will be planted using locally sources tube stock (will require ordering from a local nursey or Landcare tube stock provider). It is recommended that the tube stock be protected by Tree guards such as core flute with the jute matting below for protection from weeds. The riparian zone will be protected from stock through the installation of wildlife friendly fencing.

Species selection will be a mix of species from EVC-53 – Swamp Scrub (Gippsland Plains bioregion). This is a vegetation community with some Eucalypt upperstorey community. Understorey species is limited to some tall shrubs, medium shrubs, graminoids, and ferns.

i. Density of planting

The planting density will be variable and noted in the species list table 5, p. 11 below.



ii. Location of Planting

The location for revegetation and revegetation is located along a 3-metre wide zone along the paddocks p1 to P5 with wildlife friendly fencing recommended to be installed. A group of paddock trees to be planted within a central location in paddocks 1 to 5.

iii. Number of species

22 different species are available for the site with an indicative species selection noted below. The species selection is based on the original EVC – 53 Swamp Scrub including emergent Eucalypt species covering the site. The understorey planning will include a range of medium shrubs, small shrubs, prostrate shrubs and herbs and forbs. Species variety will be consistent with EVC-61 contained within the Gippsland plain bioregion. Paddock trees to consist of *Eucalypt ovata* (Swamp Gum) and understorey species Indicative Guidelines on the quantity of species is noted below:

iv. <u>Species List (EVC 53 – Swamp Scrub including emergent Eucalypts – 3 Metre Shelterbelt Planting)*</u>

Botanical Name	Common Name	Life Form	Planting Density	Quantity	Plant material	Plant source
Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp Gum	Tree	7-15 metres apart	TBA	Tubestock	Indigenous nursery/ Landcare
Melaleuca ericifolia	Swamp paperbark	Tall Shrub	6-10 metres apart	TBA	Tubestock	Indigenous nursery/ Landcare
Leptospermum lanigerum	Wolly Tea- tree	Tall Shrub	6-10metres apart	TBA	Tubestock	Indigenous nursery/ Landcare
Coprosma quadrifida	Prickly Currant- bush	Medium Shrub	2-5 metres apart	TBA	Tubestock	Indigenous nursery/ Landcare
Lycopus australis	Australian Gipsywort	Large Herb	<2m	TBA	Tubestock	Indigenous nursery/ Landcare
Lobelia anceps	Angled anceps	Medium Herb	<2m	TBA	Tubestock	Indigenous nursery/ Landcare
Juncus procerus	Tall Rush	Large tufted Graminoid	<2m	TBA	Tubestock	Indigenous nursery/ Landcare
Gahnia radula	Thatch Saw-sedge	Large no- tufted graminoid	<2m	TBA	Tubestock	Indigenous nursery/ Landcare
Juncus gregiflorus	Green Rush	Medium tufted Graminoid	<2m	TBA	Tubestock	Indigenous nursery/ Landcare
Blechnum cartilagineum	Gristle Fern	Ground Fern	<2m	TBA	Tubestock	Indigenous nursery/ Landcare

^{*}Species selection indicative and depends upon stock availability other species available as contained in the appendices.

v. Time of Planting

It is recommended that the planting be completed over a four-year period. The timing of the planting is to occur during the cooler months from April to September as there is moisture throughout the soil profile. In addition, this will allow any plantings in previous years to be monitored and also provides an opportunity for infill planting.

Ref: 18CO24 LMP FMP- 80 Obriens Road, Yannathan Page 11 of 37



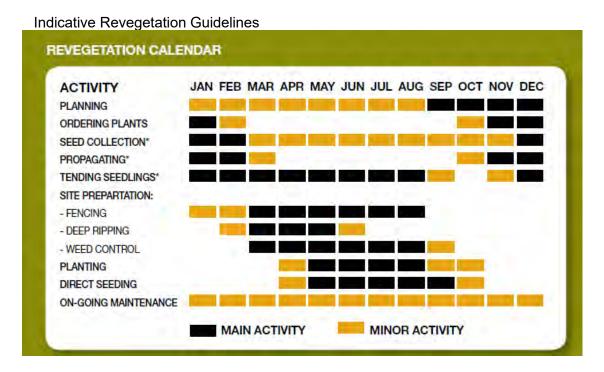
vi. Maintenance Works

Ongoing maintenance is a requirement to ensure planting is established. Typically, this covers weed control, aligning tree guards, removing tree guards and infill planning if required.

The first years of planting are critical to the ongoing establishment of revegetation works with a property book and photos being used to record the success of planting and any improvements if required.

vii. Protection of planting

The revegetation areas will have wildlife friendly fencing along the boundaries of the revegetation zone. Individual plants (tubestock) will be protected by staked tree guards (recommend corflute) and Jute mats to prevent weed competition.





7. Discussion – Farm Management Plan

It is proposed that the predominant agricultural activity of the 3.69 (Maximum 2.85ha available for cattle grazing) site be used for cattle grazing rotated through five paddocks ranging in size from 0.35ha to 0.55ha. This provides opportunity for rotational grazing and potential for hay production if there is sufficient pasture available.

Highland Cattle are docile, easy to manage and a hardy breed of small cattle. They are very suitable for small properties.

All paddocks will be accessed by a series of gates which can be left open to enlarge paddocks if required and provide a range of options for rotational grazing. It is proposed that Highland Cattle steers be purchased directly from farmers. Typical weight gain for young steers is approximately 1kg per day on good pasture.

Calves can be kept entire and as they grow can potentially and if required be separated in the lower paddocks. The calves would grow to approximately 650kg to 800kg by approximately two years of age. The site contains established electric fencing within the south eastern paddocks. The new paddocks will have electric fencing with a Gallagher S200 high capacity energizer suitable for the site. All paddocks will be fenced with wildlife friendly fencing recommended for buffer zone planting including the groups of paddock trees. and will be connected via a series of gates.

Water supply will be distributed via two 22,500 Litre tanks (45,000 litres total capacity) to the paddocks via a system of gravity fed water troughs. The site has access to a water bore which will be used to ensure a reliable water supply for stock.

Management of the Property

The owners of the property will receive additional guidance to establish the small scale cattle grazing operation. They have experience in infrastructure upgrades, trough installation, fencing and access construction and understanding of pasture management that ensures the property will remain in optimum condition.

Supplementary feed (Hay) if required will be provided during the cooler months and peak summer to ensure pasture will remain in optimum condition. Due to the low stocking rates, it is highly likely that the existing pasture will be sufficient to sustain a small herd of Highland Cattle.

Rotational Grazing Plan

The rotational grazing plan for cattle will incorporate best land management practices to ensure that the existing land is not degraded. A key component is ensuring pasture cover is maintained at 90% and not less than 5cm pasture cover. All paddocks will have an ongoing regular management and monitoring program to ensure there is no overgrazing and related soil degradation issues. Supplementary feeding (hay) may be required predominately during dry times.

The five paddocks will have good carrying capacity throughout the year. Paddocks will be monitored throughout the year to ensure optimum stock rotation.

The owners will ensure paddocks remain in optimal condition through a Pasture Improvement Plan.



The proposed Cattle paddocks vary in size and can be expanded into larger paddocks if required. Stock rotation numbers in paddocks will vary with up to 8 Highland Cattle being on the site. However, it is anticipated that each individual paddock will be grazed for a week with slightly larger paddocks grazed for a ten-day period. Recovery periods will vary depending upon the season and range between 6-12 weeks. It is important to note that pasture may not be the primary feed with supplementary hay if required to minimise and prevent any soil degradation.

Soil Pasture Improvement (SPI)

The overall summary is that a liming program be undertaken to improve the soil pH which will aid in uptake of nutrients by pasture. In addition, it is recommended that the farm should have regular applications of super phosphate or muriate of potash.

LAND CAPABILITY RATING

<u>LAND CAPABILITY RATING FOR GRAZING</u> (Rainfall Zone more than 750 mm p.a.)
Grazing cattle (including dairy cattle) and sheep, on largely unimproved pastures which may include volunteer improved grass and clover species, both annuals and perennials*; occasional topdressing with superphosphate; fending for stock control; control of rabbits by 1080 poisoning.

LAND FEATURES			CAPABIITY CLASS		
AFFECTING USE	1	2	3	4	5
SLOPE	Less than 10%	10% to 20%	20% to 35%	35% to 50%	More than 50%
ASPECT	E.NE	SE, NW, W	N, SW, S	-	-
SOIL GROUP (Northcote ppf)	Gradational soils; Um soils	Duplex soils with A-horizon thickness 15 to 60 cm	Other duplex soils; Uf, Ug, soils; Uc soils with impeding layer within 100 cm	Uc soils with no impeding layer within 100 cm	-
AVERAGE SOIL DEPTH	More than 1.0 m	0.6 m to 1.0 m	0.3 m to 0.6 m	0.1 m to 0.3 m	More than 0.1 m
SITE DRAINAGE	Well drained	Moderately or excessively well drained	Imperfectly or poorly drained	Very poorly drained	-
SURFACE ROCK	Less than 2%	2% to 15%	15% to 25%	25% to 40%	More than 40%

CAPABILITY CLASS	AVERAGE CARRYING CAPACITY DSE/ha	CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS
1	9	No general conservation management
2	7	
3	4½	
4	2½	
5	1/2	Strict grazing control, opportunity grazing to seasonal conditions

The DSE for the site has been calculated at 9DSE/ha based on the site being predominantly class 1 grazing. It is proposed that the property carry 6 to 8 small Highland Cattle (to be sold at 2 years of age). It is proposed to bring young steers on a yearly or as needs basis once a routine has been established. The pasture improvement plan will improve soil pH (lime application) and it is recommended that macro nutrients NPK will improve via the application of a fertiliser program.

Pasture improvement in conjunction with a rotational grazing strategy that allows for a mix of paddocks will ensure that pasture will be maintained in optimum condition.



Economic Outcomes of Cattle Grazing

Economic outcomes of the Highland Cattle grazing cattle will be supplementary income. It is anticipated that the revenue from the cattle (stocking of 8 highland cattle)will be approximately \$2,000 to \$3,000 each (depending upon market sales). This breed is regarded as being boutique beef production providing succulent and tender beef therefore sale prices are only indicative. This will supply a yearly income between \$16,000 to \$24,000. The economic outcome is only indicative, but the property will be well managed in terms of pasture management and thus provides a supplementary revenue base from the agricultural activity. It should be noted that meat prices are rising, and it is highly likely that revenue streams will increase in ongoing years. Highland Cattle are docile, easily managed and hardy. Being smaller in stature than regular cattle this is beneficial for the sites soil.

Time Frames

Once the additional fencing has been completed and water available for stock in each paddock, cattle can commence grazing on the property. A small number of Highland Cattle can be brought onto the site within paddocks 3 and 4 as they have existing water troughs and established electric fencing.

Highland Cattle steers will be brought onto the property requiring daily care.

Environmental Outcome of the Proposed Land Use

The property will be managed in order to that the existing pasture (grass) including a regular fertiliser program will ensure the site remains in optimal condition. The site will not be overgrazed, and potential for supplementary hay production should the season be suitable. The site contains perimeter (shelter belt areas) set aside for conservation. In addition, paddock trees will be established providing future protection.

Weed Management Strategies

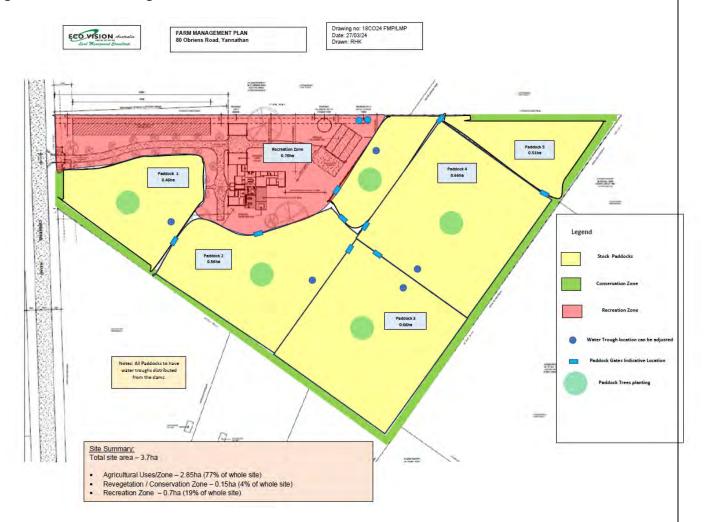
The site has areas of blackberry predominately concentrated within perimeter areas. This is a noxious weed and requires removal which is in the process of being completed. There are some minor thistles on the site which also require removal. Any potential weed growth will be controlled using the appropriate weed management techniques. Regular monitoring will be undertaken to control and eradicate and future weed growth.

Pest Animal Strategies

The site has very little pest management issues (site inspection noted little evidence of pest animals). Two rabbits and one fox was observed on the site. Integrated pest management methods will be used if pest animal species become a problem. Monitoring techniques will be used and if pest animals become an issue this will be controlled using pest animal management guidelines. Perpetual management will include ongoing monitoring and if any pest animals become an issue then the appropriate management techniques will be applied. This applies to a range of pest animal species. guidelines. Regular monitoring will be undertaken to control and eradicate, and any pest management issues.



Diagram 3 - Farm Management Plan





Site Photographs



Plate 1 - View towards the south east depicting the recreation dwelling zone on the left and grazing paddock on the right.



Plate 2 - View to the west depicting the existing shelter belt planting with some blackberries that will be removed.





Plate 3 - View to the east depicting grazing paddocks, recreation zone and water tanks used for stock water supply.



Plate 4 - View towards the north east depicting the area allocated for the dwelling \ recreation zone.





Plate 5 - Photo depicting the two 22,500L water tanks – total capacity 45,000L available for stock filled by water carrier or connected to the water bore.



Plate 6 - View towards the north west depicting the site entry, paddock 1 and dwelling \ recreation zone.





Plate 7 - View towards the south east depicting the existing electric fence between existing paddocks three and four.



Plate 8 - View to the south east depicting the exiting gate entry to paddock 4.





Plate 9 - View depicting the proposed grazing paddock 5.



Plate 10 - View depicting existing shelter belt planting with blackberries in the process of being removed.

Land Management Consultant

Grad Cert. Environmental Management (CSU), Ad. Dip. Land Management (Syd), Cert Hort. Landscape & Nursery (Qld)



8. APPENDICES

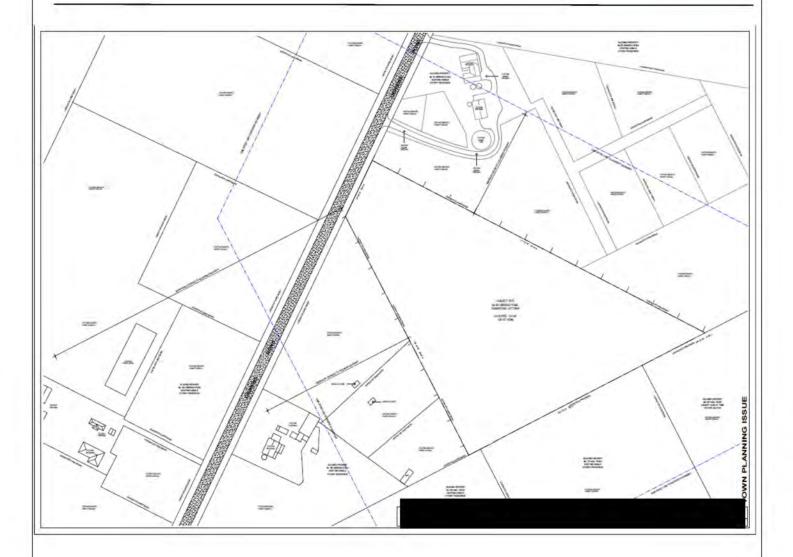
- i. Proposed Site Plan, Aerial Photo, Site Geology & Wildlife Friendly Fencing Example
- ii. Site EVC Bioregion Benchmark, Biodiversity Score, EVC Map 1750, EVC 2005, Species List EVC 61, Bioregional Conservation Status



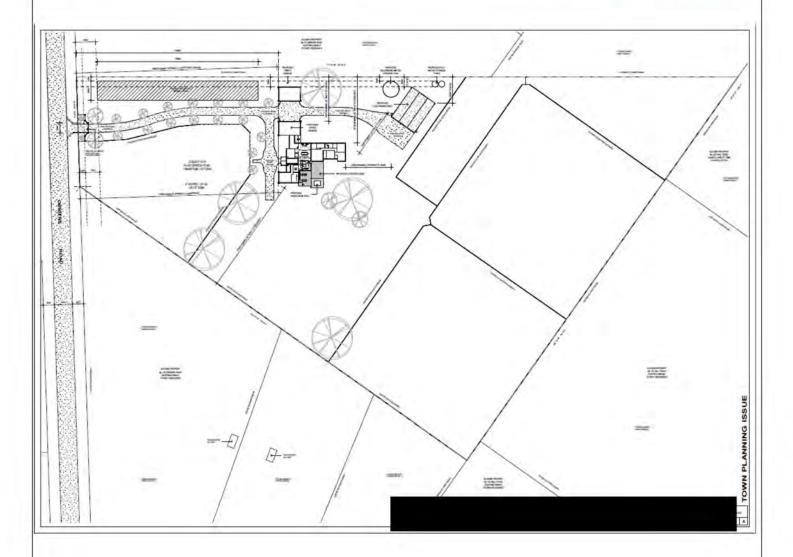
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PROPOSED SITE PLAN, GEOVIC & AERIAL PHOTO & WILDLIFE FRIENDY FENCING EXAMPLE

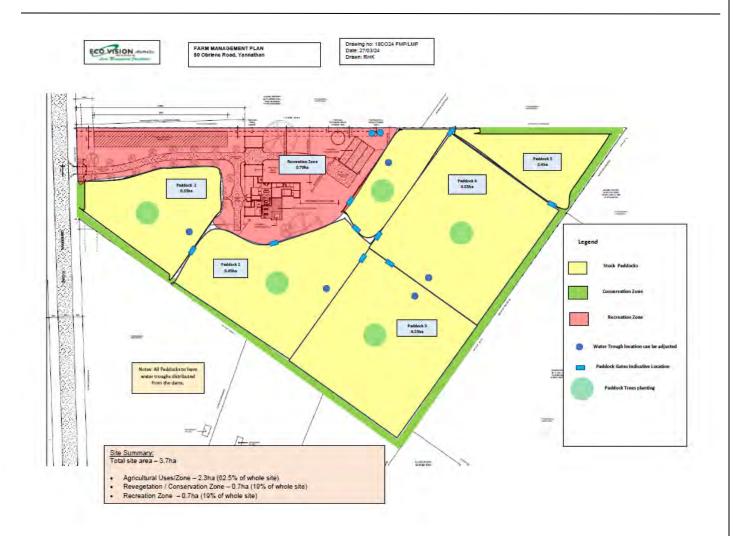




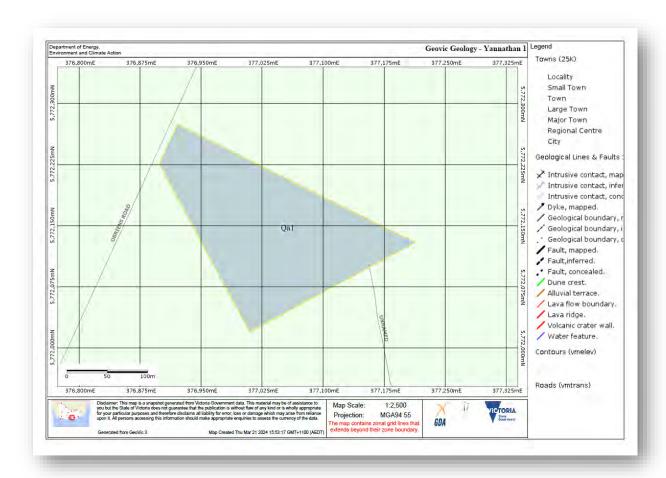




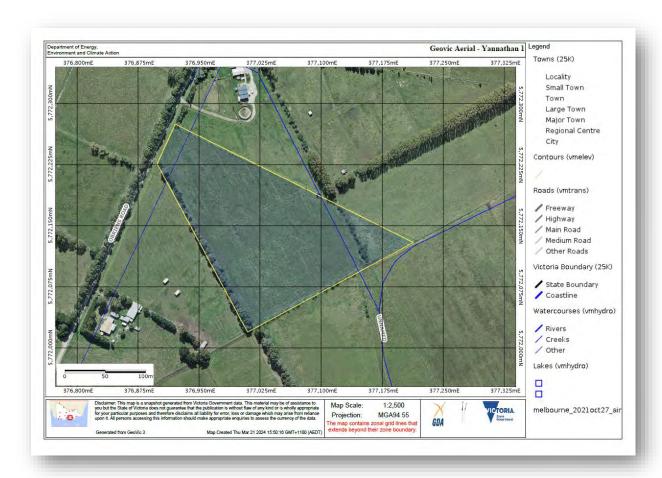




















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APPENDIX ii

SITE EVC BIOREGION BENCHMARK, BIODIVERSITY SCORE, EVC MAP 1750, EVC 2005, SPECIES LIST 61, BIOREGIONAL CONSERVATION STATUS





Description:

Closed scrub to 8 m tall at low elevations on alluvial deposits along streams or on poorly drained sites with higher nutrient availability. The EVC is dominated by Swamp Paperbark Melaleuca existibila (or sometimes Woolly Tea-tree Leptospermum langerum) which often forms a dense thicket, out-competing other species. Occasional emergent eucalypts may be present. Where light penetrates to ground level, a moss/lichen/liverwort or herbaceous ground cover is often present. Dry variants have a grassy/herbaceous ground layer.

Canopy Cover:

%cover	Character Species	Common Name
50%	Leptospermum lanigerum	Woolly Tea-tree
	Melaleuca ericifolia	Swamp Paperbark

Understorey:

Inderstorey:			
Life form	#Spp	%Cover	LF code
Medium Shrub	2	10%	MS
Small Strub	2	196	SS
Large Herb	2	5%	LH
Medium Herb	3	15%	MH
Small or Prostrate Herb	2	5%	SH
Large Tufted Graminoid	2	10%	LTG
Large Non-tufted Graminoid	3	10%	LNG
Medium to Small Tufted Graminoid	2	5%	MTG
Medium to Tiny Non-tufted Graminoid	2	15%	MNG
Ground Fern	1	5%	GF
Scrambler or Climber	1	1%	SC
Bryophytes/Lichens	na	20%	BL.

F Code	Species typical of at least part of EVC range	Common Name
MS	Coprosma quadrifida	Prickly Currant-bush
MS	Leptospermum continentale	Prickly Tea-tree
LH	Lycopus australis	Australian Gipsywort
LH	Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife
LH	Persicaria praetermissa	Spotted Knotweed
MH	Hydrocotyle pterocarpa	Wing Pennywort
MH	Stellaria angustifolia	Swamp Starwort
MH	Lobelia anceps	Angled Lobelia
SH	Crassula helmsli	Swamp Crassula
LTG	Juncus procerus	Tall Rush
LTG	Poa labillardierei	Common Tussock-grass
LNG	Gahnia radula	Thatch Saw-sedge
LNG	Phragmites australis	Common Reed
LNG	Baumea rubiginosa s.l.	Soft Twig-rush
MTG	Triglochin procerum s.l.	Water Ribbons
MTG	Junais gregifiorus	Green Rush
MNG	Eleocharis acuta	Common Spike-sedge
GF	Blechnum cartilagineum	Gristle Fern
SC	Calystegia seplum	Large Bindweed

Ecological Vegetation Class bioregion benchmark





EVC 53: Swamp Scrub - Gippsland Plain bioregion

Recruitment:

Continuous

Organic Litter:

Weediness:

LF Code Typical Weed Species Hypochoeris radicata Holcus lanatus

Common Name Cat's Ear Yorkshire Fog

Invasive Impact high high

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ed by the Victorian Government Department of Sustainability and Environment November 2007

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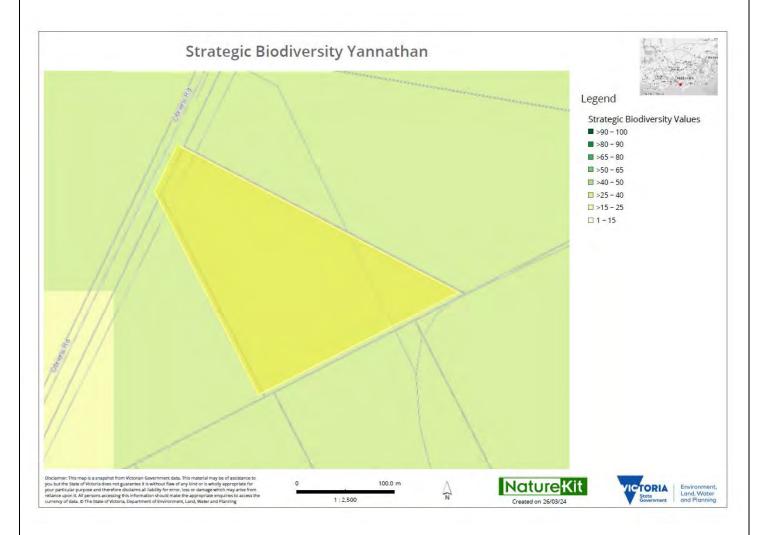
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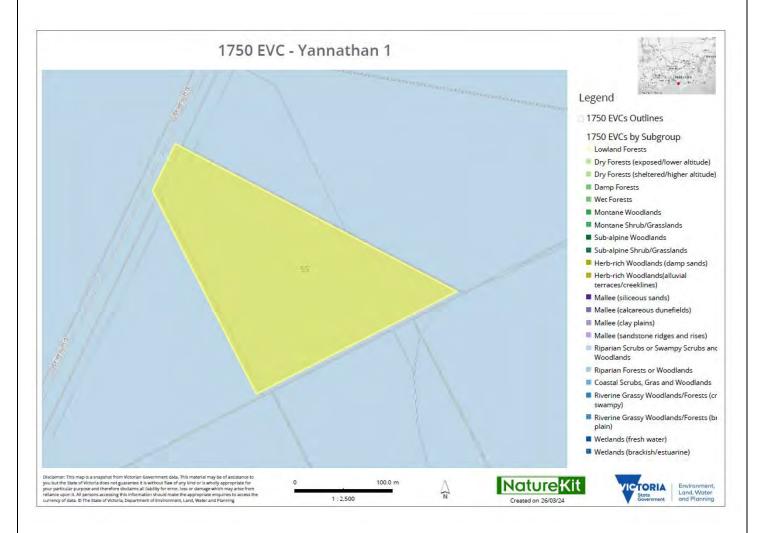
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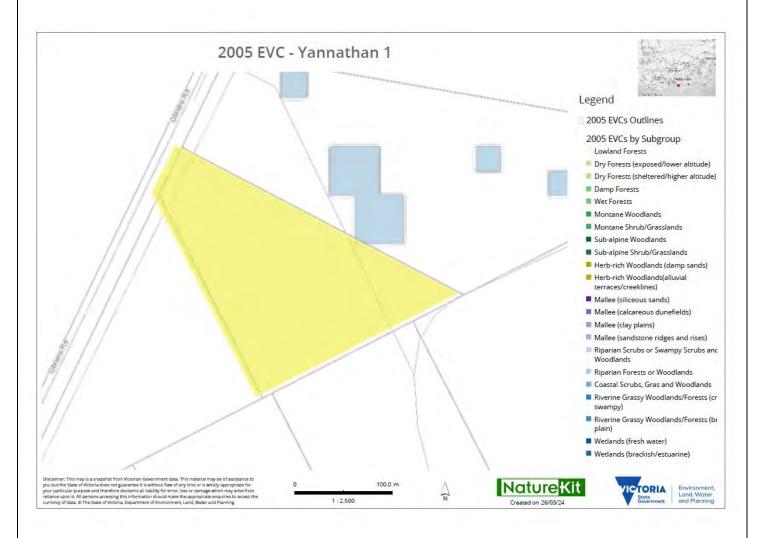












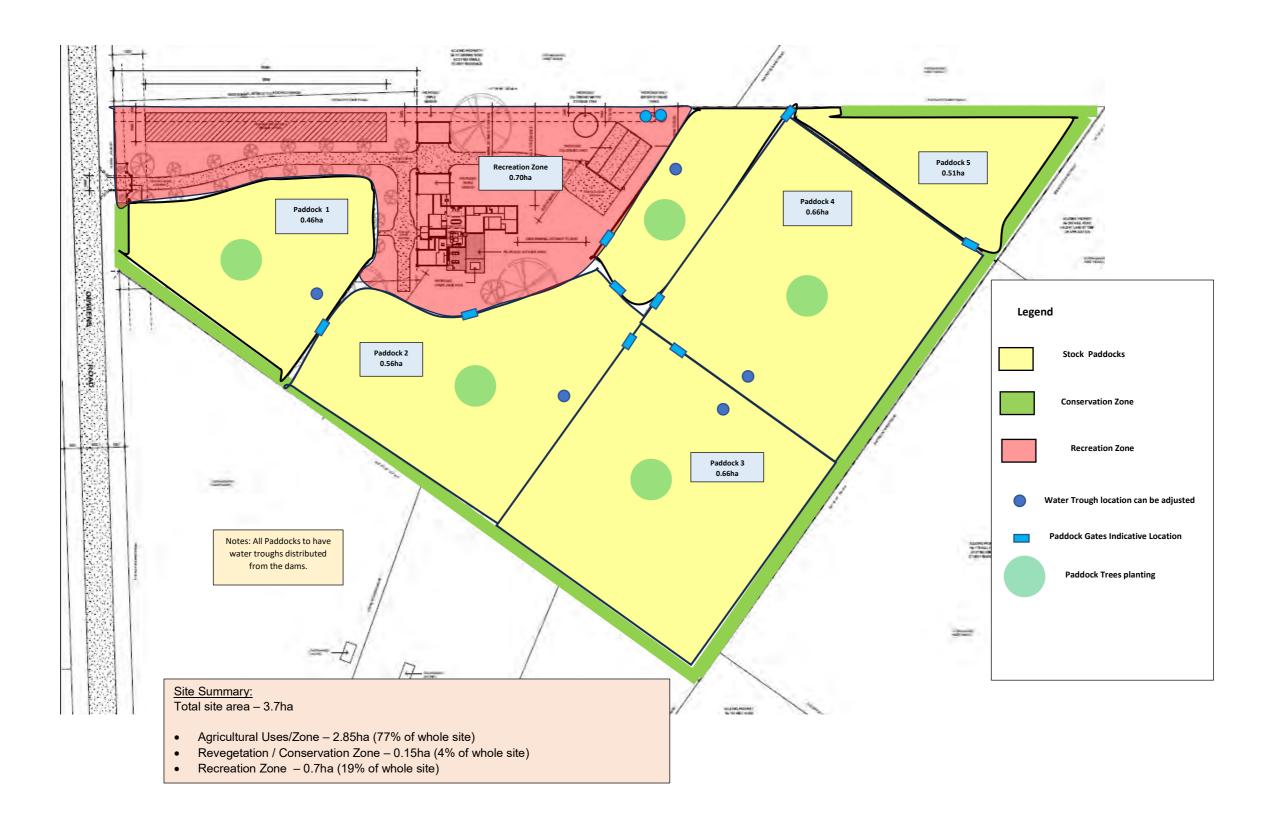




Bioregion	No.	EVC Name	BCS
East Gippsland Uplands	41	Montane Riparian Thicket	Least Concern
East Gippsland Uplands	42	Sub-alpine Shrubland	Rare
East Gippsland Uplands	43	Sub-alpine Woodland	Least Concern
East Gippsland Uplands	44	Sub-alpine Treeless Vegetation	Rare
East Gippsland Uplands	45	Shrubby Foothill Forest	Least Concern
East Gippsland Uplands	47	Valley Grassy Forest	Depleted
East Gippsland Uplands	82	Riverine Escarpment Scrub	Least Concern
East Gippsland Uplands	83	Swampy Riparian Woodland	Endangered
East Gippsland Uplands	127	Valley Heathy Forest	Vulnerable
East Gippsland Uplands	133	Limestone Pomaderris Shrubland	Endangered
East Gippsland Uplands	135	Gallery Rainforest	Endangered
East Gippsland Uplands	169	Dry Valley Forest	Vulnerable
East Gippsland Uplands	175	Grassy Woodland	Depleted
East Gippsland Uplands	177	Valley Slopes Dry Forest	Rare
East Gippsland Uplands	201	Shrubby Wet Forest	Least Concern
East Gippsland Uplands	206	Sub-alpine Grassland	Rare
East Gippsland Uplands	316	Shrubby Damp Forest	Least Concern
East Gippsland Uplands	318	Montane Swamp	Endangered
East Gippsland Uplands	319	Montane Herb-rich Woodland	Least Concern
East Gippsland Uplands	877	Lowland Herb-rich Forest	Least Concern
Gippsland Plain	2	Coast Banksia Woodland	Vulnerable
Gippsland Plain	3	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland	Vulnerable
Gippsland Plain	6	Sand Heathland	Rare
Gippsland Plain	7	Clay Heathland	Depleted
Gippsland Plain	8	Wet Heathland	Depleted
Gippsland Plain	9	Coastal Saltmarsh	Least Concern
Gippsland Plain	10	Estuarine Wetland	Least Concern
Gippsland Plain	11	Coastal Lagoon Wetland	Vulnerable
Gippsland Plain	12	Wet Swale Herbland	Vulnerable
Gippsland Plain	14	Banksia Woodland	Least Concern
Gippsland Plain	15	Limestone Box Forest	Vulnerable
Gippsland Plain	16	Lowland Forest	Vulnerable
Gippsland Plain	18	Riparian Forest	Vulnerable
Gippsland Plain	19	Riparian Shrubland	Endangered
Gippsland Plain	21	Shrubby Dry Forest	Least Concern
Gippsland Plain	22	Grassy Dry Forest	Least Concern
Gippsland Plain	23	Herb-rich Foothill Forest	Vulnerable
Gippsland Plain	29	Damp Forest	Endangered
Gippsland Plain	30	Wet Forest	Depleted
Gippsland Plain	32	Warm Temperate Rainforest	Endangered
Gippsland Plain	34	Dry Rainforest	Endangered
Gippsland Plain	45	Shrubby Foothill Forest	Endangered
Gippsland Plain	47	Valley Grassy Forest	Vulnerable
Gippsland Plain	48	Heathy Woodland	Least Concern
Gippsland Plain	53	Swamp Scrub	Endangered
Gippsland Plain	55	Plains Grassy Woodland	Endangered
Gippsland Plain	56	Floodplain Riparian Woodland	Endangered
Gippsland Plain	59	Riparian Thicket	Vulnerable



Drawing no: 18CO24 FMP/LMP Date: 27/03/24 Drawn: RHK





June 6, 2024

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Senior Planner Shire of Cardinia PO Box 7 Pakenham VIC 3810



Response to RFI Planning Application T240177PA 80 O'Briens Road, Yannathan VIC 3981

Thank you for your RFI of May 13, 2024, our response is below, however should issues remain outstanding or have not adequately responded to the issues, then we request an additional 30 days from the lapse date to provide a further response.

Outstanding Fee

Our client has sent you multiple emails in relation this and to no response from Council. Please confirm receipt of those emails and confirmation that the transfer of funds from the previous application to this application (as agreed) has been actioned.

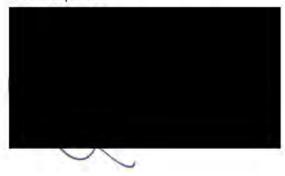
2. Cost Estimate

As per above. The fee of the previous application has been transferred to this current application as agreed with the previous assessing planner.

Revised Plans

Please see the revised plans addressing Councils concerns.

Please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned should further or better particulars be required.





LEGEND - - - top of bank
- - - open drain
- - underground pipe
- edge of gravel road
- centre-line of gravel road -E--- – overhead powerline



This is not a Title survey.
See Certificate of Title for Easement details. for Easement details.

Only significant trees are shown on this plan.

Whilst every effort has been made to locate all feature details within the surveyed area SK Spatial will not be held responsible for features hidden, obscured or under construction at the time of survey.

No underground features have been located unless specifically shown.

All data shown on this plan is an accurate representation of the subject site at the time of survey.

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Sheet 1 of 1.

Levels & Features Plan with Aerial Image

Parish of Yallock

Crown Allotment: 116A

CA116A on TP306855W

Cardinia Shire Council

Drawn : 09/10/2023, Scott Charles Kimm L.S.

Notations This is not a Title survey.

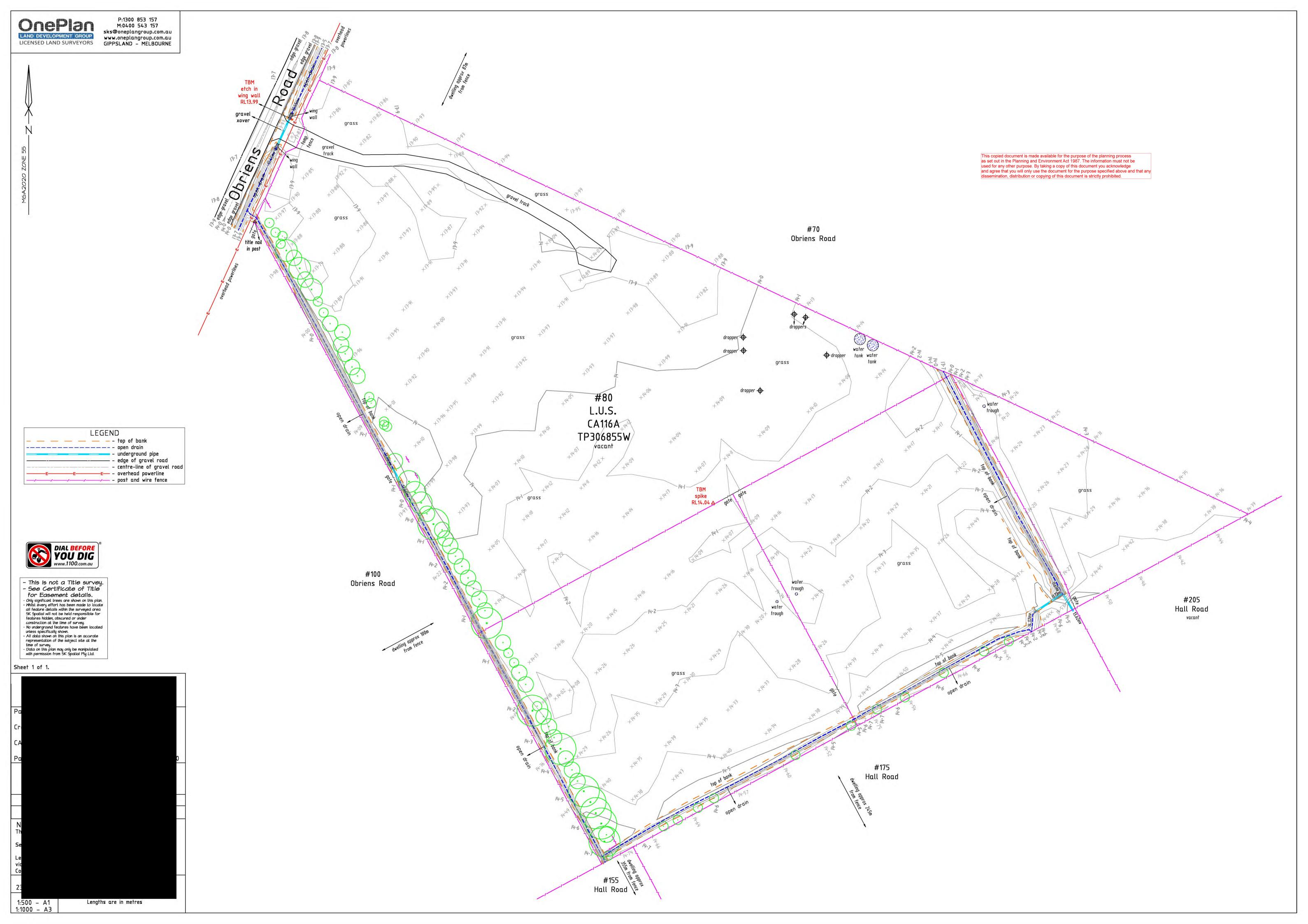
See Certificate of Title for Easement details.

Levels are to AHD (Australian Height Datum) vide YALLOCK PM 3 - RL 14.604 Contour interval: 0.1m

Plan No. 232387 LFA-1 Scale 1:500 - A1 1:1000 - A3

5 0 5 10 15 20 Lengths are in metres

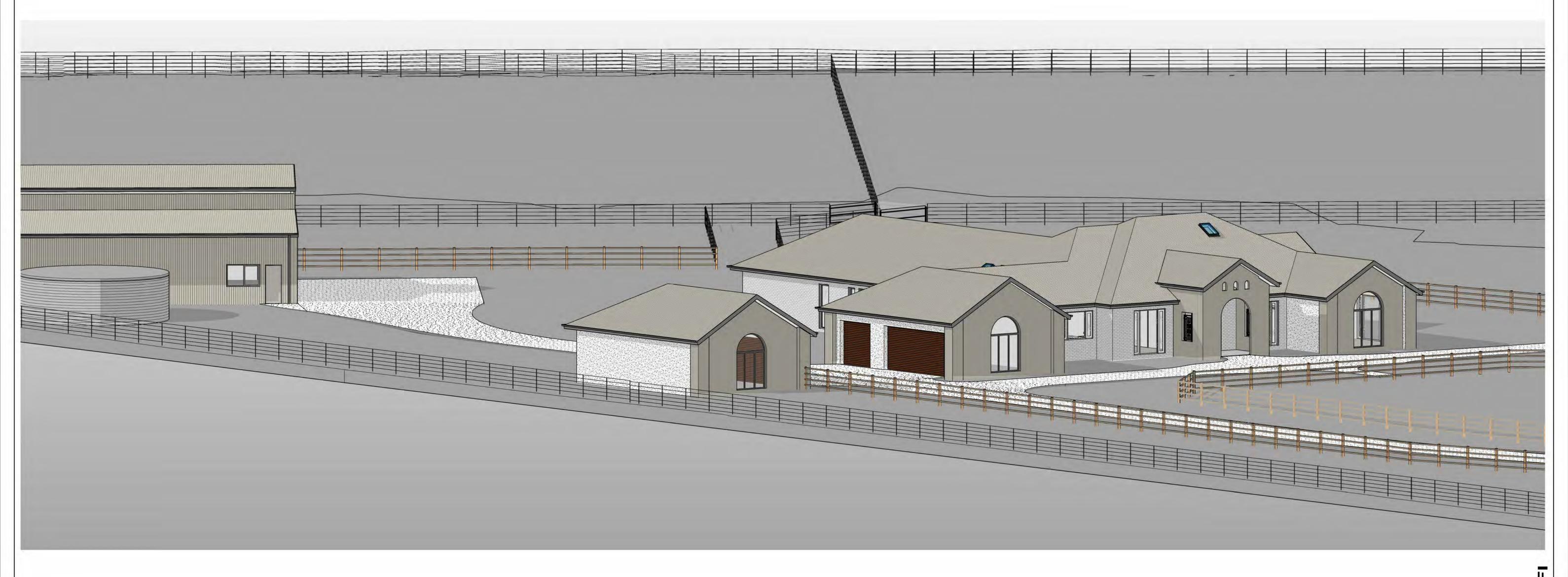




PROPOSED RESIDENCE & COLORBOND SHED

80 O'BRIEN ROAD YANNATHAN, VICTORIA 3981

Job No: 22050



DRAWING SCHEDULE			
DWG NO.	TITLE	REV	
TP100	Cover Sheet	В	
TP101	Existing / Demo Site Plan	В	
TP201	Proposed Site Plan	В	
TP202	Proposed Siting Plan	В	
TP203	Proposed Floor Plan	В	
TP205	Proposed Shed Plans	В	
TP501	Proposed Elevations	В	
TP901	Proposed 3D Views	В	

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A	TOWN PLANNING - ISSUE 1	07/03/2024
В	TOWN PLANNING - Council RFI - Survey Details	22/05/2024
rav	revision description	date



TOWN PLANNING RE

