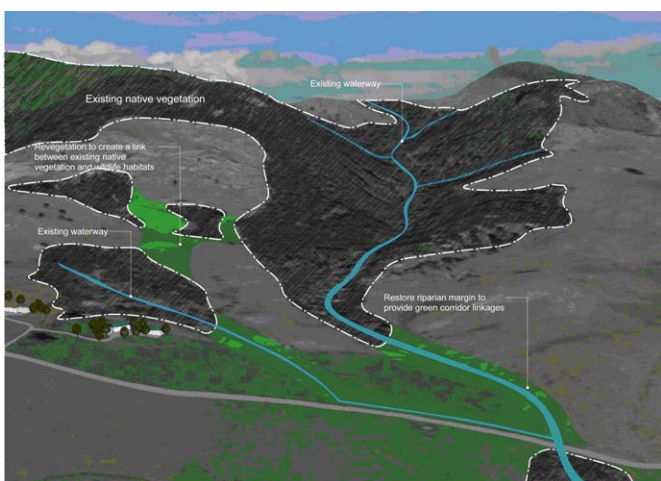


The Site



When on site, note how the vegetation frames, and/or encloses views; how it establishes a foreground to the view; how it can screen areas viewed from the site when looking outwards, and when the site is viewed from outside how vegetation can screen potential activities or developments.

Identifying key site vegetation enables better decision making regarding pest and weed control, and any areas to be used by stock, or fenced to exclude stock. The implications and costs associated with proposed earthworks can be explored with this information, for example in relation to slope and vegetation clearances.

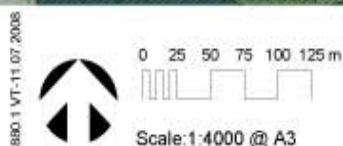


Vegetation Patterns B

The Vegetation patterns have interrelationships with the other natural systems. Identifying the types of vegetation and the occurrence patterns can assist in managing various aspects of the site and any development proposals, as a tool in the identification of sensitive areas, and development areas. This identification can aid in management:

- considering the introduction of exotic species, flora and fauna in a way that does not compromise other objectives
- managing and enhancing viable representative ecosystems
- encourage land uses which facilitate good drainage, maintain water quality, reduce erosion, nutrient and silt run-off, and flooding.

Sensitive areas such as stands of remnant and regenerating native forest, riparian areas, wetlands, bogs, swamps, estuarine and coastal margins, steep erosion prone slopes and gulleys can be identified for management of their values. These include contribution to catchment management, scenic and visual amenity, shelter and protection, food sources, habitat health, sense of place and community identity. These values can enhance the value of a completed development.



VEGETATION TYPES
Ref: 880.1 VT-11.07.2008

ANALYSE THE SITE - Enlarged Plans B Vegetation Patterns

2