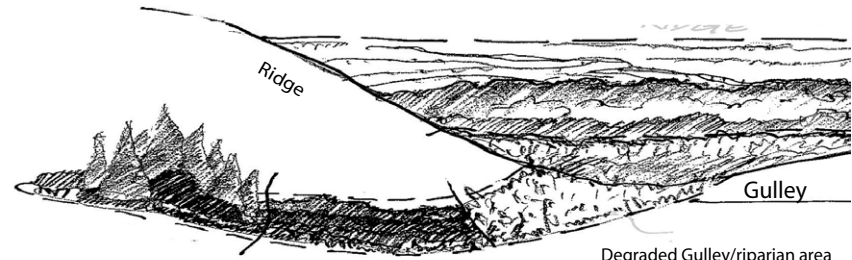


LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

Design & Implementation - Ecology & earthworks



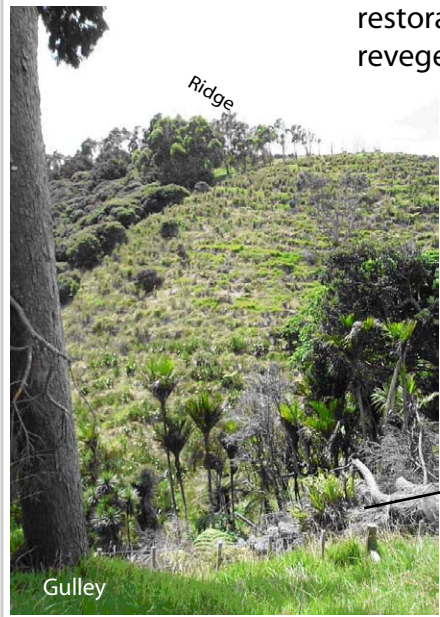
Existing Vegetation



Degraded Gully/riparian area recommended for restoration weed control, revegetation (below)

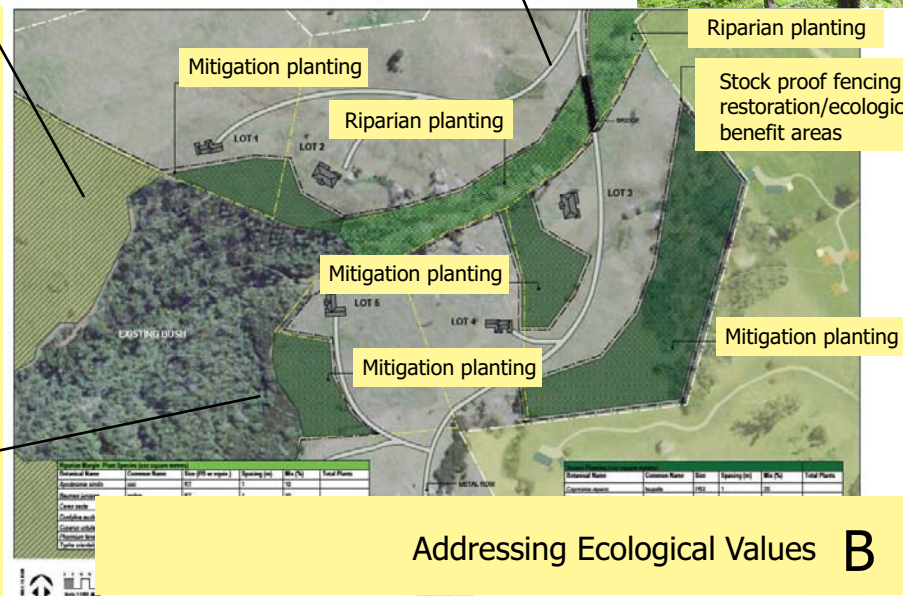


Typical restoration plant types



Reinforced with restoration revegetation plantings

Site Revegetation Plan



Addressing Ecological Values B

Restoration plantings strengthen the natural infrastructure and provide activity screening

Use vegetation and landform to maintain and enhance existing bush, riparian and wetland communities. Provide shade, shelter, food and roosting opportunities for bird life. Provide habitat linkages, fencelines, hedgeways, corridors, and marginal (waterway) plantings to connect existing habitats.

Use existing mature tree seed sources, and birds to naturally revegetate steep or retired gulleys, hillsides. Use locally present natives and the right plant for the right place. Ecosourcing species from the local NAP (Natural Area) can also be very effective in reinforcing existing values and improving ecological health.

Environmental Benefit Lots - tradeable development rights trade off non-development of bush and riparian areas such as the coastal forest below, and ridge and gully bush fragments above; balancing higher density development trade-offs in other areas.



Make use of existing and new native vegetation to enhance visual consistency across the landscape and provide habitat linkages for fauna (i.e. green corridors along waterways and their margins or bridges of vegetation between existing habitat blocks).

The finished appearance of the planned activity, the aesthetics of the site, and the surrounding landscape, can be improved through ecological enhancement (i.e. habitat restoration and native plantings).

Ecological restoration and enhancement can be assessed by Council as a positive effect of a planned activity.

Addressing Earthworks C

Earthworks

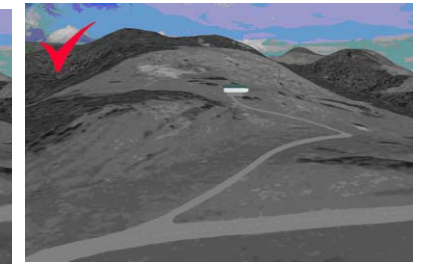
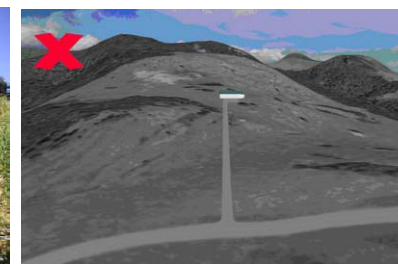
Earthworks (cut or fill) have the potential to permanently alter the natural shape of the landscape and increase the visual prominence of a development considerably. They also have the potential to affect the characteristics and values of the landscape that influence and enhance people's appreciation of an area and disturb cultural and heritage sites. Methods to reduce these effects include:

Ensure that the location of all cultural and heritage sites and their significance to different groups is identified prior to earthworks commencing on the site.

Seek to protect the character of the natural landform and any identified features of the site in the initial site layout, ensuring that any potential negative visual effects resulting from earthworks can be avoided.

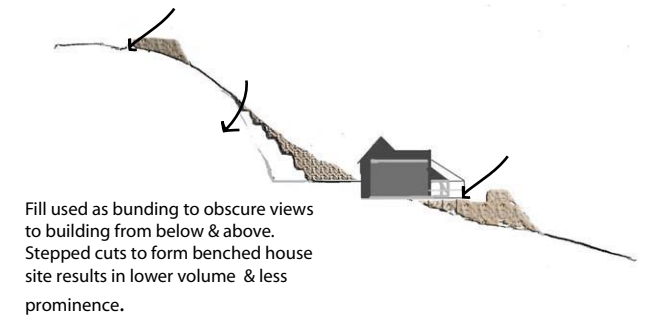


Earthworks & accessways - consider how to minimise the visual, biodiversity & catchment impact of cuts and fills. Accessways running with the ground contour can do this. SW and silt control, weed invasion following earthworks are common management issues to address. Commonly wilding pines, woolly nightshade, kikuyu & pampus threaten to spread into adjacent native bush or wetland areas.



Large cut requires retaining to form building site, creating fill & costly retaining walls

Consider the extent of cuts and fills for the building platform
Using stepped cuts allows planting and reduces visual prominence
re-using fill in bunds also aids settling the building into the land



Fill used as bunding to obscure views to building from below & above.
Stepped cuts to form benched house site results in lower volume & less prominence.

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