



6. Encourage Access

INTERFACE TREATMENTS should not only allow the community to be closer to the grasslands upon passing-by, but should also invite them in to discover the grassland.

- HOW TO: *Indigenous buffer planting, clear entry points, inviting footpaths, low fencing and engaging signage.*

Landscape treatments within the grasslands should be designed to **ENCOURAGE PASSIVE RECREATION** in and through the areas identified as having low-conservation value, rather than restricting users to the perimeter.

- HOW TO: *Providing seating and picnicking areas, and walking tracks for discovery and/or connectivity to the surrounding street network*

As grasslands are generally exposed open spaces, designing to create comfortable **MICROCLIMATES** in response to changing climatic conditions will encourage more passive use of the grasslands.

- HOW TO: *Providing shade and wind protection through designing with topography and vegetation.*

Promote grassland pockets through encouraging grassland palettes to be **INTEGRATED INTO PRIVATE LANDSCAPES**, particularly within front setbacks where it can contribute to the public realm.

- HOW TO: *Providing residents with information on 'low maintenance plants for the home' can include native and indigenous grassland species.*

SEEK opportunities to create new grassland areas within new and existing open spaces. Though these areas may not have the complexity of existing remnant grasslands, they allow for greater contact with the community.

- HOW TO: *Creating a 'sensory grassland' planting theme within and around playspaces encourages natural play while also allowing children and adults to establish a connection with those species.*

7. Provide Cues to Care

VISIBLE non-grassland elements associated with the grassland (such as planting, furniture, fencing, buffers, etc.) which are encountered by the public, should show signs of being cared for and valued to help create a positive perception of the grassland.

Cues to Care can occur at a range of **SCALES**, such as designing a high visibility entrance, to providing access roads to the grassland.

8. Monitor

DETERMINE the effectiveness of early planning processes through to maintenance actions to identify strengths and weaknesses of approach and trigger responsive actions.

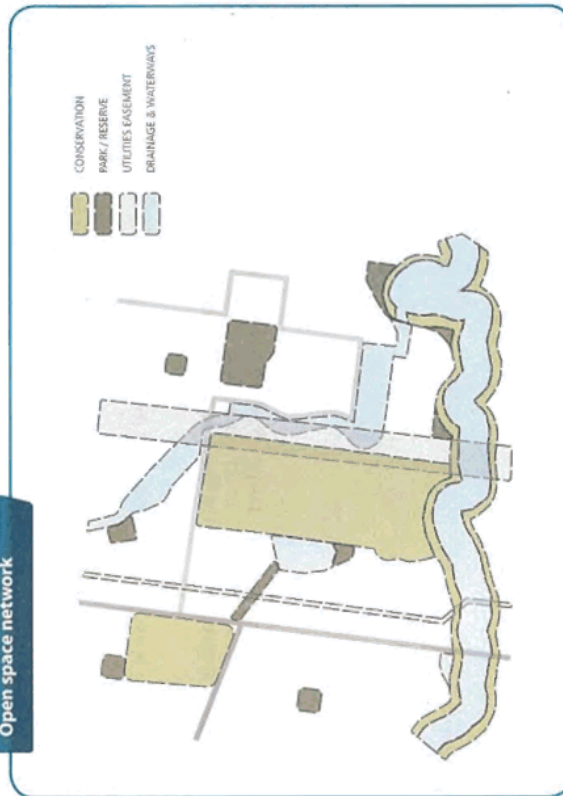
IDENTIFY the trajectory of the grassland and observe the change in quality and uses.

UPDATE current information available to the public and stakeholders so they are aware of such changes, and to provide an opportunity for them to understand and be a part of future decisions on the grassland.

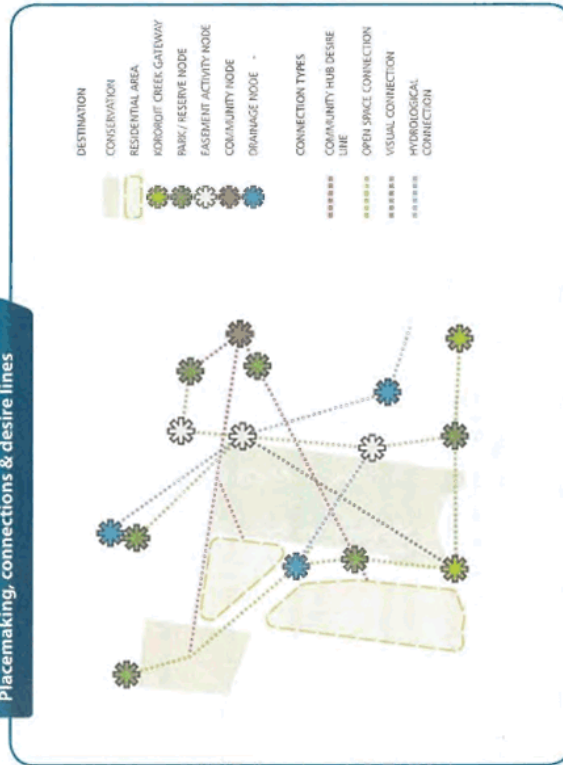
Appendix E: Conservation Area Organising Elements

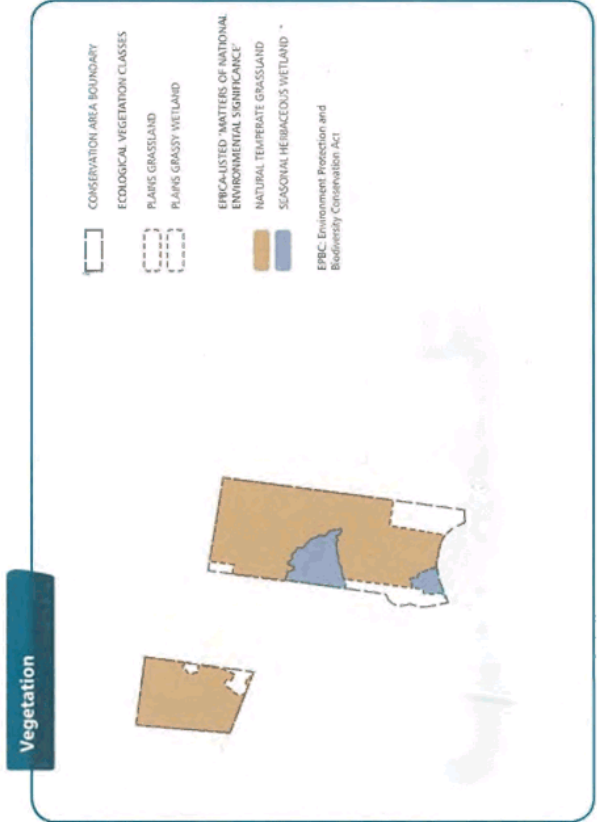
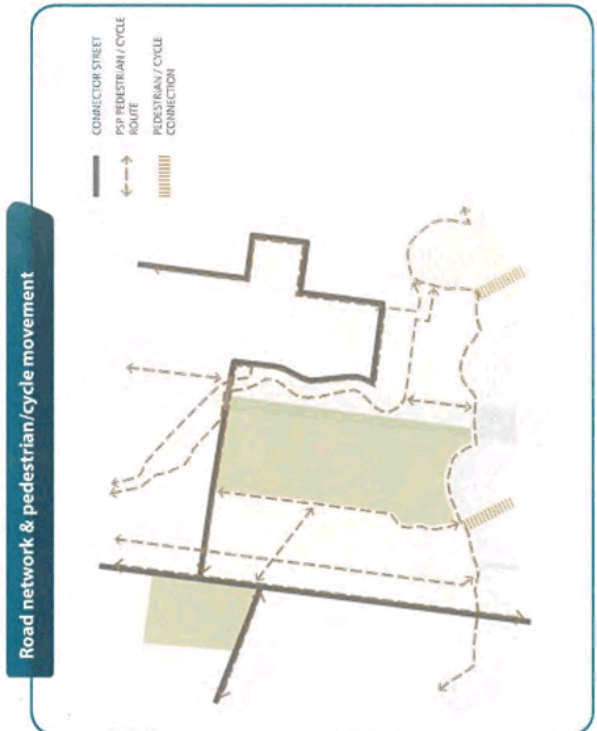
Plans showing the key 'organising elements' have been developed to explain the key influences on the design of detailed Conservation Area Concept Plans developed for Nature Conservation Areas 1 and 2, as included in this PSP.

Open space network

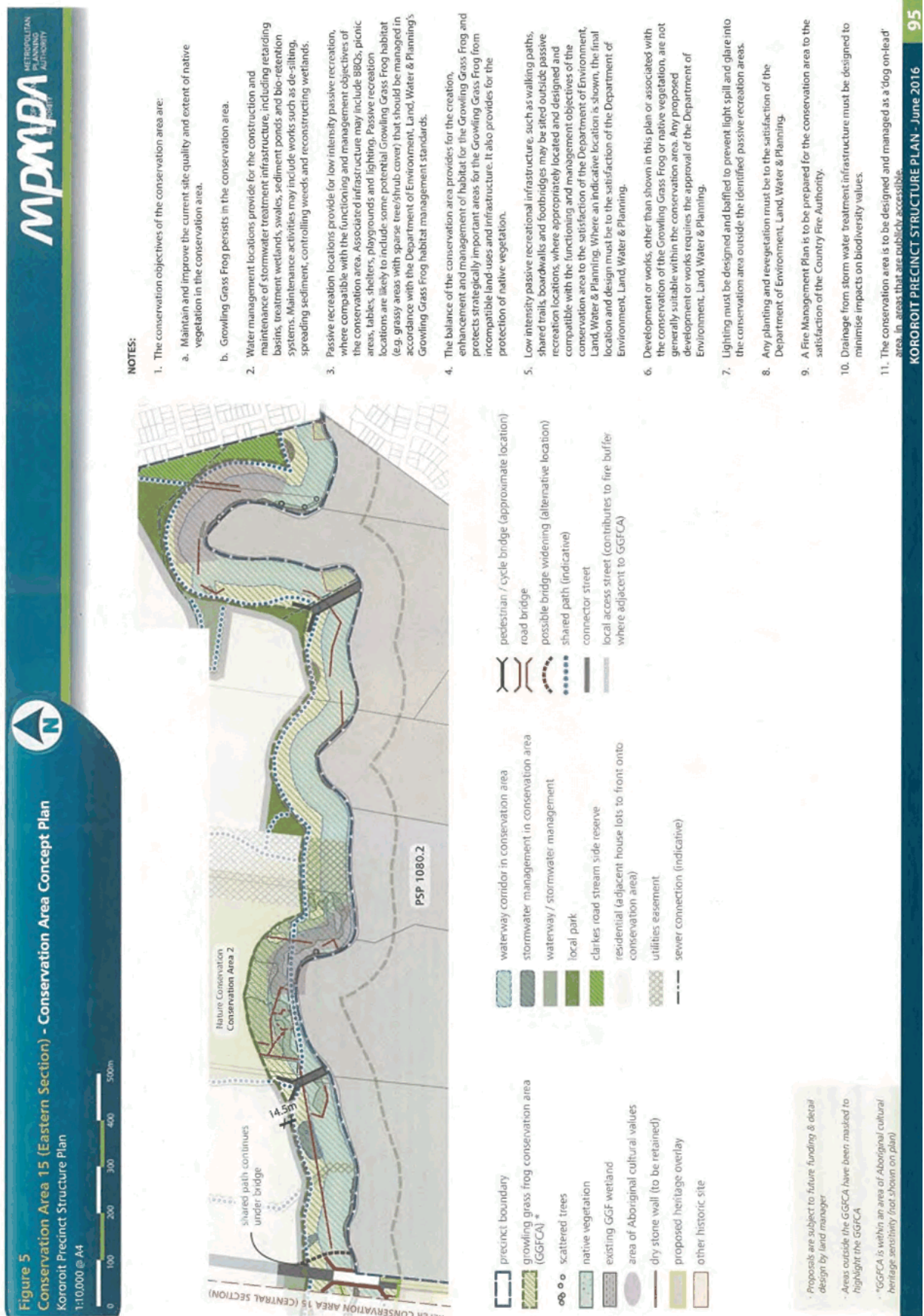


Placemaking, connections & desire lines





Appendix F: Conservation Area Concept Plans



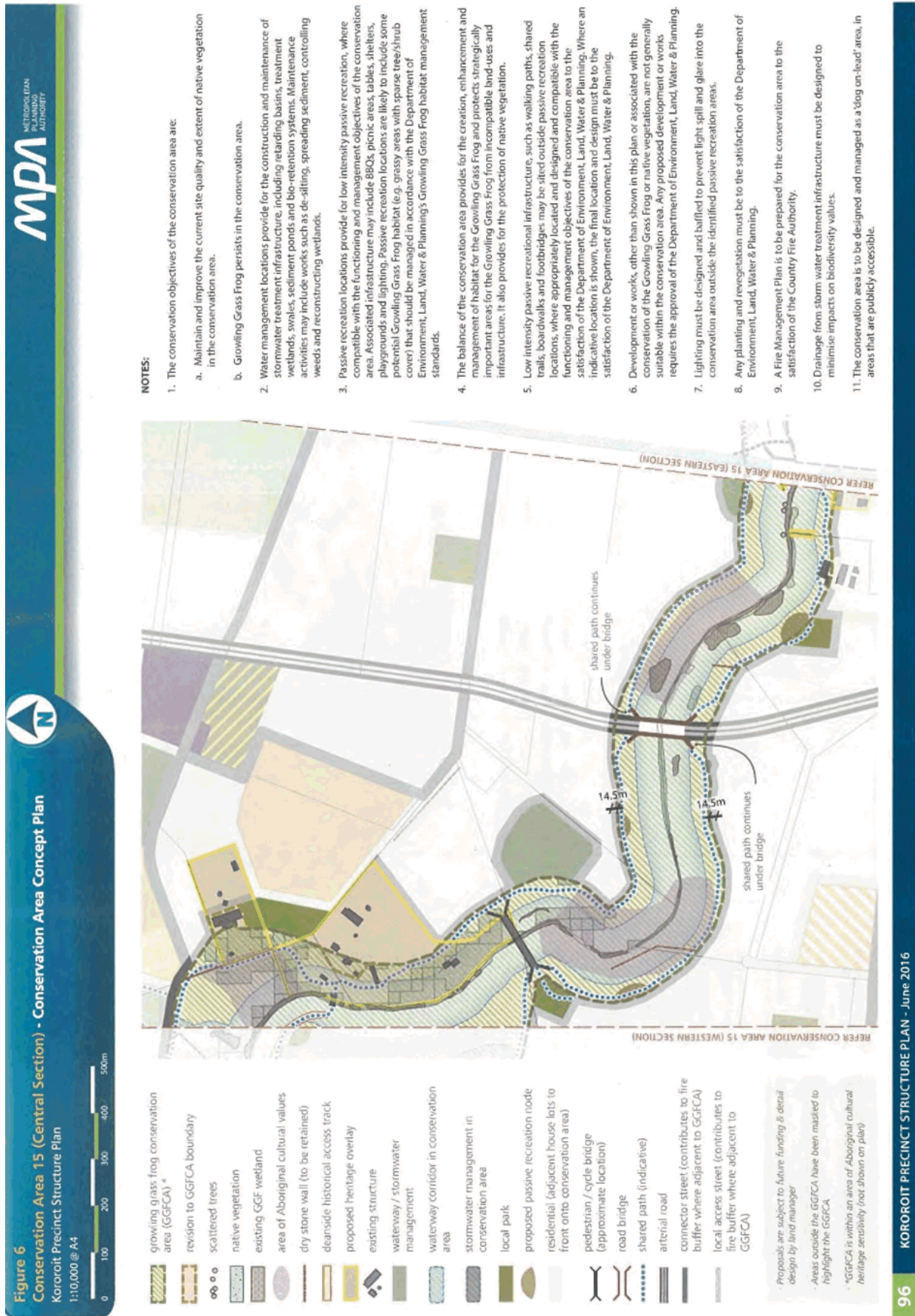


Figure 6
Conservation Area 15 (Central Section) - Conservation Area Concept Plan
 Kororoit Precinct Structure Plan
 1:10,000 @ A4



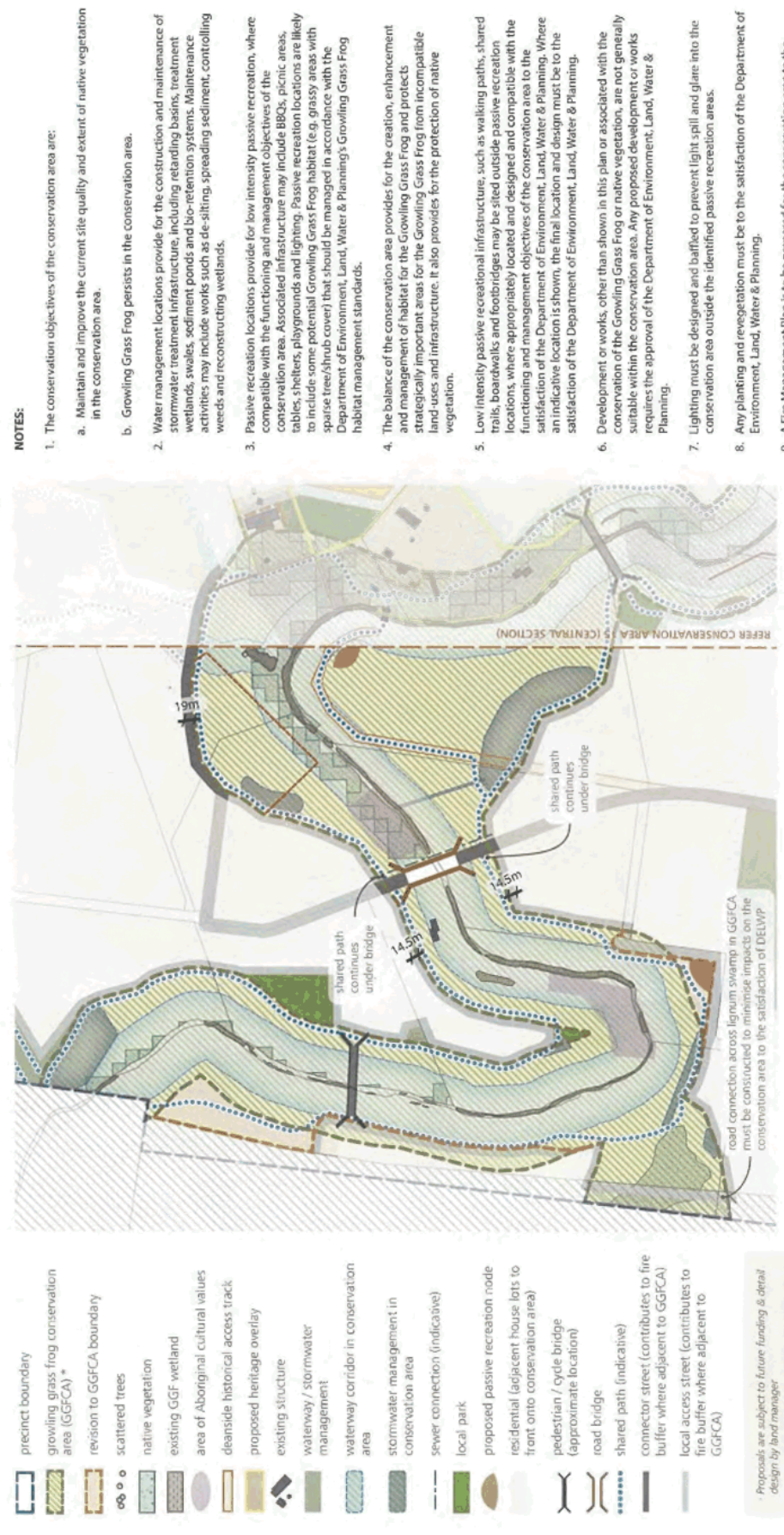
- NOTES:**
1. The conservation objectives of the conservation area are:
 - a. Maintain and improve the current site quality and extent of native vegetation in the conservation area.
 - b. Growing Grass Frog persists in the conservation area.
 2. Water management locations provide for the construction and maintenance of stormwater treatment infrastructure, including retaining basins, treatment wetlands, swales, sediment ponds and bio-retention systems. Maintenance activities may include works such as de-silting, spreading sediment, controlling weeds and reconstructing wetlands.
 3. Passive recreation locations provide for low intensity passive recreation, where compatible with the functioning and management objectives of the conservation area. Associated infrastructure may include BBQs, picnic areas, tables, shelters, playgrounds and lighting. Passive recreation locations are likely to include some potential Growing Grass Frog habitat (e.g. grassy areas with sparse tree/shrub cover) that should be managed in accordance with the Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning's Growing Grass Frog habitat management standards.
 4. The balance of the conservation area provides for the creation, enhancement and management of habitat for the Growing Grass Frog and protects strategically important areas for the Growing Grass Frog from incompatible land-uses and infrastructure. It also provides for the protection of native vegetation.
 5. Low intensity passive recreational infrastructure, such as walking paths, shared trails, boardwalks and footbridges may be sited outside passive recreation locations, where appropriately located and designed and compatible with the functioning and management objectives of the conservation area to the satisfaction of the Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning. Where an indicative location is shown, the final location and design must be to the satisfaction of the Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning.
 6. Development or works, other than shown in this plan or associated with the conservation of the Growing Grass Frog or native vegetation, are not generally suitable within the conservation area. Any proposed development or works requires the approval of the Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning.
 7. Lighting must be designed and buffered to prevent light spill and glare into the conservation area outside the identified passive recreation areas.
 8. Any planting and revegetation must be to the satisfaction of the Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning.
 9. A Fire Management Plan is to be prepared for the conservation area to the satisfaction of the Country Fire Authority.
 10. Drainage from storm water treatment infrastructure must be designed to minimise impacts on biodiversity values.
 11. The conservation area is to be designed and managed as a 'dog on-lead' area, in areas that are publicly accessible.

- growing grass frog conservation area (GGFCA) *
- revision to GGFCAs boundary
- scattered trees
- native vegetation
- existing GGF wetland
- area of Aboriginal cultural values
- dry stone wall (to be retained)
- deanside historical access track
- proposed heritage overlay
- existing structure
- waterway / stormwater management
- waterway corridor in conservation area
- stormwater management in conservation area
- local park
- proposed passive recreation route
- residential (adjacent house lots to front onto conservation area)
- pedestrian / cycle bridge (approximate location)
- road bridge
- shared path (indicative)
- arterial road
- connector street (contributes to fire buffer where adjacent to GGFCAs)
- local access street (contributes to fire buffer where adjacent to GGFCAs)

Proposals are subject to future funding & detail design by land manager
 *Areas outside the GGFCAs have been marked to highlight the GGFCAs
 *GGFCAs is within an area of Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity (not shown on plan)

MPA METROPOLITAN PLANNING AUTHORITY

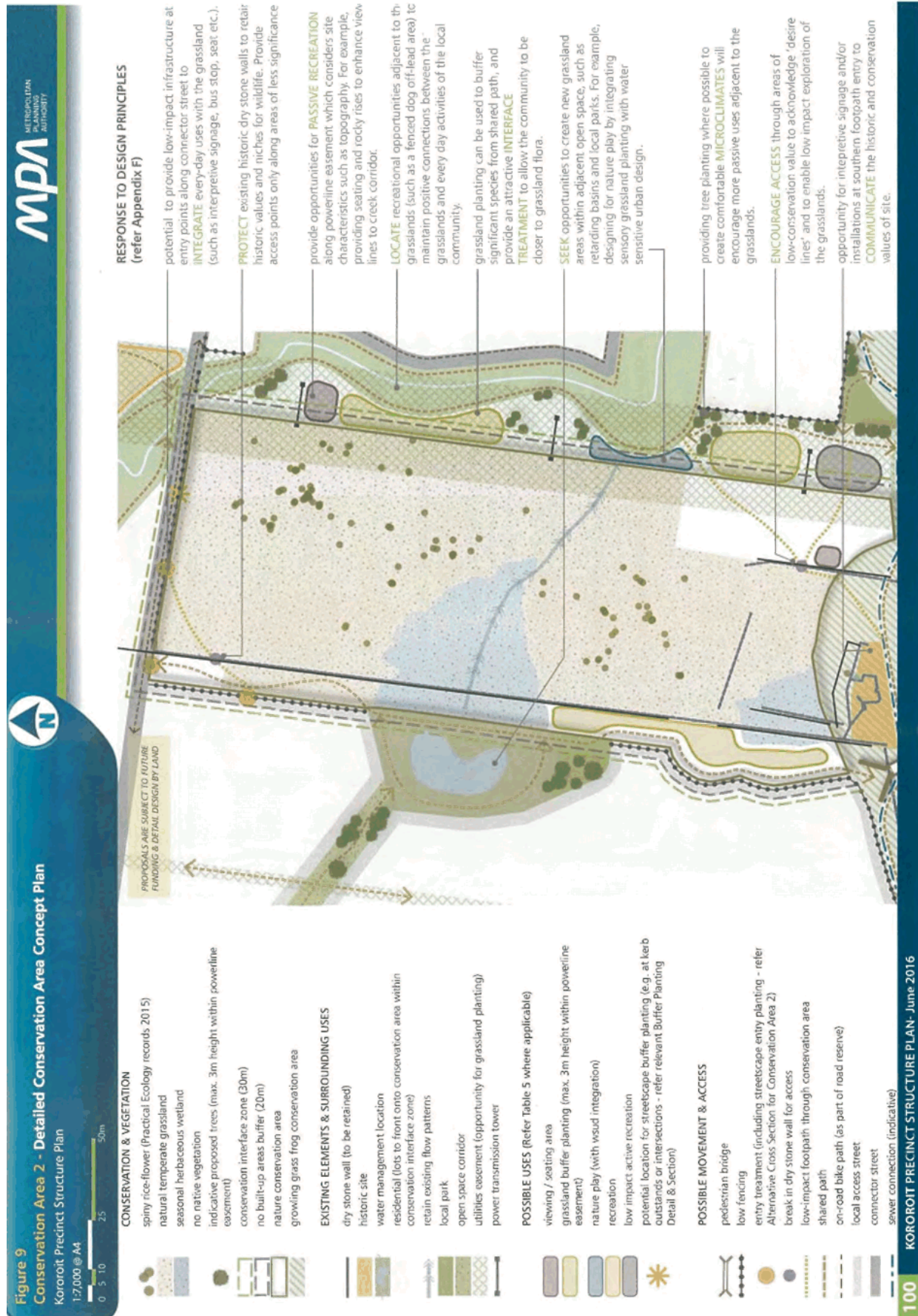
Figure 7
Conservation Area 15 (Western Section) - Conservation Area Concept Plan
1:10,000 @ A4





Notes to Conservation Area 1 – Detailed Conservation Area Concept Plan

1. The conservation objectives of the conservation area are:
 - a. Maintain and improve the current site quality and extent of native vegetation
 - b. in the conservation area.
 - c. The composition, structure and function of Natural Temperate Grassland of
 - d. the Victorian Volcanic Plain improves in the conservation area.
 - e. The population of Spiny Rice-flower is self-sustaining in the conservation area.
 - f. Golden Sun Moth persists in the conservation area if populations are confirmed.
 - g. Striped Legless Lizard persists in the conservation area if populations are confirmed.
2. The conservation area will provide primary habitat for Golden Sun Moth (population not confirmed); and Striped Legless Lizard (population not confirmed) and will include management of native grassland values.
3. Development or works, other than shown in this plan or associated with the conservation of matters of national environmental significance or native vegetation, are not generally suitable within the conservation area. Any proposed development or works requires the approval of the Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning.
4. Any planting and revegetation must be to the satisfaction of the Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning.
5. A Fire Management Plan is to be prepared for the conservation area to the satisfaction of the Country Fire Authority.
6. Drainage from storm water treatment infrastructure must be designed to minimise impacts on biodiversity values.

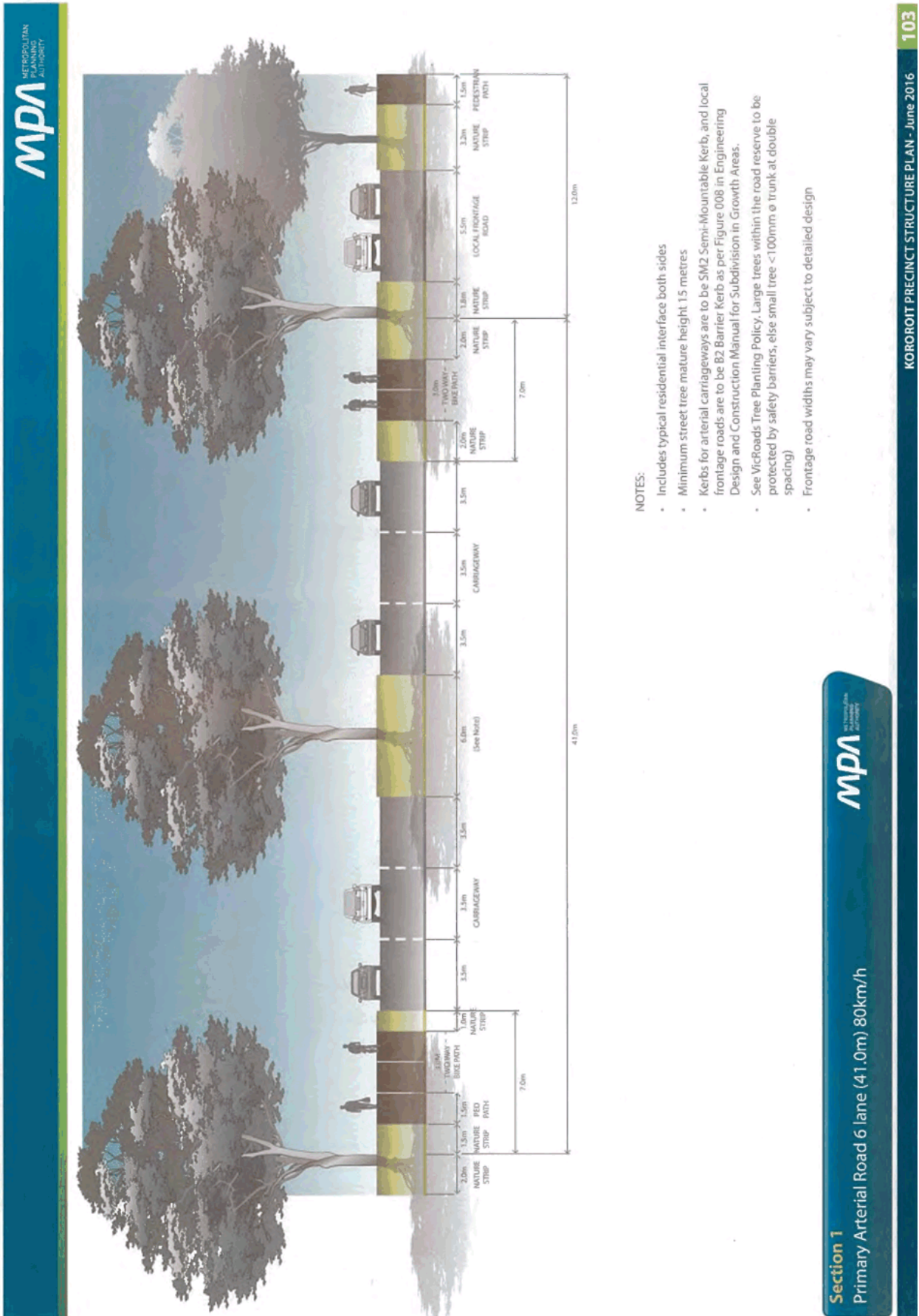


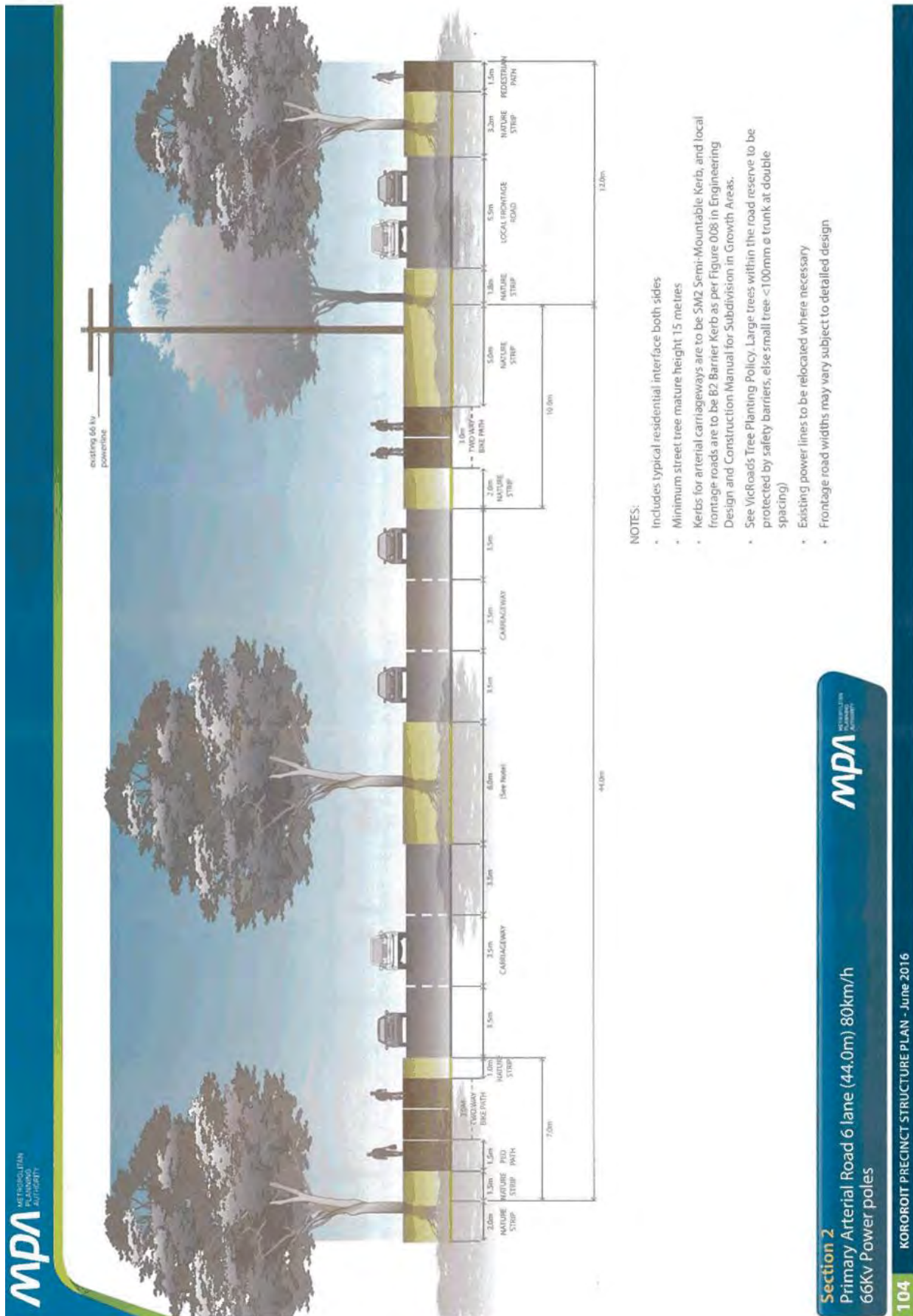
Notes to Conservation Area 2 – Detailed Conservation Area Concept Plan

1. The conservation objectives of the conservation area are:
 - a. Maintain and improve the current site quality and extent of native vegetation in the conservation area.
 - b. The composition, structure and function of Seasonal Herbaceous Wetlands (freshwater) of the Temperate Lowland Plains improves in the conservation area.
 - c. The composition, structure and function of Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain improves in the conservation area.
 - d. The population of Spiny Rice-flower is self-sustaining in the conservation area.
 - e. Golden Sun Moth persists in the conservation area.
 - f. Striped Legless Lizard persists in the conservation area.
 - g. There is no substantial negative change to the population of Small Golden Moths Orchid in the conservation area.
2. The conservation area will provide primary habitat for Golden Sun Moth (population not confirmed); and Striped Legless Lizard (population not confirmed) and will include management of native grassland values.
3. Development or works, other than shown in this plan or associated with the conservation of matters of national environmental significance or native vegetation, are not generally suitable within the conservation area. Any proposed development or works requires the approval of the Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning.
4. Any planting and revegetation must be to the satisfaction of the Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning.
5. A Fire Management Plan is to be prepared for the conservation area to the satisfaction of the Country Fire Authority.
6. Drainage from storm water treatment infrastructure must be designed to minimise impacts on biodiversity values.

Appendix G: Cross Sections

Note that cross sections in this Appendix which are 'typical' (ie. not designed for a particular location) are not referenced specifically on Plan 8.

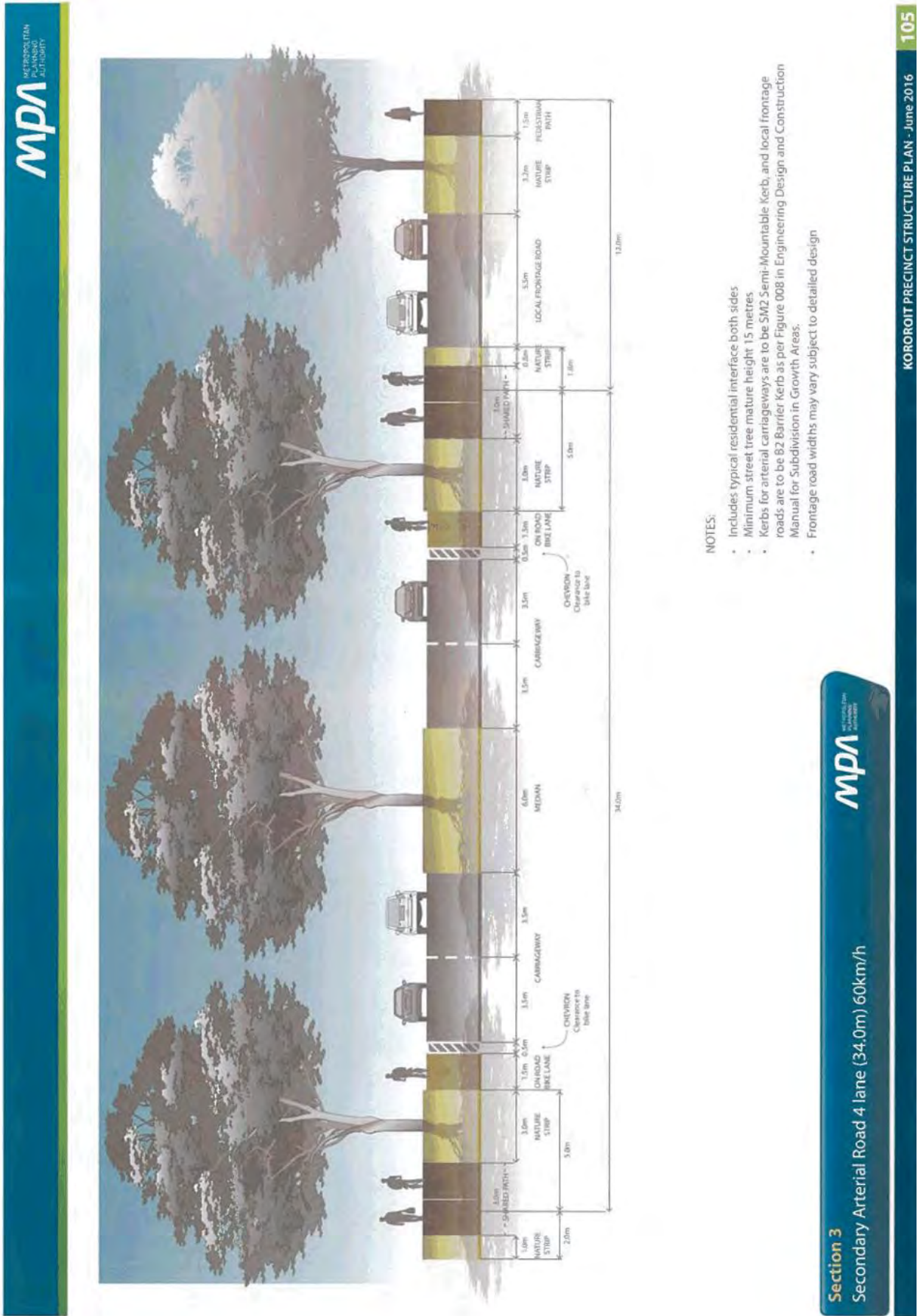


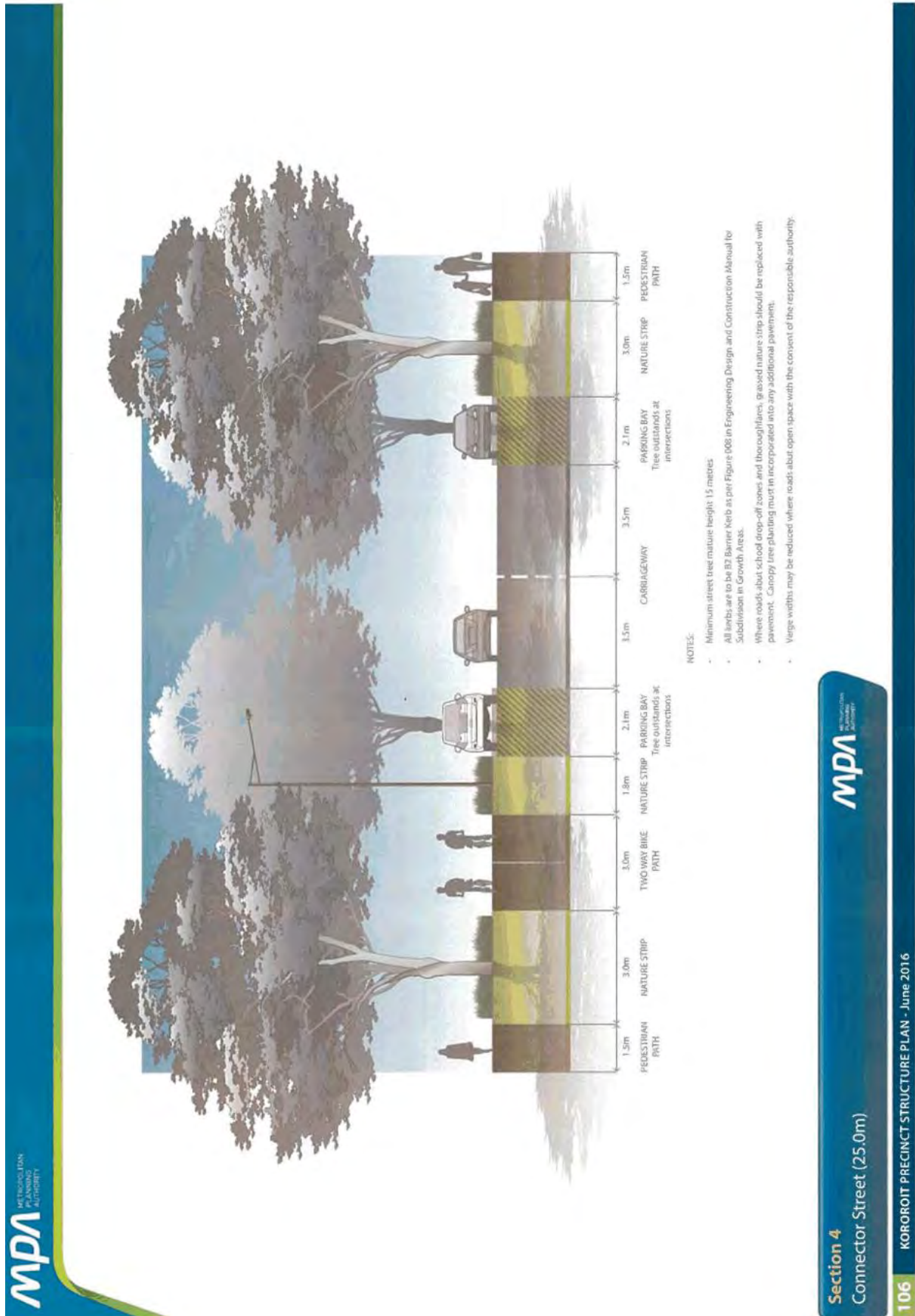


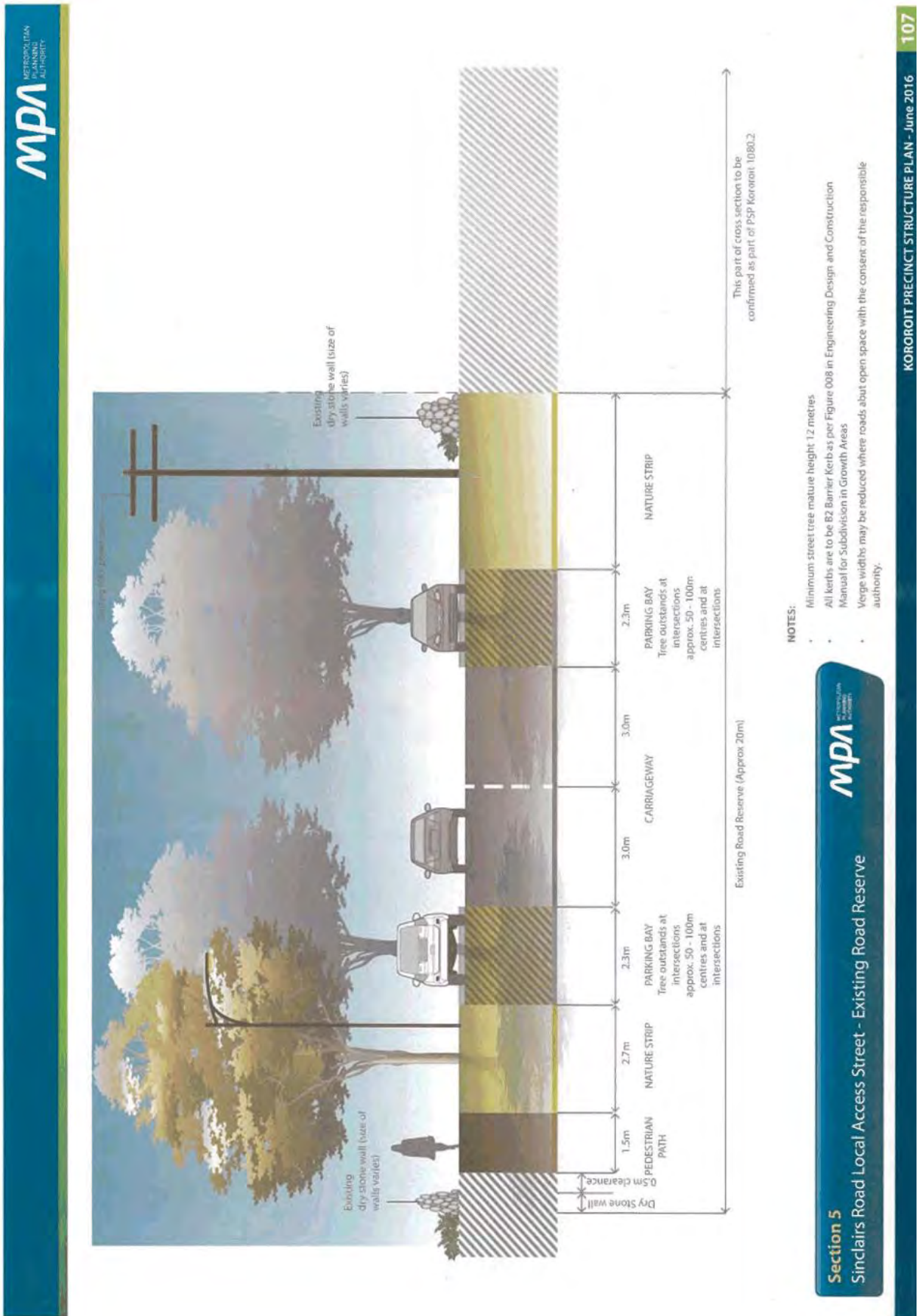
NOTES:

- Includes typical residential interface both sides
- Minimum street tree mature height 15 metres
- Kerbs for arterial carriageways are to be SMZ Semi-Mountable Kerb, and local frontage roads are to be E2 Barrier Kerb as per Figure 0/08 in Engineering Design and Construction Manual for Subdivision in Growth Areas.
- See VicRoads Tree Planting Policy. Large trees within the road reserve to be protected by safety barriers, else small tree <100mm ø trunk at double spacing)
- Existing power lines to be relocated where necessary
- Frontage road widths may vary subject to detailed design

Section 2
Primary Arterial Road 6 lane (44.0m) 80km/h
66Kv Power poles

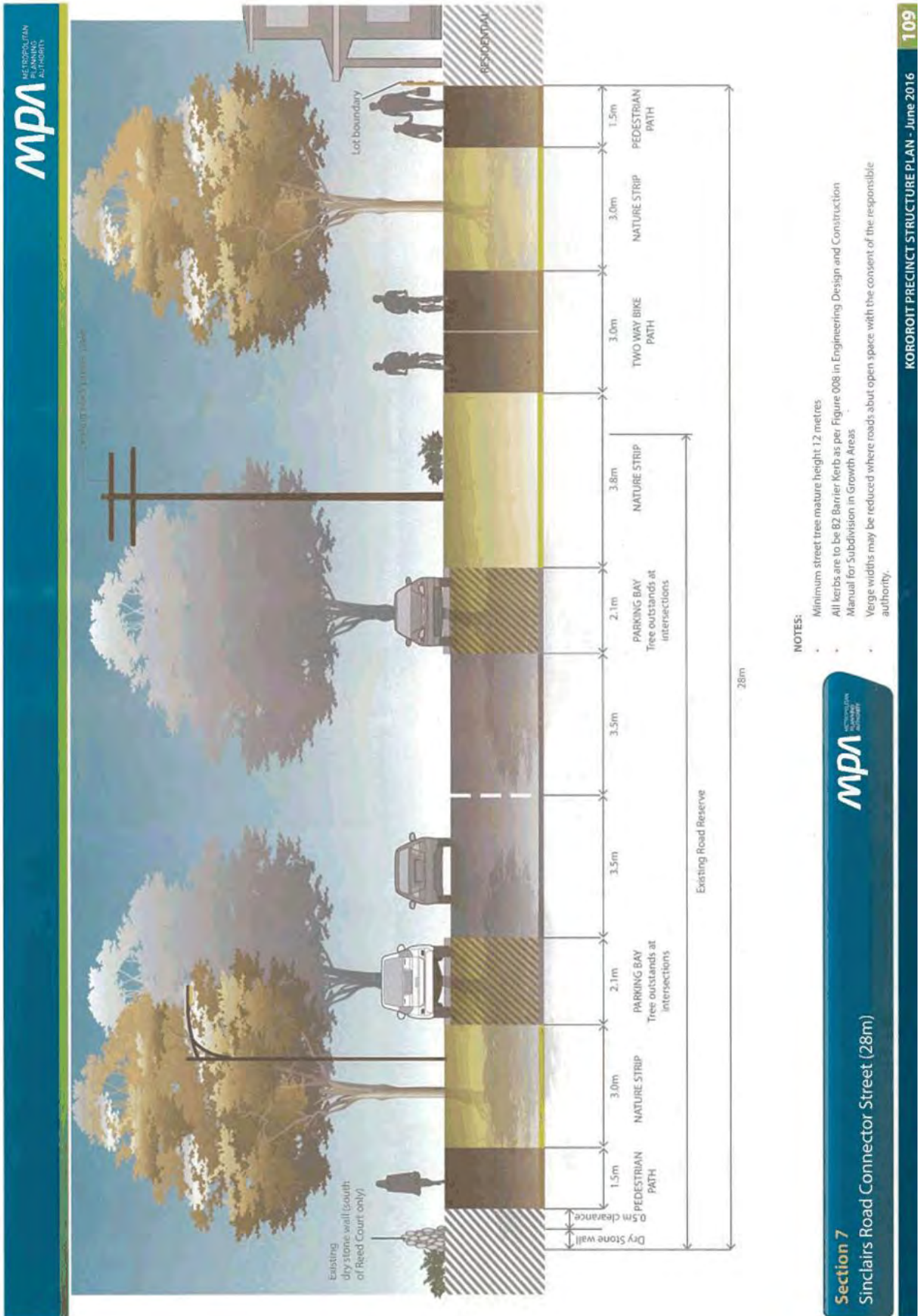


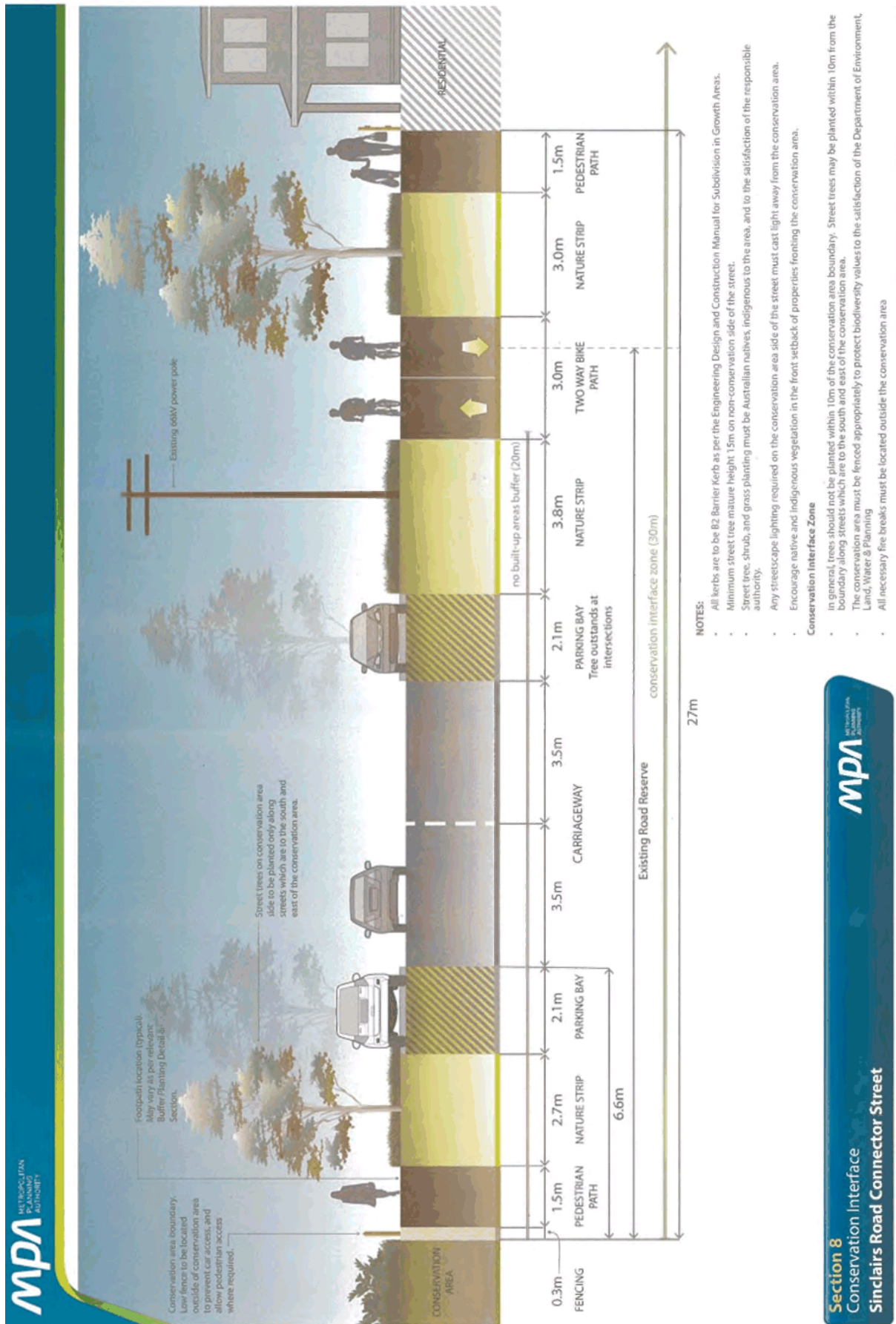




Section 5
Sinclair's Road Local Access Street - Existing Road Reserve





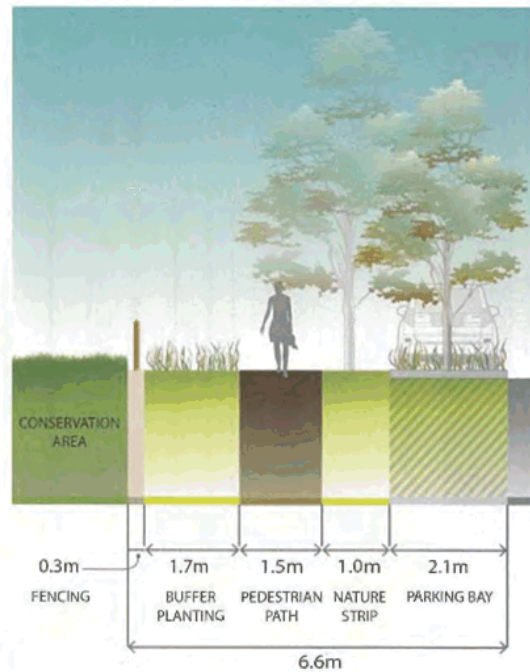


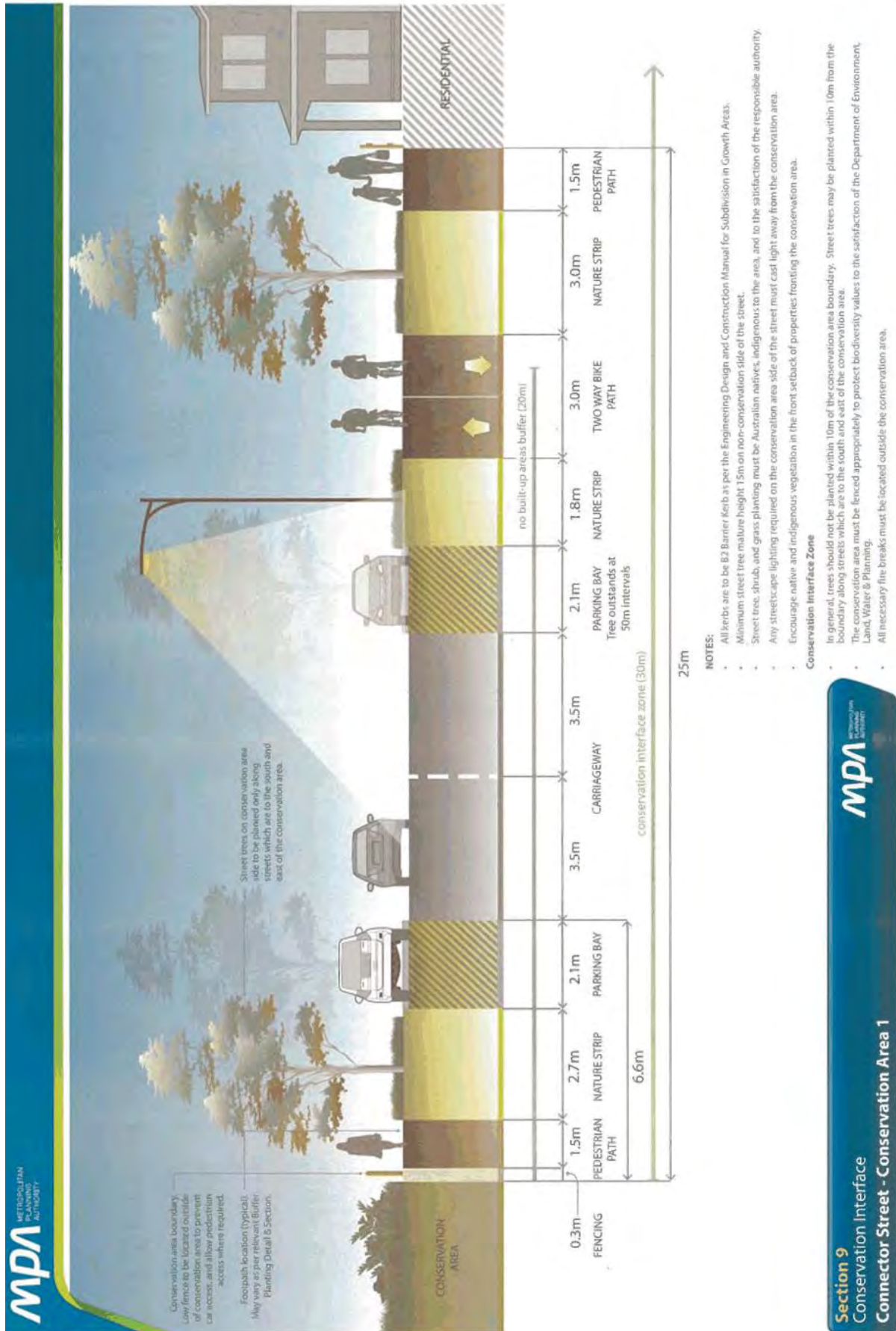
NOTES:

- Street tree, shrub, and grass planting must be Australian natives, indigenous to the area, and to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.
- Location and frequency of buffer planting must be considerate of streetscape scale, character, view lines, intersections, and pedestrian experience.
- Footpath to only meander through nature strip at locations with buffer planting.

Conservation Interface Zone

- Street trees to be planted within 10m from conservation area boundary only along streets which are to the south and east of the conservation area.
- Street trees to be planted minimum 10m from the conservation area boundary along streets which are to the north and west of the conservation area.
- Low fencing to be located outside of conservation area to prevent car access, and allow pedestrian access where required.

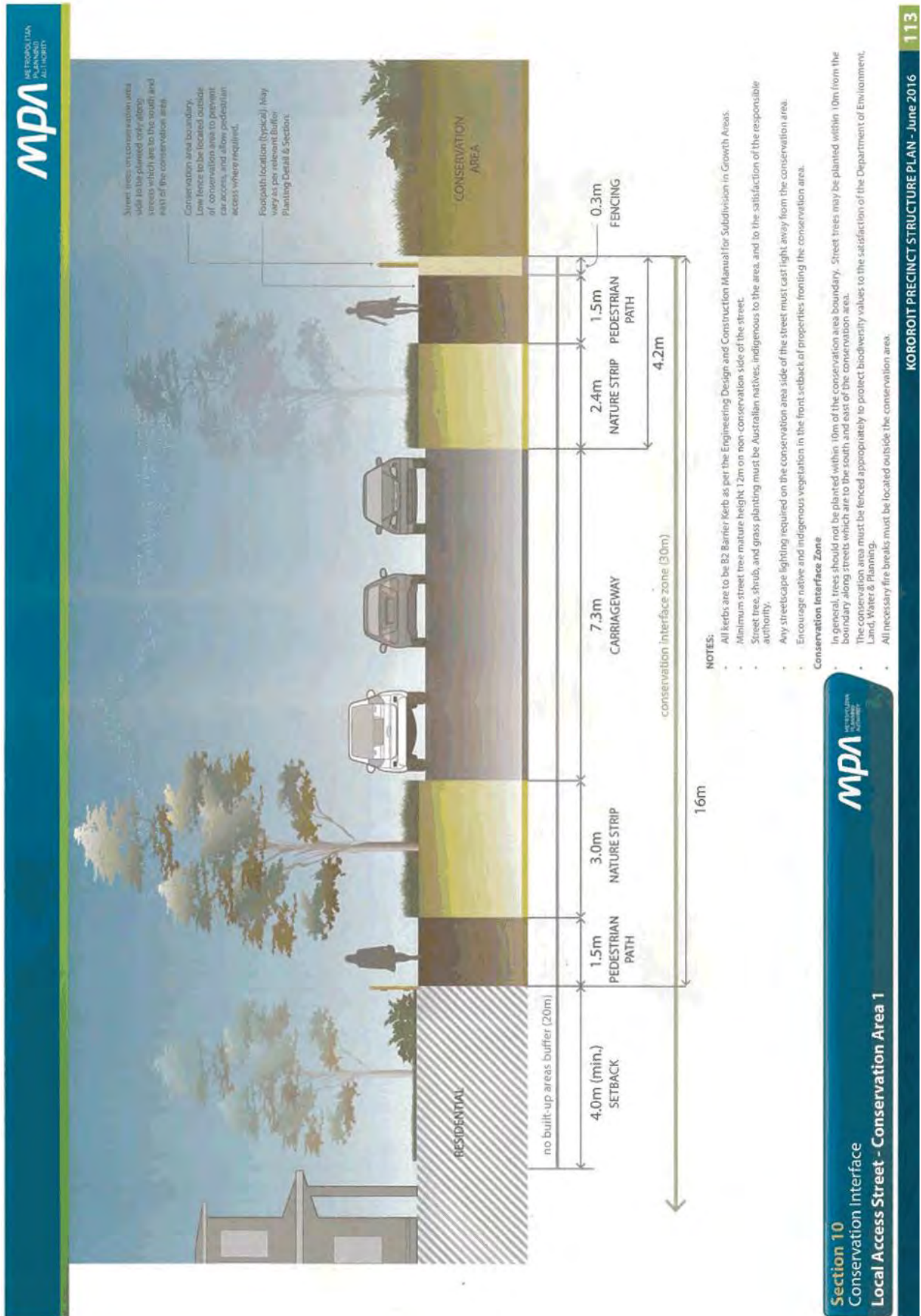




Section 9
Conservation Interface
Connector Street - Conservation Area 1

112 KOROROIT PRECINCT STRUCTURE PLAN - June 2016

mpa
 MELTON PLANNING AUTHORITY

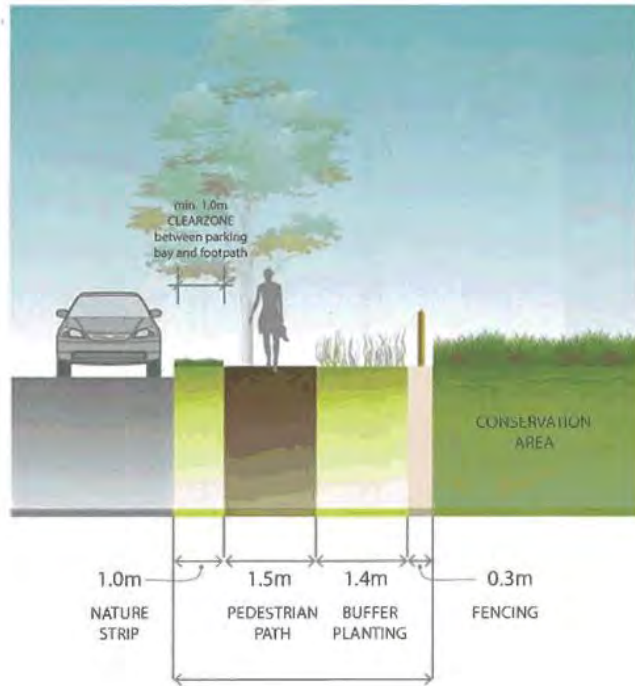


NOTES:

- Street tree, shrub, and grass planting must be Australian natives, indigenous to the area, and to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.
- Location and frequency of buffer planting must be considerate of streetscape scale, character, view lines, intersections, and pedestrian experience.
- Footpath to only meander through nature strip at locations with buffer planting.

Conservation Interface Zone

- Street trees to be planted within 10m from conservation area boundary only along streets which are to the south and east of the conservation area.
- Street trees to be planted minimum 10m from the conservation area boundary along streets which are to the north and west of the conservation area.
- Low fencing to be located outside of conservation area to prevent car access, and allow pedestrian access where required.



Section 10a

Buffer Planting Detail & Section
Local Access Street - Conservation Area 1



