## **Land Management Plans**



Land Management Planning involves the process of planning a property's uses, activities and management of a site's natural values. It includes the enhancement of the biodiversity, waterway health and on-farm productivity (if relevant) and the landowners' vision and aspirations.

Land Management Plans can take many forms and include Whole Farm Plans, Property Management Plans and Conservation Management Plans.

These plans set the goals and priorities for successful land management and should take into account:

- Property goals and business plan
- Planning overlays and zones
- Land use capabilities and soil management
- Water supply
- Weed management plan
- Pest animal management plan
- Biodiversity and native vegetation

### **Land Management Plan Checklist**

Your Land Management Plan should be divided into two main sections

#### Section 1:

Site Development Plan. Which should describe the management processes that will be implemented during any proposed construction/development works, or any changes to land use or land activities (for example, define and document construction zones, vegetation protection zones, sediment control measures, proposed vegetation removal)

#### Section 2:

Land Management Plan. Which should detail the long-term land management objectives of the entire property (for example, map areas of remnant vegetation, set out a weed control program, provide a revegetation plan and schedule)

#### **Section 1 - Site Development Plan**

A report and a scaled and dimensioned plan at 1:100, 1:200 or 1:500, including:

- Permanent Features all existing and proposed features and site information
  - North point
  - Road names and vehicle access tracks
  - Property boundary, and any existing external or internal fencing
  - Existing buildings, gates, sheds, farmyards, or paddocks
  - Easements and services (underground and overhead)
  - Building envelope (include any existing and/or proposed buildings)
  - Effluent disposal field
  - o Dams
  - Waterways and wetlands
  - Contours and/or spot levels of the existing and proposed landform

For more information, please contact the Planning Department on (03) 5349 1100 or you can email <a href="mailto:pyrenees.vic.gov.au">pyrenees.vic.gov.au</a> Attn: Planning

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- Existing vegetation (indigenous and exotic)
- o CFA vehicular turning requirements
- Site Development Strategies must identify and address the following :
  - Construction Zone: This is generally required to be included on a plan for sites containing remnant indigenous vegetation. This zone will form the area where soil disturbance will occur during construction. Any storage of material and machinery during the construction period are to be strictly confined to this area.
  - Vegetation Protection Zones: All vegetation located within the construction zone and/or within the vicinity of the proposed development site and marked on the plan to be retained must have a Vegetation Protection Zone defined and fenced. Each Vegetation Protection Zone must extend clear of any ground storey vegetation, and for middle and upper storey vegetation must extend at least around the periphery of the foliage canopy to include the drip line.
  - Proposed vehicular access to the construction zone
  - Proposed driveway materials, with indicative grades and drainage provision
  - Any vegetation proposed for removal
  - Sediment control measures, such as sediment control fences
  - Extent of any earthworks (cut and fill), including methods of reinstatement and erosion control
  - o Location of an effluent disposal envelope/field

### **Section 2 – Land Management Plan**

In addition to the Site Development Plan, the following must be provided in a report format with plans attached, and shall include:

- List of the objectives for the property (for instance, will it be used for domestic, agricultural and/or environmental purposes?)
- Information on the following land management issues
  - Weed control: Identify significant noxious and environmental weed infestations located on the property. List the types of weeds, percentage cover and the proposed method and timing of control (both short and long term)
  - Native Vegetation: Provide a detailed assessment of the ecological vegetation communities that exist on the property including any significant flora, its location and condition. Specify how indigenous vegetation will be managed. Identify any significant habitat corridors, areas proposed for revegetation or regeneration and provide a list of species, including quantity and botanical names, which will be used for revegetation.
  - Fauna: Identify any faunal species of significance, and measures to be undertaken to protect these species. Identify other practices that may be used to improve habitat values on the property (such as nesting boxes, fencing off from livestock).
  - Pasture: Indicate any existing pasture areas located on the property including areas that are either grazed or proposed for grazing
  - Pest Animals: Describe how pest animals (for example, rabbits) will be managed on the property. Indicate any existing rabbit warrens and harbour (for example, log heaps, weeds such as blackberries and gorse).
  - Waterways: Identify any existing waterways and/or wetlands and describe how they will be protected and/or enhanced.

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- Wildfire: Describe how fire safety issues will be addressed (where appropriate, refer to the CFA Applicant's Kit - Building in a Bushfire Management Overlay).
- Erosion: Identify any existing erosion (gully or tunnel) and describe how they will be protected and addressed.

It is recommended that land management plans are prepared by suitably qualified environmental professionals. Consultation with Council's Planning team and Environment Unit is highly recommended early in the process, in addition to liaison with any other agencies that may have an interest in your proposal, such as DEECA and Country Fire Authority