BIG BUILD EASTERN FREEWAY

Eastern Freeway
Hoddle to Burke Alliance

EASTERN FREEWAY – HODDLE TO BURKE ALLIANCE

PLANNING REPORT

CARRYING OUT OF WORKS AND THE REMOVAL OF NATIVE VEGETATION ASSOCIATED WITH AN ACCESS TRACK AT YARRA BEND PARK (EAST OF YARRA RIVER – BOROONDARA PLANNING SCHEME).

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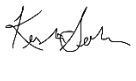
		Signature:			

Acronyms and abbreviations

Terms	Definitions
AIA	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
DEECA	Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action
DELWP	Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning
DTP	Department of Transport and Planning
EHBA	Eastern Freeway– Hoddle to Burke Alliance
EIA	Ecological Impact Assessment
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
EPR	Environmental Performance Requirement
LSIO	Land Subject to Inundation Overlay
MPS	Municipal Planning Strategy
MW	Melbourne Water
NELP	North East Link Project
NVRR	Native Vegetation Removal Report
PPF	Planning Policy Framework
PPRZ	Public Park and Recreation Zone
PSA	Planning Scheme Amendment
PV	Parks Victoria
P&E Act	*Planning and Environment Act 1987*
SCO12	Specific Controls Overlay – Schedule 12 *North East Link Project Incorporated Document, December 2019 (amended September 2023)*
SLO1	Significant Landscape Overlay, Schedule 1 *Yarra (Birrarung) River Corridor Environs*
SUP	Shared Use Path
TRZ2	Transport Road Zone 2
UDLP	Urban Design and Landscape Plan
VIDA	Victorian Infrastructure Delivery Authority

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1. Introduction

The Eastern Freeway– Hoddle to Burke Alliance (EHBA) on behalf of Victorian Infrastructure Delivery Authority (VIDA) Roads has prepared this planning permit application to seek approval from the Minister for Planning for works associated with the North East Link Project (NELP). The proposed works comprise:

- Trail widening and gradient change to support the necessary construction vehicle access requirements
- Installation of batters to support the widened trail
- Vegetation removal and bank stabilisation

The proposed works and associated vegetation removal is located on land outside of the NELP Land, which does not benefit from the Specific Controls Overlay - Schedule 12 (SCO12) and the associated North East Link Incorporated Document (December 2019, amended September 2023), and is therefore subject to the relevant controls of the Boroondara Planning Scheme.

1.1 Report

The purpose of this report is as follows:

- to describe the extent of works and vegetation removal,
- to assess the scope of proposed vegetation removal and works against the relevant provisions of the Boroondara Planning Scheme (planning scheme), as detailed in Table 1-1 and
- to provide rationale for the appropriateness of the Minister for Planning to grant a planning permit to enable the proposed works and vegetation removal.

1.2 Application Documents

This application is supported by the following attachments:

Attachment A: Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Active Green Services, 2025)

Attachment B: Environmental Impact Assessment (Tailored Restoration Ecology and Conservation (TREC), 2026) and Native Vegetation Removal Report

Attachment C: Title Documents

Attachment D: Planning Drawings

Attachment E: Tree Removal Plan

Attachment F: Yarra East Existing Access Plan

Attachment G: Context Plan

1.3 Application summary

The following table (Table 1-1) contains a high-level summary of the relevant information relating to this application.

Table 1-1 Application summary

Summary	
Proposal	Carrying out of works associated with an access track and the removal of vegetation.
Applicant	NELP
Address of land	Yarra Bend Road, Fairfield
Existing/previous use	Public paths and park land
Responsible Authority	Minister for Planning

Summary	
Planning Scheme	Boroondara Planning Scheme
Relevant Planning Policy	Clause 12: Environmental and Landscape Values Clause 13: Environmental risks and amenity Clause 18: Transport
Zone(s)	Clause 36.02: Public Park and Recreation Zone (PPRZ)
Overlay(s)	Clause 42.03 Significant Landscape Overlay – Schedule 1 (SLO1) Yarra (Birrarung) River Corridor Environs Clause 44.04 Land Subject to Inundation Overlay (LSIO)
Planning Permit Trigger	Carrying out of works under: • Clause 44.04 Land Subject to Inundation Overlay (LSIO) Vegetation removal under: • Clause 42.03 Significant Landscape Overlay – Schedule 1 (SLO1) *Yarra (Birrarung) River Corridor Environs* • Clause 52.17 Native Vegetation
Relevant Particular Provisions	Clause 51.06 Birrarung (Yarra River) Protection Act Clause 52.17 Native Vegetation Clause 53.21 State Transport Projects
Relevant General Provisions	Clause 62.02-2 (Buildings and works not requiring a permit unless specifically required by the planning scheme): This clause details exemptions for the construction of a building or construction or carrying out of works, including roadworks. Clause 65.01 (Decision Guidelines - Approval of an application or Plan): This clause specifies the considerations of the responsible authority when deciding on a planning permit application. Clause 66.02-13 (State Transport projects): This clause specifies that certain planning permit applications associated with State Transport Projects must be referred to the relevant council (Boroondara City Council) as a recommending referral authority. Clause 66.03 (Referral of permit applications under other state standard provisions): This clause details the kinds of applications that must be referred to referral authorities as recommending or determining referral authorities. An application under the LSIO must be referred to Melbourne Water (MW) as a determining referral authority.
Relevant Operational Provisions	Clause 72.01: The Minister for Planning is the responsible authority for administering and enforcing a use or development, other than the subdivision of land, carried out by or on behalf of the Head, Transport for Victoria or the Secretary to the Department of Transport and Planning (DTP).

2. Background

The construction of NELP will deliver a new freeway-standard road connection that completes the 'missing link' in Melbourne's Metropolitan Ring Road, giving the city a fully completed orbital road connection. NELP broadly comprises the following components:

- M80 Ring Road to the northern portal – from the M80 Ring Road at Plenty Road, and the Greensborough Bypass at Plenty River Drive, NELP will extend to the northern portal near Powley Parade, utilising a mixture of above, below and at surface road sections. This includes new road interchanges at the M80 Ring Road and Grimshaw Street.
- Northern portal to southern portal (tunnels) – from the northern portal, the road transitions into twin tunnels that will connect to Lower Plenty Road via a new interchange (split at Somers Avenue and Borlase Reserve), before travelling under residential areas, Banyule Flats and the Yarra River to a new interchange at Manningham Road. The tunnels will then continue to the southern portal located south of the Veneto Club.
- Eastern Freeway (east and west of Bulleen Road) – from around Hoddle Street in the west through to Springvale Road in the east, modifications to the Eastern Freeway will include widening to accommodate future traffic volumes and new dedicated bus lanes for the Doncaster Busway. There will also be a new interchange at Bulleen Road to connect NELP to the Eastern Freeway.

The Project approval issued under Planning Scheme Amendment (PSA) GC98 contains an Environmental Management Framework (EMF) with Environmental Performance Requirements (EPR) to mitigate amenity, environmental, and social impacts. While the subject site is outside of the land affected by PSA GC98 (the Project Land), the EMF will still apply to any works undertaken for the project.

2.1 Eastern Freeway Upgrades – Hoddle Street to Burke Road

The Eastern Freeway upgrades broadly consist of widening of the Freeway between Hoddle Street and Burke Road and construction of the new Eastern Busway from Merri Creek to Burke Road, including a protected busway lane on the outside of each freeway carriageway between Merri Creek and Chandler Highway. Additionally, extensive lengths of new Shared Use Path (SUP) including connections to the existing path network and a new feature SUP steel truss bridge over the Yarra River. The overall SUP design provides a connection between Merri Creek and the Chandler Highway along the Eastern Freeway.

3. Site Analysis

3.1 Subject site

The subject site is along the eastern bank of the Yarra River, north of the Eastern Freeway, within Yarra Bend Park, refer to Figure 3.1 for details of the area. The site is within the City of Boroondara. The Yarra Bend Park is Crown Land managed by Parks Victoria (PV).

The eastern bank of the Yarra River is vegetated with native trees and grassed patches. The site includes a steep slope from the Yarra Boulevard down towards the Yarra River. Large Eucalyptus trees overhang the Yarra River. There are cleared areas used as pedestrian pathways throughout the site. The site is directly to the north of the existing Eastern Freeway bridge crossing the Yarra River. To the south of the Eastern Freeway is the Grey Headed Flying Fox colony.

3.2 Land tenure

Table 3-1: Land Tenure Details

SPI	Address	Restrictions	Relevant Restrictions
59L\PP2209	114 Studley Park Road, Kew 3101	Reservation MI053089Y 06/08/2016 Permanent Public Park and Recreation	None.

3.3 Adjoining sites

The following places have a direct interface with the proposal:

- Yarra Bend Park continues to the north and east of the site and is used as a Public Park. The site is zoned Public Park and Recreation Zone.
- The Bat Colony Nature Trail runs north south through the subject site within Yarra Bend Park.
- Yarra Boulevard is located east of the subject site, following the Yarra River from Studley Park Road to Chandler Hwy and forms part of the Principal Road Network, zoned Transport Road Zone 2 (TRZ2).
- The Eastern Freeway is located to the south of the site. The Eastern Freeway is zoned TRZ2.

Refer to Figure 3.1 below for details on the subject site and surrounds.

Figure 3.1 Subject Site and surrounds

4. Proposal

4.1 Context

Within the Project boundary, NELP is to deliver a SUP bridge over the Yarra River, north of the Eastern Freeway, between Yarra Bend Road and Yarra Boulevard. The steel truss bridge will be supported by abutments and two piers located on the east and west banks of the river and will adjoin the Eastern Freeway to the south. The SUP will connect to the Main Yarra Trail along the western bank into the existing River Circuit Trail. These works do not require a planning permit because they are within the SCO12 and will be in accordance with the North East Link Incorporated Document (December 2019, amended September 2023).

Outside of the Project boundary, access to the piers is required for construction (Phase1). These works comprise:

- Vegetation removal, earthworks and bank stabilisation.
- Trail widening and gradient change to support the necessary construction vehicle access requirements
- Installation of batters to support the widened trail

Future maintenance (Phase 2 of these works), will comprise:

- Reinstatement of the existing trail to the maximum extent shown in the NVRR, reinstatement of turning bay to permanent path and completion of maintenance access track, which is marked in blue in DRG-8331 and DRG-8332 of Attachment 1.
- Landscaping (concept shown in Attachment 2 – H600 Landscaping Plan)

The extent of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 works is shown on Sheets 2 and 3 of Attachment 1 - Cross Sections and Elevations, and Attachment D – Planning Drawings.

During construction, access for larger construction vehicles including cranes, excavators, piling rigs and rigid trucks will need to be facilitated. The largest vehicle is a piling rig, which is 4m wide and 17m long with the kelly bar down.

To support the construction of the SUP bridge, works are required outside of the Project Land. These proposed works involve modification of the existing Bat Colony Nature Trail and an existing maintenance track, on the east side of the Yarra River. The modification is required to provide plant and vehicle access to enable the SUP bridge construction works. The SUP bridge construction works do not form part of this application. Please refer to the Planning Drawings Provided as Attachment D, the Context Plan provided as Attachment G, and the Cross Section and Elevation Plans provided for information purposes as Attachment 1.

These existing trails partially extend outside the project boundary and will be used to facilitate construction access. This option is proposed because it will reduce the overall disturbance of the area and required vegetation removal.

Following the completion of the bridge construction (Phase 1), access roads will continue to be utilised for maintenance vehicles including elevated working platform (EWP) and support vehicles (Phase 2). This access requirement will be ongoing for the life of the structure, to the new SUP piers and to the existing Yarra bridges. The trails will therefore be reinstated to a condition that supports public use and ongoing maintenance access, with revegetation and final treatments undertaken in consultation with the public land manager.

Ongoing engagement with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation has been vital. This collaboration has directly informed the placement of pause points along the SUP, which are designed to reveal and share important connections to Country.

In the wider area, a designated lookout point has been incorporated at the Birrarung (Yarra River), intended to provide an open area and framed views of the significant connecting Birrarung ridgeline.

4.1.1 Alternative access options

The works footprint, including access tracks, construction areas and associated infrastructure, was reviewed and refined using survey data, aerial imagery and ecological assessments to identify opportunities to avoid higher value native vegetation and utilise existing disturbed areas. Table 4-1 provides an assessment of access options for construction of the SUP bridge considered within and outside of the Project Boundary. The following design options were considered:

Table 4-1 Options Assessment for Access

Options Considered	Summary of construction methodology considered	Location of land affected?	Main constraints
Option 1 **(Preferred Option)**	Modifying existing access with a compliant grade and width which utilises an existing walking trail.	Partially outside project boundary	• Vegetation removal
Option 2	A crane placed in the emergency lane of the Eastern Freeway to lift all heavy machinery, equipment and structural elements directly to the pile site to avoid the need to create an access track.	Wholly inside project boundary	• Spatial constraints • Overloading of existing structure • Time • Traffic disruptions
Option 3a	A floating barge access over Yarra River from the Western abutment to transport elements to the pile site.	Wholly inside project boundary	• The physical waterway cross section is unsuitable for a barge. • Significant impacts to the Yarra River including all recreation users. • Considerably long and uncertain approval process. • Preference to avoid entering the physical habitat of a known EPBC listed species (Australian Grayling)
Option 3b	Construction of a culvert over Yarra River to ensure access from the Western abutment to the pile site.	Wholly inside project boundary	• Significant impacts to the Yarra River and its aquatic life. • Considerably long and uncertain approvals process. • Significant level of earthworks involved.
Option 4	Constructing a new access from Eastern Freeway level directly to the piling pad level.	Wholly inside project boundary	• Greater extent of vegetation removal than utilising and widening the existing track (Option 1) due to the distance of the road that would be required to provide for an adequate grade and vehicle access. • Significant amounts of earthworks involved.
Option 5	Creating a new small access to a lift piling rig that would lift elements to the piling pad site.	Wholly inside project boundary	• Significant vegetation removal. • Significant level of earthworks involved. • Traffic disruptions.

Land within the Project Boundary is characterised by constrained topography and steep slopes. Creating a new access track wholly within the Project Boundary, without using existing trails, would result in substantial ground disturbance and environmental impacts. Utilising land outside the Project Boundary provides a more appropriate solution and represents the preferred option to minimise disturbance in this location.

Accordingly, Option 1 was selected as the preferred access option for the following reasons:

- While partially located outside the project boundary, Option 1 delivers compliant and safe access grades and widths required for the construction of the SUP bridge

Option 1 utilises an existing walking trail (Bat Colony Nature Trail) and a maintenance track to minimise vegetation removal compared with options that are located entirely within the Project Boundary. Additionally, the Project will continue to refine the design and construction methodology once on ground to minimise tree losses.

4.2 Urban Design and Landscape Plan (UDLP)

The vegetation removal will be completed to support the construction of the SUP.

The UDLP provides guidance on replanting for works within the project boundary (located within SCO12). Vegetation removal located outside of the project boundary, including those within this project scope, will also be in accordance with the replanting principles established in the UDLP. A detailed replanting plan will be developed in consultation with the public land manager (PV) prior to completion of works.

4.3 Use of the land and buildings and works

The proposed works are defined as, or associated with, roadworks, path trails, and temporary structures for construction purposes. As detailed at Section 5.1, these buildings and works are exempt from requiring a planning permit. The proposal is for buildings and works for a road / path noting that both vehicles and pedestrians will utilise. Pursuant to Section 3 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (P&E Act), a road is defined as:

> *"road" includes highway, street, lane, footway, square, court, alley or right of way, whether a thoroughfare or not and whether accessible to the public generally or not*

4.4 Works within the LSIO

The proposed works are partially located within the LSIO. At the time of lodging this application, the relevant floodplain management authority (MW) had not confirmed that the proposed roadworks and trails are to their satisfaction; therefore, a planning permit is required. An assessment against the LSIO decision guidelines is provided in Section 5.4. Vegetation Removal.

4.5 Works within the SLO

To facilitate the proposed works, this application seeks planning permission to remove vegetation pursuant to Clause 42.01-2 (Significant Landscape Overlay) and Clause 52.17 (Native Vegetation) of the planning scheme. The proposed vegetation removal is shown and detailed in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Attachment A) and the Ecological Impact Assessment (Attachment B) respectively. Additionally, a triggers assessment for each of the trees identified for removal is included in Appendix 2. Monitoring and mitigation measures relevant to the proposed works adjacent to the Yarra River banks are identified in the Site Environmental Plan (SEP) provided as Figure 4.1.

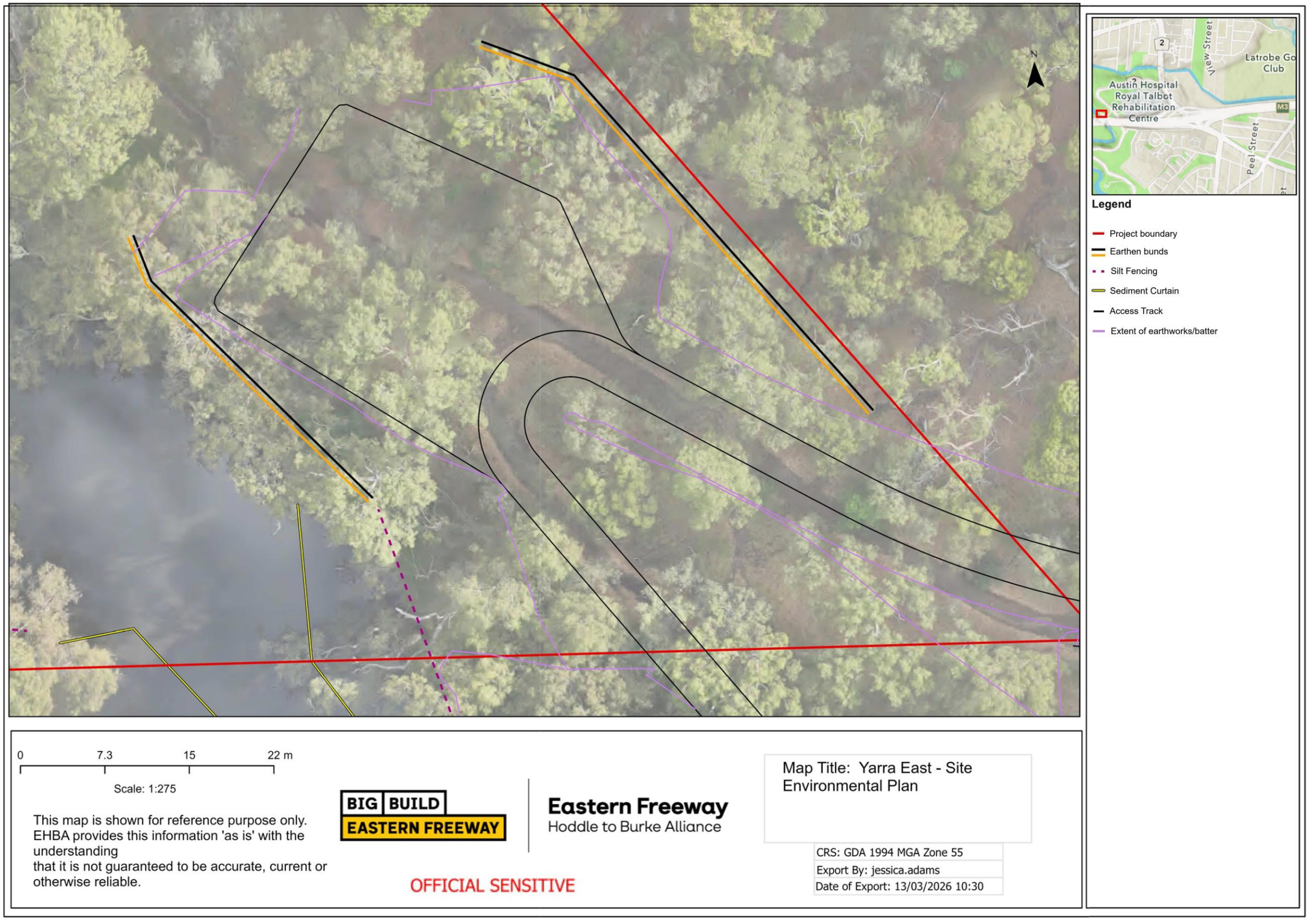


Figure 4.1 Site Environmental Plan

5. Boroondara Planning Scheme

The proposed works and vegetation removal intersects with the following zones and overlays under the Boroondara Planning Scheme (planning scheme):

- Clause 36.02 Public Parks and Recreation Zone (PPRZ)
- Clause 42.03 Significant Landscape Overlay – Schedule 1 (SLO1) *Yarra (Birrarung) River Corridor Environs*
- Clause 44.04 Land Subject to Inundation Overlay (LSIO)

Zone and overlay maps are located at Appendix 4.

5.1 Planning Permit Triggers

Table 5-1 provides an assessment of the proposed buildings and works against the relevant provisions of the planning scheme.

Table 5-1 Permit requirements

PROVISION	PERMIT REQUIRED	COMMENT
ZONES		
Clause 36.02 **Public Park and Recreation Zone**	Land Use - No Buildings and works – No Native vegetation removal – N/A	Pursuant to Clause 36.02 of the planning scheme a permit is not required for works associated with pathways, trails, seating, picnic tables, drinking taps, shelters, barbeques, rubbish bins, security lighting, irrigation, drainage or underground infrastructure. Pursuant to Clause 62.01 and 62.02-2 of the planning scheme, a planning permit is not required for use of the land for a road or buildings and works associated with roadworks or temporary structures for construction purposes.
OVERLAYS		
Clause 42.03 **Significant Landscape Overlay - Schedule 1 (SLO1) *Yarra (Birrarung) River Corridor Environs***	Land Use – N/A Buildings and works - No Vegetation removal - Yes	Pursuant to Clause 62.02-2 of the planning scheme, a planning permit is not required for buildings and works associated with roadworks. Pursuant to Clause 42.03-2, a permit is required to remove, destroy, or lop any vegetation specified in a schedule to this overlay. Schedule 1 to Clause 42.03 states that a permit is required to remove, destroy, or lop vegetation. This does not apply to: • Non-native vegetation that is less than 6 metres in height, has a trunk circumference of less than 0.35 metre measured at 1.4 metres above ground level and a branch spread of less than 4 metres. A permit is required to remove 111 trees. Refer to Appendix 2 for an assessment of relevant trees proposed for removal, and Attachment E for an illustration of the locations of the trees proposed for removal.
Clause 44.04 **Land Subject to Inundation Overlay (LSIO)**	Land Use - N/A Buildings and Works – Yes Vegetation Removal – No	A permit is required to construct a building or to construct or carry out work, including; • *Roadworks, if the water flow path is redirected or obstructed.* The required works may result in flow paths being redirected or obstructed. The proposed Phase 1 works are located up to 48 m into the LSIO and consist of vegetation removal and earthworks.

PROVISION	PERMIT REQUIRED	COMMENT
		The proposed works within the LSIO consist of vegetation removal and earthworks associated with the construction of an access track. While a planning permit is not required for *roadworks or bicycle paths and trails constructed or carried out by or on behalf of the Head, Transport for Victoria, to the satisfaction of the relevant floodplain management authority*, this consent has not been secured at the time of lodgement of this application.
PARTICULAR PROVISIONS		
Clause 52.17 **Native Vegetation**	Pursuant to Clause 52.17-1, a planning permit is required to remove, destroy, or lop native vegetation, including dead native vegetation. The proposed Phase 1 works require the removal of approximately 0.187 ha of Floodplain Riparian Woodland and two large trees. An assessment against the application requirements of Clause 52.17 is provided in Appendix 1.	
Clause 52.29 **Land adjacent the Principal Road Network**	Pursuant to Clause 52.29-2, a planning permit is required to create or alter access to a road in the Transport Zone 2. Access to the eastern work area is proposed to be via the Eastern Freeway, using the existing access point. This access point will be modified to accommodate construction requirements, and vehicle movements through this entry will increase during the works. Pursuant to Clause 52.29-3 of the planning scheme, a planning permit is not required to create or alter access if carried out by or behalf of the Head, Transport for Victoria. NELP is being carried out by the Head, Transport for Victoria, therefore a permit is not required under Clause 52.29.	
Clause 53.21 **State Transport Projects**	Clause 53.21 of the planning scheme has the purpose of facilitating the delivery of transport projects carried out by or on behalf of the State of Victoria. An application to which clause 53.21 applies is exempt from the decision requirements of section 64(1), (2), and (3), and the review rights of section 82(1) of the Act. NELP is a state transport project being undertaken by the State of Victoria and can rely on this provision.	
GENERAL PROVISIONS		
Clause 62.01 **Uses not requiring a permit**	Pursuant to Clause 62.01 of the planning scheme, any requirement in this scheme relating to the use of land, other than a requirement in the Public Conservation and Resource Zone, does not apply to the use of land for a road except within the Urban Floodway Zone.	
Clause 62.02 **Buildings and works**	• Pursuant to Clause 62.02-1 of the planning scheme, any requirement in this scheme relating to the construction of a building or the construction or carrying out of works, other than a requirement in the Public Conservation and Resource Zone, does not apply to: – *A temporary shed or temporary structure for construction purposes* • Pursuant to clause 62.02-2 of the planning scheme, unless specifically required by the planning scheme, any requirement in this scheme relating to the construction of a building or the construction or carrying out of works, other than a requirement in the Public Conservation and Resource Zone, does not apply to: – *Roadworks* – *Buildings and works associated with a railway, railway station or tramway constructed or carried out by or on behalf of the Head, Transport for Victoria. If the buildings or works are on land in an Urban Floodway Zone, Floodway Overlay, Land Subject to Inundation Overlay, Special Building Overlay and will redirect or obstruct the water flow path, they must be constructed and carried out to the satisfaction of the relevant floodplain management authority* (the relevant Floodplain Authority is MW).	

PROVISION	PERMIT REQUIRED	COMMENT
Clause 65.01 **Approval of an application or plan**	Pursuant to Clause 65.01 of the planning scheme, the responsible authority must consider the matters set out in this clause before deciding on an application. An assessment against the guidelines set out under Clause 65.01 is provided in section 6.5 of this report.	
Clause 66.02 **Use and Development Referrals**	Pursuant to Clause 66.02-13 of the planning scheme, an application to which clause 53.21 applies must be referred to the municipal council (Boroondara Council) for the municipal district within which the proposed development will be carried out, as a recommending referral authority.	
Clause 66.03 **Referral of permit applications under other state standard provisions**	Pursuant to Clause 66.03 of the planning scheme, an application to which Clause 44.04 applies must be referred to MW.	
OPERATIONAL PROVISIONS		
Clause 72.01 **Responsible authority for this planning scheme**	Pursuant to Clause 2.0 of Schedule to Clause 72.01 of the planning scheme, the Minister for Planning is the responsible authority for administering and enforcing any other provision of the planning scheme as it applies to the use or development of land for the project. The proposed works are required to allow for the construction of the SUP crossing Yarra Bend Park as part of NELP.	

5.2 Municipal Planning Strategy

The Municipal Planning Strategy (MPS) provides an overview of important local planning issues in an introductory context, sets out the vision for future use and development in the municipality and establishes strategic directions about how the municipality is expected to change through the implementation of planning policy and the planning scheme.

Pursuant to Clause 71.01-1 of the planning scheme, the responsible authority must take into account and give effect to the MPS when it makes a decision under this planning scheme. Of relevance to this application is Clause 02-01-2 (Environmental and landscape values) of the planning scheme, which provides the following context:

> *Boroondara is a custodian of a portion of the Yarra River and its environs, one of the most important riverine environments in the State. The Yarra River, together with Koonung and Gardiners Creeks, supports important riverine ecosystems and environments. The Yarra River environs contains most of Boroondara's regional open space and provides a significant landscape feature within the municipality.*

5.3 Planning Policy framework

The Planning Policy Framework (PPF) integrates state, regional and local planning policy and seeks to ensure that the objectives of planning in Victoria are realised through appropriate land use and development planning policies and practices that integrate relevant environmental, social and economic factors in the interests of net community benefit and sustainable development.

Pursuant to Clause 71.02-2 of the planning scheme, the responsible authority must take into account and give effect to the PPF when it makes a decision under this planning scheme. Table 5-2 provides a summary of PPF objectives and strategies of relevance to the proposal.

Table 5-2 Relevant PPF objectives and strategies

CLAUSE	OBJECTIVE	RELEVANT STRATEGIES
Clause 12.01 - 1S **Protection of biodiversity**	To protect and enhance Victoria's biodiversity	• Use biodiversity information to identify important areas of biodiversity, including key habitat for rare or threatened species and communities, and strategically valuable biodiversity sites • Avoid impacts of land use and development on important areas of biodiversity • Assist in the identification, protection and management of important areas of biodiversity
Clause 12.01 - 1L **Protection of biodiversity**	To protect and enhance the natural environment and seek to increase the quality and quantity of the city's biodiversity.	• Protect and restore remnant vegetation and existing ecologically significant sites for habitat and ecological values. • Support extending revegetation to improve connectivity along and between identified biodiversity corridors. • Improve habitat values along waterways by supporting revegetation of the riparian corridors and increases in corridor width. • Support the enhancement of biodiversity links between public parks and reserves through local nature strips and private residential gardens. • Retain significant trees and canopy trees.
Clause 12.01 - 2s **Native vegetation management**	To ensure that there is no net loss to biodiversity as a result of the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.	• Ensure decisions that involve, or will lead to, the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation, apply the three-step approach in accordance with the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action, 2025) (the Guidelines): – Avoid the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation. – Minimise impacts from the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation that cannot be avoided. – Provide an offset to compensate for the biodiversity impact from the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.
Clause 12.03 - 1R **Birrarung (Yarra River)**	To enhance the natural beauty, biodiversity, environmental health, cultural values, and recreational opportunities of the Birrarung (Yarra River) Corridor	• Strengthen the natural environment and overall health of Birrarung (Yarra River) parklands and waterway systems, including tributaries, by: – Protecting and enhancing native vegetation to provide habitat and connections between conservation areas and along the river and its tributaries. – Protecting and strengthening environmental and landscape values along the banks of the river and its tributaries and at confluences, billabongs, parks and reserves, including at Yarra Bridge Reserve and Everard Park. – Providing designated spaces along walking and cycling trails, including unsealed tracks through bushland areas, where individuals and small groups can sit or stand to enjoy views of trees and water without unreasonably impacting ecological values. – Avoid detrimental cumulative impacts from land use and development on the natural and cultural values and the overall health of the Birrarung (Yarra River) Corridor and its tributaries and parklands.
Clause 12.03-1L **Yarra River Protection - Boroondara**	To protect the Yarra River Corridor from obtrusive built form.	• Maintain canopy trees and native understory vegetation, as appropriate. • Provide replacement planting of established trees and understory vegetation where these cannot be retained • Use construction materials that are visually unobtrusive and blend with the natural landscape.

CLAUSE	OBJECTIVE	RELEVANT STRATEGIES
Clause 13.03-1S **Floodplain management**	To assist the protection of: • Life, property and community infrastructure from flood hazard, including coastal inundation, riverine and overland flows. • The natural flood carrying capacity of rivers, streams and floodways. • The flood storage function of floodplains and waterways. • Floodplain areas of environmental significance or of importance to river, wetland or coastal health.	• Avoid intensifying the impact of flooding through inappropriately located use and development. • Ensure land use on floodplains minimises the risk of waterway contamination occurring during floods and floodplains are able to function as temporary storage to moderate peak flows and minimise downstream impacts.
Clause 15.03-2S **Aboriginal cultural heritage**	To ensure the protection and conservation of places of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance.	• Provide for the conservation and enhancement of those places that are of aesthetic, archaeological, architectural, cultural, scientific or social significance.
Clause 18.01-1S **Land Use and Transport Integration**	To facilitate access to social, cultural and economic opportunities by effectively integrating land use and transport.	• Plan movement networks and adjoining land uses to minimise disruption to residential communities and their amenity. • Plan the timely delivery of transport infrastructure and services to support changing land use and associated transport demands. • Design the transport system and adjacent areas to achieve visual outcomes that are responsible to local context with particular reference to: – Landscaping.
Clause 18.01-2S **Transport System**	To facilitate the efficient, coordinated and reliable movement of people and goods by developing an integrated and efficient transport system.	• Plan movement networks that share the same space to do so in a way that balances the needs of the different users of the transport system • Facilitate delivery of: – Declared major transport projects and their ancillary projects that are of economic, social or environmental significance to the State of Victoria. – Transport projects that improve the State Transport System.

5.4 Relevant Controls

5.4.1 Clause 42.03 - Significant Landscape Overlay - Schedule 1

The purpose of the SLO is to identify significant landscapes and conserve and enhance the character of significant landscapes. The 'statement of the nature and key elements of the landscape' at Schedule 1 to the SLO identifies

> *The Yarra River has metropolitan significance as an environmental, aesthetic, cultural, recreation and tourism asset. The river corridor links parklands and reserves into a near-continuous vegetated landscape experience that provides a highly valued, secluded natural environment, enjoyed by local and metropolitan communities.*
>
> *The Yarra River corridor contains some of the most valued flora, fauna, geological and geomorphological assets in metropolitan Melbourne. Indigenous vegetation and remnant riparian vegetation provide habitat and contribute to the protection of water quality and flow regimes.*

This segment of the Yarra River flows through the traditional land of the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung people. The waterway, its natural landscape and key features have social, cultural and spiritual significance, with areas such as the river flats and billabongs being important gathering spots.

Relevant landscape character objectives to be achieved include:

- To retain vegetation that contributes to landscape character, heritage values or neighbourhood character.
- To encourage bicycle and shared paths that are safe, well located and require minimal earthworks and vegetation removal.

5.4.2 Clause 44.04 – Works within the LSIO

The purpose of the LSIO is to identify flood prone land in a riverine or coastal area as well as minimising flood risk and protecting water quality and waterways.

5.4.3 Clause 52.17 – Native Vegetation

The purpose of Clause 52.17 Native Vegetation is to ensure that there is no net loss to biodiversity as a result of the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation. This is achieved by applying the three step approach in accordance with the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action, 2025) (the Guidelines):

1. Avoid the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.
2. Minimise impacts from the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation that cannot be avoided.
3. Provide an offset to compensate for the biodiversity impact if a permit is granted to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation.

To manage the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation to minimise land and water degradation.

The assessment of vegetation impacts against the Boroondara Planning Scheme has been supported by a specialist Ecological Impact Assessment (EIA) (TREC Land Services, 2026) (Attachment B) and Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) (Active Green Services, November 2025) (Attachment A). It is noted that the tree numbering protocol differed between the EIA and AIA. Both tree numbers are listed where applicable.

The AIA (Attachment A) assessed locations where tree impacts may occur due to excavation and earthmoving required for the construction of access tracks and associated activities, within defined construction zones and laydown areas. A total of 118 trees intersected with the project area. Of the 118 trees assessed, 111 are proposed for removal including only 7 with a high retention value. This level of removal represents the minimum necessary to facilitate construction of the SUP bridge, as detailed further in Table 6-1.

The Project design has been refined to avoid and minimise vegetation impacts, however vegetation will need to be removed to facilitate the proposed works.

The EIA and Native Vegetation Removal Report (NVRR) (Attachment B) determined that in accordance with the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (the Guidelines) (DEECA 2025), approval is required for the removal of 0.187 ha native vegetation inclusive of one patch of Floodplain Riparian Woodland (EVC 56) and two large scattered trees.

6. Assessment

The project has been assessed against the relevant provisions of the PPF, Clause 42.03 (SLO1), Clause 44.04 (LSIO) and Clause 52.17 Native Vegetation of the planning scheme as identified at Section 5, in accordance with Clause 65 (Decision Guidelines, Table 6-3), identified at Section 6.5.

6.1 Consistency with MPS and PPF

The application aligns with the objectives and strategies of the MPS and the PPF in the following ways:

- The proposed vegetation removal is necessary to support delivery of the NELP, contributing to a safe, integrated and sustainable transport system. It is also required to facilitate construction of the SUP across Yarra Bend Park along the Eastern Freeway, encouraging active transport along a strategically located corridor.
- Comprehensive biodiversity information from the EIA and NVRR (Attachment B) was used to identify remnant native vegetation, large trees, and habitat relevant to threatened species.
- Vegetation condition scoring, habitat mapping and species habitat modelling, detailed in Attachment B, support ongoing biodiversity management for the works area.
- An existing walking and maintenance track will be utilised to avoid and minimise impacts to high ecological value trees and minimise impacts to the natural environment.
- The vegetation proposed to be removed are not listed Matters of National Environmental Significance and have limited high ecological value. Therefore, the vegetation proposed for removal are not protected under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC Act).
- The project follows the three-step approach in the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (the Guidelines) (DEECA 2025), by avoiding native vegetation removal wherever practicable, minimising unavoidable impacts through refinement of the works footprint and construction methods, and committing to the required offsets, detailed further in Appendix 1.
- Reinstatement and revegetation will occur following completion of works, in accordance with the project-wide EMF and in consultation with the public land manager (PV). Please refer to Attachment 2 - H600 Landscape Plan (not yet issued for use).
- Revegetation species will be carefully selected with due regard to site's specific Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs), namely EVC 56 Floodplain Riparian Woodland. This approach ensures ecological suitability and maximises biodiversity uplift.
- Proposed revegetation species and design will be closely coordinated with key partners, including MW and the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, to ensure ecological suitability and cultural heritage alignment. This is in line with Clause 12.03 of the PPF.
- Both the works and vegetation removal are sited to not directly interact with the river, and are located on elevated ground. This reduces earthwork disturbances in proximity to the LSIO, consistent with Clause 12.03-1S. The study area is located within a highly constrained area between the Yarra River and the Eastern Freeway embankment, where available space for construction access is not feasible. Within this corridor, the alignment of the temporary access track and associated works have been positioned toward the higher ground and existing disturbed areas, rather than extending toward the riverbank. The siting of the works has been informed by:
  - avoidance of the immediate river channel and lower bank areas, which contain more sensitive riparian vegetation and are more susceptible to erosion and disturbance;
  - utilisation of existing informal access tracks and disturbed areas, reducing the need to encroach further toward the river; and
  - topographic constraints, including steep embankments, which limit the feasibility of shifting the alignment further away from the river without introducing greater disturbance or safety risks.
- Alternative access configurations, including establishment of new access tracks within less disturbed areas, were considered but would have required greater encroachment toward the river corridor or into higher quality vegetation, resulting in increased environmental impact. The final design represents the maximum practicable setback from the river channel within the constraints of the site, while still enabling safe and functional construction access for the Yarra SUP Bridge works.
- Based on a flood assessment of works for the works area (see Section 6.3.1), the proposed works will have a negligible impact on flow paths within the floodplain zone and will not increase flood risks to the surrounding land.

Furthermore, the works will be undertaken in accordance with the SEP to ensure negligible adverse impacts to water quality.

- The proposed works are vital to the long-term development of the transport network and support the timely delivery of essential transport infrastructure.
- The scope of works is located within the Project Boundary and Activity Area of approved Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) 15576 but are not located within the CHMP boundary. The proposed works will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the approved CHMP

6.2 Appropriateness of the vegetation removal

The proposed vegetation removal has been assessed against the objectives and decision guidelines of Schedule 1 to Clause 42.03 SLO and Clause 52.17 Native Vegetation. The proposal has been informed by an iterative design process that prioritised avoidance and minimisation of impacts to native vegetation. The impacted vegetation comprises modified patches broadly representative of Plains Grassy Woodland (EVC 55) and 2 large trees. No scattered trees proposed to be removed.

As detailed in Table 6-1 and Table 6-2, the proposal will have limited impacts on the environmental, aesthetic and cultural elements of the Yarra River and environs.

Table 6-1 Planning Assessment of Proposed Vegetation Removal

Vegetation Planning Assessment	
Significant Landscapes Overlay – Schedule 1	
Decision guideline	**Assessment**
The reasons for removing vegetation and whether there are alternative options.	The trees proposed to be removed will allow construction vehicles to enter the site to construct the SUP Bridge. The reasoning for the proposed vegetation removal outside of the SCO12 as part of the NELP is because given the location of the SUP bridge and the constraints of the surrounding environment, there are no feasible alternative options for access other than the proposed one. Five options for access to construct the piling pads were assessed (see Table 4-1), and Option 1 was chosen as the preferred option. This option utilises an existing walking trail and maintenance track, minimising the disturbance required. Vegetation removal has been limited to the minimum extent necessary to facilitate safe construction and access. The removal of the 7 high ecological value trees is required to provide safe working space and adequate storage for equipment and materials. Some alternative options that were considered, (options 3, 4 and 5) would have had a larger impact on high value trees. Alternative access options within the project boundary were assessed and deemed unfeasible due to the steep slope of the site and the limited area within the project boundary. Refer to Table 4-1 for further details on the rationale for selection of the preferred access option.
The effect of the removal of vegetation on the natural landscape character, habitat protection, wildlife movement and long-term viability of remnant and revegetated areas.	The EIA and NVRR (Attachment B) confirms that the affected vegetation comprises of one patch of Floodplain Riparian Woodland (EVC 56) along the eastern bank. The patch is classified as endangered within the Gippsland Plain Bioregion, however, while these areas provide some habitat for threatened fauna species, the impacted zones are highly modified due to the existing access track and the steep terrain. No identified threatened flora species occur within the project footprint, and the proposed works avoid areas supporting rare species such as Pale-flowered Crane's Bill and Melbourne Yellow Gum. Connectivity for wildlife movement will be maintained through adjacent intact vegetation along the Yarra River corridor. Mitigation measures, as shown in the

Vegetation Planning Assessment	
	SEP (Figure 4.1), will be met to minimise disruptions. The long-term viability of remnant and revegetated areas will be supported through post-construction restoration and weed management Measures will be undertaken to avoid the spread or introduction of weeds and pathogens during construction, including vehicle and equipment hygiene.
Whether sufficient vegetation and canopy trees of appropriate species are to be planted to replace the removal of the existing vegetation and mature canopy trees.	Following completion of the works and occupation of the site, the site will be revegetated. Offsets are available and will be secured to meet regulatory requirements, including 0.150 Species Habitat Units Offsets (11280) for Grey-headed Flying-fox and two large trees ensuring compliance with Clause 52.17 and biodiversity compensation obligations. Further details can be found in Attachment B (EIA and NVRR).
Whether mature, dead and dying native vegetation should be maintained as habitat for native fauna or removed to avoid a risk or safety hazard.	The vegetation is isolated from the broader Yarra River environs, directly adjacent the eastern freeway, presenting limited value as habitat. Moreover, investigations have indicated that the vegetation is not currently utilised as habitat for fauna, and retention of mature or dead vegetation is not achievable, as detailed in the EIA and NVRR (Attachment B).
Clause 52.17 Native Vegetation	
Decision Guidelines	**Assessment**
The extent and character of native vegetation and the likelihood of its destruction.	A total of 0.187 ha of native vegetation is proposed for removal. It is made up of a 0.187 ha single patch of Floodplain Riparian Woodland (EVA 56). The existing track comprising already disturbed area reduces the portion of native vegetation being affected.
Whether native vegetation is to be or can be protected, planted or allowed to regenerate.	A replanting plan will be prepared in consultation with the public land manager (PV) and to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.
Native Vegetation Decision Guidelines	
Decision Guidelines	**Assessment**
Efforts to avoid the removal of, and minimise the impacts on, native vegetation should be commensurate with the biodiversity and other values of the native vegetation, and should focus on areas of native vegetation that have the most value. Taking this into account consider whether: • **the site has been subject to a regional or landscape scale strategic planning process that appropriately avoided and minimised impacts on native vegetation** • **the proposed use or development has been appropriately sited or designed to avoid and minimise impacts on native vegetation** • **feasible opportunities exist to further avoid and minimise impacts on native**	The project area has been located outside the SCO12 project boundary and utilises the existing Bat Colony Nature Trail to avoid vegetation loss. Maintaining all works within the SCO12 boundary is not achievable as the access from the Eastern Freeway is too narrow and does not allow for a safe gradient required to construct an access track within the boundary. Field assessments identified small patches of remnant riparian vegetation within an otherwise modified landscape. Vegetation condition varies across the corridor, and no scattered trees occur within the proposed removal area. The preferred access option is sited minimise impacts on high-value vegetation and benefit from the existing cleared access track. During construction, the trees for removal are based on a 'worst case scenario' An avoid, minimise approach will be undertaken to minimise vegetation loss. This is detailed in the EIA (Attachment B). *Avoidance and Minimisation Outcomes* The adopted design minimises impacts relative to alternatives through: • Use of existing disturbed areas, avoiding new access through intact vegetation;

Vegetation Planning Assessment	
vegetation without undermining the key objectives of the proposal.	• Alignment refinement, locating works within lower quality and previously modified areas; • Reduced footprint, limiting disturbance to the smallest practicable extent; • Avoidance of higher value vegetation, and key habitat features with limited impacts to large trees; and • Reduced riparian impacts, avoiding encroachment into more sensitive vegetation closer to the Yarra River and limits disturbance beyond the immediate works footprint. Additionally, locating access outside the Project Boundary further reduces impacts within the SCO12 area by avoiding the need for new access tracks. *Feasibility of further avoidance and minimisation* Consistent with the Guidelines, further avoidance and minimisation has been explored; however, no additional feasible options have been identified without resulting in: • greater impacts to adjacent vegetation of equal or higher value; • increased disturbance footprint through alternative access arrangements; • encroachment into more sensitive riparian areas; or • compromised construction safety and project delivery. The assessment demonstrates that all reasonable and feasible design alternatives have been exhausted in accordance with the Guidelines, and that further avoidance or minimisation is not achievable without disproportionate impacts to project delivery, safety, or increased biodiversity loss elsewhere. Accordingly, the current design represents the minimum extent of native vegetation removal necessary to achieve the project objectives. The proposal is therefore consistent with Clause 42.03 (SLO1), Clause 52.17, and the Native Vegetation Removal Guidelines (DEECA, 2025).
The role of native vegetation to be removed in: • **protecting water quality and waterway and riparian ecosystems, particularly within 30 m of a wetland or waterway in a special water supply catchment area listed in the *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994*** • **preventing land degradation, including soil erosion, salination, acidity, instability and water logging particularly:** – **where ground slopes are more than 20 per cent** – **on land which is subject to soil erosion or slippage** – **in harsh environments, such as coastal or alpine areas** • **preventing adverse effects on groundwater quality, particularly on land:** – **where groundwater recharge to saline water tables occurs** – **that is in proximity to a discharge area** – **that is a known recharge area.**	The works have been located to utilise the existing trail to minimise impacts on riparian, riverbed and aquatic habitats in waterways and wetlands. Additionally, to avoid soil erosion, temporary erosion controls will be established. Through post-construction reinstatement, further risks associated with erosion, instability, or degradation will be reduced. Additionally, to avoid soil erosion, temporary erosion controls will be established. Through post-construction reinstatement, further risks associated with erosion, instability, or degradation will be reduced.

Vegetation Planning Assessment	
The need to manage native vegetation to preserve landscape values identified in the local planning scheme.	The proposed vegetation removal has been designed to preserve the landscape values identified in Clause 12.03 and to support its overarching objective of enhancing the natural beauty, biodiversity, environmental health, cultural values and recreational opportunities of the Birrarung (Yarra River) Corridor. This is achieved by the retention of surrounding vegetation, the limited extent of proposed removal, and future reinstatement following construction. Use of the existing track reduces visual and landscape impacts and ensures the works remain consistent with the valued natural character of the river environs.
Whether any part of the native vegetation to be removed, destroyed or lopped is protected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.	No vegetation identified for removal is protected under the Aboriginal Heritage Act. The activity area falls within the approved CHMP 15576, and all works will be undertaken in accordance with its requirements, ensuring no impacts on culturally sensitive vegetation.
The need to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation to create defendable space to reduce the risk of bushfire to life and property, having regard to other available bushfire risk mitigation measures.	The vegetation proposed for removal is not in the Bushfire Overlay, or the Bushfire Prone Area. Additionally, the surrounding area is sufficiently separated from private property. Removal is solely required to facilitate construction access for the SUP bridge and associated works.
Whether the native vegetation to be removed is in accordance with any Property Vegetation Plan that applies to the site.	No Property Vegetation Plan applies to the site.
Whether an offset that meets the offset requirements for the native vegetation to be removed has been identified and can be secured in accordance with the Guidelines.	Offsets have been identified in accordance with the Guidelines, comprising of 0.150 Species Habitat Units for Grey-headed Flying Fox and an additional two large trees. These offsets will be secured via the Native Vegetation Credit Register prior to the removal of vegetation, ensuring compliance with Clause 52.17.
For Clause 52.16 applications, consider in relation to the native vegetation to be removed: • **The purpose and objectives of the Native Vegetation Precinct Plan.** • **The effect on any native vegetation identified for retention in the Native Vegetation Precinct Plan.** • **The potential for the effectiveness of the Native Vegetation Precinct Plan to be undermined.** • **The potential for the proposed development to lead to the loss or fragmentation of native vegetation identified for retention in the Native Vegetation Precinct Plan.** • **Offset requirements in the Native Vegetation Precinct Plan.**	Clause 52.16 does not apply to this site, as there is no Native Vegetation Precinct Plan affecting the land.
For applications in both the Intermediate and Detailed Assessment Pathway only – consider the impacts on biodiversity based on the following	The application falls within the Detailed Assessment Pathway due to its context within the broader North East Link works, and involves the removal of 0.187 ha of vegetation. The vegetation proposed for removal consists of one patch of Floodplain Riparian Woodland (EVC 56) and two large trees. Biodiversity impacts have been quantified within the NVRR and EIA (Attachment B), which confirm that the affected patches have high slopes, and are already partially

Vegetation Planning Assessment	
values of the native vegetation to be removed: • **The extent.** • **The condition score.** • **The strategic biodiversity value score.** • **The number and circumference of any large trees.** • **Whether it includes an endangered EVC.** • **Whether it includes sensitive wetlands or coastal areas.**	modified by existing tracks. Possible impacts to the Grey-headed Flying-fox habitat in Yarra Bend Park will be managed in accordance with the broader project requirements. No sensitive wetlands or coastal areas are affected.
For applications in the Detailed Assessment Pathway only – consider the impacts on habitat for threatened species. Where native vegetation to be removed is habitat for threatened species according to the *Habitat importance maps*, consider the following: • **The total number of species' habitats.** • **The species habitat(s) that require a species offset(s).** • **The proportional impact of the native vegetation removal on the total habitat for each species, as calculated in section 5.3.1.** • **The conservation status of the species (per the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 Threatened List*).** • **Whether the habitats are highly localised habitats, dispersed habitats, or important areas of habitat within a dispersed species habitat.**	The EIA and NVRR (Attachment B) concluded that with undertaking the appropriate mitigation measures in place, the areas affected by the works do not represent critical or limiting habitat for any threatened fauna species, as identified in the NVRR, recorded within 5 km of the study site in the VBA or within the PMST. However, the existing vegetation may still function as a dispersal pathway that supports movement between other suitable habitat areas in the local landscape. Any possible impacts to the Grey-headed Flying-fox habitat in Yarra Bend Park will be managed in accordance with the broader project requirements. Further details is provided in the EIA and NVRR (Attachment B).

6.3 Appropriateness of the Buildings and works within the Land Subject to Inundation Overlay

This section provides the assessment of the proposed works against the Land Subject to Inundation Overlay (LSIO). The application relates to minor works for a pedestrian path and does not include structures that would significantly obstruct or change floodwater movement. A summary of the assessment against the LSIO requirements is provided in Table 6-2 below.

Table 6-2: LSIO Planning Assessment

Land Subject to Inundation Overlay	
Decision guideline	**Assessment**
The Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.	The project complies with relevant flood management and resilience objectives by demonstrating no increase to overall flood risk, no changes to hazard categories for state arterial roads, local roads, or private property, and negligible impacts to flood storage or flow regime. Refer to Section 6.3.1 and 6.3.2 below. This is consistent with the strategic intent of the MPS and PPF to avoid increasing flood risk and to protect environmental values.

Land Subject to Inundation Overlay	
Any local floodplain development plan.	The project is consistent with Melbourne Water requirements and the broader Yarra River catchment management strategies, as the works maintain existing floodplain behaviour, avoid increases in flood levels, and shows negligible changes to flow regime. Refer to Section 6.3.2 below.
Any comments from the relevant floodplain management authority.	The flood modelling detailed in Section 6.3.1 meets Melbourne Water requirements. Melbourne Water has reviewed the Yarra River flood model which incorporates the works at the east embankment, and have provided their feedback at all design phases. These comments have been addressed in the design and closed out prior to IFU submission. Regular fortnightly meetings are also held with Melbourne Water to ensure continued coordination.
The existing use and development of the land.	The site is being used as a Public Reserve at Yarra Bend Park. The River Circuit Trail runs through the site and is used by the public. The land remains functional as a public reserve, and the project maintains existing floodplain performance with no changes to flood behaviour across the site.
Whether the proposed use or development could be located on flood-free land or land with a lesser flood hazard outside this overlay.	The development is required to provide NELP construction access for the SUP bridge over the Yarra River, and there is no alternative for locating this access outside the LSIO. The proposed construction access track locations have been chosen to closely align with the existing maintenance and walking trails within the area, to limit the overall impact of the construction of completely new access tracks. Track re-grading and minor widening is necessary to provide suitable vehicle and plant access for the construction of the bridge, including the piers, and their deep foundation adjacent to the Yarra River. Alternative access options located wholly within the project boundary would require substantially greater earthworks due to the steep terrain within the narrow area of the project boundary, resulting in a significantly larger environmental impact to achieve the necessary access widths and grades required for the construction of the access. Floodplain impacts have been assessed across a full range of events (20% AEP to 1% AEP). The assessment confirms that the proposed works at the location does not increase flood risk, does not alter flood behaviour, supporting the justification for works within the LSIO. Refer to Section 6.3.1 and 6.3.2 below.
Alternative design or flood proofing responses.	Flood mitigation and management measures are incorporated through the flood emergency management practices, which includes warnings, material protection and emergency response procedures. Scour protection is proposed for bridge piers, and no additional flood proofing measures are required as the works do not affect flood behaviour.
The susceptibility of the development to flooding and flood damage.	The site has been assessed against available flood mapping, including the applicable design flood events, to understand potential flood extents, depths and hazards. The works have been assessed to confirm compliance with relevant requirements. The assessment confirms no tangible or intangible flood damages, with minimal change to velocities in the floodplain and no increases to flood hazard. Scour risk is managed through appropriate design at bridge piers, and overall susceptibility to damage is low. Refer to Section 6.3.1 and 6.3.2 below.

Land Subject to Inundation Overlay	
The potential flood risk to life, health and safety associated with the development. Flood risk factors to consider include: • **The frequency, duration, extent, depth and velocity of flooding of the site and accessway.** • **The flood warning time available.** • **Tidal patterns.** • **Coastal inundation and erosion.** • **The danger to the occupants of the development, other floodplain residents and emergency personnel if the site or accessway is flooded.**	The works maintain existing flood immunities and emergency access routes. There are no relevant changes to flood levels, hazard categories or flow velocities, ensuring no increased risk to site users, nearby residents or emergency personnel. The project area is not affected by tidal conditions. EHBA will monitor the rain forecast and flood warning issued by Bureau of Meteorology (BoM). No works will proceed during a potential triggering rain event. In the event of an unforeseen imminent flood or significant increase in water level, all work will stop and all plant, equipment will be demobilized to the laydown area outside the flood zone. Any planned work will be rescheduled for a later date. Post a flooding event, the ground conditions will be reassessed, controls reinstated prior to tracking down any plant.
The effect of the development on redirecting or obstructing floodwater, stormwater or drainage water and the effect of the development on reducing flood storage and increasing flood levels and flow velocities.	The works at the Yarra River has been designed to maintain existing flood conveyance paths and to avoid the redirection or obstruction of floodwaters. Finished ground levels, are configured to match with existing as reasonably possible to avoid impacts to flood storage and changes to velocities.
The effect of the development on river, marine and coastal health values including wetlands, natural habitat, stream stability, erosion, environmental flows, water quality, estuaries and sites of scientific significance.	The works have been designed in accordance with a clear avoidance and minimisation approach, with access aligned to existing disturbed corridors and maintained tracks where practicable to limit encroachment into the river corridor and associated environmental values. No permanent structures are proposed within the Yarra River, and the works do not alter waterway regimes, flow paths, or flood behaviour. Scour protection for bridge piers is included and riverbank stabilisation works are included in the landscape package. Effects are temporary and will not result in long-term impacts on the Yarra River. No permanent structures are proposed within the Yarra River, and the works do not alter waterway geometry, flow paths, or flood behaviour. Potential impacts to riparian habitat, stream stability and water quality will be localised and temporary, and managed through the Site Environmental Plan (SEP) provided as Figure 4.1, including: • Installation of sediment and erosion controls (e.g. silt fencing, stabilised access points) in accordance with EPA Victoria and Melbourne Water requirements • Regular water quality monitoring including post rainfall events and, or where required • Minimisation of exposed soils and staged works to reduce erosion risk, particularly during rainfall events • No direct disturbance to the riverbed or banks beyond minor, controlled works associated with access and scour protection where required • Use of spill prevention and response measures to protect water quality

Land Subject to Inundation Overlay	
	There are no anticipated impacts to wetlands, marine and coastal health values, estuarine environments or sites of scientific significance, and no changes to hydrological connectivity or aquatic habitat function. All disturbed areas will be rehabilitated post-construction, resulting in no long-term degradation of river health values. Overall, impacts on river health values will be managed the implementation of the SEP, in consultation with Melbourne Water.
Any other matters specified in a schedule to this overlay.	N/A

6.3.1 Flood Assessment

Three assessments have been conducted as part of the flooding scope to evaluate the various phases of the EHBA project works. These include:

- Phase 1 Construction phase
- Phase 2 Construction phase
- Permanent works (Permanent state)

Phase 1 construction works on the River Circuit Trail consists of the establishment of access tracks to assist the bridge construction and completion. During Phase 2 construction works, additional access roads to the bridge abutments, landscaping and finishings will occur. Once Phase 2 is completed and is in its permanent state these access tracks to the bridge abutments will continue to be utilised for maintenance vehicles including elevated working platform (EWP) and support vehicles.

Phase 1 and 2 Construction Works

Flood modelling has been undertaken to assess the cumulative impacts of concurrent works occurring during construction. This includes the construction works on east embankment and other temporary construction activities occurring at the same time across the NELP Program. The modelling represents a worst-case overlap of construction phases and confirms that the combined construction works do not increase flood risk to people or property in all events assessed (20%, 10%, 5%, 2% and 1% AEP).

Flood risk during construction will be managed through the implementation of construction-phase flood emergency procedures at compounds and work areas. Overall, the construction works comply with the relevant environmental and flood management requirements for development within flood-prone areas.

Permanent Works

The permanent works flood modelling considers the permanent states of each package across the NELP Program. The modelling confirms that the permanent works do not increase flood risk to people or property in all events assessed (20%, 10%, 5%, 2% and 1% AEP).

Section 6.3.2 outlines the compliance of the impacts in the Yarra River with the key flood risk management requirements of the Melbourne Water standards for infrastructure projects in flood prone areas.

6.3.2 Melbourne Water Requirements

Table 6-3: Compliance Table for Relevant Melbourne Water Standards for Infrastructure Project in Flood-prone Areas

Reference	Requirement	Assessment
2.a)	Risk to people and property must not increase as a result of the development.	There is no increase in flood risk to people or property. Analysis shows there are no relevant changes to freeboard and flood hazard

		categories for land uses such as the state arterial roads and private property.
2.b)	Any development within a flood-prone area must be suitably designed for conditions that might be experienced and to reduce the reliance on emergency service personnel when flood events occur.	All construction areas within the EHBA package have been designed with access to flood evacuation routes and / or muster points to ensure safe evacuation of workers if a flood event occurs.
2.c)	Climate change must be considered in the design.	Allowance for climate change is not included for construction works due to the relatively short duration of the construction works. However, climate change has been considered for the permanent works.
2.d)	Proponents must identify existing flood risk and should work with Melbourne Water to identify opportunities to reduce these risks.	The works do not increase the overall flood risk in the Yarra River floodplain. Due to the extensive flooding associated with the Yarra River there are very limited opportunities to reduce the existing flood risk. We have had fortnightly workshops with Melbourne Water throughout the design phase to ensure we are working collaboratively to further minimise and mitigate flood risk as far as practical.
2.e)	Flood risk must be assessed at both the local and regional scale.	The flood risk has been assessed via a property impact assessment at both local and regional scale.
3.a)	Flood Flow: Works or structures should not affect floodwater flow capacity.	There are no changes to waterway regimes, nor do the construction works create flow diversions in the Yarra River
3.b)	Flood Storage: Works or structures should not reduce floodwater storage capacity.	The volume difference between the Design Condition and the Existing Condition is some 200,200 m³ for the simulated duration, which is less than 0.1% of the total volume of this flood event. The flood impacts from the minor change in flood storage have been assessed in the form of a property impact assessment. The freeboard and flood hazard assessments indicate that there is no change in the overall flood risk and flood hazard within the Yarra River floodplain due to the NEL Program. There is negligible reduction in flood storage in the Yarra floodplain associated with works.
3.c)	Freeboard: Works or structures should not reduce minimum freeboard.	There is no increase in flood risk at key locations because there are no relevant changes to freeboard and flood hazard categories for land uses such as the state arterial roads and private property
3.d)	Site Safety Requirements: Works or structures should not create new hazards or increase existing hazard.	There are no changes to flood hazard categories on sensitive land uses such as the state arterial roads, local roads and private property – refer to hazard category change maps below.
3.e)	Access Safety Requirements: Access safety requirements should be taken into account.	A Flood Emergency Management has been prepared to manage flood risk at site during the construction phase. Access safety requirements have not changed from existing conditions.
3.f)i	Flood plain impacts of works or structures must be considered, consistent with the approach specified in ARR2019, for Sea-level rise. An increase of 0.8m by the year 2100 is the current standard for sea level rise assessments.	Not applicable as the project works are not located in the zone of influence of sea level rise.
3.f)ii)	Flood plain impacts of works or structures must be considered, consistent with the approach specified in ARR2019, for Increase in rainfall intensity A rainfall intensity increase figure must be derived from either the ARR2019 Book or the ARR Data Hub. The adopted figure must reflect flood protection technical performance requirements.	Allowance for climate change is not included for construction works due to the relatively short duration of the construction works. However, climate change has been considered for permanent works.

5	Melbourne Water requires the proponent to model or assess the risks of the following scenarios at applicable stages (reference design, preliminary and detailed design/for construction):	EHBA has modelled and assessed risks for construction works phase 1 and phase 2 as well as permanent works. This has been undertaken during the preliminary and final design stages.
5.a)	Pre-existing flood conditions ('base case') should be modelled at each stage	Impacts in this assessment are assessed against the pre-NEL construction conditions. See the 1% AEP Design Flood Event Maps below.
5.b)	Project ultimate design flood conditions (the 'base case') including any variation from the 'base case' should be modelled at each stage. Mitigation options should be presented where project works adversely impact flooding.	Not Applicable.
5.c)	Temporary construction works flood condition (inclusive of the works method steps/staging, site access, haul roads etc.) should be risk assessed at the referenced design stage and modelled at each subsequent stage.	The temporary construction works has been assessed for Phase 1 and Phase 2 of construction.
5.1	The following results must be presented where the effects of the proposed design and construction works can be assessed against the pre-existing conditions. All pre and post assessments must be done at several locations	See the 1% AEP Design Flood Event Maps below.
5.1.1	Flows (in m3/s)	See the 1% AEP Design Flood Event Maps below.
5.1.2	Velocities (in m/s)	
5.1.3	Product of Velocity and Depth (V x D in m2/s)	
5.1.4	Flood Levels to m AHD	
5.1.5	Depth in metres (m)	
5.1.6	Any cut and fill balance information	There is no significant change in flood storage. Finished ground levels, are configured to match with existing as reasonably possible to avoid impacts.
5.1.7	Clearly showing where the flooding conditions have changed and how much	See the 1% AEP Design Flood Event Maps below.
5.1.8	All manning's values used in modelling and assessment should be accompanied by justification in a summary modelling note and must be provided in three separate MapInfo tables representing each scenario.	Manning's values used within the model are in line with Melbourne Water Guidelines - AM STA 6200 Flood Mapping Project Specifications
5.1.9	Site specific detailed design model should be created for the project. Melbourne Water's regional model should be updated.	The assessment utilised a model based on the EHBA construction staging scenarios and construction works, incorporating features from the EBTA Phase 3 model. This modelling approach represents the construction works and uses a regional model for the Yarra River. The assessment also used a model based on the EHBA permanent works, incorporating designs from other parts of the NEL Program.

The model was simulated for design flood events 20%, 10%, 5%, 2% and 1% AEP for the construction works and permanent scenarios to assess impacts. The 1% AEP results are provided below for change in hazard category, flood levels and velocities to the existing case.

Across all the design flood events modelled, there are minimal changes to flood hazard categories between EHBA Construction works conditions and existing conditions at the east bank. Figure 6.1 demonstrates no change in the Yarra River at this location.

In the 1% AEP flood event, there is an increase of up to 10 mm of afflux in the floodplain caused by the cumulative impacts of NEL program construction works design. The overall flood risk assessment determined that these impacts do not materially change the overall flood risk to private properties, and state or local roads, and do not affect flood damage at properties.

Figure 6.3 demonstrates any changes to velocity remains within ±10% of the existing velocity conditions for the 1% AEP, therefore the banks of the Yarra River have no increases risk of scouring.

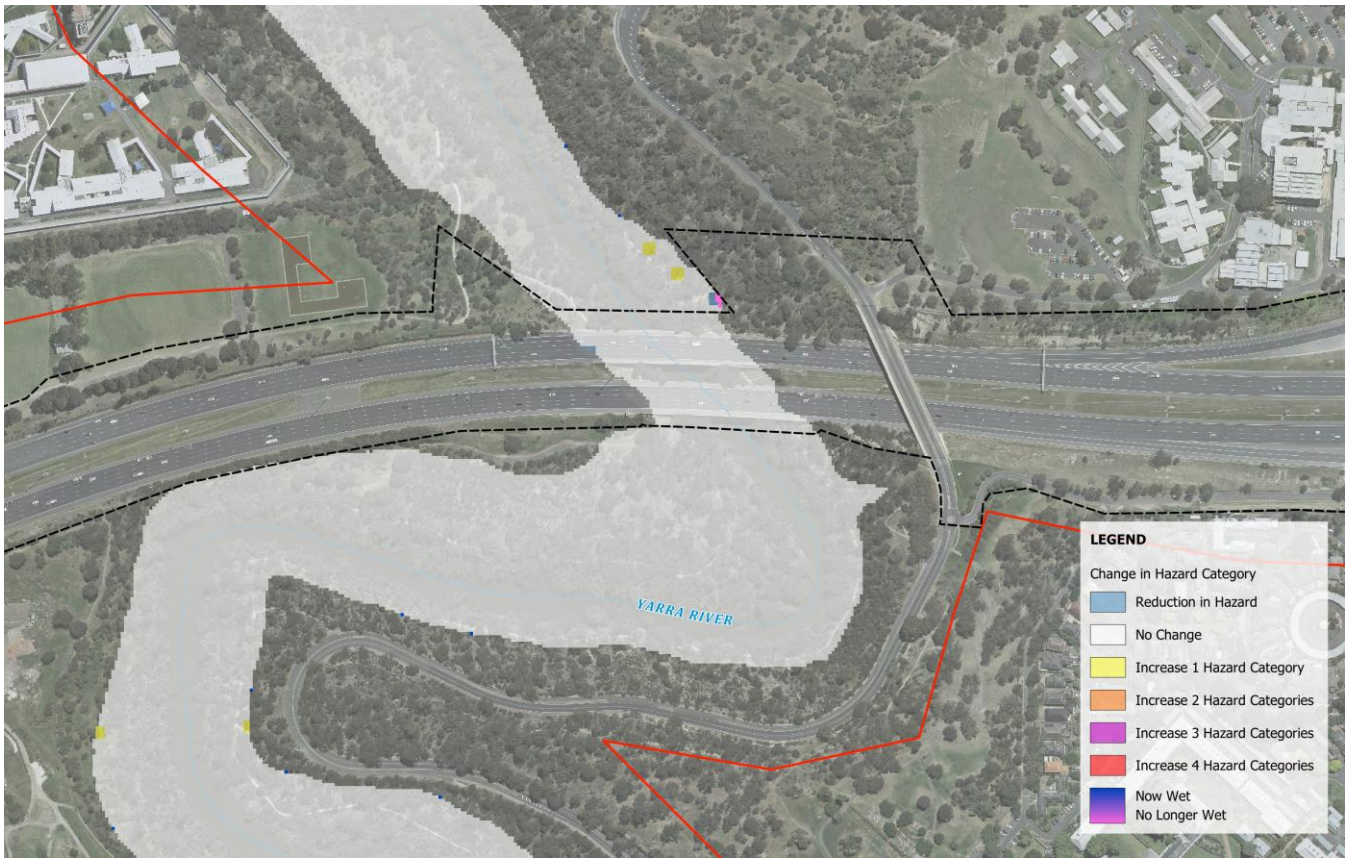


Figure 6.1: EHBA Temporary Works Condition vs Existing Condition Change in Hazard Category Results – 1% AEP

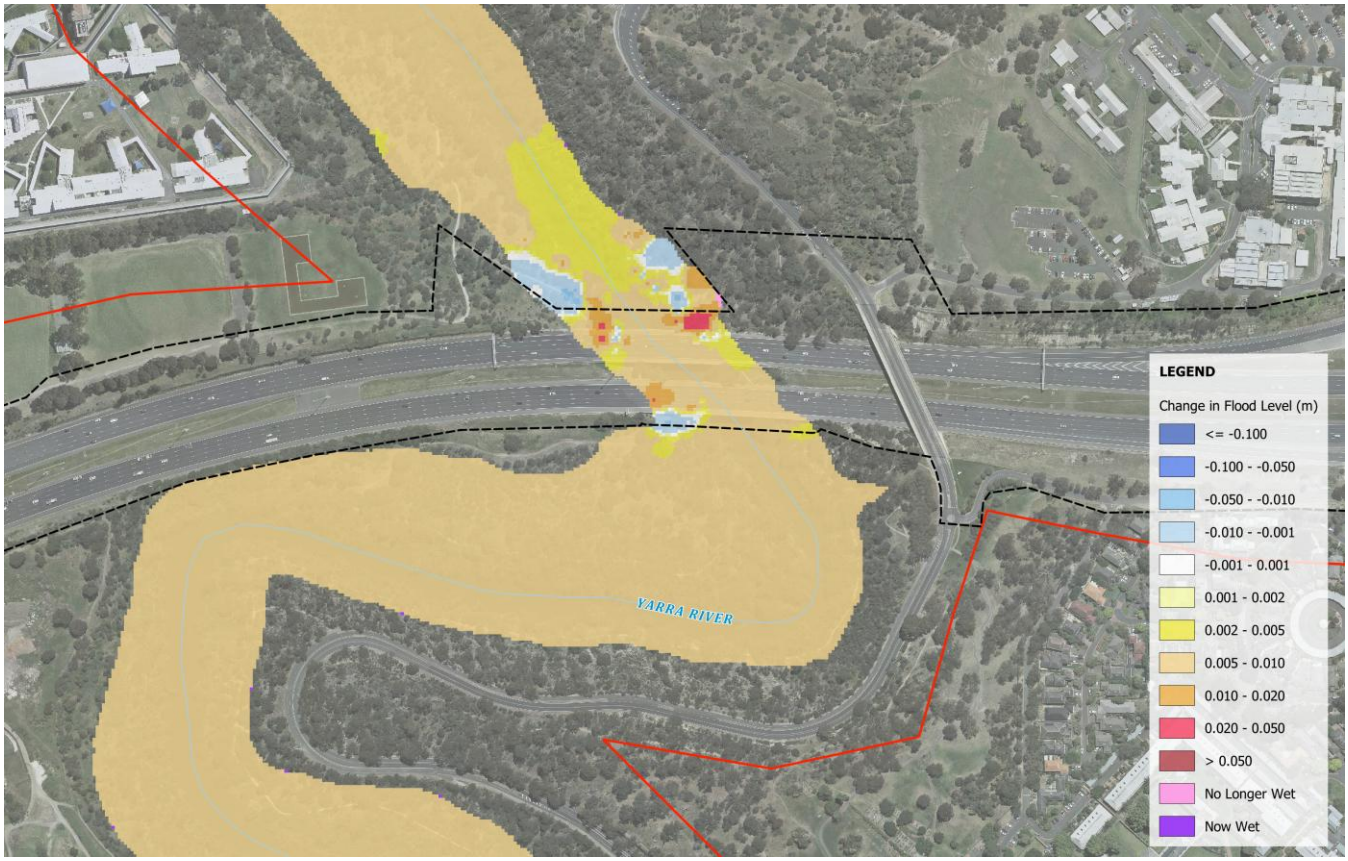


Figure 6.2: EHBA Temporary Works Change in Flood Level (Afflux) - 1% AEP

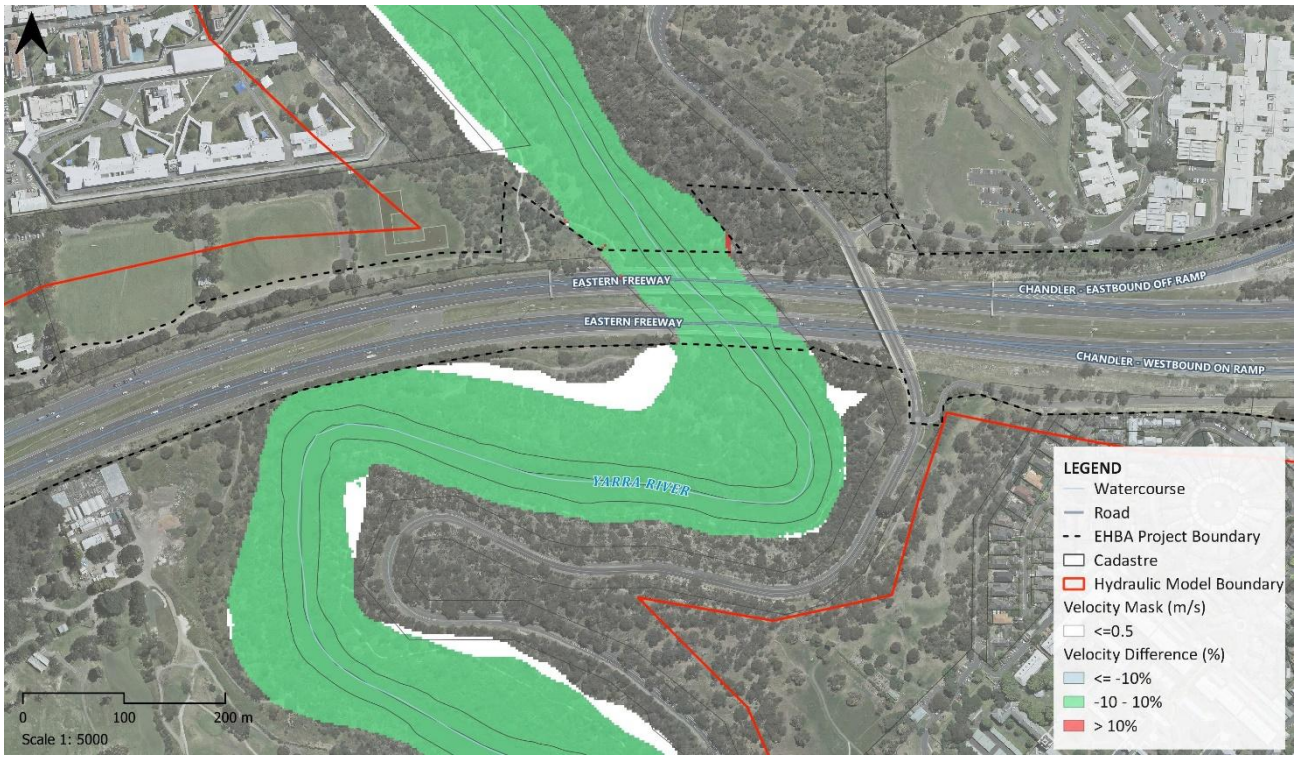


Figure 6.3: Change in Velocity EHBA, EBTA Phase 3 and SPARK Phase 4 and 5 Cumulative) - 1% AEP at Yarra SUP Bridge

6.4 Clause 51.06 Birrarung Act

The following response is based on the Yarra Protection Principals set out in Part 2 of the Birrarung Yarra River Protection Act 2017:

- The project integrates environmental, social, and cultural considerations by minimising vegetation removal through the utilisation of existing trails for access paths, and reinstating vegetated areas and access tracks post project completion.
- Climate resilience is considered through design measures for vegetation removal, flood risk management and bank stabilisation, including the use of scour protection at the piers and appropriate erosion and sediment controls during construction.

  These measures reduce the potential for bank erosion, helps protect water quality and support long-term river corridor stability.
- Vegetation removal is limited to what is necessary for safe construction access, avoiding unnecessary clearing.
- Offsets and revegetation will ensure a net environmental gain.
- Biodiversity impacts have been minimised and impact 7 high ecological value vegetation. A range of alternative access options was assessed (see Table 4-1) to further reduce this impact. However, these alternatives either had greater environmental disturbances, or were not feasible due to constraints such as structural unsuitability, prolonged construction time and approval processes, traffic disruption, higher cost, or unacceptable impacts to the Yarra River.
- No threatened species habitat will be significantly impacted. This represents the minimum removal extent necessary for the SUP bridge construction.
- Engagement with stakeholders (DEECA, Boroondara City Council, PV, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation) ensures community input and transparency.
- The proposal supports the SUP bridge which will encourage use of active transport and provide long-term community access to the river corridor.
- Temporary closures to walkways will be fully reinstated for public use once construction of the SUP is complete.
- The project has undertaken a CHMP to assess the Aboriginal cultural history of the area and minimise effects all works are in accordance with the requirements of the CHMP.
- Best practice environmental and cultural management measures have been included in the EMF.

6.5 Clause 65 Decision Guidelines

Table 6-3 Planning Assessment against Clause 65

Clause 65.01 Approval of An Application or Plan	
Decision guideline	**Assessment**
The matters set out in section 60 of the Act.	The application responds to relevant Section 60 considerations through the EIA and NVRR (Attachment B), which demonstrates use of the avoid-minimise-offset approach in accordance with Clause 52.17 Native Vegetation and the Guidelines.
Any significant effects the environment, including the contamination of land, may have on the use or development.	No contamination constraints have been identified. Environmental effects primarily relate to vegetation removal and associated works.
The Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.	An assessment against the MPS and PPF is provided in section 6.1 of this report.
The purpose of the zone, overlay or other provision.	Relevant considerations under the applicable zone, overlays and particular provisions have been assessed in Table 6-1 and Table 6-2.

Clause 65.01 Approval of An Application or Plan	
Any matter required to be considered in the zone, overlay or other provision.	Relevant considerations under the applicable zone, overlays and particular provisions have been assessed in Table 6-1 and Table 6-2.
The orderly planning of the area.	The proposed works will enable construction access for the new SUP bridge, which will enhance the active-transport network. The SUP will provide a shorter, safer and more direct route for pedestrians and cyclists, and will strengthen connections with the Main Yarra Trail and adjoining recreational trails within Yarra Bend Park. The improved trail integration and accessibility are consistent with long-term strategic planning for movement networks and public open space.
The effect on the environment, human health and amenity of the area.	Impacts to the environment, human health and amenity of the area are minimised through the implementation of mitigation measures detailed in the SEP. Refer to the EIA (Attachment B) for further information on the impacts of works on the surrounding environment.
The proximity of the land to any public land.	The site is located within Yarra Bend Park, managed by PV. Engagement with DEECA, PV, BCC and MW is summarised in Table 7-1, and the proposed works include reinstatement of trails post-construction.
Factors likely to cause or contribute to land degradation, salinity or reduce water quality.	Temporary risks from earthworks are mitigated through sediment control and water quality management measures in accordance with the SEP (see Figure 4.1).
Whether the proposed development is designed to maintain or improve the quality of stormwater within and exiting the site.	Stormwater quality will be maintained through the application of best-practice erosion and sediment controls, as shown in Figure 4.1. These measures ensure that runoff from disturbed areas is captured and treated before leaving the site.
The extent and character of native vegetation and the likelihood of its destruction.	The vegetation proposed for removal is a single patch of Floodplain Riparian Woodland (EVC 56) and two large trees. Additionally, 111 trees are to be removed to enable safe access for the construction of the SUP bridge. See Appendix 1 for further details.
Whether native vegetation is to be or can be protected, planted or allowed to regenerate.	Vegetation removal has been avoided and minimised where practicable, and revegetation is proposed post-construction in line with the avoid-minimise-offset principle. See Attachment B for further details.
The degree of flood, erosion or fire hazard associated with the location of the land and the use, development or management of the land so as to minimise any such hazard.	The land is not within a designated bushfire hazard area. Flood and erosion risks have been considered and can be managed through standard construction-phase practices.
The adequacy of loading and unloading facilities and any associated amenity, traffic flow and road safety impacts.	The proposed access to the site will be via the Eastern Freeway. The existing access arrangement is shown in the Yarra West Existing Access Plan provided as Attachment F. Any associated traffic or amenity impacts are expected to be temporary and able to be managed through standard construction practices.
The impact the use or development will have on the current and future development and operation of the transport system.	The works directly support construction of the SUP bridge and broader NELP transport infrastructure, enabling improved active transport connectivity. This is consistent with transport objectives in the PPF and project scope outlined in Section 4.1.

7. Public notification/Notice and Review

This application is not exempt from the third-party notice requirements under Section 52 of the P&E Act 1987. However, it is proposed that Clause 53.21 be applied regarding exempting the application from the decision requirements of section 64(1), (2), and (3), and the review rights of section 82(1) of the P&E Act 1987 Act.

The application proposes minor alterations to the existing path and limited vegetation removal (0.187 hectares). The impacts are considered negligible and will not adversely affect user experience or environmental values. Accordingly, the proposal is not expected to result in material detriment and does not require notice under Section 52 of the P&E Act 1987.

7.1 Engagement

As part of the processing of the application the following engagement has occurred and summarised below in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 Engagement summary

Stakeholder	Role	Discussion	Date
DTP	Responsible Authority	Preapplication meeting, discussion of the proposal. DTP outlined considerations, application requirements and importance of engagement early with stakeholders.	30 October 2025
Boroondara City Council	Referral Authority	Discussion on project scope and requirements.	12 November 2025
		Discussion of the proposal, discussion of vegetation removal.	18 February 2026
DEECA	Landowner	Project scope and requirements discussed.	30 October 2025
PV	Land Manager	Discussion on project scope, requirements, environmental impacts and the retention of the SUP as a consideration in the width of design/extent of impacts.	10 October 2025 17 October 2025
MW	Referral Authority	Design package submitted for temporary flood modelling (preliminary design and final design). Finalising comment close-out. Attended site visit to discuss works around the Yarra River.	Ongoing since October 2025
Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	RAP	A Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment (April 2025) was undertaken for the proposed works and was endorsed by the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation who are the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the CHMP 15576.	January 2025

8. Conclusion

This planning report has considered the impact of the proposed works and associated removal of vegetation to facilitate works associated with the Yarra SUP Bridge as part of the delivery of the NELP. The assessment has concluded the following:

- A planning permit is required for the following:
  - Clause 42.03-2 - Removal of 111 trees.
  - Clause 44.04-2 - Works within the LSIO.
  - Clause 52.17 - removal of 0.187 ha of native vegetation
- The proposed vegetation removal will support the delivery of the NELP, and the construction of a SUP crossing Yarra Bend Park in the Hoddle to Burke delivery.
- The proposed works in the LSIO will not pose extensive risk to the river environment and surrounds.
- The proposal is consistent with the decision guidelines at Clause 65 as it will support the orderly development of the NELP, having a positive effect on the State Transport System.
- The proposal is consistent with the MPS, PPF, the LSIO, Schedule 1 to the SLO and clause 52.17 of the planning scheme.

Based on the above assessment, the proposal is acceptable and accordingly it is requested that a planning permit be issued, subject to appropriate conditions.

9. Appendices

Appendix 1. Application Requirements under Clause 52.17 Native Vegetation

Table 9-1 Clause 52.17 Native Vegetation application requirements and response

No.	Application Requirement	Response
	Information about the native vegetation to be removed including: • The assessment pathway • A description of the native vegetation to be removed • Maps showing the native vegetation • The offset requirement	The proposed removal of 0.187 ha of native vegetation triggers the Detailed Assessment Pathway under Clause 52.17 of the Boroondara Planning Scheme. The vegetation comprises of a single patch of Floodplain Riparian Woodland (EVC 56), classified as endangered within the Gippsland Plain Bioregion. Two large trees are also included in this removal. Maps showing the proposed vegetation removal are provided in Attachments A (Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Map 1) and B (EIA and NVRR, Figure 3 and Appendix A) of the planning report. The offset requirement is 0.150 Species Habitat Unit offsets and two large trees. This has been included in the EIA and NVRR (Attachment B).
	Topographic and land information	The project area is located on Crown Land within Yarra Bend Park, along the eastern bank of the Yarra River. The site is relatively steep adjacent to the Eastern Freeway. Title information is provided in Attachment C and Topographic information is included in the planning drawings in Attachment D.
	Recent, dated photographs of the native vegetation to be removed.	Shown in Appendix 3.
	Details of any other native vegetation approved to be removed, or that was removed without the required approval, in the five-year period before the application for a permit is lodged.	There is no record of past removal within the project area. Approved past removal within the broader project area is shown in Table 9-2 and further detailed below. The proposal has been assessed in accordance with Clause 52.17 and the Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation (DEECA, 2025), including consideration of cumulative impacts within the broader project area. Appendix B of the Ecology Report (Attachment B) includes the NVRR (Report ID: NEL_2026_002), which quantifies cumulative native vegetation removal associated with the project, as follows: • Extent of past removal: 44.013 ha • Extent of proposed removal: 0.187 ha • Total cumulative removal: 44.200 ha The proposed removal therefore represents a minor incremental increase (~0.42%) relative to the cumulative native vegetation removal associated with the project. In addition to quantification, cumulative impacts have been considered in terms of biodiversity values. The NVRR assessment confirms that: • impacts to threatened species have been assessed across the broader project extent; and • a species offset requirement has been identified for Grey-headed Flying-fox. Importantly, the proposed works are located within an already modified corridor adjacent to the Eastern Freeway and are largely confined to disturbed or modified landscape. As such, the incremental contribution of this proposal to cumulative impacts on biodiversity values, habitat connectivity and ecological function is limited. Accordingly, cumulative impacts have been: • quantified through the NVRR; • assessed under the Detailed Assessment Pathway; and

No.	Application Requirement	Response
		• addressed through the prescribed offset requirements. The proposed removal is minor in scale and does not materially change the overall biodiversity outcome for the project or undermine the objectives of Clause 52.17. Within the immediate locality (~500 m), the works are located in an already modified corridor adjacent to the Eastern Freeway and do not sever habitat connectivity within the Yarra River corridor. In this context, cumulative impacts are demonstrably limited: **Landscape values**: The removal of a small extent of high value trees, with two trees impacted, will have a minimal impact on the character and visual values of the Yarra River corridor. **Fragmentation**: The works are contained within an existing disturbed alignment and do not sever habitat connectivity within the continuous Yarra River corridor. **Land degradation**: Potential impacts are localised, temporary and effectively managed through standard construction controls, with no material increase in erosion or land degradation risk. **Species habitat**: The vegetation provides supplementary habitat only; no critical habitat or breeding features are removed, and cumulative impacts to habitat availability are negligible. The current proposed removal forms part of the Yarra SUP works and the broader suite of Eastern Freeway – Hoddle to Burke works within this locality, including works within the Project Boundary, additional access works outside the Project Boundary (Western Bank), and associated works within Chandler Reserve and along the Eastern Freeway corridor. These works are being progressed under the North East Link Program and are assessed using a consistent cumulative impact framework through the NVRR, which incorporates past and approved native vegetation removal across the project. Future applications will be assessed using the same framework, ensuring a consistent and coordinated approach to accounting for native vegetation removal across the program. Accordingly, cumulative impacts have been appropriately quantified and assessed at both the project-wide and local scale, and the proposal represents a minor incremental impact that does not materially affect landscape values, habitat connectivity, land stability or species habitat, and is therefore consistent with the objectives and decision guidelines of Clause 42.03 (SLO1) and Clause 52.17.
	An avoid and minimise statement.	The preferred access option (located outside project boundary) utilises an existing maintenance track and walking trail (Bat Colony Nature Trail), to minimise vegetation removal associated with constructing entirely new access tracks. The track will be regraded and widened to provide suitable vehicle and plant access to construct the bridge, including the piers, and their foundation adjacent to the Yarra River. As part of the avoid-minimise process, a series of alternative access options located within and outside the project boundary was investigated (see Table 4-1). Constructing a new access within the project boundary would not be feasible due to the limited area and steep topography. Indigenous tree removal has been avoided where possible and infrastructure sited where possible in areas where understorey diversity is at its lowest. To minimise canopy and understory losses the proposed works footprint has been modified to avoid impacts to trees where possible.

No.	Application Requirement	Response
		The proposed works has also been designed to minimise its impacts to vegetation, within the limitations of access constraints outlined in Table 4-1 above. Additions will occur to existing paths and construction impacts will be minimised where possible beyond the actual works required. Construction access will follow the permanent maintenance access route as far as is possible
	A copy of any Property Vegetation Plan that applies to the native vegetation to be removed.	There is no Property Vegetation Plan applicable to the project area.
	Defendable space statement	The removal of native vegetation is not to create a defendable space.
	NVPP removal under Clause 52.16	The application is not being made under Clause 52.16.
	An offset statement providing evidence that the offset requirements for the native vegetation to be removed have been identified, and can be secured in accordance with the Guidelines. • A habitat hectare assessment for any patches • The location and circumference of any large trees within patches • The location and circumference of any large trees within patches • The location and circumference of any scattered trees	Offsets have been calculated in accordance with the Guidelines: 0.150 Species Habitat Units Offsets (11280) will be secured via the Native Vegetation Credit Register prior to removal. Additionally two large trees offset will be required to be secured. Additional details are provided in the EIA and NVRR in Attachment B.
	Information about impacts on rare or threatened species habitat	The EIA and NVRR (Attachment B) concluded that with undertaking the appropriate mitigation measures in place, the areas affected by the works do not represent critical or limiting habitat for any threatened fauna species, as identified in the NVRR, recorded within 5 km of the study site in the VBA or within the PMST. However, the existing vegetation may still function as a dispersal pathway that supports movement between other suitable habitat areas in the local landscape. Further detail is provided in the EIA and NVRR (Attachment B).

Table 9-2 Native Vegetation removal and offset summary

Summary of Native Vegetation Removal		
Extent of proposed vegetation removal		0.187 ha
Extent of past removal		44.013 ha
Number of large trees to be removed		2
Number of small, scattered trees		0
Location category		Location 3
Offset Requirements		
Species Offset	Species offset amount	0.150 Species Habitat Units
	Large trees	2

Appendix 2. Tree information and permit requirements

Table 9-3 Tree removal assessment

Tree ID as per ACIA	Species	Origin	Permit Required under Clause 42.03 SLO1 (Y/N)?	Remove/Retain
GHD-87	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Retain
GHD-88	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-177	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-178	Acacia implexa	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-179	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-180	Eucalyptus melliodora	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-181	Acacia dealbata	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-182	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-183	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-184	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-186	Acacia mearnsii	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-187	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-232	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	No, tree is being retained	Retain
GHD-233	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	No, tree is being retained	Retain
GHD-234	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-235	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-236	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-237	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-238	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-239	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-241	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Retain
GHD-242	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	No, tree is being retained	Retain
GHD-243	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	No, tree is being retained	Retain
GHD-244	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	No, tree is being retained	Retain
GHD-245	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-246	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-247	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove

Tree ID as per ACIA	Species	Origin	Permit Required under Clause 42.03 SLO1 (Y/N)?	Remove/Retain
GHD-248	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-249	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-250	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-251	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-252	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-278	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-279	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-280	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-281	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-282	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-283	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-284	Acacia mearnsii	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-285	Acacia mearnsii	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-286	Acacia mearnsii	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-287	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-288	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-289	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-290	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-291	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-292	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-293	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-294	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-295	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-296	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-297	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-298	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-299	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-300	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-301	Eucalyptus melliodora	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove

Tree ID as per ACIA	Species	Origin	Permit Required under Clause 42.03 SLO1 (Y/N)?	Remove/Retain
GHD-302	Eucalyptus melliodora	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-303	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-304	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-305	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-306	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-331	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-332	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-333	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-334	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-335	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-336	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-337	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-338	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-339	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-340	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-341	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-342	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-343	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-344	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-345	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-346	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-347	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-348	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-349	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-350	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-351	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-352	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-353	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-354	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove

Tree ID as per ACIA	Species	Origin	Permit Required under Clause 42.03 SLO1 (Y/N)?	Remove/Retain
GHD-355	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-356	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-357	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-358	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1168	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1169	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1170	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1171	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1172	Acacia mearnsii	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1173	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1174	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1175	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1176	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1177	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1178	Eucalyptus melliodora	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1179	Eucalyptus melliodora	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1180	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1181	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1182	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1183	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1184	Acacia mearnsii	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1185	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1186	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1187	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1188	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1230	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1233	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1234	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1235	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove

Tree ID as per ACIA	Species	Origin	Permit Required under Clause 42.03 SLO1 (Y/N)?	Remove/Retain
GHD-1236	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1239	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1240	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
GHD-1241	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Indigenous	Yes, tree is native	Remove
Total trees	**118**			
Trees requiring permit for removal			**111**	**111**

Appendix 3. Site Photos

Figure 9.1: Subject Site - Photo looking south towards eastern freeway.

Figure 9.2: Vegetation looking east towards Yarra Boulevard

Figure 9.3: Vegetation looking south towards Eastern Freeway

Appendix 4. Zoning and Overlays Maps

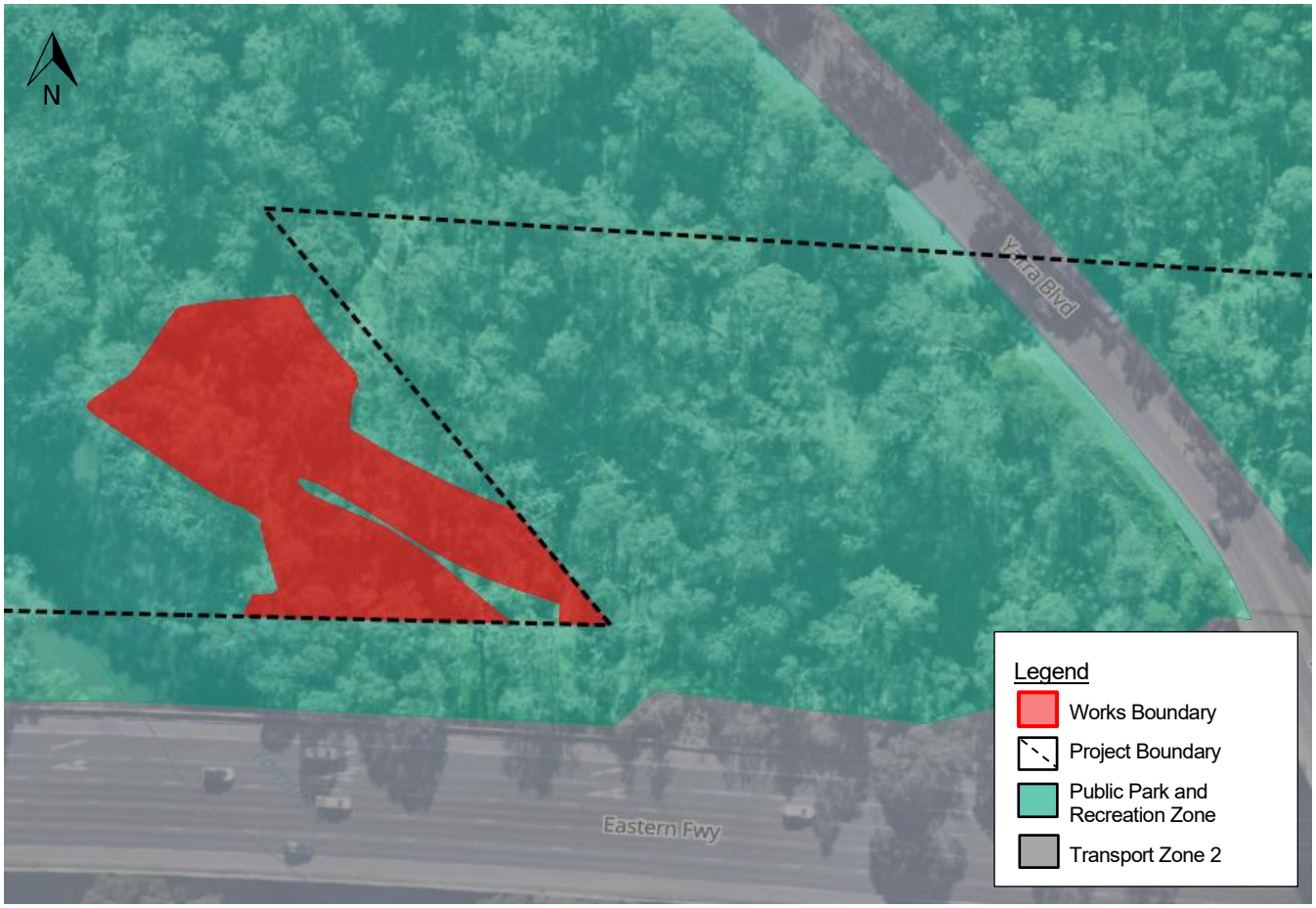


Figure 9.4: Public Park and Recreation Zone Map

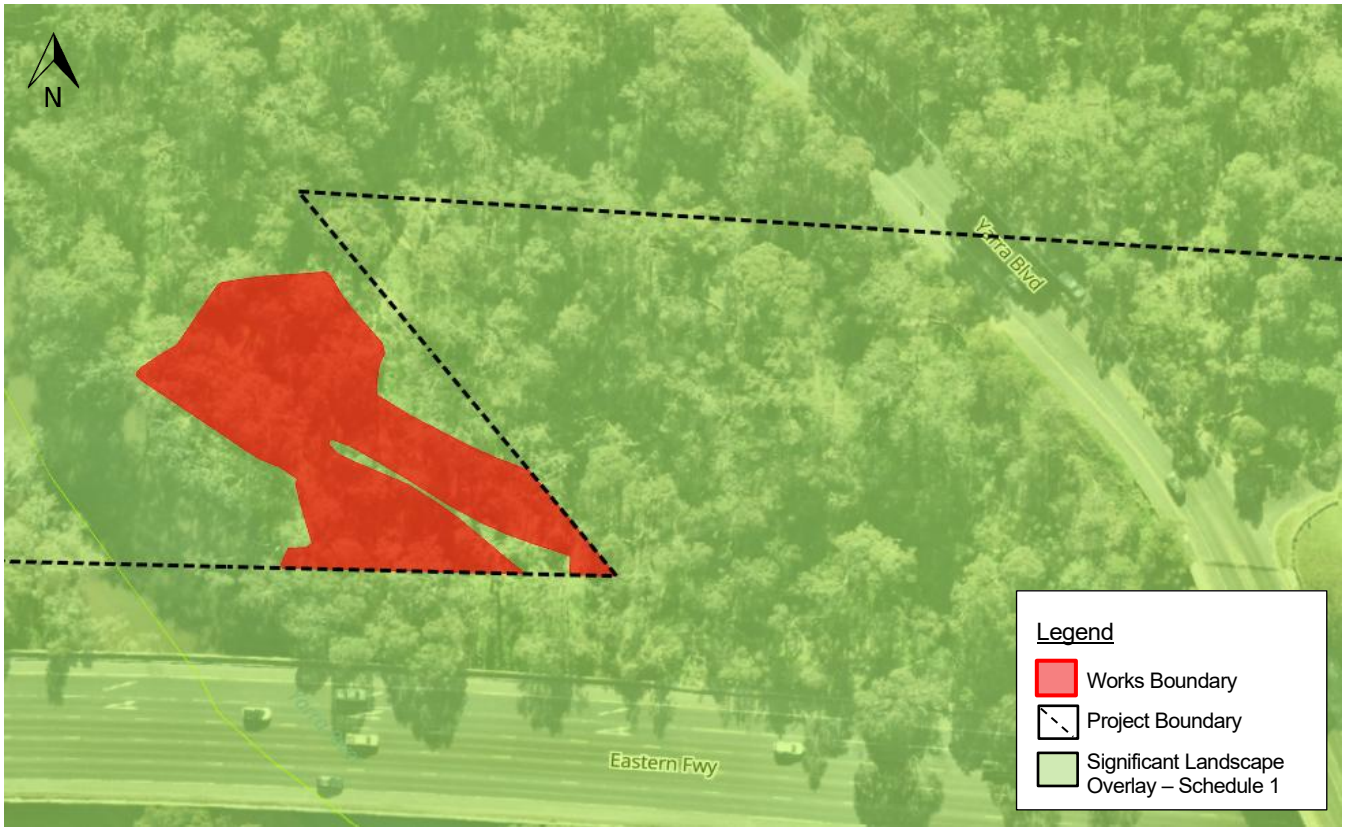


Figure 9.5: Significant Landscapes Overlay Map

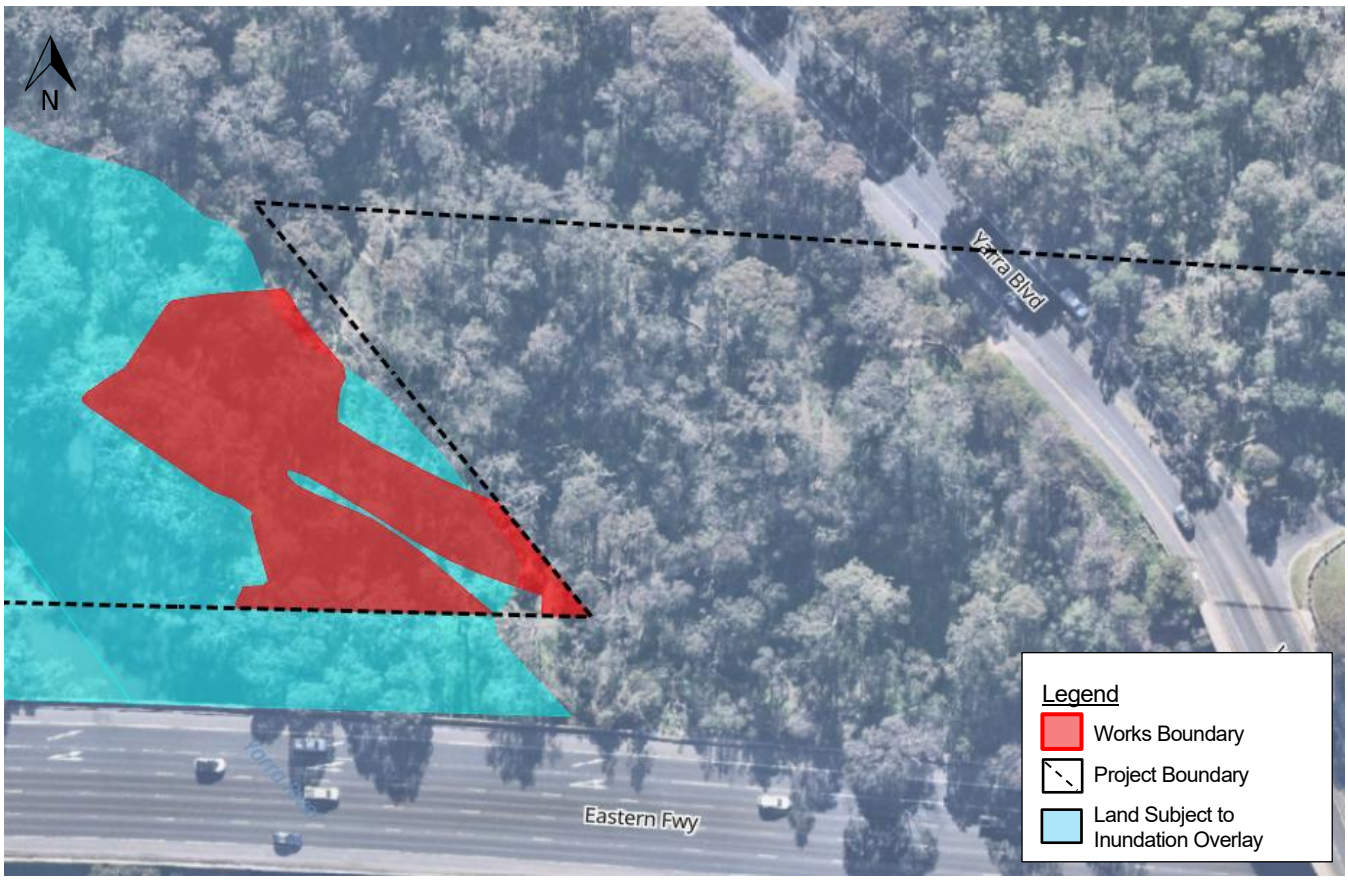
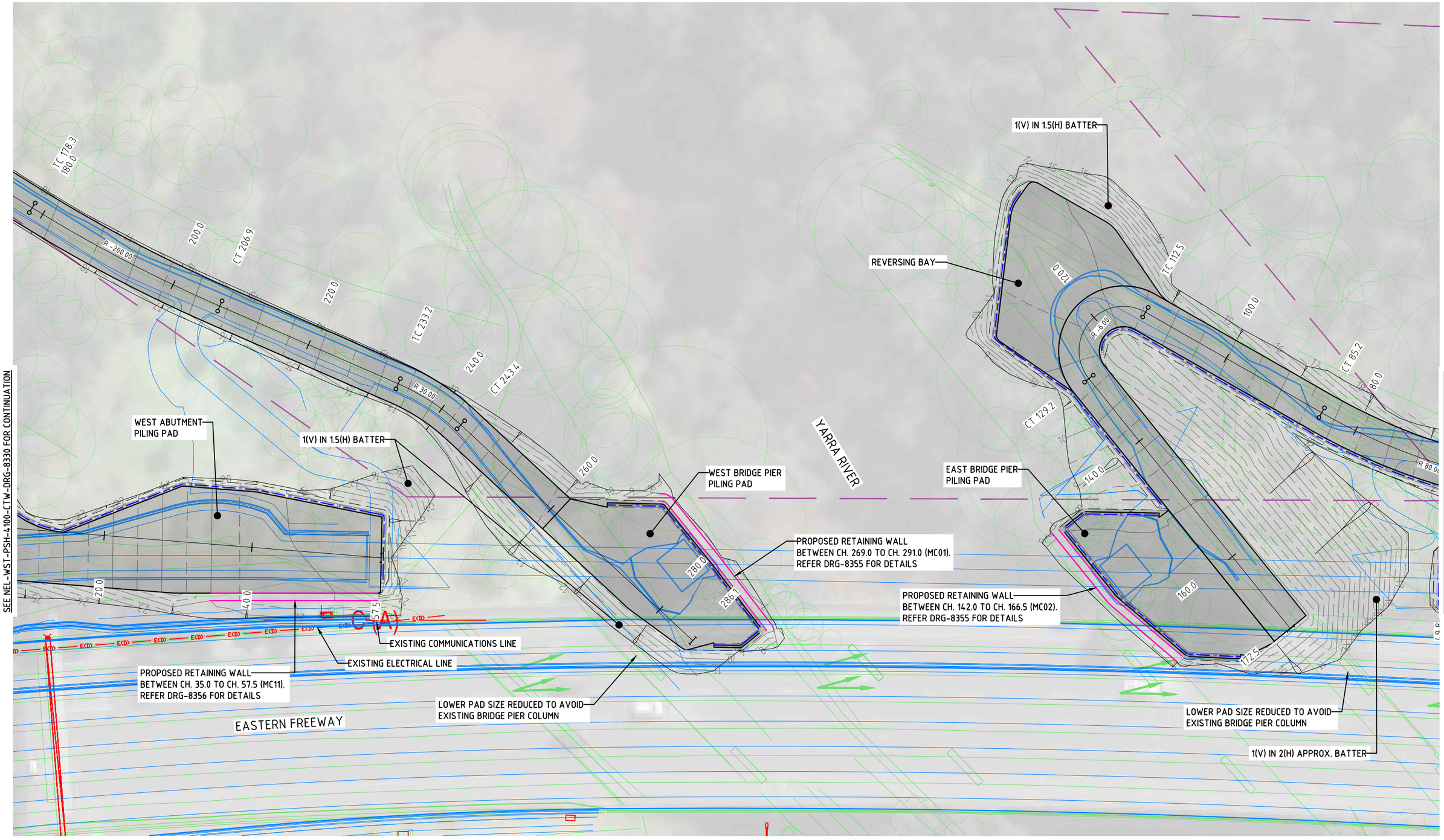


Figure 9.6: Land Subject to Inundation Overlay Map

10. Attachments

Attachment 1. Works layout and cross sections



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WARNING

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NOTES:

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VERIFIED BY	S.M.	13/03/2026
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JOHN HOLLAND | SEYMOUR WHYTE | pitt&sherry
BIG BUILD EASTERN FREEWAY
Hoddle to Burke Alliance

SIZE: A3 | SCALE: 1:500m

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VIDA VICTORIAN INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AUTHORITY
VICTORIA'S BIG BUILD

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EASTERN FREEWAY UPGRADES (HODDLE TO BURKE)

H710 - ZONE 4100 - HODDLE STREET TO CHANDLER HIGHWAY (WESTERN L.O.W. - CH.8660)

YARRA SUP ACCESS ROAD AND PILING PADS

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT PLAN - SHEET 2

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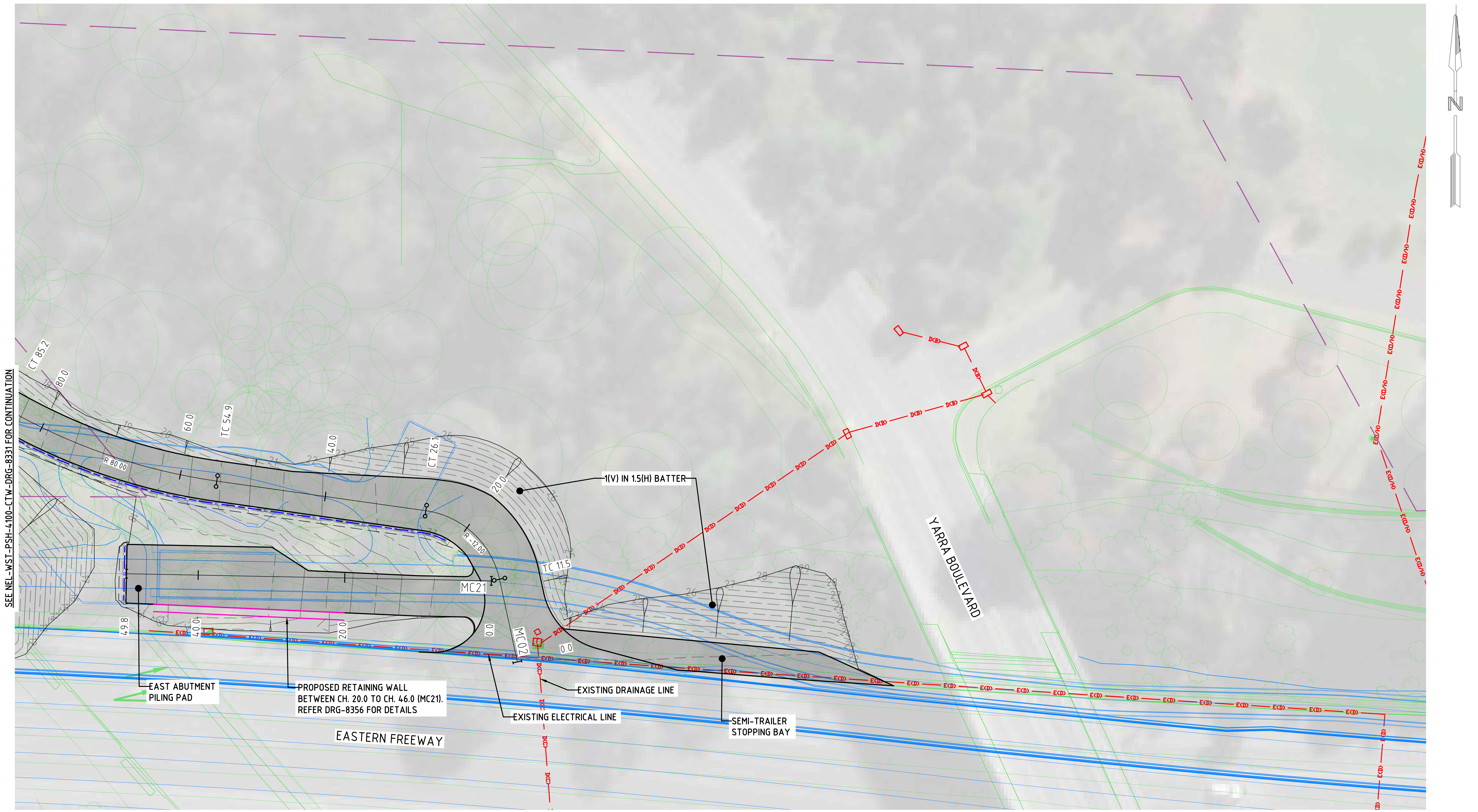

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DESIGNED BY	S.G.	13/03/2026
ENGINEERING CHECKED BY	C.M.	13/03/2026
VERIFIED BY	S.M.	13/03/2026
APPROVED BY	K.O.	13/03/2026

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Hoddle to Burke Alliance
SIZE: A3 | SCALE: 1:500m

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H710 - ZONE 4100 - HODDLE STREET TO CHANDLER HIGHWAY (WESTERN L.O.W. - CH.8660)

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GENERAL ARRANGEMENT PLAN - SHEET 3

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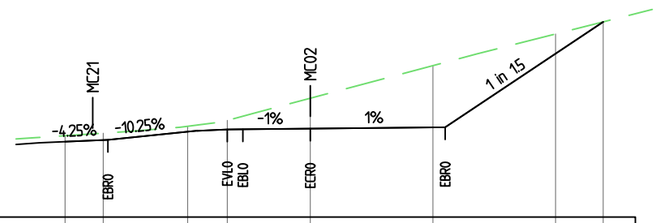
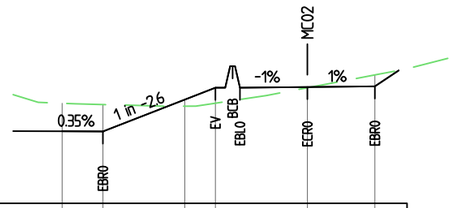
13/11/2025



DATUM RL 18.300

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	21.371	21.437	21.778	21.869	21.903	21.953	24.958	26.254
EXISTING SURFACE LEVEL	21.614	21.718	21.999	22.242	23.141	24.470	25.760	26.254
OFFSET	-10.000	-8.442	-5.000	-3.384	0.000	5.000	10.000	11.944

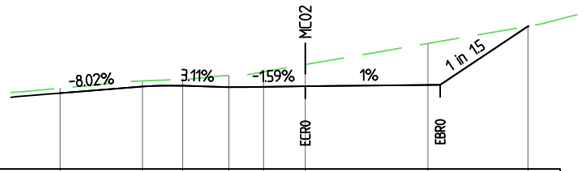
CH 20.000



DATUM RL 15.300

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	18.235	18.229	19.526	20.012	20.039	20.067
EXISTING SURFACE LEVEL	19.377	19.325	19.257	19.380	20.010	20.532
OFFSET	-10.000	-8.338	-5.000	-3.750	0.000	2.750

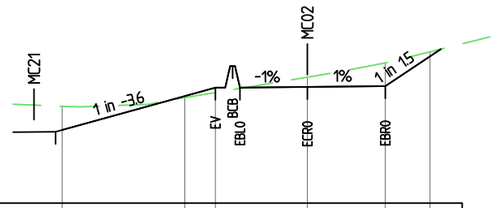
CH 50.000



DATUM RL 18.400

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	21.492	21.762	21.795	21.736	21.748	21.775	21.825	24.218
EXISTING SURFACE LEVEL	21.693	21.992	22.055	22.206	22.364	22.658	23.517	24.218
OFFSET	-10.000	-6.637	-5.000	-3.118	-1.701	0.000	5.000	9.081

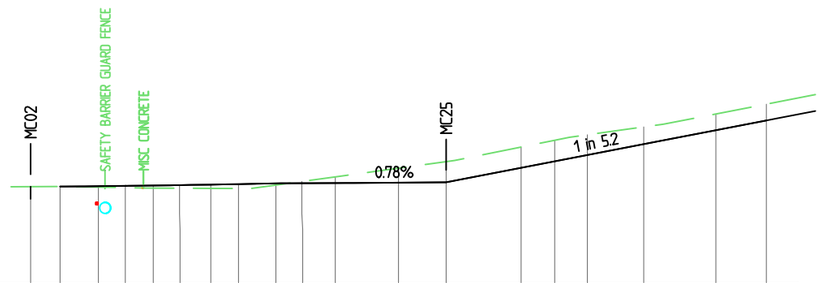
CH 10.000



DATUM RL 16.300

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	19.281	20.663	21.008	21.036	21.068	22.283
EXISTING SURFACE LEVEL	20.246	20.597	20.806	21.434	22.014	22.467
OFFSET	-10.000	-5.000	-3.750	0.000	3.177	5.000

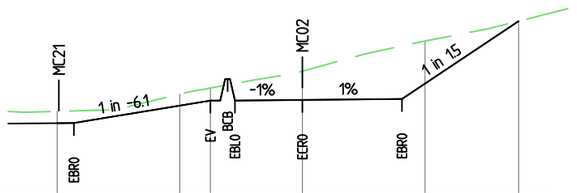
CH 40.000



DATUM RL 17.500

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL		21.497	21.511	21.522	21.537	21.551	21.571	21.593	21.625	21.632	21.637	21.654	21.669	22.259	22.523	22.780	23.224	23.791	24.189
EXISTING SURFACE LEVEL	21.491	21.497	21.473	21.454	21.433	21.428	21.421	21.415	21.556	21.702	21.889	22.244	22.510	23.105	23.382	23.606	23.926	24.452	24.853
OFFSET	0.000	1.200	2.761	3.861	5.000	6.072	7.347	8.477	10.000	11.059	12.421	15.000	16.944	20.000	21.370	22.702	25.000	27.941	30.000

CH 0.000



DATUM RL 17.800

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	20.711	21.424	21.629	21.657	22.325	24.870
EXISTING SURFACE LEVEL	21.192	21.895	22.144	22.830	24.057	24.870
OFFSET	-10.000	-5.000	-3.750	0.000	5.000	8.817

CH 30.000

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DESIGNED BY	S.G.	13/03/2026
ENGINEERING CHECKED BY	C.M.	13/03/2026
VERIFIED BY	S.M.	13/03/2026
APPROVED BY	K.O.	13/03/2026

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BIG BUILD
EASTERN FREEWAY
Hoddle to Burke Alliance

SIZE: A3 | SCALE: 1:200m

MAJOR ROAD PROJECTS VICTORIA
VIDA VICTORIAN INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AUTHORITY
VICTORIA'S BIG BUILD

Protective Marking: OFFICIAL: Sensitive

CAD FILE: NEL-WST-PSH-4100-CTW-DRG-8343.dwg

EASTERN FREEWAY UPGRADES (HODDLE TO BURKE)

H710 - ZONE 4100 - HODDLE STREET TO CHANDLER HIGHWAY (WESTERN L.O.W. - CH.8660)

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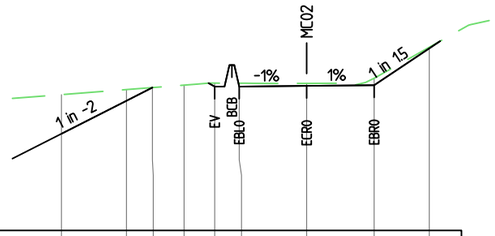
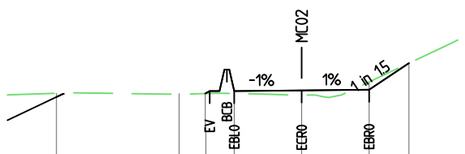


DATUM RL 10.500

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	14.439		15.784	16.322	16.424	16.363	16.363	16.391	16.418	17.918
EXISTING SURFACE LEVEL	16.034		16.239	16.322	16.421	16.504	16.501	16.493	16.702	17.965
OFFSET	-10.000		-7.349	-6.289	-5.000	-3.750	-2.750	0.000	2.750	5.000

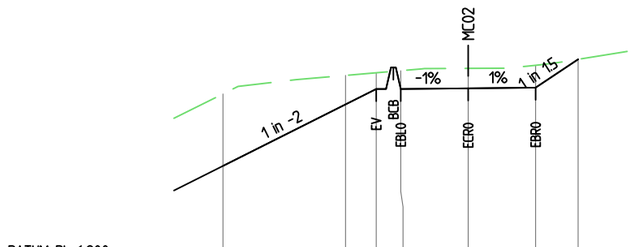
CH 80.000



DATUM RL 13.500

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	17.339		17.477	17.478	17.580	17.607	17.635	18.717
EXISTING SURFACE LEVEL	17.492		17.448	17.478	17.481	17.421	17.952	18.717
OFFSET	-10.000		-5.000	-3.933	-2.750	0.000	2.750	4.373

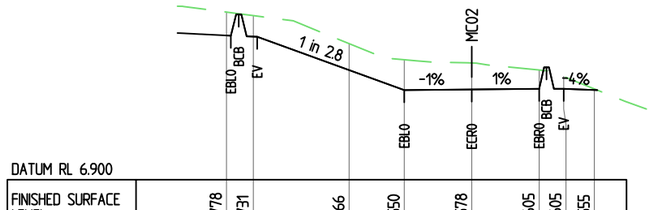
CH 70.000



DATUM RL 6.900

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	10.818		13.327	13.954	13.954	13.981	14.009	15.163
EXISTING SURFACE LEVEL	13.753		14.508	14.615	14.700	14.794	14.921	15.163
OFFSET	-10.000		-5.000	-3.750	-2.750	0.000	2.750	4.481

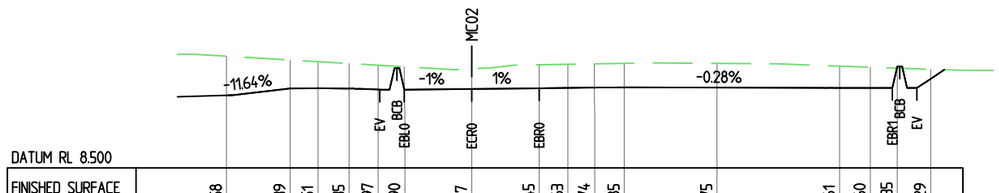
CH 100.000



DATUM RL 6.900

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	12.778	12.731		11.366	10.550	10.578	10.605	10.605	10.555
EXISTING SURFACE LEVEL	13.731	13.588		12.445	11.790	11.657	11.371	11.104	10.600
OFFSET	-10.000	-8.906		-5.000	-2.750	0.000	2.750	3.750	5.000

CH 130.000



DATUM RL 8.500

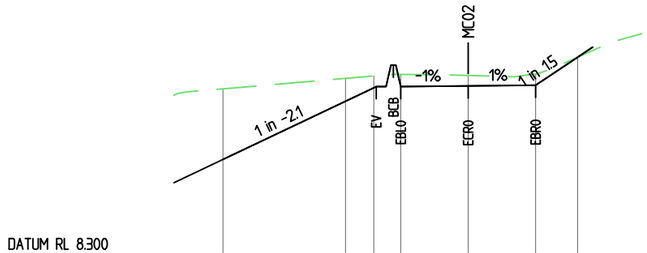
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	11.458	11.739	11.751	11.735	11.697	11.690	11.717	11.745	11.763	11.774	11.785	11.775	11.761	11.760	12.635	12.129
EXISTING SURFACE LEVEL	13.053	12.898	12.831	12.755	12.686	12.624	12.542	12.704	12.723	12.741	12.762	12.762	12.649	12.605	12.566	12.519
OFFSET	-10.000	-7.402	-6.267	-5.000	-3.818	-2.750	0.000	2.750	3.920	5.000	6.220	10.000	15.000	16.254	17.352	18.715

CH 120.000

DATUM RL 15.100

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	18.070	18.646	18.797	18.824	18.852	20.183
EXISTING SURFACE LEVEL	18.659	18.397	18.394	18.717	19.704	20.183
OFFSET	-10.000	-5.000	-3.750	0.000	2.750	4.748

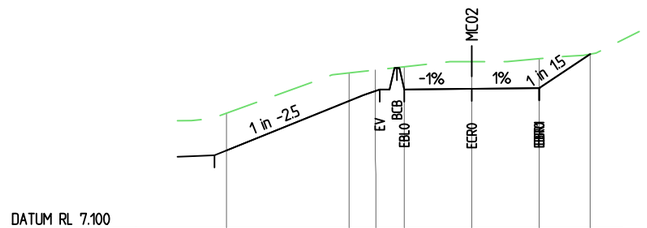
CH 60.000



DATUM RL 8.300

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	12.177	14.550	15.097	15.146	15.174	15.201	16.344
EXISTING SURFACE LEVEL	15.055	15.481	15.580	15.641	15.599	15.650	16.344
OFFSET	-10.000	-5.000	-3.847	-2.750	0.000	2.750	4.463

CH 90.000



DATUM RL 7.100

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	10.325	12.344	12.746	12.810	12.837	12.865	14.250
EXISTING SURFACE LEVEL	11.843	13.486	13.604	13.735	13.943	14.065	14.250
OFFSET	-10.000	-5.000	-3.933	-2.750	0.000	2.750	4.829

CH 110.000

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FINAL DESIGN

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REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
B	ISSUED FOR FINAL DESIGN	13/03/2026
A	ISSUED FOR PRELIMINARY DESIGN	05/12/2025

REVISIONS

	NAME	DATE
DRAFTING CHECKED BY	C.M.	13/03/2026
DESIGNED BY	S.G.	13/03/2026
ENGINEERING CHECKED BY	C.M.	13/03/2026
VERIFIED BY	S.M.	13/03/2026
APPROVED BY	K.O.	13/03/2026

APPROVALS

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COORDINATE SYSTEM: MGA55/GDA94

HEIGHT DATUM (m): A.H.D. | DRAWN: S.G.

JOHN HOLLAND | SEYMOUR WHYTE | pitt&sherry | BIG BUILD | EASTERN FREEWAY | Hoddle to Burke Alliance

SIZE: A3 | SCALE: 1:200m

MAJOR ROAD PROJECTS VICTORIA | VICTORIAN INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AUTHORITY | VICTORIA'S BIG BUILD

Protective Marking: OFFICIAL: Sensitive

CAD FILE: NEL-WST-PSH-4100-CTW-DRG-8344.dwg

EASTERN FREEWAY UPGRADES (HODDLE TO BURKE)

H710 - ZONE 4100 - HODDLE STREET TO CHANDLER HIGHWAY (WESTERN L.O.W. - CH.8660)

YARRA SUP ACCESS ROAD AND PILING PADS

MC02 CROSS SECTIONS - SHEET 2

PROJECT CONTRACT:	NELP DRAWING No.:	SUIT. CODE	REVISION
WEST	NEL-WST-PSH-4100-CTW-DRG-8344	A3	B

C:\12d\5\data\002PSVSQ01P 25.0274 - H710 - Eastern Fwy Yarra SUP_2495\DWG\ACAD\Civil\NEL-WST-PSH-4100-CTW-DRG-8344.dwg

13/11/2025

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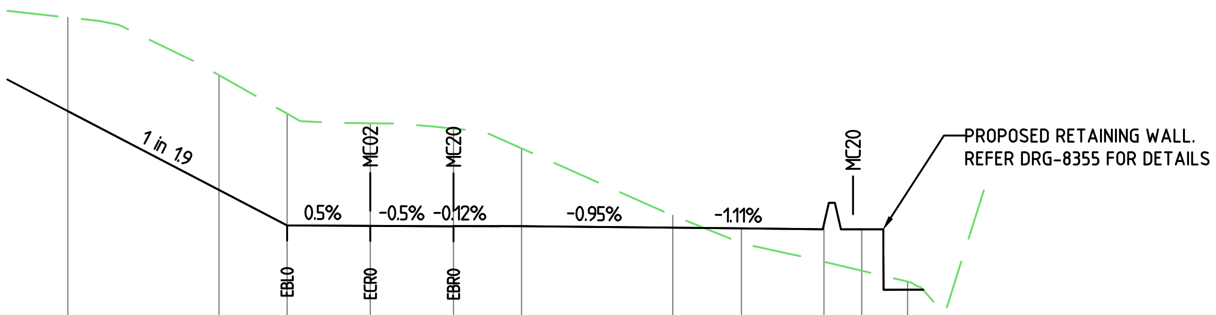
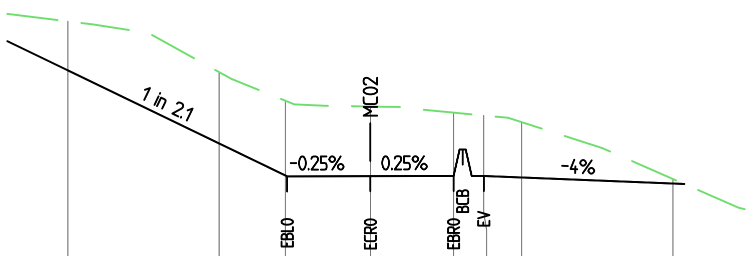


DATUM RL 2.200

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	11.828	9.219	8.045	8.031	8.018	8.021	7.974	7.949	8.099	7.920	5.920
EXISTING SURFACE LEVEL	14.924	13.015	11.743	11.424	11.250	10.596	8.382	7.461	6.846	6.549	6.188
OFFSET	-10.000	-5.000	-2.750	0.000	2.750	5.000	10.000	12.267	15.000	16.247	17.764

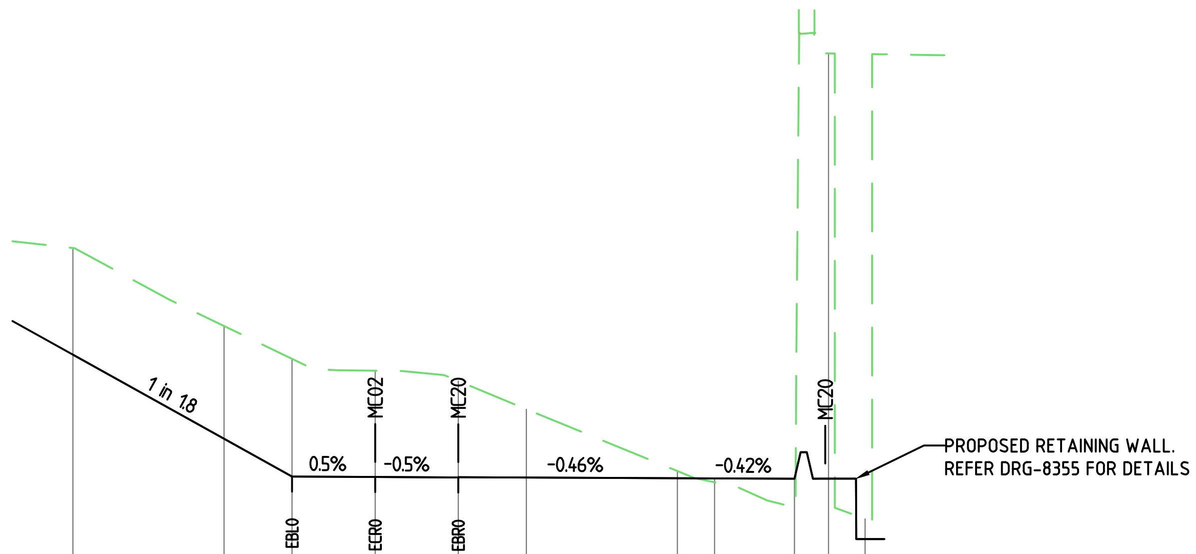
CH 150.000



DATUM RL 5.100

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	12.663	10.246	9.189	9.166	9.172	9.172	9.122	8.922
EXISTING SURFACE LEVEL	14.285	12.606	11.661	11.467	11.266	11.172	10.951	9.071
OFFSET	-10.000	-5.000	-2.813	0.000	2.750	3.750	5.000	10.000

CH 140.000



DATUM RL 2.900

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	11.919	9.141	7.891	7.878	7.864	7.860	7.837	7.832	7.821	7.823	5.825
EXISTING SURFACE LEVEL	15.443	12.866	11.781	11.390	11.049	10.116	8.073	7.706	6.873	21.873	6.496
OFFSET	-10.000	-5.000	-2.750	0.000	2.750	5.000	10.000	11.231	13.872	15.000	16.208

CH 160.000

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FINAL DESIGN

SCALE OF METRES
HOR 0 2.5 5
VER

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JOHN HOLLAND | SEYMOUR WHYTE | pitt&sherry | BIG BUILD EASTERN FREEWAY
Hoddle to Burke Alliance

SIZE: A3 | SCALE: 1:200m

MAJOR ROAD PROJECTS VICTORIA | VIDA VICTORIAN INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AUTHORITY | VICTORIA'S BIG BUILD

Protective Marking: OFFICIAL: Sensitive

CAD FILE: NEL-WST-PSH-4100-CTW-DRG-8345.dwg

EASTERN FREEWAY UPGRADES (HODDLE TO BURKE)
H710 - ZONE 4100 - HODDLE STREET TO CHANDLER HIGHWAY (WESTERN L.O.W. - CH.8660)
YARRA SUP ACCESS ROAD AND PILING PADS
MC02 CROSS SECTIONS - SHEET 3

PROJECT CONTRACT:	NELP DRAWING No.:	SUIT. CODE	REVISION
WEST	NEL-WST-PSH-4100-CTW-DRG-8345	A3	B

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13/11/2025

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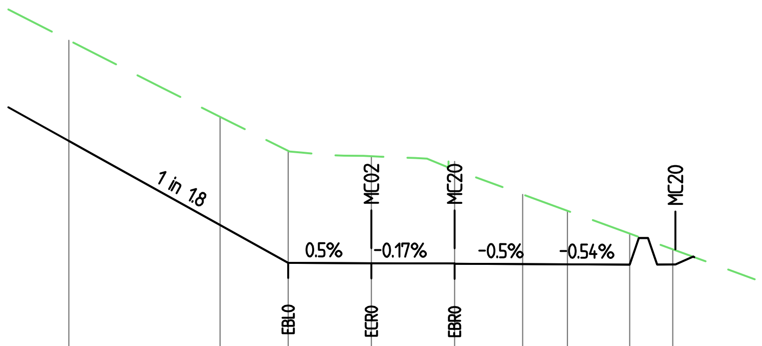

DATUM RL 4.300

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	11.819	9.041	7.791	7.778	7.773	7.753	7.745	7.734	7.738
EXISTING SURFACE LEVEL	15.142	12.615	11.490	11.314	22.475	10.052	9.511	8.759	8.240
OFFSET	-10.000	-5.000	-2.750	0.000	2.750	5.000	6.481	8.539	9.960

CH 170.000

SCALE OF METRES
HOR 0 2.5 5
VER

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HEIGHT DATUM (m): A.H.D. DRAWN: S.G.

Hoddle to Burke Alliance

SIZE: A3 SCALE: 1:200m

Protective Marking: OFFICIAL: Sensitive

CAD FILE: NEL-WST-PSH-4100-CTW-DRG-8346.dwg

EASTERN FREEWAY UPGRADES (HODDLE TO BURKE)
H710 - ZONE 4100 - HODDLE STREET TO CHANDLER HIGHWAY (WESTERN L.O.W. - CH.8660)
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MC02 CROSS SECTIONS - SHEET 4

PROJECT CONTRACT:	NELP DRAWING No.:	SUIT. CODE	REVISION
WEST	NEL-WST-PSH-4100-CTW-DRG-8346	A3	B

12/03/2026

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Attachment 2. H600 Landscape plan excerpts

GENERAL LEGEND:

- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- BDY EASTERN FREEWAY DECLARED BOUNDARY
- DRAWING MATCHLINE
- EXISTING ROCK CUTTING

PLANTING MIXES & SOFT SURFACES:

- GR01 — MOWABLE TURF
- MU01 — MULCH
- GB01A — PLANTING MIX 01A WATERWAY RESTORATION
- GB01B — PLANTING MIX 01B RIPARIAN RESTORATION
- GB01C — PLANTING MIX 01C BIORETENTION - BASIN BASE
- GB01D — PLANTING MIX 01D BIORETENTION - BASIN BATTER
- GB02A — PLANTING MIX 02A HABITAT CORRIDOR - FAIRLEA
- GB02B — PLANTING MIX 02B HABITAT CORRIDOR - YARRA RIVER
- GB02C — PLANTING MIX 02C HABITAT CORRIDOR - WOODLAND EMBANKMENT
- GB02D — PLANTING MIX 02D HABITAT CORRIDOR - GRASSLAND
- GB03A — PLANTING MIX 03A PEDESTRIAN INTERFACE - ALEXANDRA AVE
- GB03B — PLANTING MIX 03B PEDESTRIAN INTERFACE - CHANDLER HWY
- GB03C — PLANTING MIX 03C PEDESTRIAN INTERFACE - KILBY RD
- GB03D — PLANTING MIX 03D PEDESTRIAN INTERFACE - BURKE RD
- GB03E — PLANTING MIX 03E PEDESTRIAN INTERFACE - SUP
- GB04A — PLANTING MIX 04A ROADWAY - CONCRETE BARRIER INTERFACE
- GB04B — PLANTING MIX 04B ROADWAY - ROAD BARRIER INTERFACE
- GB04C — PLANTING MIX 04C ROADWAY - CHANDLER MEDIAN LOWER BATTER
- GB04D — PLANTING MIX 04D ROADWAY - CHANDLER MEDIAN MID BATTER
- GB04E — PLANTING MIX 04E ROADWAY - CHANDLER MEDIAN UPPER BATTER
- GB04F — PLANTING MIX 04F NOISE WALLS - SOUTH FACING
- GB04G — PLANTING MIX 04G NOISE WALLS - NORTH FACING
- GB04H — PLANTING MIX 04H BATTER - NORTH FACING
- GB05 — PLANTING MIX 05 CO-DESIGN PLANTING — ON HOLD REFER HC027
- SS01 — SOIL STABILISATION JUTE MATT

SURFACES

- PV01 — CEMENT STABILISED COMPACTED GRAVEL
- PV02 — CO-DESIGN SANDBLAST PATTERN — ON HOLD REFER HC027

WAYFINDING

- DR1 — DIRECTIONAL POLE MOUNTED FINGER BLADE

LANDSCAPE FIXTURES

- LF01A — NATURAL BOULDER - LARGE
- LF01B — NATURAL BOULDER TO CO-DESIGN NODES - WITH CARVINGS — ON HOLD REFER HC027
- LF02A — SITE-FELLED LOG - INFORMAL SEATING
- LF02B — SITE-FELLED LOG - HABITAT
- LF02C — SITE FELLED LOG - CO-DESIGN LOG CARVING — ON HOLD REFER HC027
- LS01A — CO-DESIGN INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE - LARGE
- LS01B — CO-DESIGN INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE - SMALL
- LS02A — CO-DESIGN PERFORATED PANEL - TYPE A
- LS02B — CO-DESIGN PERFORATED PANEL - TYPE B

TREES:

- PROPOSED TREE
- EXISTING TREE TO BE RETAINED
  - TRUNK CENTRE POINT
  - STRUCTURAL ROOT ZONE (SRZ)
  - TREE PROTECTION ZONE (TPZ)

NOTE: EXISTING RETAINED TREES ARE SUBJECT TO ONGOING REVIEW. ONLY RETAINED TREES IN PROXIMITY TO THE EXTENT OF WORKS ARE SHOWN.

CAUTION

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REVISIONS

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DRAFTING CHECKED BY	F.YI	18/03/2026
DESIGNED BY	R.WILLIAMSON	18/03/2026
ENGINEERING CHECKED BY		
VERIFIED BY	J.GERALIS	18/03/2026
APPROVED BY	R.GROCKE	18/03/2026

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JOHN HOLLAND · Jacobs · MOTT MACDONALD · SEYMOUR WHYTE
BIG BUILD · EASTERN FREEWAY
Hoddle to Burke Alliance

SIZE: A3 | SCALE: NTS

VIDA Roads
VICTORIAN INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AUTHORITY · VICTORIA'S BIG BUILD · VICTORIA State Government

Protective Marking: OFFICIAL: Sensitive
CAD FILE:

EASTERN FREEWAY UPGRADES (HODDLE TO BURKE)

H600 - ZONE 4990 - PROJECT WIDE - HODDLE STREET TO BURKE ROAD
LANDSCAPE - PROJECT WIDE

LANDSCAPE LEGEND - SHEET 01

PROJECT CONTRACT:	NELP DRAWING No.:	SUIT. CODE	REVISION
WEST	NEL-WST-ASP-4990-ULS-DRG- 7009	A3	C

File Path

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TREE SCHEDULE

ID	Botanical Name	Common Name	Tree Spacing	Mature Height	Mature Width	Pot Size	QTY
ACA.DEA	*Acacia dealbata*	Silver Wattle	As Shown	20m	8m	tubestock	154
ACA.IMP	*Acacia implexa*	Lightwood	As Shown	8m	6m	tubestock	571
ACA.MEL	*Acacia melanoxylon*	Blackwood	As Shown	15m	10m	tubestock	441
ACA.MER	*Acacia meamsii*	Black Wattle	As Shown	15m	10m	tubestock	49
ACA.PYC	*Acacia pycnantha*	Golden Wattle	As Shown	6m	4m	tubestock	298
ALL.LIT	*Allocasuarina littoralis*	Black She Oak	As Shown	8m	5m	tubestock	31
ALL.VER	*Allocasuarina verticillata*	Drooping She-oak	As Shown	6m	4m	tubestock	843
BUR.SPI	*Bursaria spinosa*	Sweet Bursaria	As Shown	40m	3m	tubestock	23
COR.MAC	*Corymbia maculata*	Spotted Gum	As Shown	30m	10m	tubestock	39
EUC.CAM	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	River Red Gum	As Shown	25m	10m	tubestock	419
EUC.LER	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon 'Rosea'*	Red Flowering Yellow Gum	As Shown	10m	4m	tubestock	150
EUC.MEL	*Eucalyptus melliodora*	Yellow Box	As Shown	15m	10m	tubestock	406
EUC.OVA	*Eucalyptus ovata var ovata*	Swamp Gum	As Shown	15m	8m	tubestock	5
EUC.RAD	*Eucalyptus radiata*	Narrow leaved Peppermint	As Shown	10m	6m	tubestock	171
EUC.SID	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	As Shown	15m	8m	tubestock	378
EUC.VIM	*Eucalyptus viminalis*	Mana Gum	As Shown	22m	10m	tubestock	88
ACA.IMP-45L	*Acacia implexa*	Lightwood	As Shown	8m	6m	45L	5
ALL.VER-45L	*Allocasuarina verticillata*	Drooping She-oak	As Shown	6m	4m	45L	22
EUC.CAM-45L	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	River Red Gum	As Shown	25m	10m	45L	16
EUC.MEL-45L	*Eucalyptus melliodora*	Yellow Box	As Shown	15m	10m	45L	66
EUC.SID-45L	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	Red Ironbark	As Shown	15m	8m	45L	14
Total							*4189*

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BIG BUILD EASTERN FREEWAY
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EASTERN FREEWAY UPGRADES (HODDLE TO BURKE)
H600 - ZONE 4990 - PROJECT WIDE - HODDLE STREET TO BURKE ROAD
LANDSCAPE - PROJECT WIDE

PLANTING SCHEDULE - SHEET 01

PROJECT CONTRACT:	NELP DRAWING No.:	SUIT. CODE	REVISION
WEST	NEL-WST-ASP-4990-ULS-DRG- 7021	A3	C

File Path

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OVERALL QUANTITY SCHEDULE GB01A WATERWAY RESTORATION

NAME	COMMON NAME	DENSITY	MIX (%)	MATURE SIZE (H x Wm)	INSTALLATION SIZE	QUANTITY
			TOTAL AREA (m2)			
			135			
WATERWAY PLANTING						
Altemathera denticulata	Lesser Joyweed	6 /m²	5%	prostrate x 0.5	tubestock	41
Baumea juncea	Bare Twigsedge	6 /m²	5%	1 x 1	tubestock	41
Bolboschoenus fluviatlis	Tall Club-rush	6 /m²	10%	1.5 x 1.5	tubestock	81
Bolboschoenus medianus	Marsh Club-sedge	6 /m²	10%	1 x 1	tubestock	81
Carex appressa	Tussock Sedge	6 /m²	10%	1 x 0.3	tubestock	81
Juncus flavidus	Yellow Rush	6 /m²	10%	1.2 x 1	tubestock	81
Juncus gregiflorus	Green Rush	6 /m²	10%	1.7 x 1.5	tubestock	81
Lomandra longifloia	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	6 /m²	10%	1 x 1.2	tubestock	81
Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife	6 /m²	5%	1.5 x 1.5	tubestock	41
Machaerina articulata	Jointed Twig-sedge	6 /m²	5%	2 x 0.5	tubestock	41
Phragmites australis	Common Reed	6 /m²	5%	1 x 3	tubestock	41
Persicaria decipiens	Slender Knotweed	6 /m²	5%	0.8 x 0.5	tubestock	41
Poa ensiformis	Sword Tussick-grass	6 /m²	10%	0.8 x 0.5	tubestock	81
TOTAL		6 /m²	100%			810

OVERALL QUANTITY SCHEDULE GB01B RIPARIAN RESTORATION

NAME	COMMON NAME	DENSITY	MIX (%)	MATURE SIZE (H x Wm)	INSTALLATION SIZE	QUANTITY
			TOTAL AREA (m2)			
			279			
WATERWAY PLANTING						
Acaena novae-zelandiae	Bidgee Widgee	6 /m²	10%	0.3 x 0.9	tubestock	167
Coprosma quadrifida	Prickly Currant-bush	6 /m²	20%	0.4 x 1.5	tubestock	335
Einadia nutans	Climbing Saltbush	6 /m²	15%	1 x 1	tubestock	251
Goodenia ovata	Hop Goodenia	6 /m²	10%	2.5 x 3	tubestock	167
Lomandra longifolia	Spiny-headed Mat-Rush	6 /m²	15%	1 x 1.2	tubestock	251
Melicytus dentatus	Tree Violet	6 /m²	1%	4 x 2.5	tubestock	17
Microlaena stipoides	Weeping Grass	6 /m²	20%	0.75 x 0.9	tubestock	335
Ozothamnus ferrugineus	Tree Everlasting	6 /m²	2%	3 x 3	tubestock	33
Pomaderris aspera	Hazel Pomaderris	6 /m²	2%	6 x 4	tubestock	33
Rubus parviflorus	Native Raspberry	6 /m²	5%	1 x 2	tubestock	84
TOTAL		6 /m²	100%			1674

OVERALL QUANTITY SCHEDULE GB01C BIORETENTION - BASIN BASE

NAME	COMMON NAME	DENSITY	MIX (%)	MATURE SIZE (H x Wm)	INSTALLATION SIZE	QUANTITY
			TOTAL AREA (m2)			
			326			
TUSSOCK / GRASS						
Carex appressa	Tussock Sedge	8 /m²	30%	1 x 0.3	tubestock	782
Ficinia nodosa	Knobby club-rush	8 /m²	30%	0.9 x 0.3	tubestock	782
Juncus amabilis	Gentle rush	8 /m²	10%	1.5 x 0.6	tubestock	261
Lomandra longifolia	Spiny-headed Mat-Rush	8 /m²	30%	1 x 1.2	tubestock	782
TOTAL		8 /m²	100%			2608

OVERALL QUANTITY SCHEDULE GB01D BIORETENTION - BASIN BATTER

NAME	COMMON NAME	DENSITY	MIX (%)	MATURE SIZE (H x Wm)	INSTALLATION SIZE	QUANTITY
			TOTAL AREA (m2)			
			279			
LOW COVER						
Acacia verticillata	Prickly Moses	6 /m²	20%	3 x 3	tubestock	335
Coprosma quadrifida	Prickly Currant-bush	6 /m²	20%	1.5 x 3	tubestock	335
TUSSOCK / GRASS						
Dianella tasmanica	Tasmanian Flax-lily	8 /m²	20%	1.5 x 2	tubestock	446
Ficinia nodosa	Knobby club-rush	10 /m²	20%	0.9 x 0.3	tubestock	558
Lomandra longifolia	Spiny-headed Mat-Rush	8 /m²	20%	1 x 1.2	tubestock	446
TOTAL		7.6 /m²	100%			2120

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PLACEMENT OF PLANTS WITHIN GB01 WETLAND RESTORATION TO BE INFORMAL TO ACHIEVE A "NATURAL" AESTHETIC TO REFLECT THE LOCAL CHARACTER OF THE YARRA RIVER

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

FINAL DESIGN

DTP No.:

C	ISSUED FOR FINAL DESIGN	27/03/2026
B	ISSUED FOR DETAILED DESIGN	18/12/2025
A	ISSUED FOR PRELIMINARY DESIGN	18/09/2025
	REVISIONS	

	NAME	DATE
DRAFTING CHECKED BY	F.YI	18/03/2026
DESIGNED BY	R.WILLIAMSON	18/03/2026
ENGINEERING CHECKED BY		
VERIFIED BY	J.GERALIS	18/03/2026
APPROVED BY	R.GROCKE	18/03/2026
APPROVALS		

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COORDINATE SYSTEM: MGA55/GDA94
HEIGHT DATUM (m): AHD | DRAWN: F.Y.
SIZE: A3 | SCALE: NTS

JOHN HOLLAND · Jacobs · MOTT MACDONALD · SEYMOUR WHYTE
BIG BUILD · EASTERN FREEWAY
Hoddle to Burke Alliance

VIDA Roads
VICTORIAN INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AUTHORITY · VICTORIA'S BIG BUILD · VICTORIA State Government

Protective Marking: OFFICIAL: Sensitive
CAD FILE:

EASTERN FREEWAY UPGRADES (HODDLE TO BURKE)
H600 - ZONE 4990 - PROJECT WIDE - HODDLE STREET TO BURKE ROAD
LANDSCAPE - PROJECT WIDE

PLANTING SCHEDULE - SHEET 02

PROJECT CONTRACT:	NELP DRAWING No.:	SUIT. CODE	REVISION
WEST	NEL-WST-ASP-4990-ULS-DRG- 7022	A3	C

File Path

Note: * Indicates signed documents as drawings will not have wet signatures.
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OVERALL
QUANTITY SCHEDULE GB02B
HABITAT CORRIDOR - YARRA RIVER

TOTAL AREA (m2)
8995

NAME	COMMON NAME	DENSITY	MIX (%)	MATURE SIZE (H x Wm)	INSTALLATION SIZE	QUANTITY
MEDIUM SHRUB						
Acacia acinacea	Gold Dust Wattle	**1 /m²**	7%	3 x 3	tubestock	630
Acacia paradoxa	Hedge Wattle	**1 /m²**	5%	4 x 4	tubestock	450
Bursaria spinosa	Sweet Bursaria	**1 /m²**	4%	6 x 3	tubestock	360
Cassinia aculeata	Common Cassinia	**1 /m²**	5%	4 x 2	tubestock	450
Cassinia longifolia	Shiny Cassinia	**1 /m²**	5%	4 x 3	tubestock	450
Coprosma quadrifida	Prickly Currant-bush	**1 /m²**	5%	4 x 1.5	tubestock	450
Correa reflexa var. reflexa	Native Fuchsia	**4 /m²**	5%	1.5 x 1.2	tubestock	1799
Daviesia lactifolia	Broad-leaved Bitter Pea	**1 /m²**	3%	3 x 2	tubestock	270
Dodonaea viscosa spp. Cuneata	Wedge-leaved Hop Bush	**1 /m²**	5%	3 x 1.3	tubestock	450
Indigofera australis	Australian Indigo	**1 /m²**	5%	2.5 x 2	tubestock	450
Kunzea leptospermoides	Yarra Burgan	**1 /m²**	5%	5 x 5	tubestock	450
Leptospermum obovatum	River Tea-tree	**1 /m²**	5%	3 x 3	tubestock	450
Lomatia myricoides	River Lomatia	**1 /m²**	3%	5 x 3	tubestock	270
Melicytus dentatus	Tree Violet	**1 /m²**	5%	4 x 2.5	tubestock	450
Olearia lirata	Snow Daisy-bush	**1 /m²**	5%	4 x 3	tubestock	450
Ozothamnus ferrugineus	Tree Everlasting	**1 /m²**	5%	4 x 4	tubestock	450
Pomaderris aspera	Hazel Pomaderris	**1 /m²**	3%	10 x 5	tubestock	270
LOW COVER						
Acaena novae-zelandiae	Bidgee Widgee	**6 /m²**	10%	0.3 x 0.9	tubestock	5397
TUSSOCK / GRASS						
Lomandra longifolia	Spiny-headed Mat-Rush	**6 /m²**	10%	1 x 1.2	tubestock	5397
TOTAL		**#**	**100%**			**19339**

CAUTION
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WARNING
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DTP No.:

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BIG BUILD EASTERN FREEWAY
Hoddle to Burke Alliance

VIDA Roads
VICTORIAN INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AUTHORITY · VICTORIA'S BIG BUILD · VICTORIA State Government

Protective Marking: OFFICIAL: Sensitive
CAD FILE:

EASTERN FREEWAY UPGRADES (HODDLE TO BURKE)
H600 - ZONE 4990 - PROJECT WIDE - HODDLE STREET TO BURKE ROAD
LANDSCAPE - PROJECT WIDE
PLANTING SCHEDULE - SHEET 04

PROJECT CONTRACT:	NELP DRAWING No.:	SUIT. CODE	REVISION
WEST	NEL-WST-ASP-4990-ULS-DRG- 7024	A3	C

File Path

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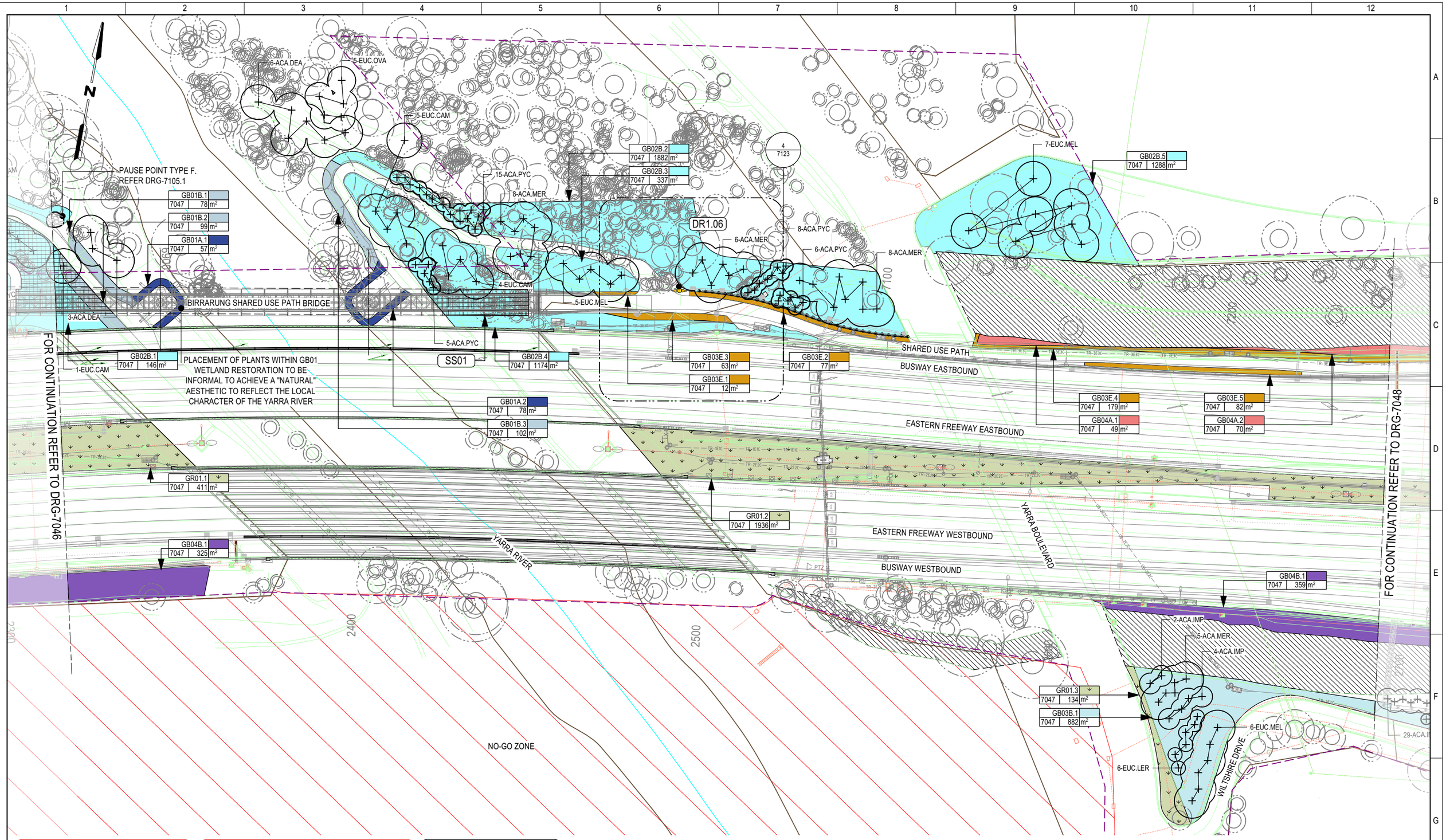

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NOTE:
EXISTING RETAINED TREES ARE SUBJECT TO ONGOING REVIEW. ONLY RETAINED TREES IN PROXIMITY TO THE EXTENT OF WORKS ARE SHOWN.

1 : 1000 — 10 0 10 20 30 40 50m

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HEIGHT DATUM (m): AHD | DRAWN: F.Y.
SIZE: A3 | SCALE: 1:1000

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BIG BUILD EASTERN FREEWAY
Hoddle to Burke Alliance

VIDA Roads
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Protective Marking: OFFICIAL: Sensitive
CAD FILE:

EASTERN FREEWAY UPGRADES (HODDLE TO BURKE)

H600 - ZONE 4990 - PROJECT WIDE - HODDLE STREET TO BURKE ROAD
LANDSCAPE - PROJECT WIDE

LANDSCAPE PLAN - SHEET 07

PROJECT CONTRACT:	NELP DRAWING No.:	SUIT. CODE	REVISION
WEST	NEL-WST-ASP-4990-ULS-DRG- 7047	A3	C

File Path

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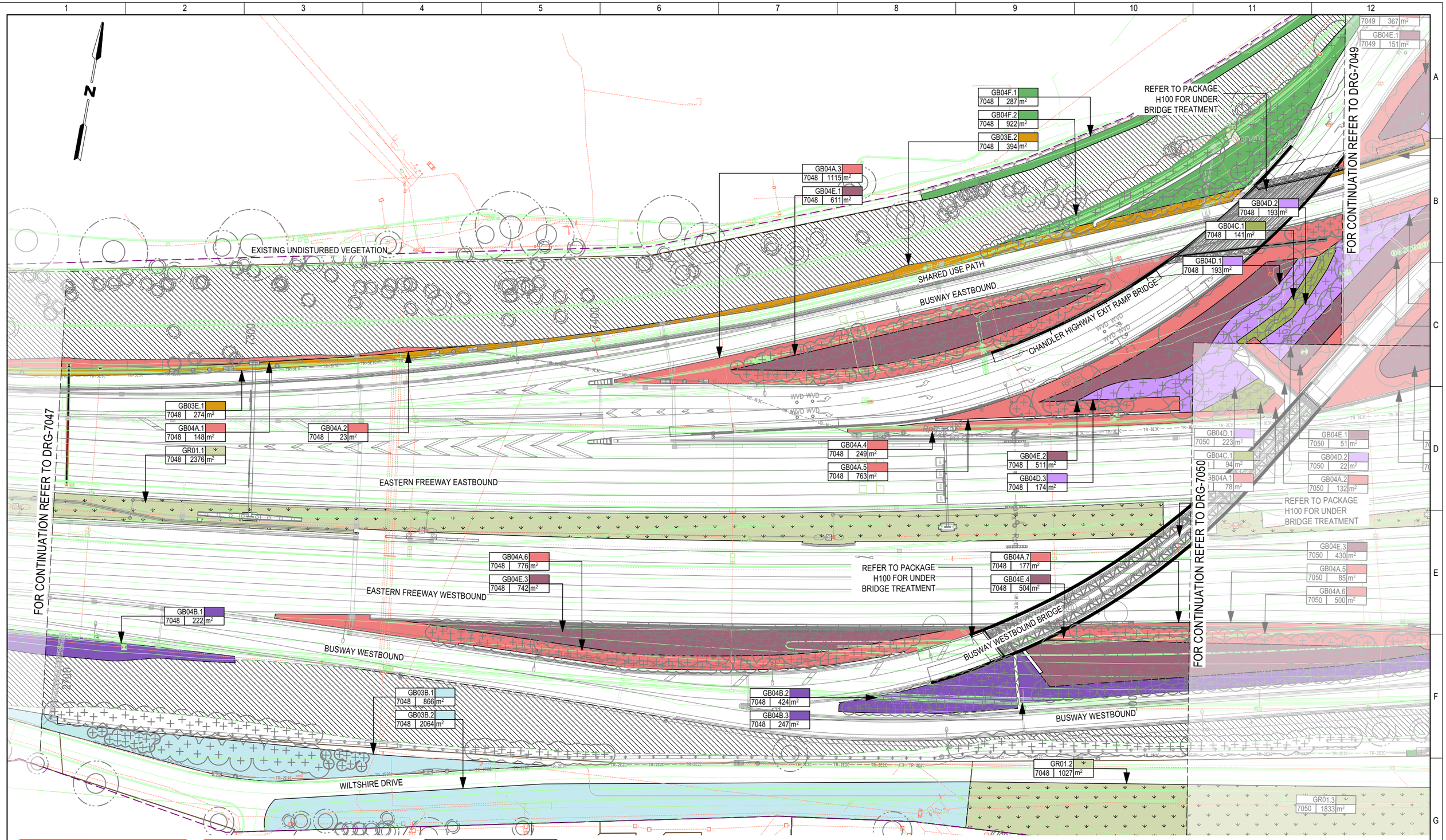

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NOTE:
FOR DETAILED TREE PLANTING PLANS REFER TO NEL-WST-ASP-4990-ULS-DRG-7061

NOTE:
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1 : 1000 — 10 0 10 20 30 40 50m

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JOHN HOLLAND · Jacobs · MOTT MACDONALD · SEYMOUR WHYTE
BIG BUILD — EASTERN FREEWAY
Hoddle to Burke Alliance

VIDA Roads
VICTORIAN INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AUTHORITY · VICTORIA'S BIG BUILD · VICTORIA State Government

Protective Marking: OFFICIAL: Sensitive
CAD FILE:

EASTERN FREEWAY UPGRADES (HODDLE TO BURKE)

H600 - ZONE 4990 - PROJECT WIDE - HODDLE STREET TO BURKE ROAD
LANDSCAPE - PROJECT WIDE

LANDSCAPE PLAN - SHEET 08

PROJECT CONTRACT:	NELP DRAWING No.:	SUIT. CODE	REVISION
WEST	NEL-WST-ASP-4990-ULS-DRG- 7048	A3	C

File Path

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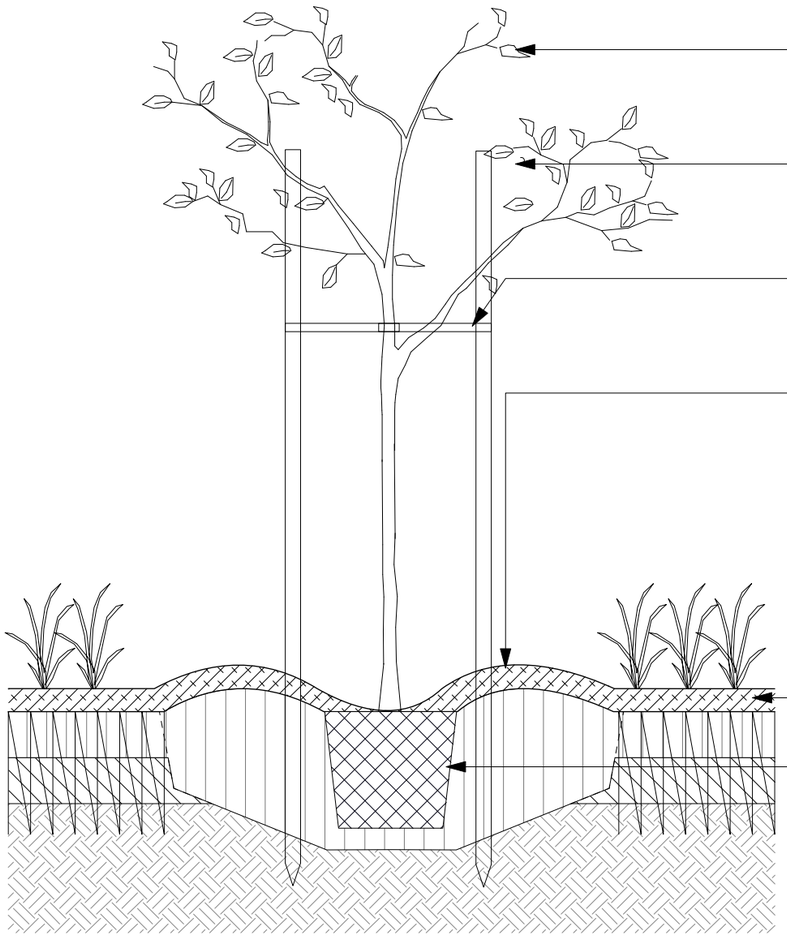
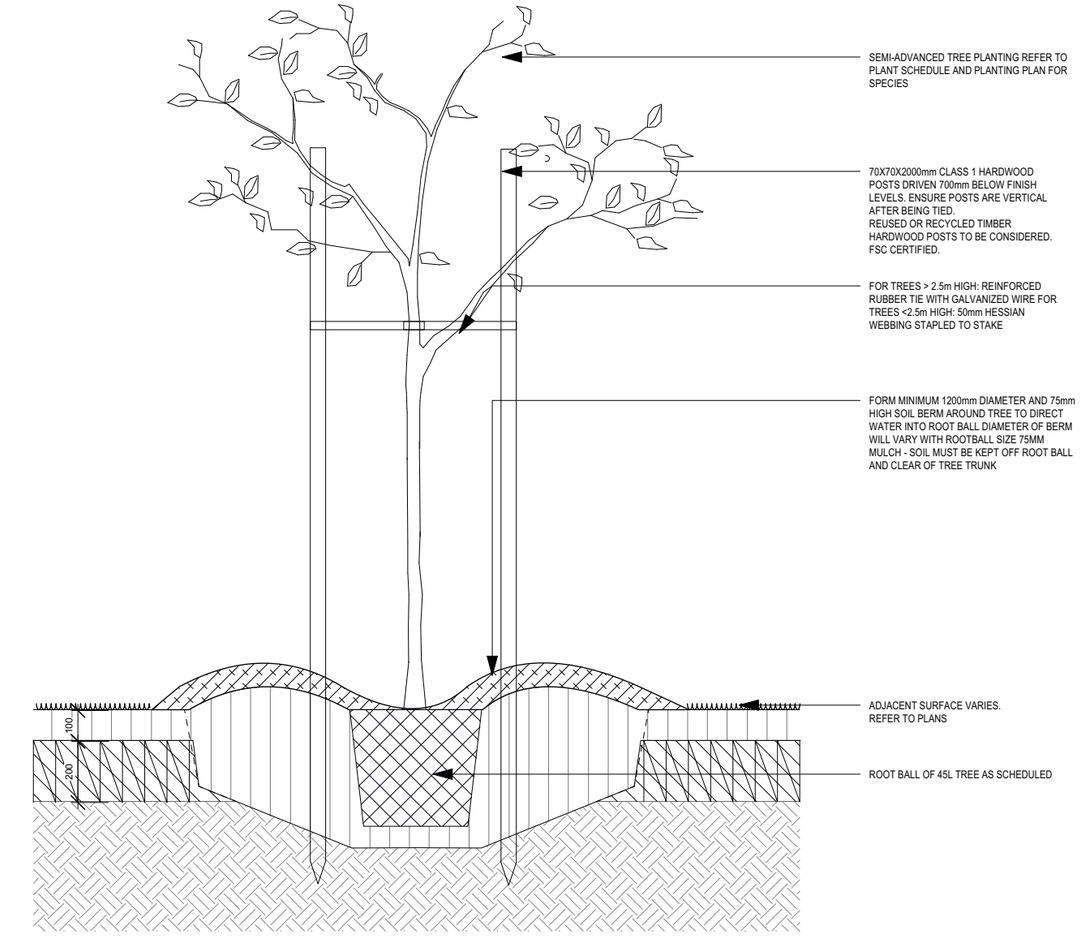
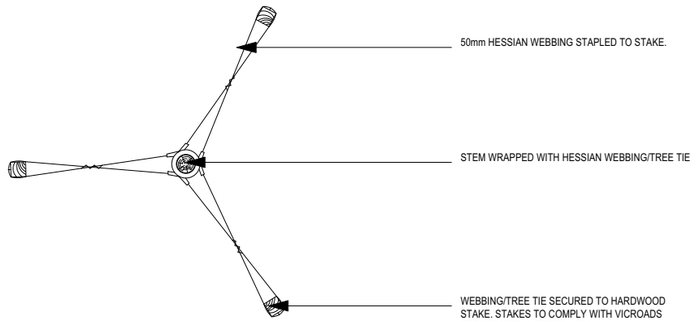


1 45L TREE PLANTING IN GARDEN BED - TYP SECTION
Scale: 1:20



2 45L TREE PLANTING IN TURF - TYP SECTION
Scale: 1:20



3 TREE SUPPORT STAKES & HESSIAN TIES - TYP PLAN
Scale: 1:20

1 : 20 0.20mm 0.40mm 0.60mm 0.80mm 100mm 120mm 140mm

NOTE:
LANDSCAPE WORKS TO MEET OR EXCEED WHERE NOTED VICROADS SPECIFICATION SECTION 720 REQUIREMENTS

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FINAL DESIGN

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JOHN HOLLAND Jacobs MOTT MACDONALD SEYMOUR WHYTE
BIG BUILD EASTERN FREEWAY
Hoddle to Burke Alliance

SIZE: A3 | SCALE: 1:20

VIDA Roads
VICTORIAN INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AUTHORITY
VICTORIA'S BIG BUILD
VICTORIA State Government

Protective Marking: OFFICIAL: Sensitive
CAD FILE:

EASTERN FREEWAY UPGRADES (HODDLE TO BURKE)
H600 - ZONE 4990 - PROJECT WIDE - HODDLE STREET TO BURKE ROAD
LANDSCAPE - PROJECT WIDE

LANDSCAPE DETAILS - SHEET 01

PROJECT CONTRACT:	NELP DRAWING No.:	SUIT. CODE	REVISION
WEST	NEL-WST-ASP-4990-ULS-DRG- 7101	A3	C

File Path

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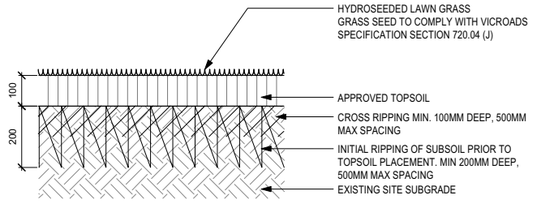
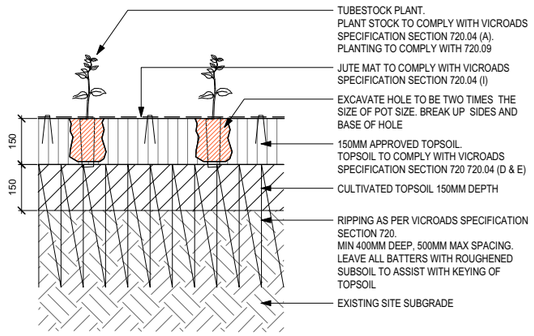
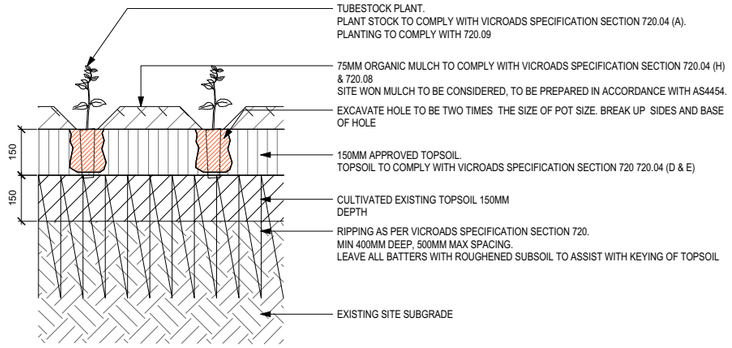


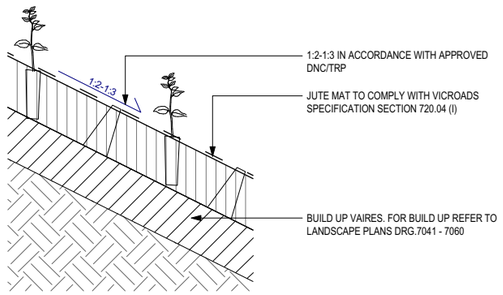
1 GR01 - MOWABLE TURF - TYP DETAIL
Scale: 1:10



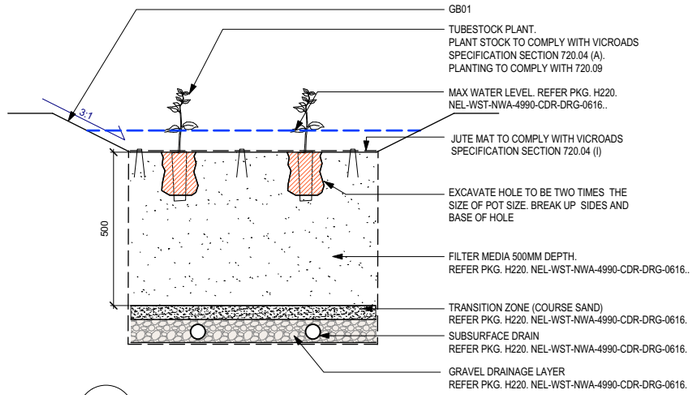
2 GB01 - TUBESTOCK PLANTING TO WETLAND - TYP DETAIL
Scale: 1:10



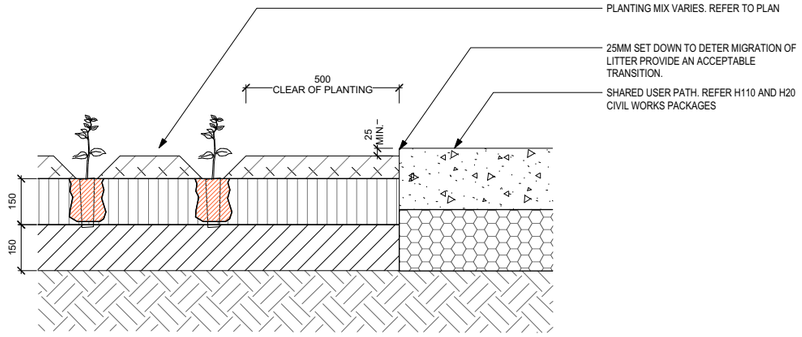
3 GB02-5 - TUBESTOCK PLANTING TO GARDEN BED - TYP DETAIL
Scale: 1:10



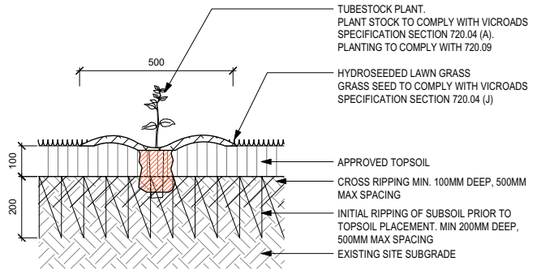
4 SS01 - SOIL STABILISATION - JUTE MAT - TYP DETAIL
Scale: 1:10



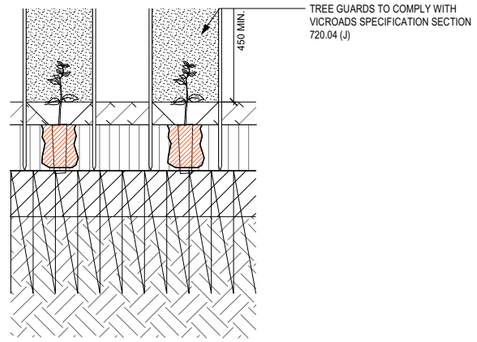
5 GB01C - PLANTING TO BIORETENTION - TYP DETAIL
Scale: 1:10



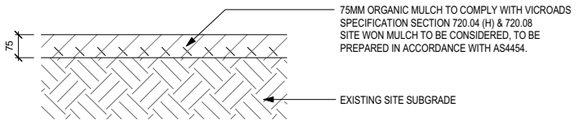
6 INTERFACE PLANTING TO SUP - TYP DETAIL
Scale: 1:10



7 TUBESTOCK TREE PLANTING IN GRASS WITH MULCH RING
Scale: 1:10



8 TREE GUARD TO TUBESTOCK AND POTTED TREES
Scale: 1:10



9 MU01 - ORGANIC MULCH
Scale: 1:10

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NOTE:
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FINAL DESIGN

1 : 10 — 100 0 200 300 400 500 600mm

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VIDA Roads — VICTORIAN INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AUTHORITY — VICTORIA'S BIG BUILD — VICTORIA State Government

Protective Marking: OFFICIAL: Sensitive
CAD FILE:

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H600 - ZONE 4990 - PROJECT WIDE - HODDLE STREET TO BURKE ROAD
LANDSCAPE - PROJECT WIDE

LANDSCAPE DETAILS - SHEET 02

PROJECT CONTRACT:	NELP DRAWING No.:	SUIT. CODE	REVISION
WEST	NEL-WST-ASP-4990-ULS-DRG- 7102	A3	C

File Path

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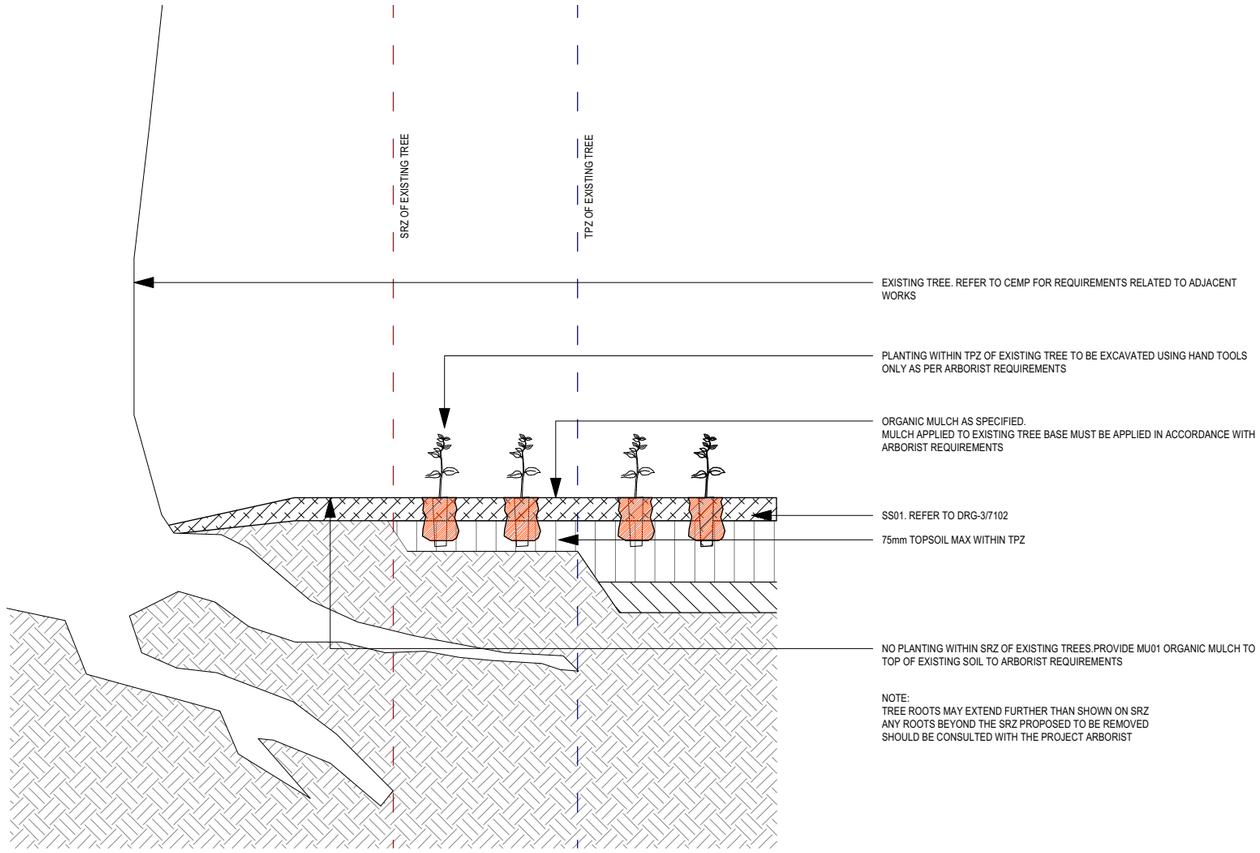

1 PLANTING TO EXISTING TREE - TYP INTERFACE
Scale: 1:20

CAUTION

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1 : 20 — 0.20mm 0.40mm 0.60mm 0.80mm 100mm 120mm 140mm

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COORDINATE SYSTEM: MGA55/GDA94
HEIGHT DATUM (m): AHD | DRAWN: F.Y.

JOHN HOLLAND · Jacobs · MOTT MACDONALD · SEYMOUR WHYTE
BIG BUILD — EASTERN FREEWAY
Hoddle to Burke Alliance

SIZE: A3 | SCALE: 1:20

VIDA Roads
VICTORIAN INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AUTHORITY · VICTORIA'S BIG BUILD · VICTORIA State Government

CAD FILE:

Protective Marking: OFFICIAL: Sensitive

EASTERN FREEWAY UPGRADES (HODDLE TO BURKE)

H600 - ZONE 4990 - PROJECT WIDE - HODDLE STREET TO BURKE ROAD
LANDSCAPE - PROJECT WIDE

LANDSCAPE DETAILS - SHEET 03

PROJECT CONTRACT:	NELP DRAWING No.:	SUIT. CODE	REVISION
WEST	NEL-WST-ASP-4990-ULS-DRG- 7103	A3	C

File Path

Note: * Indicates signed documents as drawings will not have wet signatures.
This drawing must not be used for construction unless signed as approved by Project Approval

Attachment A. Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Active Green Services, 2025)

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Bayswater VIC 3153
Phone: 1300 130 287
www.activegreenservices.com.au

Attention: Matt Reid
Environment & EPR Manager
Momentum
Level 9, Tower One, Collins Square
727 Collins Street
Melbourne, VIC, 3000

Monday, 21 July 2025

Guidance note – WEMP Tree retention or removal classifications

As requested, please see below for directives in relation to classifying trees within project Worksite Environmental Management Plans (WEMP) as either retained or removed. This document provides guidance in relation to high level decision making and to highlight those points where further arboricultural advice or consideration may be required. The following guidelines must be read in conjunction with the Tree Removal and Protection Proposal Form.

The following guiding documents are considered in the decision-making process:

1. *AS 4970 – 2025 - Protection of trees on development sites.*

   This document is accepted as the industry standard for the decision-making process in relation to tree management in construction and guides terminology that is utilised in this document.

2. *AS 4373 – 2007 – Pruning of amenity trees*.

   This document details the minimum standards to be adhered to for tree pruning works on site only. It does not address safety parameters for tree removal or other clearing processes. These are considered outside the scope of this guidance note.

Decision making process – Tree retention or removal.

The decision on the retention or removal of a tree shall occur via the following decision-making process and in accordance with *AS 4970 – 2025* by where:

1. The Notional Root Zone (NRZ) shall be shown for all trees on the WEMP. This is calculated in accordance with *AS 4970 – 2025*.
2. A tree will be marked as **removed** if it is entirely in the footprint of permanent works or temporary works. This is defined as a **major intrusion** in accordance with *AS 4970 – 2025.* These trees are displayed with a red circle in the centre of the NRZ on the WEMP.
3. Trees that are not immediately in the footprint of works but have ground disturbance works in their NRZ shall be addressed as per below.
   a. Where the works encroach into the Structural Root Zone (SRZ) the tree is considered to be lost and shall be shown as removed unless the tree is of high retention value and the Project Arborist shall be consulted on the viability of the tree in each case.
   b. Where the works encroach in the NRZ but are outside the SRZ the intrusion into the NRZ shall be calculated as a percentage of the overall area. From this:
      i. An encroachment of greater than 20% shall be classified as major. The successful retention of these trees is unlikely and it is to be assumed that these trees are likely to require removal.

         If and when any trees with major encroachments are to be retained, their viability must be reviewed by the Project Arborist and all works within the NRZ are to be supervised by the Project Arborist to demonstrate ongoing viability of impacted tree. The review

of low value trees is not recommended as the amenity provided by these trees could be readily replaced as part of the UDLP. Moderate, high or very high value trees may warrant review.

ii. An encroachment of greater than 10% and up to 20% shall be classified as moderate. It is likely that these trees will remain viable and as such, they will be shown as retained and all works will be supervised by the Project Arborist.

iii. An encroachment of 10% or less shall be classified as minor and these trees will remain viable and can be retained. These trees shall be shown with a green diamond in the centre of their NRZ on the WEMP.

4. Trees with no works shown in their NRZ shall be retained unless they have been determined to require removal for hazard abatement. Trees to be retained shall be shown with a green diamond in the centre of their NRZ on the WEMP.
5. Trees shall be protected as per the Works Environmental Management Plan. Tree Protection Zone barriers shall be determined in accordance with *AS 4970 – 2025* and the Project Arborist. Determination of the TPZ should consider the NRZ, canopy width and other arboricultural aspects including the condition and species of a tree and its likely tolerance to impact.

Tree pruning

Where the pruning of a tree is required for permanent or temporary access or egress this pruning must be completed in accordance with *AS 4373 – 2007 Pruning of amenity trees*. Pruning is to aim to maintain the overall amenity and viability of a tree.

If this standard cannot be complied with i.e. greater than 30% of canopy to be removed, then the Project Arborist should be consulted prior to works occurring.

Please do not hesitate to reach out should you require further information or clarification on the processes detailed above.

Yours sincerely,

Ali Jasper – Lead Consulting Arborist – Active Green Services
M. Project Management
B. App. Sci. Hort
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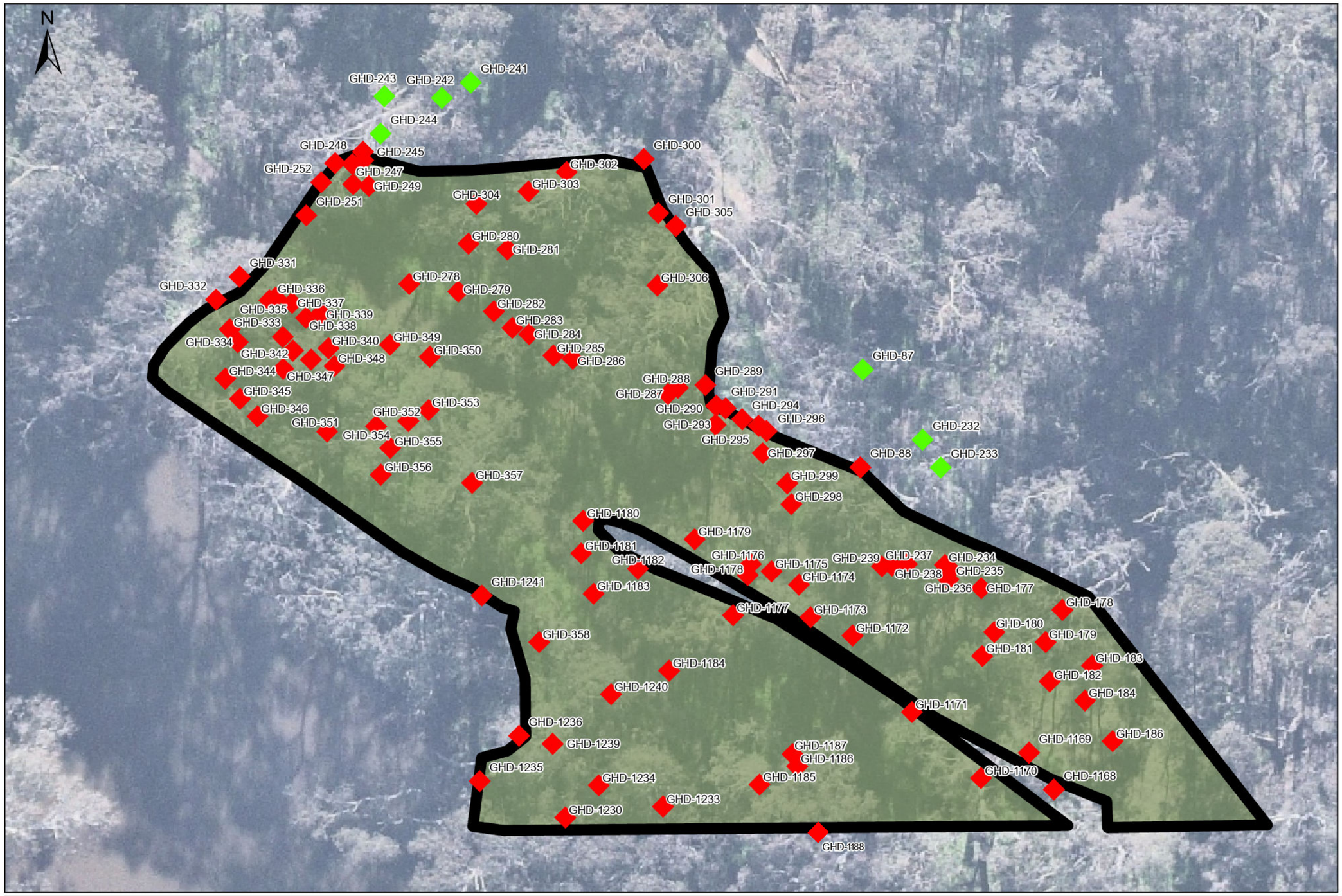
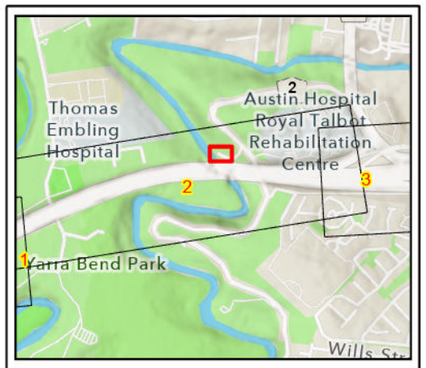
0419 580 691





Legend

East SUP Tree Impacts

Status

- Remove
- Retain
- Yarra East SUP Works Boundary

0 8 16 24 m

Scale: 1:300

BIG BUILD EASTERN FREEWAY

Eastern Freeway
Hoddle to Burke Alliance

Map Title: East Yarra SUP Works - Affected Trees

CRS:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Export By:	tom.potter-ext
Date of Export:	17/12/2025 3:42 PM

OFFICIAL SENSITIVE

EHBA_ID	Genus__Sp	Common Name	Origin	Height__m_	Width__m_	DBH__cm_	DAB__cm_	Health	Structure	ULE__Years	Form	Maturity	Retention	SRZ_Radius	NRZ_Radius	Native/ Amenity	Encroachment	Retain/ Remove	Tree Tagging
GHD-87	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	6	2	9	10	Fair	Fair	6-10years	Asymmetrical	Juvenile	Low	1.5	2	Native	0	Retain	No
GHD-88	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	25	20	63	70	Fair-good	Fair-good	20+years	Symmetrical	Mature	High	2.8	7.6	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-177	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	7	2	5	7	Fair-poor	Fair	6-10years	Not supplied	Juvenile	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-178	Acacia implexa	Black Wattle	Indigenous	5	1	5	7	Fair	Fair	11-20years	Not supplied	Juvenile	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-179	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	9	4	20	25	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Moderate	1.8	2.4	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-180	Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow Box	Indigenous	7	2	12	14	Fair	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-181	Acacia dealbata	Silver Wattle	Indigenous	10	3	14	16	Fair-good	Fair-good	11-20years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-182	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	10	3	17	20	Fair	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.7	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-183	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	11	6	18	22	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Moderate	1.8	2.2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-184	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	16	5	18	22	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Moderate	1.8	2.2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-186	Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle	Indigenous	5	2	7	9	Fair-poor	Fair	1-5years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-187	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	14	17	Fair	Fair	11-20years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.6	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-232	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	9	9	Fair	Fair	20+years	Symmetrical	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	0	Retain	No
GHD-233	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	12	9	35	40	Fair-good	Fair-poor	20+years	Asymmetrical	Semi-mature	Moderate	2.3	4.2	Native	0	Retain	No
GHD-234	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	7	4	12	13	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-235	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	3	2	9	11	Fair	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-236	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	4	2	9	11	Fair	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-237	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	4	2	9	11	Fair	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-238	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	4	2	9	11	Fair	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-239	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	4	2	9	11	Fair	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-241	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	17	6	35	40	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Symmetrical	Semi-mature	Moderate	2.3	4.2	Native	0	Retain	No
GHD-242	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	17	8	46	60	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Asymmetrical	Semi-mature	Moderate	2.7	5.5	Native	0	Retain	No
GHD-243	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	6	2	10	12	Fair	Fair-poor	6-10years	Symmetrical	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	0	Retain	No
GHD-244	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	8	9	Fair	Fair	20+years	Symmetrical	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	0	Retain	No
GHD-245	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	8	9	Fair	Fair	20+years	Symmetrical	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	45	Remove	Yes
GHD-246	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	8	9	Fair	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-247	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	8	9	Fair	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-248	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	8	9	Fair	Fair	20+years	Symmetrical	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	45	Remove	Yes
GHD-249	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	8	9	Fair	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-250	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	8	9	Fair	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-251	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	9	3	15	18	Fair	Fair	20+years	Symmetrical	Semi-mature	Low	1.6	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-252	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	8	9	Fair	Fair	20+years	Symmetrical	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-278	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	6	2	10	13	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-279	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	6	2	10	13	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-280	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	6	2	10	13	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-281	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	6	2	10	13	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-282	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	6	2	10	13	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-283	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	8	3	17	21	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.7	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-284	Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle	Indigenous	3	1	5	7	Fair	Fair	6-10years	Not supplied	Juvenile	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-285	Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle	Indigenous	3	1	5	7	Fair	Fair	6-10years	Not supplied	Juvenile	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-286	Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle	Indigenous	3	1	5	7	Fair	Fair	6-10years	Not supplied	Juvenile	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-287	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	7	9	Fair	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-288	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	7	9	Fair	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-289	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	7	9	Fair	Fair	20+years	Symmetrical	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-290	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	7	9	Fair	Fair	20+years	Symmetrical	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-291	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	7	9	Fair	Fair	20+years	Symmetrical	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes

GHD-292	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	7	9	Fair	Fair	20+years	Symmetrical	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-293	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	7	9	Fair	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-294	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	7	9	Fair	Fair	20+years	Symmetrical	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-295	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	7	9	Fair	Fair	20+years	Symmetrical	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-296	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	7	9	Fair	Fair	20+years	Symmetrical	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-297	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	7	9	Fair	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-298	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	7	9	Fair	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-299	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	7	9	Fair	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-300	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	8	5	12	22	Fair	Fair-poor	20+years	Symmetrical	Semi-mature	Low	1.8	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-301	Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow Box	Indigenous	20	14	62	22	Fair	Fair	20+years	Symmetrical	Mature	High	1.8	7.4	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-302	Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow Box	Indigenous	14	9	27	45	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Moderate	2.4	4.1	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-303	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	7	2	12	14	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-304	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	16	9	34	40	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Moderate	2.3	4.1	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-305	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	16	15	64	75	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Asymmetrical	Semi-mature	High	2.9	7.7	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-306	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	16	15	62	75	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	High	2.9	7.4	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-331	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	10	4	25	30	Fair-good	Fair-good	20+years	Symmetrical	Semi-mature	Moderate	2	3	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-332	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	17	9	60	75	Fair-good	Fair-good	20+years	Symmetrical	Semi-mature	Moderate	2.9	7.2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-333	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	15	15	50	65	Fair-good	Fair-poor	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Moderate	2.8	6	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-334	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	12	10	40	50	Fair-good	Fair-poor	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Moderate	2.5	4.8	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-335	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	6	2	15	17	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.6	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-336	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	6	2	15	17	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.6	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-337	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	6	2	15	17	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.6	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-338	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	6	2	15	17	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.6	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-339	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	6	2	15	17	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.6	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-340	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	6	2	15	17	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.6	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-341	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	6	2	15	17	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.6	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-342	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	6	2	15	17	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.6	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-343	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	6	2	15	17	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.6	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-344	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	6	2	15	17	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.6	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-345	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	6	2	15	17	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.6	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-346	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	6	2	15	17	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.6	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-347	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	6	2	15	17	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.6	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-348	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	15	6	31	40	Fair-good	Fair-good	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Moderate	2.3	3.7	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-349	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	10	3	18	21	Fair-good	Fair-good	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.7	2.2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-350	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	19	3	18	22	Fair-good	Fair-good	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.8	2.2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-351	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	19	10	60	70	Fair-good	Fair-good	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Moderate	2.8	7.2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-352	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	12	8	26	32	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Moderate	2.1	3.1	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-353	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	7	4	13	16	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-354	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	6	3	10	12	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-355	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	2	9	10	Fair-poor	Fair	6-10years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-356	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	4	2	9	10	Fair-good	Fair-poor	11-20years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-357	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	25	22	85	98	Fair-good	Fair-good	20+years	Not supplied	Mature	High	3.3	10.2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-358	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	3	12	14	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1168	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	7	3	14	16	Fair-poor	Fair	6-10years	Supressed	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1169	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	7	3	14	16	Fair-poor	Fair	6-10years	Supressed	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1170	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	14	10	62	68	Fair	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Mature	High	2.8	7.4	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1171	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	10	3	16	20	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.7	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1172	Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle	Indigenous	3	2	5	10	Poor	Poor	1-5years	Not supplied	Juvenile	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes

GHD-1173	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	16	8	34	45	Good	Fair-good	20+years	Not supplied	Mature	Moderate	2.4	4.1	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1174	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	3	1	4	5	Good	Fair-good	6-10years	Not supplied	Juvenile	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1175	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	1	12	15	Fair	Fair-poor	6-10years	Not supplied	Juvenile	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1176	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	9	2	12	14	Fair	Fair	6-10years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1177	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	7	2	15	20	Fair	Fair	6-10years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.7	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1178	Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow Box	Indigenous	12	9	35	40	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Mature	Moderate	2.3	4.2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1179	Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow Box	Indigenous	14	5	35	40	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Moderate	2.3	4.2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1180	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	8	4	17	20	Fair	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.7	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1181	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	5	1	9	12	Fair	Fair	11-20years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1182	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	9	3	14	20	Fair	Fair	11-20years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.7	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1183	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	9	2	9	12	Fair	Fair	11-20years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1184	Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle	Indigenous	4	1	5	6	Fair	Fair	11-20years	Not supplied	Juvenile	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1185	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	6	1	10	12	Fair	Fair	11-20years	Not supplied	Juvenile	Low	1.5	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1186	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	15	8	36	42	Fair	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Mature	Low	2.3	4.3	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1187	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	9	4	15	20	Fair	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.7	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1188	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	7	4	15	18	Fair	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Semi-mature	Low	1.6	2	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1230	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	15	5	30	35	Fair	Fair-poor	20+years	Not supplied	Mature	Moderate	2.1	3.6	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1233	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	14	6	37	40	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Mature	Moderate	2.3	4.4	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1234	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	14	6	37	40	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Not supplied	Mature	Moderate	2.3	4.4	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1235	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	14	6	37	40	Fair-good	Fair	20+years	Asymmetrical	Mature	Moderate	2.3	4.4	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1236	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	8	8	60	70	Dead	Fair	0	Asymmetrical	Dead	None	2.8	7.2	Native	45	Remove	Yes
GHD-1239	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	15	8	30	40	Good	Fair-good	20+years	Asymmetrical	Mature	Moderate	2.3	3.6	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1240	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	15	8	30	40	Good	Fair-good	20+years	Not supplied	Mature	Moderate	2.3	3.6	Native	100	Remove	Yes
GHD-1241	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	Indigenous	10	9	50	60	Good	Fair	20+years	Asymmetrical	Mature	High	2.7	6	Native	100	Remove	Yes

Arboricultural Tree Cards

Tree cards extracted from Project Wide Arborist Report. Tree IDs relevant to the permit application have been highlighted, with green indicating the tree to be retained and yellow indicating the tree to be removed.

TREE: 85	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 11-20years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 8	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 9 8 **DAB** (cm): 16	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 86	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-poor	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 6-10years
AGE: Juvenile	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 1	**DBH** (cm): 9 **DAB** (cm): 10	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 87	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 6-10years
AGE: Juvenile	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 9 **DAB** (cm): 10	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 88	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-good	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 25	**WIDTH** (m): 20	**DBH** (cm): 63 **DAB** (cm): 70	**TPZ** (m): 7.6 **SRZ** (m): 2.8
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: High	

TREE: 89	*Eucalyptus melliodora*, Yellow Box			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-good	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 9	**WIDTH** (m): 3	**DBH** (cm): 16 **DAB** (cm): 20	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.7
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 90	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-good	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 9	**WIDTH** (m): 3	**DBH** (cm): 16 **DAB** (cm): 20	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.7
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 175	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 11-20years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 8	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 15 **DAB** (cm): 17	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.6
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 176	*Eucalyptus sp.*, Gum			
ORIGIN: Australian Native	**HEALTH**: Dead	**STRUCTURE**: Poor	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 0
AGE: Dead	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 3	**DBH** (cm): 79 **DAB** (cm): 86	**TPZ** (m): 9.5 **SRZ** (m): 3.1
NOTES Standing stump			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: None	

TREE: 177	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-poor	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 6-10years
AGE: Juvenile	**HEIGHT** (m): 7	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 5 **DAB** (cm): 7	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 178	*Acacia implexa*, Lightwood			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 11-20years
AGE: Juvenile	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 1	**DBH** (cm): 5 **DAB** (cm): 7	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 179	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 9	**WIDTH** (m): 4	**DBH** (cm): 20 **DAB** (cm): 25	**TPZ** (m): 2.4 **SRZ** (m): 1.8
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 180	*Eucalyptus melliodora*, Yellow Box			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 7	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 12 **DAB** (cm): 14	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 181	*Acacia dealbata*, Silver Wattle			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-good	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 11-20years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 10	**WIDTH** (m): 3	**DBH** (cm): 14 **DAB** (cm): 16	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 182	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 10	**WIDTH** (m): 3	**DBH** (cm): 17 **DAB** (cm): 20	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.7
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 183	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 11	**WIDTH** (m): 6	**DBH** (cm): 18 **DAB** (cm): 22	**TPZ** (m): 2.2 **SRZ** (m): 1.8
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 184	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 16	**WIDTH** (m): 5	**DBH** (cm): 18 **DAB** (cm): 22	**TPZ** (m): 2.2 **SRZ** (m): 1.8
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 185	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-poor	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 1-5years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 7	**WIDTH** (m): 1	**DBH** (cm): 6 **DAB** (cm): 8	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 186	*Acacia mearnsii*, Black Wattle			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-poor	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 1-5years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 7 6 **DAB** (cm): 9	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 244	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 8 **DAB** (cm): 9	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 245	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 8 **DAB** (cm): 9	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 246	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 8 **DAB** (cm): 9	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 247	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 8 **DAB** (cm): 9	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 248	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 8 **DAB** (cm): 9	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 249	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 8 **DAB** (cm): 9	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 250	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 8 **DAB** (cm): 9	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 251	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 9	**WIDTH** (m): 3	**DBH** (cm): 15 **DAB** (cm): 18	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.6
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 252	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 8 **DAB** (cm): 9	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 277	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 4	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 8 **DAB** (cm): 10	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 278	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 10 **DAB** (cm): 13	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 279	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 10 **DAB** (cm): 13	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 280	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 10 **DAB** (cm): 13	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 281	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 10 **DAB** (cm): 13	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 282	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 10 **DAB** (cm): 13	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 283	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 8	**WIDTH** (m): 3	**DBH** (cm): 17 **DAB** (cm): 21	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.7
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 284	*Acacia mearnsii*, Black Wattle			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 6-10years
AGE: Juvenile	**HEIGHT** (m): 3	**WIDTH** (m): 1	**DBH** (cm): 5 **DAB** (cm): 7	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 285	*Acacia mearnsii*, Black Wattle			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 6-10years
AGE: Juvenile	**HEIGHT** (m): 3	**WIDTH** (m): 1	**DBH** (cm): 5 **DAB** (cm): 7	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 286	*Acacia mearnsii*, Black Wattle			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 6-10years
AGE: Juvenile	**HEIGHT** (m): 3	**WIDTH** (m): 1	**DBH** (cm): 5 **DAB** (cm): 7	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 287	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 7 **DAB** (cm): 9	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 288	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 7 **DAB** (cm): 9	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 235	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 3	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 9 **DAB** (cm): 11	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 236	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 4	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 9 **DAB** (cm): 11	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 237	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 4	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 9 **DAB** (cm): 11	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 238	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 4	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 9 **DAB** (cm): 11	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 239	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 4	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 9 **DAB** (cm): 11	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 240	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 18	**WIDTH** (m): 7	**DBH** (cm): 41 **DAB** (cm): 48	**TPZ** (m): 4.9 **SRZ** (m): 2.4
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 232	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 9 **DAB** (cm): 9	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse on embankment			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 233	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-poor	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 12	**WIDTH** (m): 9	**DBH** (cm): 35 **DAB** (cm): 40	**TPZ** (m): 4.2 **SRZ** (m): 2.3
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 234	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 7	**WIDTH** (m): 4	**DBH** (cm): 12 **DAB** (cm): 13	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 289	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 7 **DAB** (cm): 9	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 290	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 7 **DAB** (cm): 9	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 291	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 7 **DAB** (cm): 9	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 298	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 7 **DAB** (cm): 9	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 299	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 7 **DAB** (cm): 9	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 300	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-poor	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 8	**WIDTH** (m): 5	**DBH** (cm): 12 9 **DAB** (cm): 22	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.8
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 295	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 7 **DAB** (cm): 9	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 296	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 7 **DAB** (cm): 9	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 297	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 7 **DAB** (cm): 9	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 292	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 7 **DAB** (cm): 9	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 293	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 7 **DAB** (cm): 9	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 294	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 7 **DAB** (cm): 9	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 301	*Eucalyptus melliodora*, Yellow Box			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 20	**WIDTH** (m): 14	**DBH** (cm): 62 **DAB** (cm): 22	**TPZ** (m): 7.4 **SRZ** (m): 1.8
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: High	

TREE: 302	*Eucalyptus melliodora*, Yellow Box			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 14	**WIDTH** (m): 9	**DBH** (cm): 27 21 **DAB** (cm): 45	**TPZ** (m): 4.1 **SRZ** (m): 2.4
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 303	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 7	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 12 **DAB** (cm): 14	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 304	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 16	**WIDTH** (m): 9	**DBH** (cm): 34 **DAB** (cm): 40	**TPZ** (m): 4.1 **SRZ** (m): 2.3
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 305	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 16	**WIDTH** (m): 15	**DBH** (cm): 64 **DAB** (cm): 75	**TPZ** (m): 7.7 **SRZ** (m): 2.9
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: High	

TREE: 306	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 16	**WIDTH** (m): 15	**DBH** (cm): 62 **DAB** (cm): 75	**TPZ** (m): 7.4 **SRZ** (m): 2.9
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: High	

TREE: 331	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-good	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 10	**WIDTH** (m): 4	**DBH** (cm): 25 **DAB** (cm): 30	**TPZ** (m): 3.0 **SRZ** (m): 2.0
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

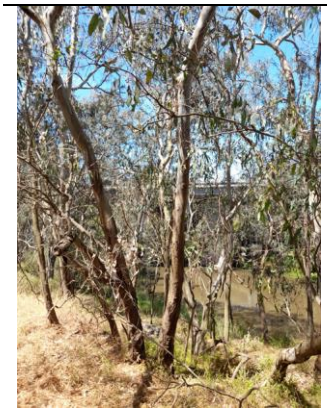
TREE: 332	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-good	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 17	**WIDTH** (m): 9	**DBH** (cm): 60 **DAB** (cm): 75	**TPZ** (m): 7.2 **SRZ** (m): 2.9
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 333	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-poor	**FORM**: Supressed	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 15	**WIDTH** (m): 15	**DBH** (cm): 50 **DAB** (cm): 65	**TPZ** (m): 6.0 **SRZ** (m): 2.8
NOTES Assessed at distance			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 334	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-poor	**FORM**: Supressed	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 12	**WIDTH** (m): 10	**DBH** (cm): 40 **DAB** (cm): 50	**TPZ** (m): 4.8 **SRZ** (m): 2.5
NOTES Assessed at distance			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 335	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 15 **DAB** (cm): 17	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.6
NOTES Assessed at distance copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

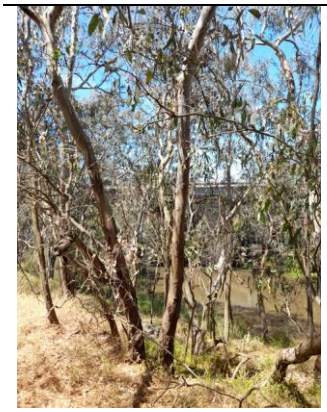
TREE: 336	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 15 **DAB** (cm): 17	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.6
NOTES Assessed at distance copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	



TREE: 337	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 15 **DAB** (cm): 17	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.6
NOTES Assessed at distance copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 338	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 15 **DAB** (cm): 17	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.6
NOTES Assessed at distance copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

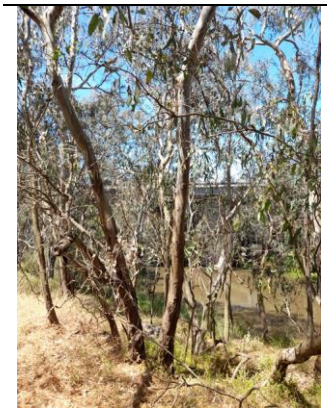
TREE: 339	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 15 **DAB** (cm): 17	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.6
NOTES Assessed at distance copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	



TREE: 340	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 15 **DAB** (cm): 17	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.6
NOTES Assessed at distance copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 341	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 15 **DAB** (cm): 17	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.6
NOTES Assessed at distance copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

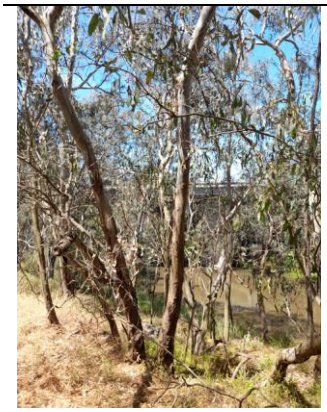
TREE: 342	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 15 **DAB** (cm): 17	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.6
NOTES Assessed at distance copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	



TREE: 343	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 15 **DAB** (cm): 17	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.6
NOTES Assessed at distance copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 344	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 15 **DAB** (cm): 17	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.6
NOTES Assessed at distance copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

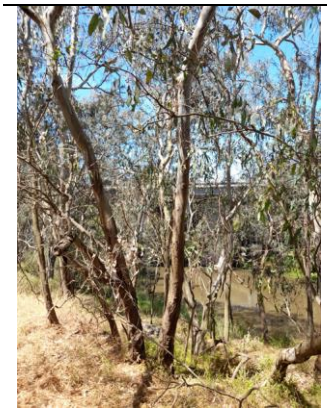
TREE: 345	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 15 **DAB** (cm): 17	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.6
NOTES Assessed at distance copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	



TREE: 343	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 15 **DAB** (cm): 17	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.6
NOTES Assessed at distance copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 344	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 15 **DAB** (cm): 17	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.6
NOTES Assessed at distance copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 345	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 15 **DAB** (cm): 17	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.6
NOTES Assessed at distance copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	



TREE: 346	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 15 **DAB** (cm): 17	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.6
NOTES Assessed at distance copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

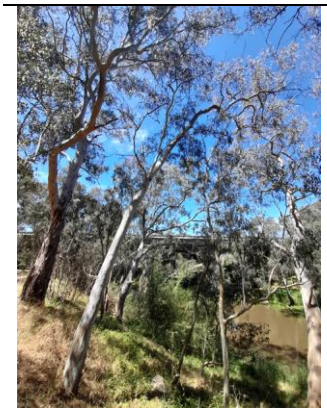
TREE: 347	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 15 **DAB** (cm): 17	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.6
NOTES Assessed at distance copse			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 348	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-good	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 15	**WIDTH** (m): 6	**DBH** (cm): 31 **DAB** (cm): 40	**TPZ** (m): 3.7 **SRZ** (m): 2.3
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 349	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-good	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 10	**WIDTH** (m): 3	**DBH** (cm): 18 **DAB** (cm): 21	**TPZ** (m): 2.2 **SRZ** (m): 1.7
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 350	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-good	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 19	**WIDTH** (m): 3	**DBH** (cm): 18 **DAB** (cm): 22	**TPZ** (m): 2.2 **SRZ** (m): 1.8
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 351	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-good	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 19	**WIDTH** (m): 10	**DBH** (cm): 60 **DAB** (cm): 70	**TPZ** (m): 7.2 **SRZ** (m): 2.8
NOTES Assessed at distance			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

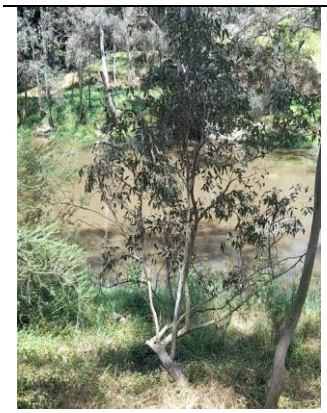


TREE: 352	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 12	**WIDTH** (m): 8	**DBH** (cm): 26 **DAB** (cm): 32	**TPZ** (m): 3.1 **SRZ** (m): 2.1
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

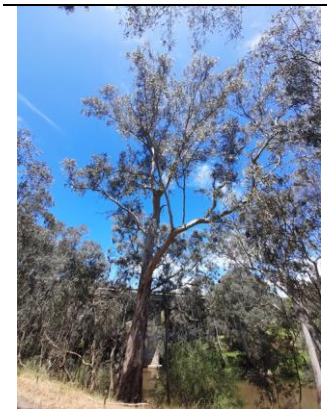
TREE: 353	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 7	**WIDTH** (m): 4	**DBH** (cm): 13 **DAB** (cm): 16	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 354	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 3	**DBH** (cm): 10 **DAB** (cm): 12	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Assessed at distance			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 355	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-poor	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 6-10years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 9 **DAB** (cm): 10	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Assessed at distance			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	



TREE: 356	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-poor	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 11-20years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 4	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 9 **DAB** (cm): 10	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Assessed at distance			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	



TREE: 357	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-good	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 25	**WIDTH** (m): 22	**DBH** (cm): 85 **DAB** (cm): 98	**TPZ** (m): 10.2 **SRZ** (m): 3.3
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: High	

TREE: 358	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 3	**DBH** (cm): 12 **DAB** (cm): 14	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES Copse of approx 12 regenerating trees on embankment			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 359	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-good	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 18	**WIDTH** (m): 16	**DBH** (cm): 80 **DAB** (cm): 95	**TPZ** (m): 9.6 **SRZ** (m): 3.2
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 360	*Acacia mearnsii*, Black Wattle			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 6-10years
AGE: Mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 10	**WIDTH** (m): 6	**DBH** (cm): 14 **DAB** (cm): 17	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.6
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 1165	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Supressed	**ULE**: 11-20years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 4	**DBH** (cm): 16 **DAB** (cm): 20	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.7
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 1166	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Supressed	**ULE**: 11-20years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 4	**DBH** (cm): 9 **DAB** (cm): 11	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 1167	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 12	**WIDTH** (m): 6	**DBH** (cm): 27 **DAB** (cm): 35	**TPZ** (m): 3.2 **SRZ** (m): 2.1
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 1168	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-poor	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Supressed	**ULE**: 6-10years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 7	**WIDTH** (m): 3	**DBH** (cm): 14 **DAB** (cm): 16	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 1169	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-poor	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Supressed	**ULE**: 6-10years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 7	**WIDTH** (m): 3	**DBH** (cm): 14 **DAB** (cm): 16	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 1170	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 14	**WIDTH** (m): 10	**DBH** (cm): 62 **DAB** (cm): 68	**TPZ** (m): 7.4 **SRZ** (m): 2.8
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: High	

TREE: 1171	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 10	**WIDTH** (m): 3	**DBH** (cm): 16 **DAB** (cm): 20	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.7
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 1172	*Acacia mearnsii*, Black Wattle			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Poor	**STRUCTURE**: Poor	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 1-5years
AGE: Juvenile	**HEIGHT** (m): 3	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 5 **DAB** (cm): 10	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 1173	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-good	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 16	**WIDTH** (m): 8	**DBH** (cm): 34 13 **DAB** (cm): 45	**TPZ** (m): 4.1 **SRZ** (m): 2.4
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 1174	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-good	**FORM**: Symmetrical	**ULE**: 6-10years
AGE: Juvenile	**HEIGHT** (m): 3	**WIDTH** (m): 1	**DBH** (cm): 4 **DAB** (cm): 5	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 1175	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-poor	**FORM**: Supressed	**ULE**: 6-10years
AGE: Juvenile	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 1	**DBH** (cm): 12 **DAB** (cm): 15	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 1176	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Supressed	**ULE**: 6-10years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 9	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 12 **DAB** (cm): 14	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 1177	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Supressed	**ULE**: 6-10years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 7	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 15 **DAB** (cm): 20	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.7
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 1178	*Eucalyptus melliodora*, Yellow Box			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 12	**WIDTH** (m): 9	**DBH** (cm): 35 10 **DAB** (cm): 40	**TPZ** (m): 4.2 **SRZ** (m): 2.3
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 1179	*Eucalyptus melliodora*, Yellow Box			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 14	**WIDTH** (m): 5	**DBH** (cm): 35 **DAB** (cm): 40	**TPZ** (m): 4.2 **SRZ** (m): 2.3
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 1180	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 8	**WIDTH** (m): 4	**DBH** (cm): 17 **DAB** (cm): 20	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.7
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 1181	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 11-20years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 5	**WIDTH** (m): 1	**DBH** (cm): 9 **DAB** (cm): 12	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

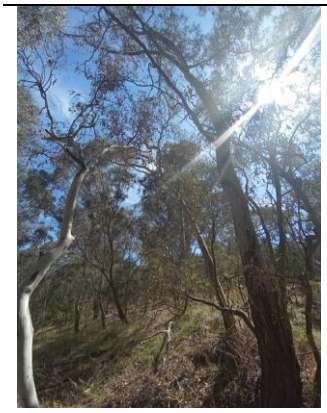
TREE: 1182	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 11-20years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 9	**WIDTH** (m): 3	**DBH** (cm): 14 **DAB** (cm): 20	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.7
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 1183	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 11-20years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 9	**WIDTH** (m): 2	**DBH** (cm): 9 **DAB** (cm): 12	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 1184	*Acacia mearnsii*, Black Wattle			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 11-20years
AGE: Juvenile	**HEIGHT** (m): 4	**WIDTH** (m): 1	**DBH** (cm): 5 **DAB** (cm): 6	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 1185	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 11-20years
AGE: Juvenile	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 1	**DBH** (cm): 10 **DAB** (cm): 12	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.5
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

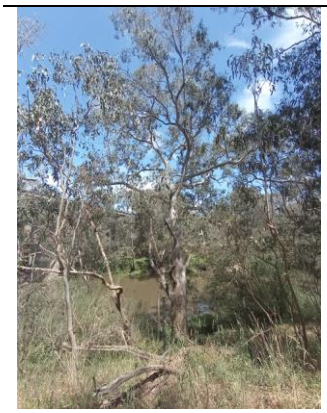
TREE: 1186	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 15	**WIDTH** (m): 8	**DBH** (cm): 36 **DAB** (cm): 42	**TPZ** (m): 4.3 **SRZ** (m): 2.3
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	



TREE: 1187	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 9	**WIDTH** (m): 4	**DBH** (cm): 15 **DAB** (cm): 20	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.7
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 1188	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 7	**WIDTH** (m): 4	**DBH** (cm): 15 **DAB** (cm): 18	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.6
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 1240	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-good	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 15	**WIDTH** (m): 8	**DBH** (cm): 30 **DAB** (cm): 40	**TPZ** (m): 3.6 **SRZ** (m): 2.3
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	



TREE: 1241	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 10	**WIDTH** (m): 9	**DBH** (cm): 50 **DAB** (cm): 60	**TPZ** (m): 6.0 **SRZ** (m): 2.7
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: High	

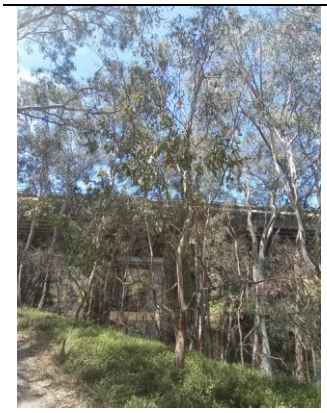
TREE: 1242	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Supressed	**ULE**: 11-20years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 10	**WIDTH** (m): 3	**DBH** (cm): 20 **DAB** (cm): 25	**TPZ** (m): 2.4 **SRZ** (m): 1.8
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 1228	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-poor	**FORM**: Supressed	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 15	**WIDTH** (m): 5	**DBH** (cm): 30 **DAB** (cm): 35	**TPZ** (m): 3.6 **SRZ** (m): 2.1
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 1229	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-poor	**FORM**: Supressed	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 15	**WIDTH** (m): 5	**DBH** (cm): 30 **DAB** (cm): 35	**TPZ** (m): 3.6 **SRZ** (m): 2.1
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 1230	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-poor	**FORM**: Supressed	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 15	**WIDTH** (m): 5	**DBH** (cm): 30 **DAB** (cm): 35	**TPZ** (m): 3.6 **SRZ** (m): 2.1
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 1231	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-poor	**FORM**: Supressed	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 15	**WIDTH** (m): 5	**DBH** (cm): 30 **DAB** (cm): 35	**TPZ** (m): 3.6 **SRZ** (m): 2.1
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	



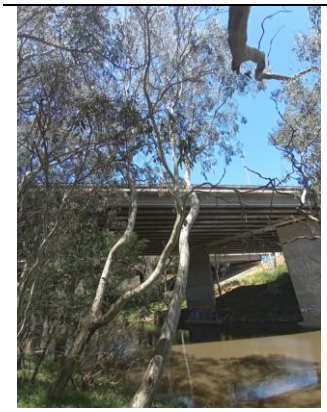
TREE: 1232	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Supressed	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Semi-mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 6	**WIDTH** (m): 5	**DBH** (cm): 16 **DAB** (cm): 28	**TPZ** (m): 2.0 **SRZ** (m): 1.9
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Low	

TREE: 1233	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 14	**WIDTH** (m): 6	**DBH** (cm): 37 **DAB** (cm): 40	**TPZ** (m): 4.4 **SRZ** (m): 2.3
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 1234	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 14	**WIDTH** (m): 6	**DBH** (cm): 37 **DAB** (cm): 40	**TPZ** (m): 4.4 **SRZ** (m): 2.3
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 1235	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Fair-good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 14	**WIDTH** (m): 6	**DBH** (cm): 37 **DAB** (cm): 40	**TPZ** (m): 4.4 **SRZ** (m): 2.3
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 1236	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Dead	**STRUCTURE**: Fair	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 0
AGE: Dead	**HEIGHT** (m): 8	**WIDTH** (m): 8	**DBH** (cm): 60 **DAB** (cm): 70	**TPZ** (m): 7.2 **SRZ** (m): 2.8
NOTES Habitat hollows present			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: None	



TREE: 1237	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-good	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 15	**WIDTH** (m): 8	**DBH** (cm): 30 **DAB** (cm): 40	**TPZ** (m): 3.6 **SRZ** (m): 2.3
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 1238	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-good	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 15	**WIDTH** (m): 8	**DBH** (cm): 30 **DAB** (cm): 40	**TPZ** (m): 3.6 **SRZ** (m): 2.3
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

TREE: 1239	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, River Red Gum			
ORIGIN: Indigenous	**HEALTH**: Good	**STRUCTURE**: Fair-good	**FORM**: Asymmetrical	**ULE**: 20+years
AGE: Mature	**HEIGHT** (m): 15	**WIDTH** (m): 8	**DBH** (cm): 30 **DAB** (cm): 40	**TPZ** (m): 3.6 **SRZ** (m): 2.3
NOTES			**ARBORICULTURAL RATING**: Moderate	

Attachment B. Environmental Impact Assessment (Tailored Restoration Ecology and Conservation (TREC), 2026) and Native Vegetation Removal Report

EASTERN FREEWAY – HODDLE TO BURKE ALLIANCE

NATIVE VEGETATION REMOVAL APPLICATION SUPPORT FOR EHBA – EASTERN FREEWAY

Yarra River Access Track – Eastern Bank

Prepared for: Eastern Freeway Hoddle to Burke Alliance

Prepared by: Tailored Restoration Ecology & Conservation Land Services (TREC Land Services)

Date: 4 March 2026

Revision Control

Revision	Remarks	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Date
A	Initial draft	Adrian Lamande	Daniel Young	26/11/2025
B	Addressing VIDA comments	Adrian Lamande	Adrian Lamande	16/12/2025
C	Updates to Table 2, Section 2.2.1 and Section 2.3	Adrian Dube	Adrian Lamande	23/01/2026
D	Update following DEECA NVRR (Appendix A)	Adrian Dube	Adrian Lamande	4/03/2026

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Definitions

Terms	Definitions
Canopy Tree	Canopy trees are defined as the uppermost stratum of woody vegetation (at least 5 m tall) that contributes to or forms the vegetation 'canopy'. As a guide, the benchmark lists species and genera that typically form part of the tree canopy cover for the EVC (DSE 2004).
DEECA	Department of Energy, the Environment and Climate Action
EBHA	Eastern Freeway – Hoddle to Burke Alliance
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
EVC	EVC Ecological Vegetation Class
FFG Act	*FFG Act Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*
GHFF	Grey Headed Flying Fox
Native Vegetation	Plants that are indigenous to the region in which the vegetation is assessed, including trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses
NEL	North East Link. Includes the construction of tunnels from Watsonia to Bulleen to fix the missing link in Melbourne city's freeway network and upgrades to the Eastern Freeway and M80 Ring Road.
NVR	Native Vegetation Removal
Native Patch	• An area of native vegetation where at least 25 per cent of the total perennial understorey plant cover is native, or • Any area with three or more native canopy trees where the drip line of each tree touches the drip line of at least one other tree, forming a continuous canopy, or Any mapped wetland included in the Current wetlands map, available in DEECA systems and tools.
Patch tree	A native canopy tree within a patch
PSA	Planning Scheme Amendment
Scattered Tree	A native canopy tree that does not form part of a patch
The Guidelines	*Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (DEECA 2025)
VQA	Vegetation Quality Assessment
VPP	Victorian Planning Provisions

1. Introduction

Tailored Restoration Ecology & Conservation Land Services (TREC Land Services) was engaged by the Eastern Freeway – Hoddle to Burke Alliance (EHBA) to prepare supporting documentation for an application to remove native vegetation associated with the Eastern Freeway Upgrade.

This report relates specifically to the work area associated with the proposed access route for construction of the Yarra Shared Use Path Bridge on the eastern bank of the Yarra River, where construction for access and associated works require the removal of a small extent of remnant native vegetation.

The works occur outside the approved North East Link Program (NELP) Planning Scheme Amendment (PSA) boundary and supplement other Native Vegetation Removal Application Support Reports prepared for NELP works packages. This report has been prepared to meet the application requirements of Clause 52.17 – Native Vegetation of the Boroondara Planning Scheme, and the incorporated *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (DEECA 2025).

This Native Vegetation Removal Report provides:

- A description of the native vegetation proposed to be removed;
- A summary of avoidance and minimisation measures undertaken;
- The extent and condition of native vegetation in accordance with DEECA assessment methods;
- The offset requirements determined under the Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation (DEECA 2025); and
- Supporting mapping and contextual information consistent with a Detailed Assessment Pathway application.

This report adopts the structure, format, and terminology used in the approved DEECA Native Vegetation Removal Report template and includes placeholders for maps and photographs required for submission.

1.1. Purpose

The purpose of this report is to support an application to remove native vegetation required to facilitate construction works associated with the proposed access route for the Yarra Shared Use Path Bridge on the eastern bank of the Yarra River. The report addresses the removal of native vegetation outlined in **Figure 3.**

Table 1 outlines the application requirements for a Native Vegetation Removal (NVR) assessment as specified in the Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation (DEECA 2025) (the Guidelines) and identifies where each requirement is addressed within this report.

Table 1: Application requirements for all applications for a permit to remove native vegetation (DEECA 2025).

Number	Application requirement	Where addressed in this report
1	Information about the native vegetation to be removed, including: • The assessment pathway and reason for the assessment pathway. This includes the location category of the native vegetation to be removed. • A description of the native vegetation to be removed that includes: ○ whether it is a patch or a scattered tree (or both) ○ the extent (in hectares) ○ the number and circumference (in centimetres measured at 1.3 metres above ground level) of any large trees within a patch ○ the number and circumference (in centimetres measured at 1.3 ○ metres above ground level) of any scattered trees, and whether each tree is small or large ○ the strategic biodiversity value score ○ the condition score ○ if it includes endangered Ecological Vegetation Classes ○ if it includes sensitive wetland or coastal areas.	Section 2, and Appendix A – NVRR
2	Topographic and land information relating to the native vegetation to be removed, showing ridges, crests and hilltops, wetlands and waterways, slopes of more than 20 percent, drainage lines, low lying areas, saline discharge areas, and areas of existing erosion, as appropriate. This may be represented in a map or plan.	Section 1.2, and Section 1.3
3	Recent, dated photographs of the native vegetation to be removed.	Section 2.1
4	Details of any other native vegetation approved to be removed, or that was removed without the required approvals, on the same property or on contiguous land in the same ownership as the applicant, in the five-year period before the application for a permit is lodged.	Appendix A – NVR
5	An avoid and minimise statement. The statement describes any efforts to avoid the removal of and minimise the impacts on the biodiversity and other values of native vegetation, and how these efforts focussed on areas of native vegetation that have the most value. The statement should include a description of the following: • Strategic level planning – any regional or landscape scale strategic planning process that the site has been subject to that avoided and minimised impacts on native vegetation across a region or landscape. • Site level planning – how the proposed use or development has been sited or designed to avoid and minimise impacts on native vegetation.	Section 2.2

	• That no feasible opportunities exist to further avoid and minimise impacts on native vegetation without undermining the key objectives of the proposal.	
6	A copy of any Property Vegetation Plan contained within an agreement made pursuant to section 69 of the Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987 that applies to the native vegetation to be removed.	N/A
7	Where the removal of native vegetation is to create defendable space, a written statement explaining why the removal of native vegetation is necessary. This statement must have regard to other available bushfire risk mitigation measures. This statement is not required when the creation of defendable space is in conjunction with an application under the Bushfire Management Overlay.	N/A
8	If the application is under Clause 52.16, a statement that explains how the proposal responds to the native vegetation Precinct Plan considerations at decision guideline 8.	N/A
9	An offset statement providing evidence that an offset that meets the offset requirements for the native vegetation to be removed has been identified and can be secured in accordance with the Guidelines. A suitable statement includes evidence that the required offset: • is available to purchase from a third party, or • will be established as a new offset and has the agreement of the proposed offset provider, or • can be met by a first party offset.	Section 2.3
10	A site assessment report of the native vegetation to be removed, including: • A habitat hectare assessment of any patches of native vegetation, including the condition, extent (in hectares), Ecological Vegetation Class and bioregional conservation status. • The location, number, circumference (in centimetres measured at 1.3 metres above ground level) and species of any large trees within patches. • The location, number, circumference (in centimetres measured at 1.3 metres above ground level) and species of any scattered trees, and whether each tree is small or large.	Section 2.1
11	Information about impacts on rare or threatened species habitat, including: • The relevant section of the Habitat importance map for each rare or threatened species requiring a species offset. • For each rare or threatened species that the native vegetation to be removed is habitat for, according to the Habitat importance maps: o the species' conservation status	Section 2.2.1 Appendix A – NVRR

	○ the proportional impact of the removal of native vegetation on the total habitat for that species whether their habitats are highly localised habitats, dispersed habitats, or important areas of habitat within a dispersed species habitat.	

1.2. Study Area

The study comprises of public land north-east area of Yarra Bend Park, on the eastern bank of the Yarra River within the City of Boroondara. It is bounded by the Eastern Freeway to the south, Wurundjeri Spur to the north.

Yarra Bend Park is a 260-hectare recreational and conservation reserve managed by Parks Victoria, containing remnant and revegetated native vegetation, recreational open space, and areas of historical and cultural significance. The park supports important ecological values, including records of the EPBC Act listed Vulnerable Grey-headed Flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) and a core population of the FFG Act listed Critically Endangered Studley Park Gum (*Eucalyptus* × *studleyensis*). It also supports an extensive network of shared walking and cycling trails connecting Clifton Hill and Alphington in the north to Abbotsford and Kew in the south.

From a geomorphological perspective, Yarra Bend Park occurs within the Eastern Uplands geomorphological unit and is characterised by low-relief landscapes below 250 m AHD, with gentle to moderate slopes and limited topographic variation. The study area includes remnant riparian vegetation, steep embankments, and existing informal access paths within the Yarra River corridor. Ground conditions comprise sloping terrain with rocky and shallow soils on steeper slopes, transitioning to alluvial deposits near the riverbank.

The park extends along the Yarra River corridor and contains a mix of remnant and revegetated native vegetation, recreational open space, and areas of historical and cultural significance. It supports an extensive network of shared walking and cycling trails connecting Clifton Hill and Alphington in the north to Abbotsford and Kew in the south. The proposed East Bank Shared Use Path (SUP) works are located within the defined study area. The study area boundaries have been defined to capture:

- The footprint of proposed construction access and temporary working areas;
- All native vegetation proposed for removal, including remnant patch polygons identified in DEECA datasets;
- Adjacent vegetation that may be indirectly affected during works; and
- The ecological context relevant to assessing avoid-and-minimise opportunities, vegetation condition, and offset requirements.

The study area is shown in **Figure 3**, which illustrates the extent of the proposed works relative to the Yarra River, existing transport infrastructure, adjoining parkland, and the broader Yarra Bend landscape setting.

1.3. Works Description

The works involve establishing a temporary access route and small working areas to support construction of the Yarra Shared Use Path Bridge on the eastern bank of the Yarra River.

The works will occur within a highly constrained corridor between the Yarra River and the Eastern Freeway embankment. As a result, the works footprint has been refined to the minimum extent necessary to enable safe construction, and vegetation removal is limited to what is required to facilitate machinery access and bridge construction activities.

Native vegetation within the study area occurs primarily as remnant riparian vegetation and natural recruitment associated with the Yarra River corridor. The vegetation proposed for removal comprises a small remnant patch of native vegetation and two large trees, with no scattered trees requiring removal. Vegetation condition varies across the works area and reflects a modified landscape influenced by historic land use, existing infrastructure, and steep terrain.

The vegetation assessment focused on areas directly affected by the proposed works, with adjacent vegetation reviewed for contextual purposes only. The extent of native vegetation removal has been minimised through design refinement and avoidance measures and is limited to that required to support temporary access and construction activities associated with the Yarra Shared Use Path Bridge.

The works will occur within a constrained linear corridor located between the Yarra River and the Eastern Freeway embankment. Key construction activities include:

- Establishing a temporary access track to the bridge construction site (**Figure 3**)
- Minor vegetation clearing to provide adequate construction footprint, machinery access and safe operating areas; and
- Use of small temporary platforms or laydown spaces to support the movement and positioning of materials and equipment.

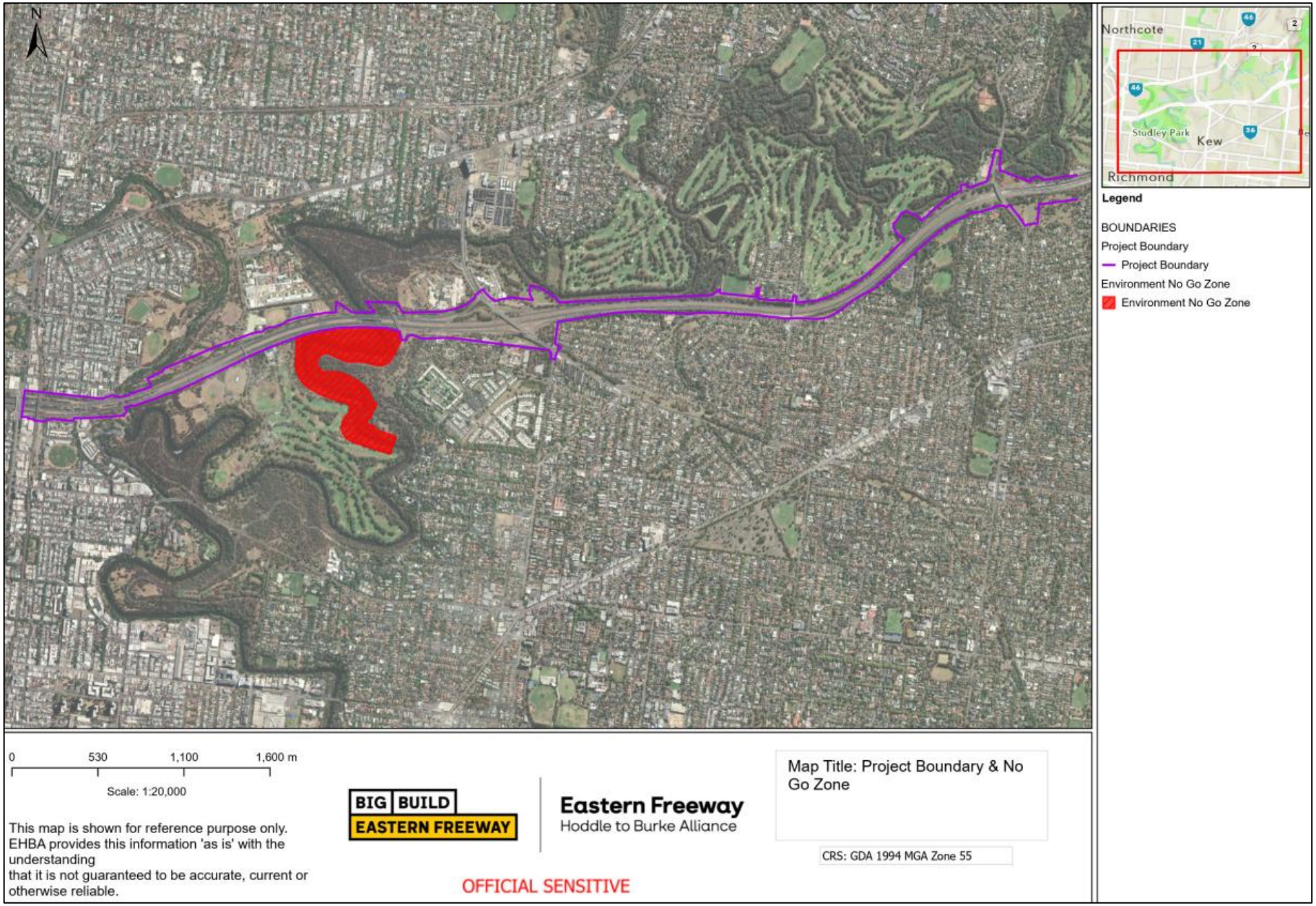


Figure 1 NELP Project Boundary

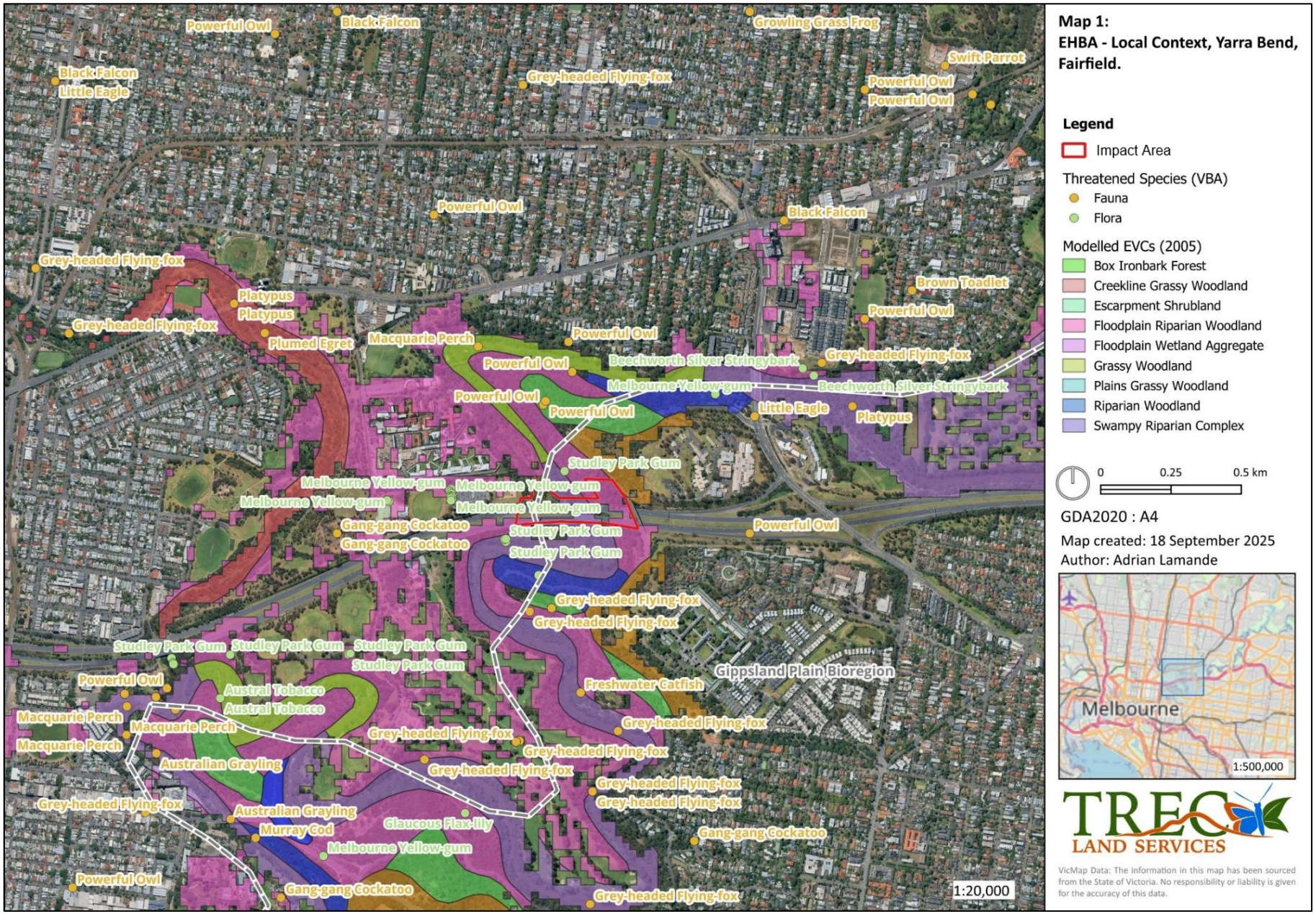


Figure 2: Local Context

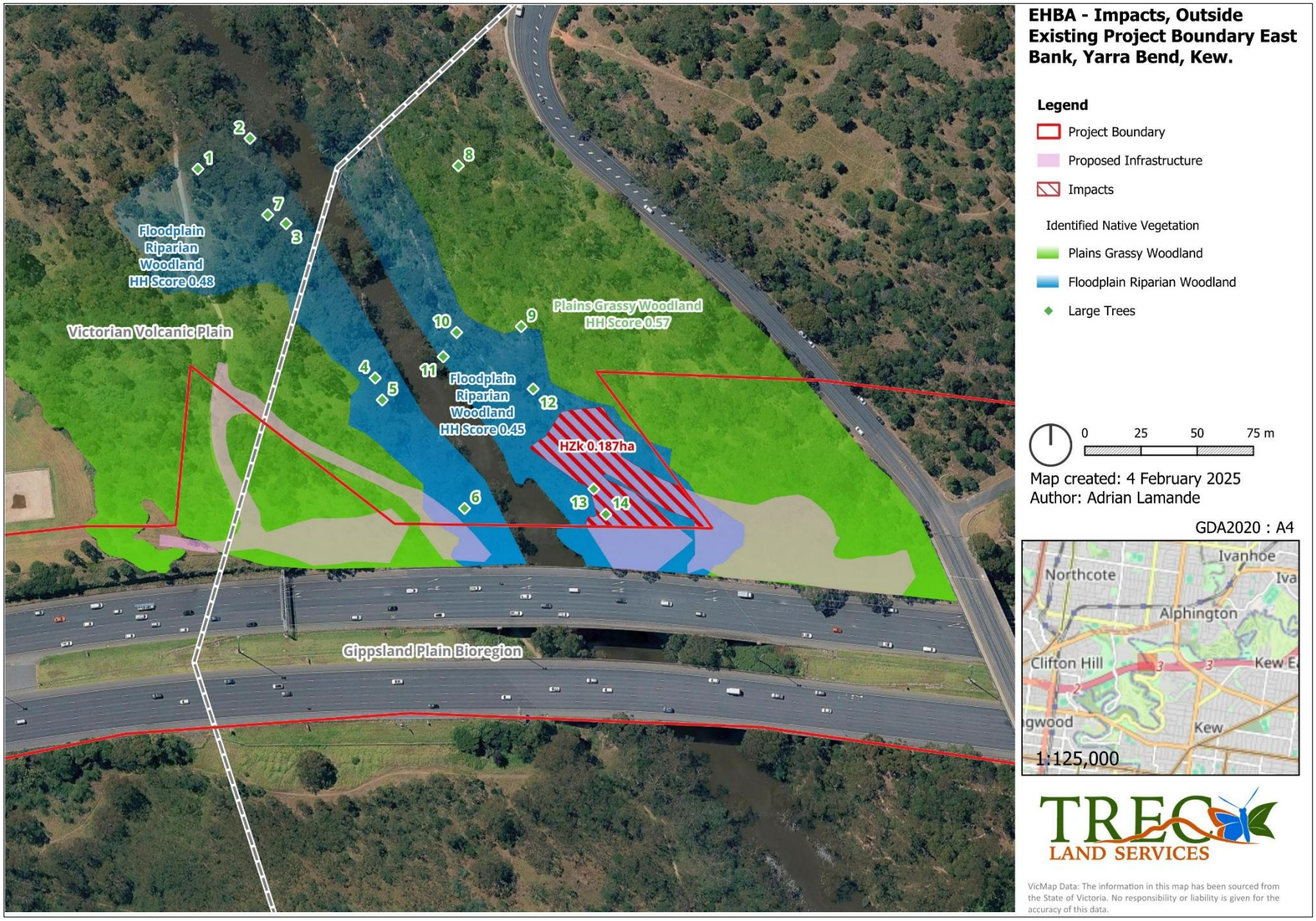


Figure 3: Study area – the proposed works area eastern bank of the Yarra River outside the Project Boundary.

2. Results

2.1. Native Vegetation Removal

Native vegetation was assessed in accordance with the Vegetation Quality Assessment (VQA) manual (DSE 2004), the Victorian Planning Provisions (VPP) and the Guidelines (DEECA 2025). VQAs were undertaken by DEECA-accredited VQA assessors.

Native vegetation is defined in Clause 72 of the VPP as 'plants that are indigenous to Victoria, including trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses'. The Guidelines further define native vegetation as either a patch or scattered tree, further description is provided in **Table 2.**

Table 2: Classification of native vegetation under the Guidelines (DEECA 2025).

Native Vegetation	Definition
Patch	A patch of vegetation is: • an area of vegetation where at least 25 percent of the total perennial understorey plant cover is native, or • any area with three or more native canopy trees where the drip line of each tree touches the drip line of at least one other tree, forming a continuous canopy, or • any mapped wetland included in the Current wetlands map, available in DEECA systems and tools.
Patch Tree	• a native canopy tree within a patch.
Scattered Tree	• a native canopy tree that does not form part of a patch.

The Guidelines distinguish between 'remnant patches' and 'scattered trees' to determine the value of native vegetation and assess impacts associated with its removal. A canopy tree is defined as a mature tree greater than three metres in height and forming part of the upper vegetation layer.

Vegetation within the study area largely comprises planted and revegetated native vegetation, dominated by indigenous species. While this vegetation is not considered to have been established primarily for biodiversity purposes, it meets the definition of native vegetation under the Guidelines and has therefore been fully assessed as part of this application.

This assessment has determined that, in accordance with the Guidelines, the proposed works will impact remnant patches of native vegetation and 2 large trees – **Table 4**.

The relevant categories under **Table 3** Checklist for decision guidelines for applications in the Detailed Assessment Pathway (Assessor's Handbook: Applications to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation, Ver 1.1 Oct 2018) are addressed as follows:

Table 3: Checklist for decision guidelines for applications in the Detailed Assessment Pathway

Checklist description	Response
Feasible opportunities to avoid native vegetation removal and minimise impacts on native vegetation have been considered. Effort to avoid and minimise is	Potential impacts to native vegetation at the site have been considered and impacts to any remnant patches or scattered trees have been minimised where possible. Where potential

commensurate with and focused on areas of native vegetation with the most value	impacts to native vegetation were present and could be avoided without significantly impacting the project outcome the works alignment was modified to avoid impacts. The remaining native vegetation impacts result from unavoidable impacts. Impacts have been limited to only necessary native vegetation removal within the identified patches of native vegetation.
Impacts on land or water protection from the removal of native vegetation are acceptable	There may be minor impacts on land or water protection from removal of vegetation at the site, however these impacts have been addressed in the CEMP for the site and if implemented it is expected that there will be no-negative impacts on land and water protection
Impacts on identified landscape values from the removal of native vegetation are acceptable	There will be no negative impacts on the identified landscape values from the removal of vegetation at the site

Construction Impacts

Of the vegetation that requires a permit for removal, the vegetation loss associated with the proposed works includes:

- The removal of 0.187 hectares of native vegetation (condition score 0.450), comprising a single remnant patch (Habitat Zone K) on the eastern bank of the Yarra River; and
- Removal of two (2) Large Trees associated with the proposed works.

Areas of remnant native vegetation occur throughout the study area. These areas meet the definition of a remnant patch of native vegetation as defined by the Guidelines. Native vegetation meeting the definition of a patch outside the existing project boundary has been designated as a single Habitat Zone (HZk) – refer to **Figure 3.**

Habitat Zone K (HZk) is located east of the Yarra River and north of the Eastern Freeway and supports Floodplain Riparian Woodland. The vegetation is dominated by a River Red Gum canopy over a dense mixed midstorey of indigenous shrubs and small trees.

The ground layer is moderately degraded, dominated by exotic grasses but retaining scattered indigenous species, including Poa spp., Lomandra longifolia and Weeping Grass. Vegetation condition is slightly higher than on the western bank of the river. Large hollow-bearing trees, indigenous litter and coarse woody debris are present within the habitat zone.

The results of the Vegetation Quality Assessment for Habitat Zones K are summarised in **Table 5**.

Figure 3 outlines the proposed NVR and surrounding mapped native vegetation within the construction footprint, while **Figure 4** and **Figure 5** present recent photographs of each Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) proposed for removal.

Table 4: Details of Large Trees within the construction footprint outside the Project Boundary

ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DBH	Large / Small	EVC	Impacted	Image	Date Image was taken
8	Dead	Dead	71cm	Large	PGW	Not Impacted		14/10/2025
9	Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow Box	72cm	Large	PGW	Not Impacted		14/10/2025

10	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	82cm	Large	FRW	Not Impacted		14/10/2025
11	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	95cm	Large	FRW	Not Impacted		14/10/2025
12	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	81cm	Large	FRW	Not Impacted		14/10/2025

13	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red Gum	83cm	Large	FRW	Impacted (Lost)		14/10/2025
14	Eucalyptus camaldulensis (dead)	River Red Gum	84cm	Large	FRW	Impacted (Lost)		14/10/2025

Table 5: Vegetation Quality Assessment results

Habitat Zone K			
Benchmark criteria		*Max Score*	**EVC**
			FRW (EVC 56)
Site condition	**Large Old Trees**	**10**	*4*
	Canopy cover	**5**	*5*
	Understorey	**25**	*10*
	Lack of weeds	**15**	*0*
	Recruitment	**10**	*10*
	Organic litter	**5**	*5*
	Logs	**5**	*3*
Site Condition Total			**37**
Context	**Patch Size**		*8*
	Neighbourhood		*0*
	Distance to Core		*4*
Landscape Context Total			**12**
Habitat quality score		**100**	**49**
Habitat score as above = #/100		**0.##**	**0.49**

Recent photographs of each Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) proposed for removal within the construction footprint

Photolog Plains Grassy Woodland East Bank

Photo 1: Typical Vegetatin within impacted areas (14th Oct. 2025).

Photo 2: Typical Vegetatin within impacted areas (14th Oct. 2025).

Photo 3: Typical Vegetatin within impacted areas (14th Oct. 2025).

Photo 4: Typical understorey Vegetatin within impacted areas (14th Oct. 2025)...

Photo 5: Typical understorey Vegetatin within impacted areas (14th Oct. 2025)..

Photo 6: Typical Vegetatin within impacted areas (14th Oct. 2025).

Figure 4: Recent photographs of the Plains Grassy Woodland EVC on the eastern bank of the Yarra River outside the Project Boundary

Recent photographs of each Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) proposed for removal within the construction footprint

Photolog Floodplain Riparian Woodland East Bank

Photo 1: Typical understorey within the patch of FRW vegetation (14th Oct. 2025)..

Photo 2: Typical Vegetation within impacted areas (14th Oct. 2025).

Photo 3: Typical understorey within the patch of FRW vegetation (14th Oct. 2025)..

Photo 4: Typical understorey within the patch of FRW vegetation (14th Oct. 2025)..

Photo 5: Areas of weedy understorey with the identified patch of FRW vegetation (14th Oct. 2025).

Photo 6: Typical understorey within the patch of FRW vegetation (14th Oct. 2025)..

Figure 5: Recent photographs of the Floodplain Riparian Woodland EVC on the eastern bank of the Yarra River outside the Project Boundary

2.2. Avoid and Minimise Statement

In accordance with Application requirement #5 of the Guidelines outlined in **Table 1**, it states that the avoid and minimise statement should describe efforts to avoid the removal of, and minimise the impacts on, the biodiversity and other values of native vegetation, and how these efforts focussed on areas of native vegetation that have the most value. The statement should include a description of the following:

- Strategic level planning – any regional or landscape scale strategic planning process that the site has been subject to that avoided and minimised impacts on native vegetation across a region or landscape.
- Site level planning – how the proposed use or development has been sited or designed to avoid and minimise impacts on native vegetation.
- That no feasible opportunities exist to further avoid and minimise impacts on native vegetation without undermining the key objectives of the proposal.

2.2.1. Response

The proposed scope of works, including native vegetation removal, is required to facilitate construction of a new access path for the Yarra Shared Use Path Bridge.

The site is highly constrained by the Yarra River, steep embankments and the Eastern Freeway corridor, which limits opportunities to further avoid native vegetation while still providing a safe and functional access route. The design has therefore been refined to minimise impacts as far as practicable, resulting in a small footprint and only minor vegetation removal.

Field assessments identified small patches of remnant riparian vegetation within an otherwise modified landscape. Vegetation condition varies across the corridor, with no scattered trees occurring within the proposed removal area.

Yarra Bend and Studley Parks support areas of significant indigenous vegetation and biodiversity values, including records of the EPBC Act listed Vulnerable Grey-headed Flying-fox (GHFF) and a core population of the FFG Act listed Critically Endangered Studley Park Gum.

Fauna assessments recorded a small number of common bird and reptile species, with no Commonwealth or State threatened fauna observed during field surveys. While a range of threatened fauna species have been recorded within the broader area, the impact footprint was assessed as providing general habitat and landscape connectivity, rather than critical or limiting habitat for threatened species.

The affected vegetation is connected to larger areas of suitable habitat within the surrounding landscape and is most likely to function as supplementary foraging and movement habitat. Aquatic threatened fauna (e.g. fish, turtles, and aquatic mammals) are unlikely to be impacted, as works occur on higher ground and are setback from the Yarra River.

No hollow-bearing trees will be removed, and breeding habitat for hollow-dependent fauna species is therefore not expected to be impacted.

Overall impacts have been minimised where practicable and are unlikely to significantly reduce habitat function at the landscape scale. To further reduce risk, clearing will be undertaken using a two-stage approach, including identification and buffering of habitat features to allow fauna to relocate prior to final removal.

A pre-clearance survey will be completed within one week of clearing to confirm vegetation boundaries, identify habitat features, and implement fauna salvage if required. Any fauna management will be supervised by a suitably qualified ecologist authorised under the *Wildlife Act 1975*.

A total of four individual daisy family plants were identified within the proposed works area, including two Jagged Fireweed (*Senecio biserratus*) and two Cotton Fireweed (*Senecio quadridentatus*), which are predicted to be impacted by the proposed works. The Daisy species identified across the site will require an FFG Act permit 'to take' prior to the commencement of works.

Grey-headed Flying-fox habitat requirements include areas with flowering and fruiting native trees (such as eucalypts, melaleucas and figs) and tall sheltered roost trees typically located near waterways.

Mitigation measures to manage potential impacts to Grey-headed Flying-fox will include scheduling works to avoid key roosting and breeding periods where feasible, minimising night works and lighting spill, and managing noise and vibration through appropriate buffers and construction controls. Measures will be implemented in accordance with the Flora and Fauna Management Plan, with advice and supervision from a suitably qualified ecologist.

Based on the assessment and proposed mitigation measures, the impacted areas do not represent critical or limiting habitat for threatened fauna species recorded within 5 km of the study area, although the vegetation may continue to provide dispersal opportunities to nearby habitat.

The final removal footprint has been reduced wherever possible and comprises 0.187 hectares of remnant native vegetation within a single habitat zone (HZk). No scattered trees occur within the assessment area; however, two large River Red Gum trees will be impacted by the proposed works. This represents the minimum extent necessary to enable construction of the bridge and associated access path.

The proposed access works occur within an area of high Strategic Biodiversity Value (SBV 0.81–1.00), as shown in **Figure 6.**

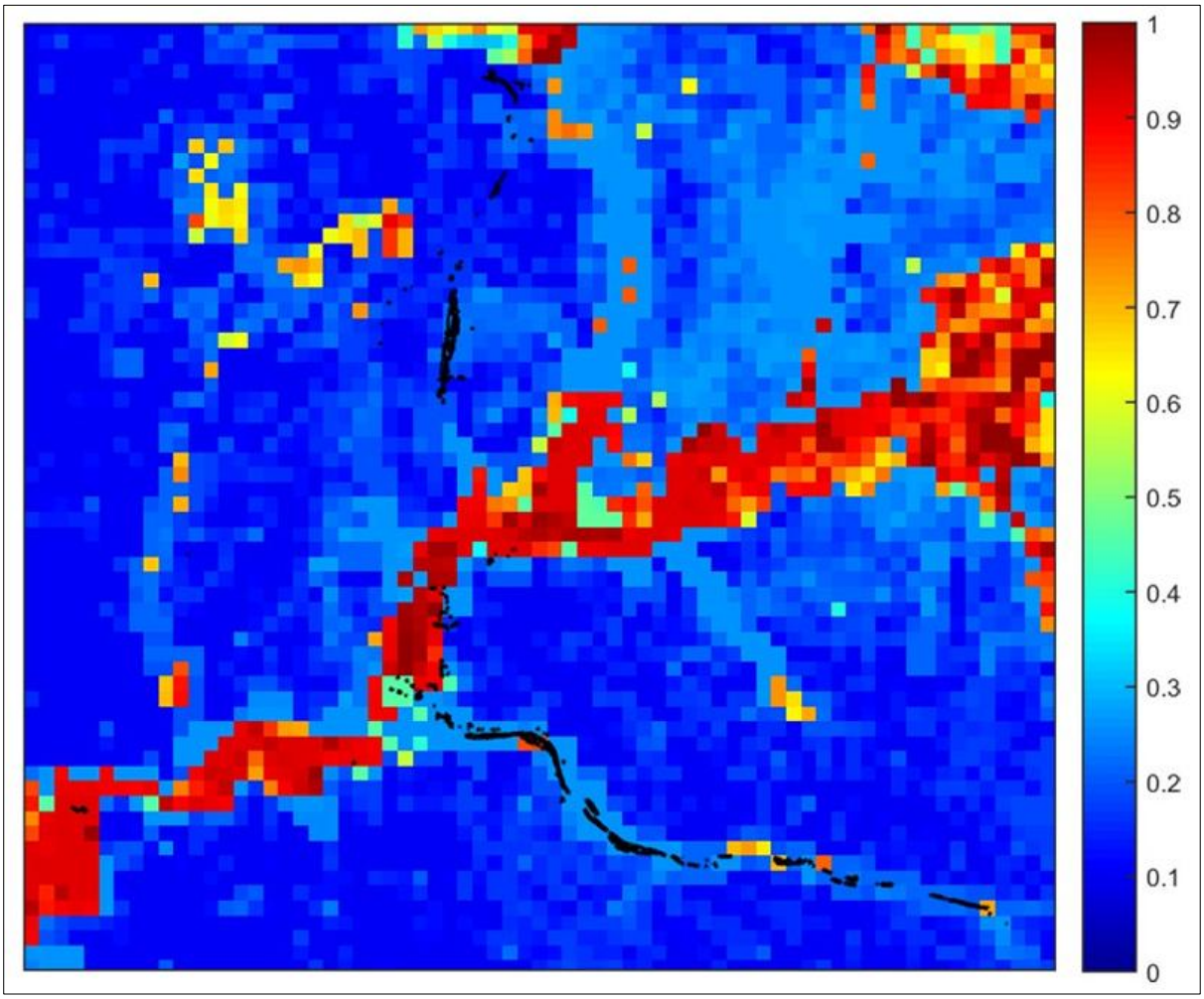


Figure 6: Strategic Biodiversity Value Map [NVR Report ID: NEL_2026_002]

2.3. Offset Statement

Although this application relates to works located outside the North East Link Project (NELP) Project Boundary, the assessment of native vegetation removal has been undertaken in the context of the cumulative native vegetation removal associated with the broader NELP. The Native Vegetation Removal Report (NVRR) therefore includes consideration of previously approved and completed native vegetation removal, in addition to the removal proposed under this application.

In accordance with Appendix 8 of the *Assessor's Handbook – Applications to Remove, Destroy or Lop Native Vegetation* (DEECA, 2025), offset obligations have been assessed using a staged approach that accounts for cumulative native vegetation removal across NELP.

For the purposes of this application, evidence demonstrating that EHBA has secured sufficient offsets to meet the offset requirements associated with the proposed native vegetation removal outside the Project Boundary (**Figure 3**), is provided in Appendix B.

The offset requirements for the removal of native vegetation for the construction footprint have been assessed using DEECA's EnSym Tool and are summarised in **Table 6.**

A full copy of the Native Vegetation Removal Report is included in Appendix A.

Table 6: Offset Requirements for native vegetation removal for NELP including the Construction Footprints covered in this report.

Any approval granted will include a condition to obtain an offset that meets the following requirements:	
Vicinity	Boroondara City LGA or Melbourne Water CMA
Minimum strategic biodiversity value score	0.81-1.00
Large trees	2
Species offset amount	0.150 Species Habitat Units for Grey-headed Flying-fox, Pteropus poliocephalus (11280)
Scattered trees	0
The total number of large trees that the offset must protect	2 Large Trees to be protected in either the General, Species or combination across all habitat units protected

3. References

DCCEEW (2025). Protected Matters Search Tool: Interactive Map.

http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/pmst/. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Canberra.

DEECA (2025). *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation*. Version 1.1

DEECA (2017b) *Exemptions from requiring a planning permit to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation – Guidance*. Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, East Melbourne.

DEECA (2025a). NatureKit 2.0.

https://maps2.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/Html5viewer/index.html?viewer=NatureKit. Victorian Department of Energy, the Environment and Climate Action, East Melbourne.

DEECA (2025b). Victorian Biodiversity Atlas. http://vba.dse.vic.gov.au. Department of Energy, the Environment and Climate Action, East Melbourne.

DSE (2004). Vegetation quality assessment manual: Guidelines for applying the habitat hectare scoring method. Version 1.3. Victorian Department of Sustainability and Environment, East Melbourne.

DTP (2025) VicPlan – Maps and Spatial Data. https://mapshare.vic.gov.au/vicplan/ Victorian Government Department of Transport and Planning, Melbourne, Victoria.

Appendix A. Native Vegetation Removal Report

Native vegetation removal report

This report provides information to support an application to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation in accordance with the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation*. The report **is not an assessment by DELWP** of the proposed native vegetation removal. Native vegetation information and offset requirements have been determined using spatial data provided by the applicant or their consultant.

Please note, the DEECA Biodiversity Compensation and Offset Systems (BCOS) team has applied Habitat Importance Map (HIM) exclusions to this report for Australian Grayling *Prototroctes maraena* (species ID 4686) based on a written agreement issued by the Secretary to DEECA.

Date of issue: **26/02/2026**
Time of issue: **11:13 am**

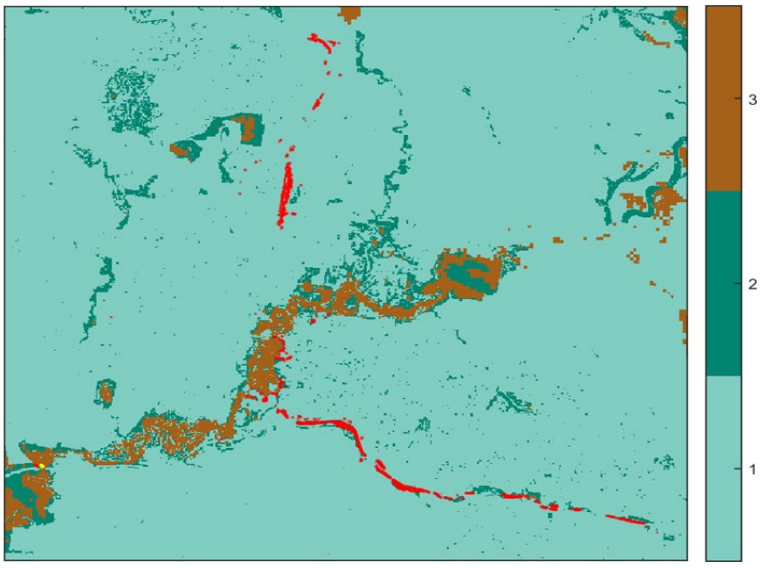
Report ID: NEL_2026_002

Project ID	NELP_NVR_Master_20260212

Assessment pathway

Assessment pathway	**Detailed Assessment Pathway**
Extent including past and proposed	44.200 ha
Extent of past removal	44.013 ha
Extent of proposed removal	0.187 ha
No. Large trees proposed to be removed	2
Location category of proposed removal	Location 3 The native vegetation is in an area where the removal of less than 0.5 hectares could have a significant impact on habitat for one or more rare or threatened species.The native vegetation is also in an area mapped as an endangered Ecological Vegetation Class (as per the statewide EVC map).

1. Location map



Offset requirements if a permit is granted

Any approval granted will include a condition to obtain an offset that meets the following requirements:

Species offset amount[1]	0.150 species units of habitat for Grey-headed Flying-fox, *Pteropus poliocephalus*
Large trees	2 trees

NB: values within tables in this document may not add to the totals shown above due to rounding

Appendix 1 includes information about the native vegetation to be removed

Appendix 2 includes information about the rare or threatened species mapped at the site.

Appendix 3 includes maps showing native vegetation to be removed and extracts of relevant species habitat importance maps

1 The species offset amount(s) required is the sum of all species habitat units in Appendix 1.

Next steps

Any proposal to remove native vegetation must meet the application requirements of the Detailed Assessment Pathway and it will be assessed under the Detailed Assessment Pathway.

If you wish to remove the mapped native vegetation you are required to apply for a permit from your local council. Council will refer your application to DELWP for assessment, as required. **This report is not a referral assessment by DELWP.**

This *Native vegetation removal report* must be submitted with your application for a permit to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation.

Refer to the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native* vegetation (the Guidelines) for a full list of application requirements This report provides information that meets the following application requirements:

- The assessment pathway and reason for the assessment pathway
- A description of the native vegetation to be removed (partly met)
- Maps showing the native vegetation and property (partly met)
- Information about the impacts on rare or threatened species.
- The offset requirements determined in accordance with section 5 of the Guidelines that apply if approval is granted to remove native vegetation.

Additional application requirements must be met including:

- Topographical and land information
- Recent dated photographs
- Details of past native vegetation removal
- An avoid and minimise statement
- A copy of any Property Vegetation Plan that applies
- A defendable space statement as applicable
- A statement about the Native Vegetation Precinct Plan as applicable
- A site assessment report including a habitat hectare assessment of any patches of native vegetation and details of trees
- An offset statement that explains that an offset has been identified and how it will be secured.

Authorised by the Victorian Government, 8 Nicholson Street, East Melbourne.

For more information contact the DELWP Customer Service Centre 136 186

www.delwp.vic.gov.au

Appendix 1: Description of native vegetation to be removed

The species-general offset test was applied to your proposal. This test determines if the proposed removal of native vegetation has a proportional impact on any rare or threatened species habitats above the species offset threshold. The threshold is set at 0.005 per cent of the mapped habitat value for a species. When the proportional impact is above the species offset threshold a species offset is required. This test is done for all species mapped at the site. Multiple species offsets will be required if the species offset threshold is exceeded for multiple species.

Where a zone requires species offset(s), the species habitat units for each species in that zone is calculated by the following equation in accordance with the Guidelines:

Species habitat units = extent x condition x species landscape factor x 2, where the species landscape factor = 0.5 + (habitat importance score/2)

The species offset amount(s) required is the sum of all species habitat units per zone

Where a zone does not require a species offset, the general habitat units in that zone is calculated by the following equation in accordance with the Guidelines:

General habitat units = extent x condition x general landscape factor x 1.5, where the general landscape factor = 0.5 + (strategic biodiversity value score/2)

The general offset amount required is the sum of all general habitat units per zone.

Native vegetation to be removed

Information provided by or on behalf of the applicant in a GIS file							Information calculated by EnSym					
Zone	**Type**	**BioEVC**	**BioEVC conservation status**	**Large tree(s)**	**Partial removal**	**Condition score**	**Polygon Extent**	**Extent without overlap**	**SBV score**	**HI score**	**Habitat units**	**Offset type**
373-HZk	Patch	gipp0056	Endangered	2	no	0.450	0.187	0.187	0.920	0.776	0.150	11280 Grey-headed Flying-fox *Pteropus poliocephalus*

Appendix 2: Information about impacts to rare or threatened species' habitats on site

This table lists all rare or threatened species' habitats mapped at the site.

Species common name	Species scientific name	Species number	Conservation status	Group	Habitat impacted	% habitat value affected
Grey-headed Flying-fox	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	11280	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Top ranking map	0.0223
Grey-headed Flying-fox	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	11280	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map ; special site	0.0115
Australian Mudfish	*Neochanna cleaveri*	4703	Critically endangered	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0007
Yarra Pygmy Perch	*Nannoperca obscura*	4882	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0006
Small Golden Moths	*Diuris basaltica*	501473	Endangered	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0006
Grey Billy-buttons	*Craspedia canens*	504643	Endangered	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0005
Veined Spear-grass	*Austrostipa rudis subsp. australis*	504940	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0004
Veiled Fringe-sedge	*Fimbristylis velata*	501369	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0003
Australian Grayling	*Prototroctes maraena*	4686	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Glossy Grass Skink	*Pseudemoia rawlinsoni*	12683	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Lacey River Buttercup	*Ranunculus amplus*	505019	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Spurred Helmet-orchid	*Corybas aconitiflorus*	500835	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Melbourne Yellow-gum	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon subsp. connata*	504484	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Salt Lawrencia	*Lawrencia spicata*	501888	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Fringed Helmet-orchid	*Corybas fimbriatus*	500839	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Growling Grass Frog	*Litoria raniformis*	13207	Endangered	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0002
Matted Flax-lily	*Dianella amoena*	505084	Endangered	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Floodplain Fireweed	*Senecio campylocarpus*	507136	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Sticky Wattle	*Acacia howittii*	500044	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001

Pale Swamp Everlasting	*Coronidium gunnianum*	504655	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Lewin's Rail	*Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis*	10045	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Arching Flax-lily	*Dianella sp. aff. longifolia (Benambra)*	505560	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Purple Blown-grass	*Lachnagrostis punicea subsp. filifolia*	504222	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Common Sandpiper	*Actitis hypoleucos*	10157	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Round-leaf Pomaderris	*Pomaderris vacciniifolia*	502675	Endangered	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	10226	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Austral Tobacco	*Nicotiana suaveolens*	502275	Rare	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0001
Grey Goshawk	*Accipiter novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*	10220	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Little Egret	*Egretta garzetta nigripes*	10185	Endangered	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Common Bent-wing Bat (eastern ssp.)	*Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis*	61342	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Australasian Bittern	*Botaurus poiciloptilus*	10197	Endangered	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Blue-billed Duck	*Oxyura australis*	10216	Endangered	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Australian Little Bittern	*Ixobrychus dubius*	10195	Endangered	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Eastern Great Egret	*Ardea modesta*	10187	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Intermediate Egret	*Ardea intermedia*	10186	Endangered	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Musk Duck	*Biziura lobata*	10217	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Hardhead	*Aythya australis*	10215	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Australasian Shoveler	*Anas rhynchotis*	10212	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Black Falcon	*Falco subniger*	10238	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
White-throated Needletail	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	10334	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Powerful Owl	*Ninox strenua*	10248	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000
Square-tailed Kite	*Lophoictinia isura*	10230	Vulnerable	Dispersed	Habitat importance map	0.0000

Habitat group

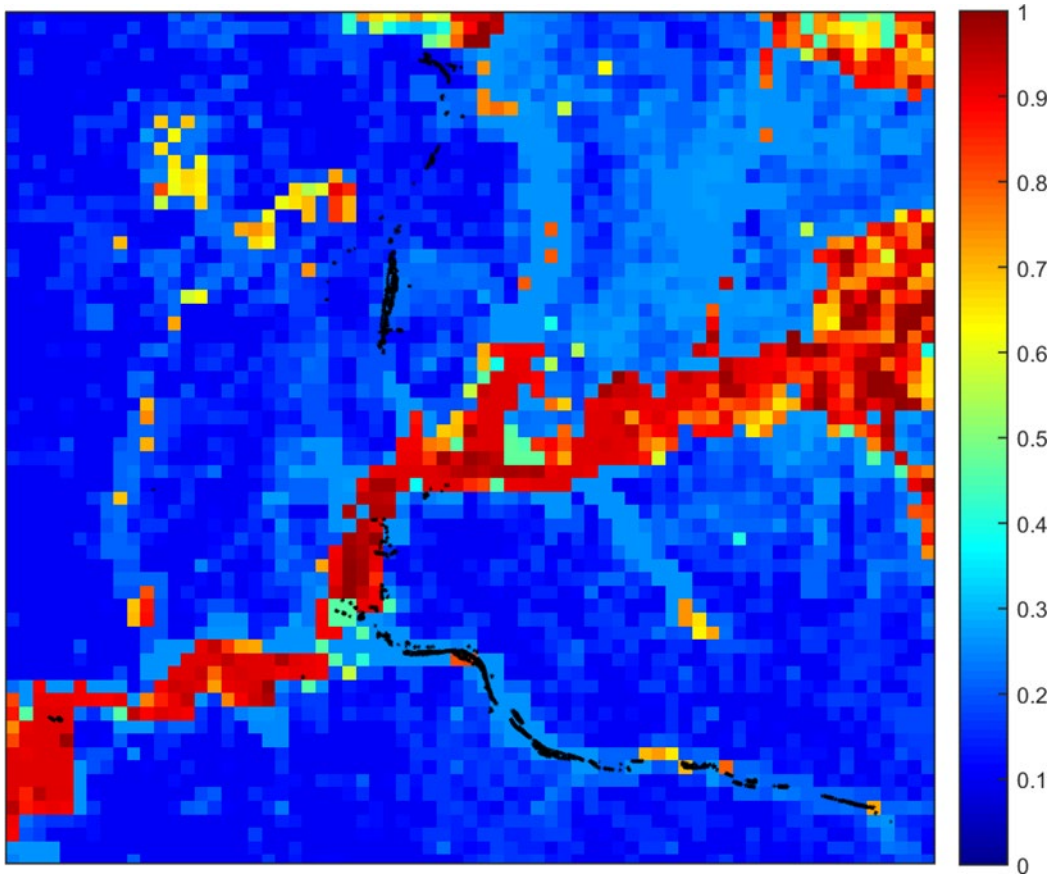
- Highly localised habitat means there is 2000 hectares or less mapped habitat for the species
- Dispersed habitat means there is more than 2000 hectares of mapped habitat for the species

Habitat impacted

- Habitat importance maps are the maps defined in the Guidelines that include all the mapped habitat for a rare or threatened species
- Top ranking maps are the maps defined in the Guidelines that depict the important areas of a dispersed species habitat, developed from the highest habitat importance scores in dispersed species habitat maps and selected VBA records
- Selected VBA record is an area in Victoria that represents a large population, roosting or breeding site etc.

Appendix 3 – Images of mapped native vegetation

2. Strategic biodiversity values map



3. Aerial photograph showing mapped native vegetation

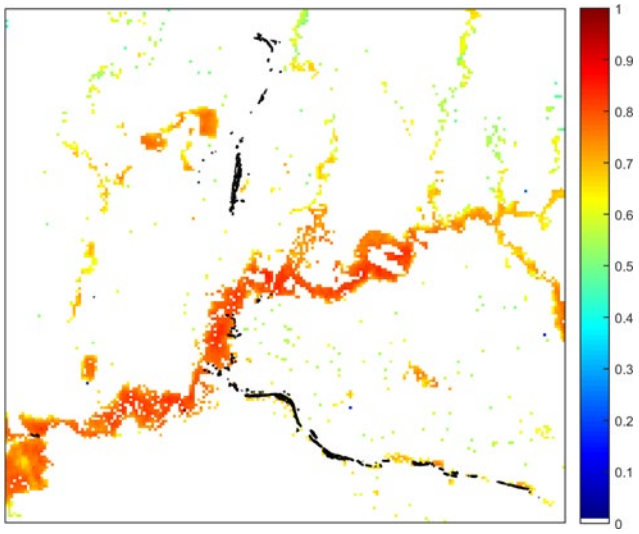
4. Map of the property in context

Yellow boundaries denote areas of proposed native vegetation removal.

Red boundaries denote areas of past removal of native vegetation.

4. Habitat importance maps

Grey-headed Flying-fox
Pteropus poliocephalus
11280



Appendix B. Evidence of EHBA Offsets – TBC

BIG BUILD EASTERN FREEWAY | Eastern Freeway
Hoddle to Burke Alliance

5 February 2026

To whom it may concern,

Subject: Native Vegetation Offset Procurement Status – Grey-headed Flying-fox (SHUs)

I write to confirm we (EHBA) are in the process of procuring Species Habitat Units (SHUs) for Grey-headed Flying Fox triggered by proposed native vegetation removals outside the Project Boundary at Yarra River bridge for the access tracks.

Bio Offsets Victoria have quoted 0.199 SHUs for the proposed native vegetation removals, from a possible 2.08 SHUs available.

The quote (attached to this letter) has been accepted and the Alliance vendor onboarding process for Bio Offsets Victoria is underway. Offset confirmation and the subsequent certificate will be issued to EHBA this month (February 2026).

EHBA request the Planning Permit be submitted with the Native Vegetation Report (NVR) received from DEECA so it can commence the permit process concurrently with the SHU offset procurement process.

Should you require any further information, please contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely,

Matt Reid
Environment & EPR Manager
Eastern Freeway Hoddle to Burke Alliance (EHBA)
M: 0436 343 148 **E:** matt.reid@easternhba.com.au

Matt Reid
Eastern Freeway – Hoddle to Burke Alliance
Tower 1, Collins Square, Level 9, 727 Collins Street
Docklands VIC 3008

19 January 2026
Reference Number: 0883

Dear Matt

RE: Native Vegetation Offsets Quote

Biodiversity Offsets Victoria Pty Ltd is an accredited offsets provider with the Victorian Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA). I understand that you are seeking a quote to satisfy the native vegetation offset requirements outlined in Table 1.

Table 1. Native Vegetation Offset Requirements

Offset Type	Species offset
Rare or Threatened Species	Grey-headed Flying Fox *Pteropus poliocephalus*
Species Habitat Units (HUs)	0.199
Large Trees (LTs)	2

Biodiversity Offsets Victoria has native vegetation offsets available that meet the above requirements. The total cost to purchase these offsets is **$46,433.00 (exc GST)**. The attributes and cost breakdown of these offsets are outlined in Table 2.

Table 2. Native Vegetation Offsets Available.

Species	Grey-headed Flying Fox *Pteropus poliocephalus*		**Species HUs**	0.199	**Large Trees**	2
Price per Species HU	$215,000.00 (exc GST)		**Price per Large Tree**		$700.00 (exc GST)
Cost Breakdown			**Price (exc GST)**		**Price (inc GST)**
Cost of Native Vegetation Offsets			$44,185.00		$48,603.50
DEECA Registration, Trade and Allocation Fees			$128.00		$140.80
Biodiversity Offsets Victoria Trade Fee			$2,120.00		$2,332.00
Total			**$46,433.00**		**$51,076.30**

Quote Acceptance

This quote is valid for up to two weeks, however the offsets are subject to availability. To proceed with the above quote and secure these offsets, please complete and sign the *Quote Acceptance Form* (below), and return a signed copy either via email (scanned copy) to info@offsetsvictoria.com.au or by post to:

Biodiversity Offsets Victoria
155 Bambra Cemetery Rd
Deans Marsh VIC 3235

Invoicing and Timeframes

Following receipt of the *Quote Acceptance Form*, you will be required to review and sign a *Three Party Credit Trading Agreement* and *Notification to allocate native vegetation credits* within 28 days of receipt. Two invoices will then be generated:

1. $48,603.50 (inc GST) for the cost of the native vegetation offsets, payable to DEECA; and,
2. $2,472.80 (inc GST) for DEECA's and Biodiversity Offsets Victoria trading fees, payable to Biodiversity Offsets Victoria Pty Ltd.

Once both invoices have been paid in full, Biodiversity Offsets Victoria will release the *Allocated Credit Extract* within 3 – 7 business days. An *Allocated Credit Extract* provides confirmation to the relevant referral authority that the native vegetation offset requirements outlined in Table 1 have been satisfied.

Offset Trade Cancellation

If you need to cancel a requested offset trade following quote acceptance, a cancellation fee of $255.00 (exc GST) will apply. An offset trade cannot be cancelled or reversed following execution of the *Three Party Credit Trading Agreement* and payment of invoices.

Do not hesitate to contact me to discuss this quote further.

Kind Regards,

Anna O'Brien

Biodiversity Offsets Victoria

Attachment C. Title Documents

CROWN FOLIO STATEMENT

VOLUME 11719 FOLIO 416
No CofT exists

Security no : 124132728049K
Produced 05/03/2026 05:08 PM

CROWN FOLIO

LAND DESCRIPTION

Crown Allotment 59L Parish of Boroondara.
Created by instrument MI053087D 06/08/2016

CROWN LAND ADMINISTRATOR

PARKS VICTORIA
MI053087D 06/08/2016

STATUS, ENCUMBRANCES AND NOTICES

RESERVATION MI053089Y 06/08/2016
PERMANENT
PUBLIC PARK AND RECREATION

DIAGRAM LOCATION

SEE CD023549B FOR FURTHER DETAILS AND BOUNDARIES

ACTIVITY IN THE LAST 125 DAYS

NIL

DOCUMENT END

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	**CD023549B**
Number of Pages (excluding this cover sheet)	**1**
Document Assembled	**05/03/2026 17:11**

CROWN DIAGRAM

CD023549B

Location of Land

Parish : BOROONDARA
Allotment : 59L

This plan has been created to assist in locating a Crown land parcel

Warning: No warranty is given as to the accuracy or completeness of this plan

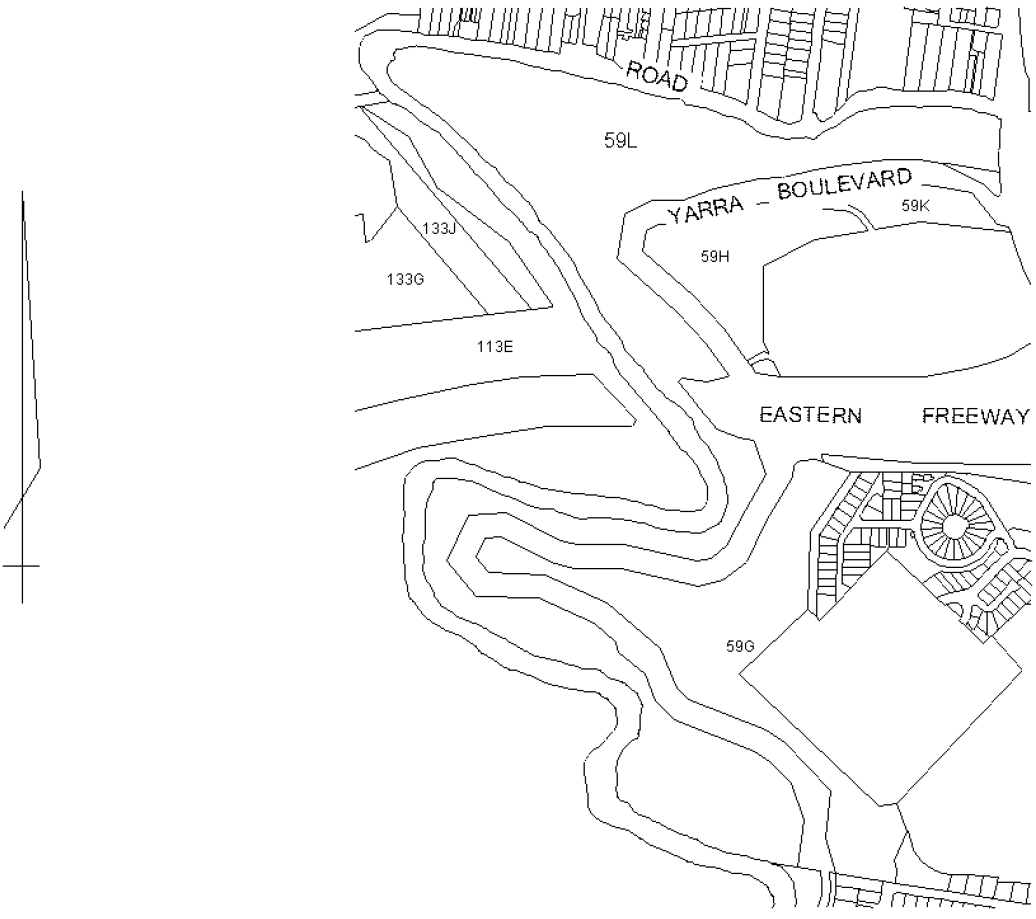
Any derived dimensions are approximate

Standard Parcel Identifier (SPI) : 59L\PP2209
Vicmap Parcel PFI : 52480818

Coordinate Position
MGA : 325590, 5815430 (55)
Melways Directory Reference : 2D K3 (ed. 35)

Compiled from VICMAP cadastral mapping data

Date: 22/05/2009



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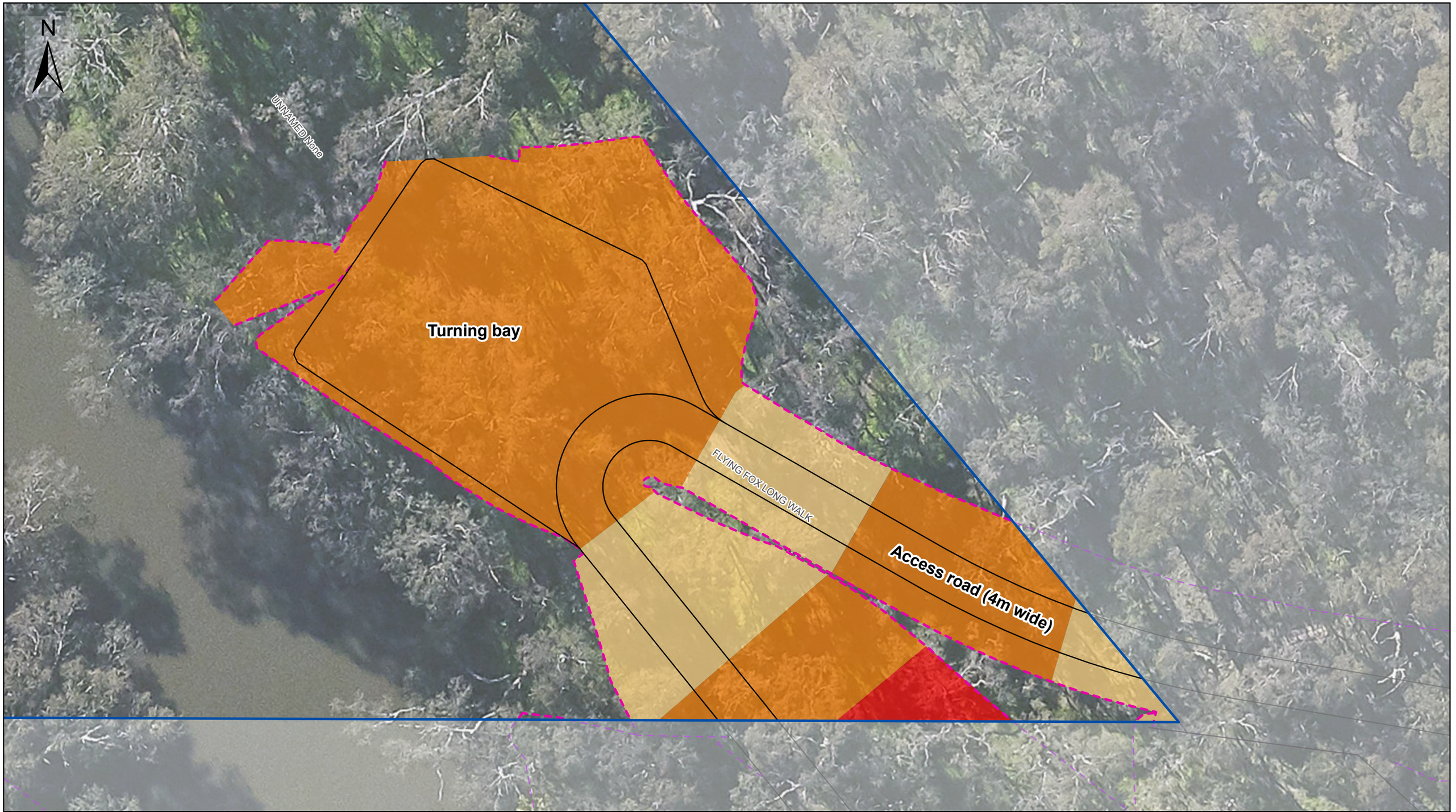
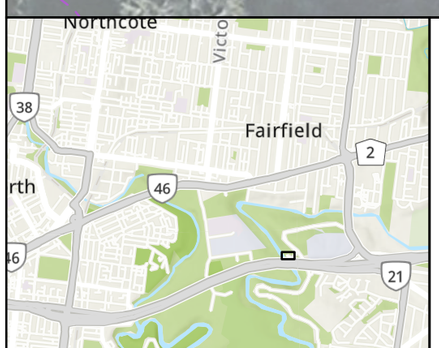
Sheet 1 of 1 Sheets

Attachment D. Planning Drawings





SRS: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

- Project Area
- Earthwork
- Road

Maximum cut depth (m)

- 1-2
- 2-3
- > 3

Page: 1/1

DISCLAIMER

This Document has been developed for the purposes of the North East Link Project and Eastern Freeway Hoddle to Burke Upgrade.

Source: Aerometrex, Esri, DEWLP

OFFICIAL:Sensitive

BIG BUILD EASTERN FREEWAY

Eastern Freeway Hoddle to Burke Alliance

Eastern Bank Earthwork/ Planning Plan

0 1.5 3 6 9 m

Scale at A3 1:300

Project Name - Eastern Freeway Upgrades: Hoddle to Burke

Rev	Export Date	By	Qc
0	1/29/2026 6:23 AM	HK	XX

N

UNNAMED Note

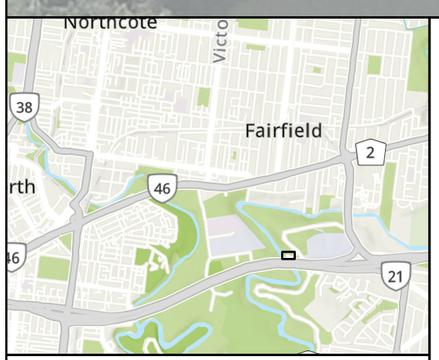
GHD-248 GHD-245 GHD-246 GHD-252 GHD-250 GHD-249 GHD-251 GHD-303 GHD-302 GHD-300 GHD-304 GHD-301 GHD-305 GHD-280 GHD-281 GHD-331 GHD-332 GHD-336 GHD-337 GHD-339 GHD-333 GHD-341 GHD-338 GHD-349 GHD-334 GHD-347 GHD-350 GHD-348 GHD-344 GHD-345 GHD-346 GHD-351 GHD-354 GHD-353 GHD-352 GHD-355 GHD-356 GHD-357 GHD-278 GHD-279 GHD-282 GHD-283 GHD-284 GHD-285 GHD-286 GHD-306 GHD-288 GHD-289 GHD-287 GHD-291 GHD-290 GHD-294 GHD-293 GHD-296 GHD-295 GHD-297 GHD-88 GHD-299 GHD-298

Turning bay

FLYING FOX LONG WALK

GHD-1180 GHD-1181 GHD-1179 GHD-1176 GHD-1178 GHD-1175 GHD-1182 GHD-1174 GHD-237 GHD-234 GHD-235 GHD-236 GHD-177 GHD-178 GHD-1241 GHD-1183 GHD-1177 GHD-1173 GHD-1172 GHD-180 GHD-179 GHD-181 GHD-183 GHD-182 GHD-184 GHD-358 GHD-1184 GHD-1240 GHD-1171 GHD-1236 GHD-1239 GHD-1187 GHD-1186 GHD-1169 GHD-186 GHD-1235 GHD-1234 GHD-1185 GHD-1170 GHD-1168 GHD-1233 GHD-1230

Access road (4m wide)



SRS: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

- Project Area
- Earthwork
- Road
- Trees being removed

Page: 1/1

DISCLAIMER

This Document has been developed for the purposes of the North East Link Project and Eastern Freeway Hoddle to Burke Upgrade.

Source: Aerometrex, Esri, DEWLP

OFFICIAL:Sensitive

BIG BUILD EASTERN FREEWAY

Eastern Freeway Hoddle to Burke Alliance

Trees Being Removed and Temporary access Road

0 1.5 3 6 9 m

Scale at A3 1:300

Project Name - Eastern Freeway Upgrades: Hoddle to Burke

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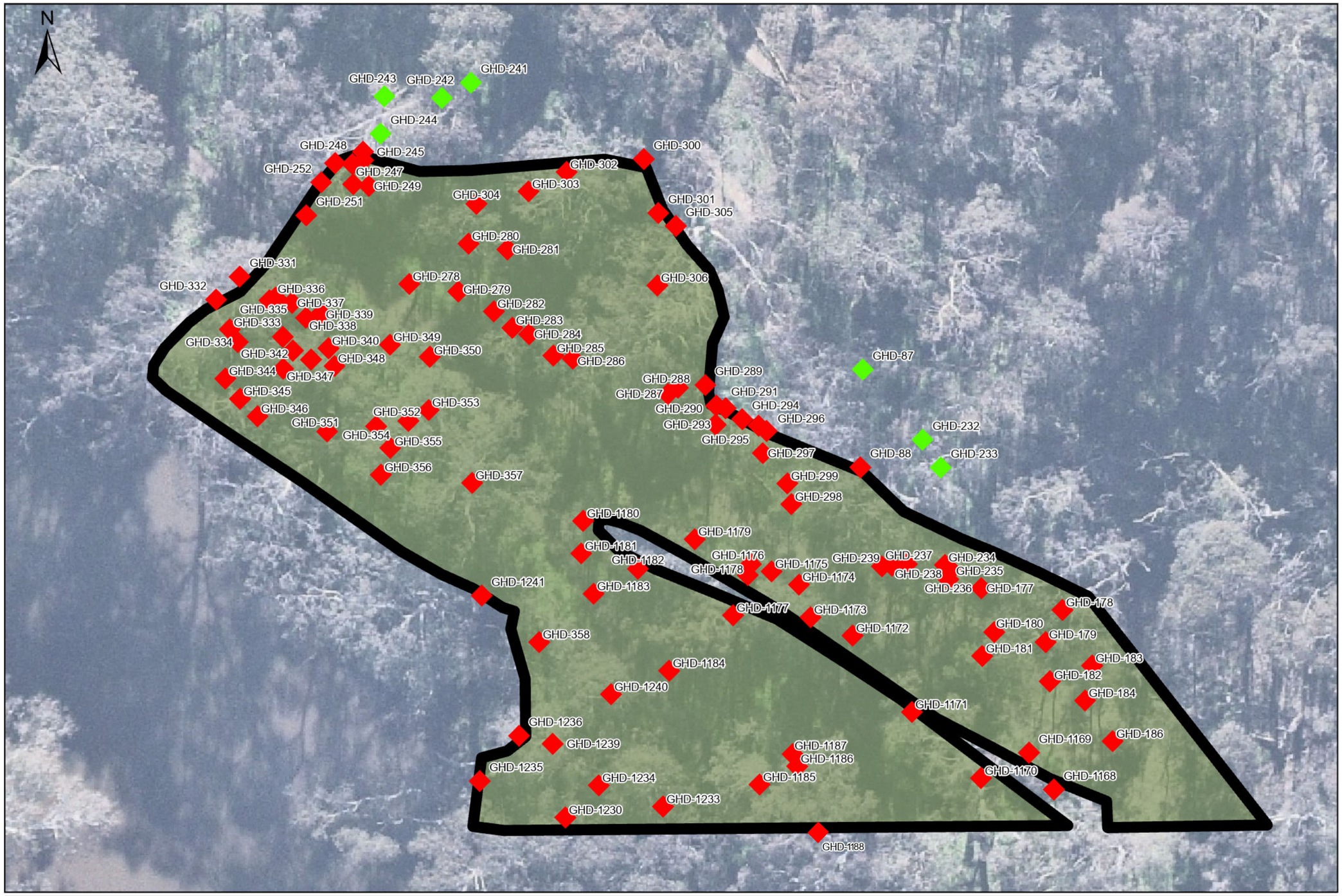
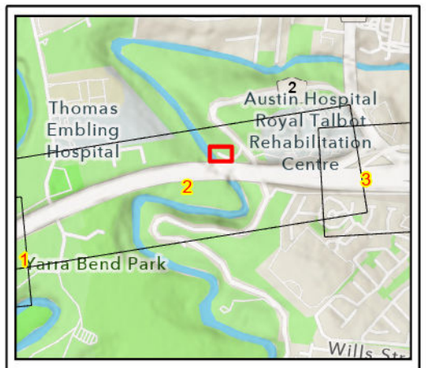
Attachment E. Tree Removal Plan





Legend

East SUP Tree Impacts

Status

- Remove
- Retain
- Yarra East SUP Works Boundary

0 8 16 24 m

Scale: 1:300

BIG BUILD EASTERN FREEWAY

Eastern Freeway
Hoddle to Burke Alliance

Map Title: East Yarra SUP Works - Affected Trees

CRS:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
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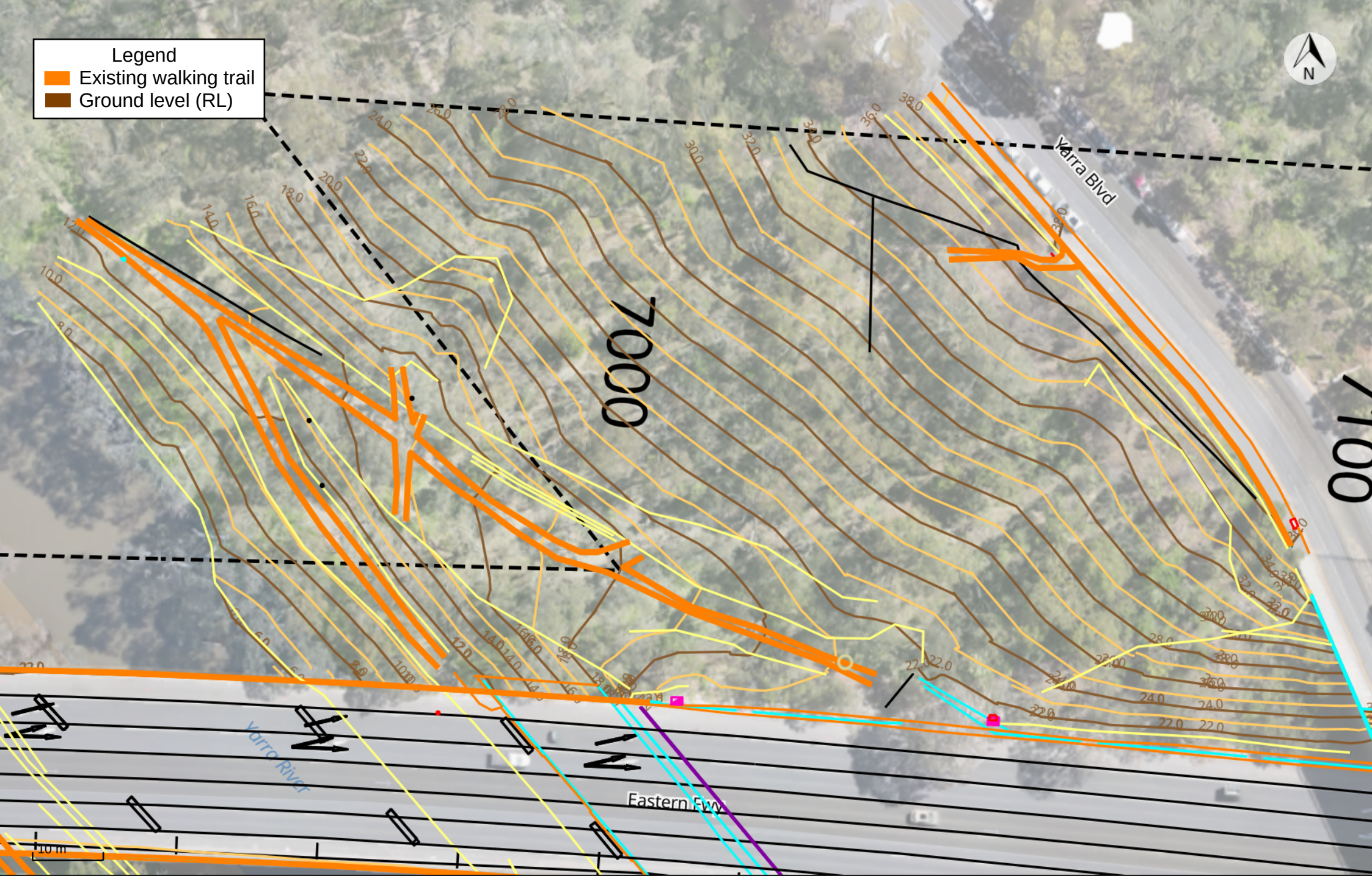
Date of Export:	17/12/2025 3:42 PM

OFFICIAL SENSITIVE

Attachment F. Yarra East Existing Access Plan



Eastern Freeway Upgrade - Hoddle to Burke

BIG BUILD EASTERN FREEWAY | Eastern Freeway Hoddle to Burke Alliance

Map link

OFFICIAL: Sensitive

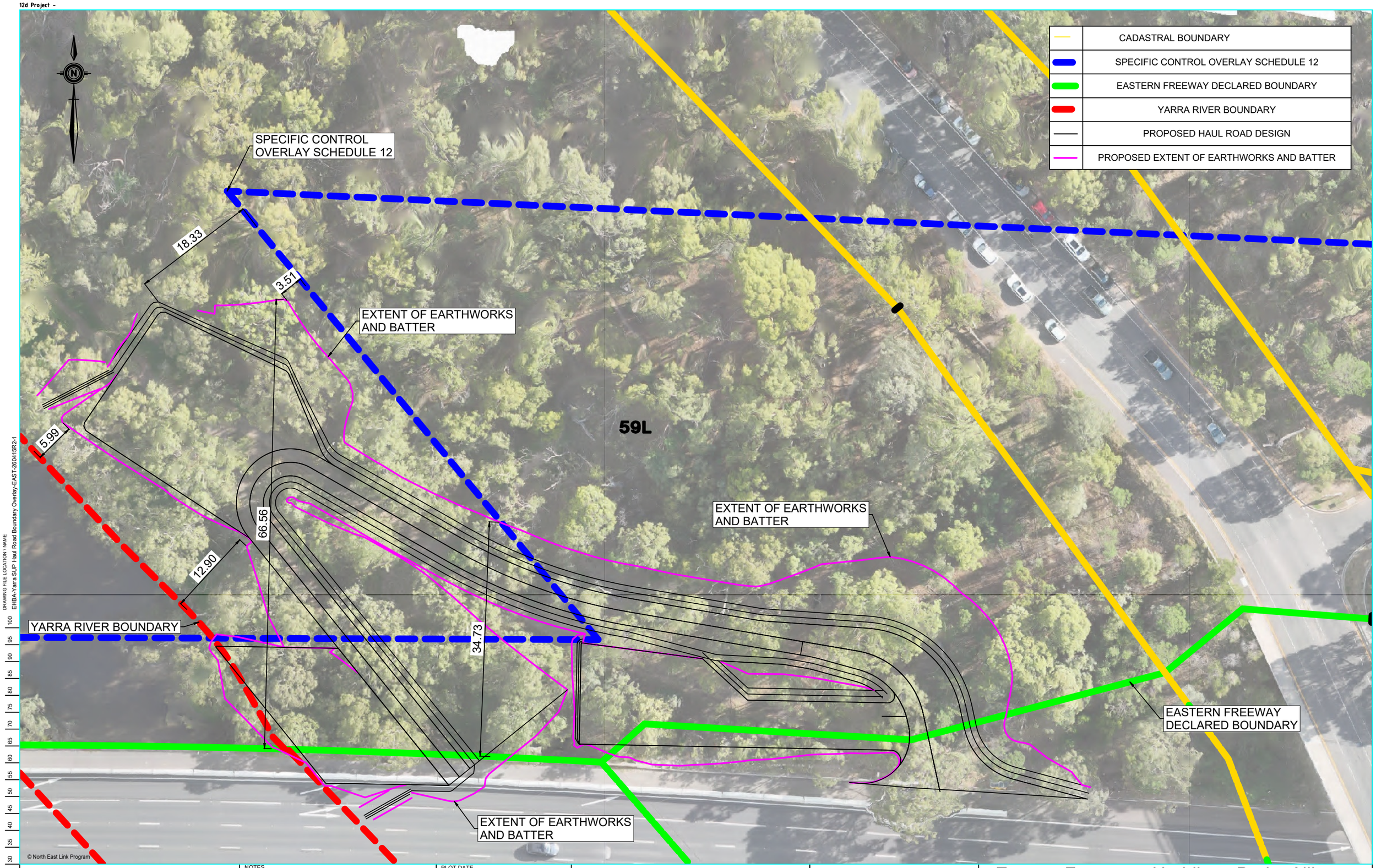
Datum / Projection: GDA94 / MGA zone 55

civillo

Printed 18th Dec 2025 11:07:33 AM (GMT+11)

Attachment G: Context Plan

12d Project -



DRAWING FILE LOCATION \ NAME
EHBA-Yarra SUP Haul Road Boundary Overlay-EAST-260415R2-1

THIS SHEET MAY BE PREPARED USING COLOUR AND MAY BE INCOMPLETE IF COPIED

100 mm ON ORIGINAL
A3 ORIGINAL

FOR INFORMATION ONLY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

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	SURVEYOR	LS
	DRAWN	LS
	CHECKED	
RFI NUMBER:		
SR NUMBER:		
LOT NUMBER:		

CLIENT: VIDA Roads — Victorian Infrastructure Delivery Authority; Victoria's Big Build; Victoria

CONTRACTOR: John Holland; Jacobs; MM Mott MacDonald; Seymour Whyte

SCALE at A3 1:500

BIG BUILD
EASTERN FREEWAY
Hoddle to Burke Alliance

Eastern Freeway - Hoddle to Burke Alliance

Yarra SUP Access Track

East Construction Phase

CO-ORDINATE SYSTEM: MGA 94 ZONE 55	HEIGHT DATUM: A.H.D.	ZONE: 4100	DRAWING NUMBER: EHBA-SUR-SK-14	REVISION: 2	SHEET: 2