Planning Panels Victoria

Warburton Mountain Bike Destination

Inquiry and Advisory Committee Report No. 2

Appendices

Environment Effects Act 1978

Planning and Environment Act 1987

20 June 2022

VICTORIA State Government

Environment Effects Act 1978

Appendices pursuant to section 9(1)

Planning and Environment Act 1987

Advisory Committee report pursuant to section 151

Warburton Mountain Bike Destination – Report No. 2

20 June 2022

Planning
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Contents

Glossary and abbreviations

Terms are defined in the Glossary and abbreviations section in Report No. 1.

Appendix A Terms of Reference

Warburton Mountain Bike Destination Inquiry and Advisory Committee

Version: October 2021

The Warburton Mountain Bike Destination Inquiry and Advisory Committee (the IAC) is appointed to inquire into, and report on, the proposed Warburton Mountain Bike Destination Project (the project) and its environmental effects in accordance with these terms of reference.

The IAC is appointed pursuant to:

- section 9(1) of the Environment Effects Act 1978 (EE Act) as an inquiry; and
- part 7, section 151 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987 (P&E Act) as an advisory committee.

Name

1. The IAC is to be known as the 'Warburton Mountain Bike Destination Inquiry and Advisory Committee'.

Skills

2. The IAC members should have the following knowledge and expertise:
   a. biodiversity and national parks;
   b. land-use and socio-economic impacts;
   c. surface water; and
   d. amenity.

3. The IAC may seek additional specialist expert advice to assist it in undertaking its role.

4. The IAC will comprise of appointed Chair (IAC Chair), a Deputy Chair and other members.

Purpose of the IAC

5. The IAC is appointed by the Minister for Planning under section 9(1) of the EE Act to hold an inquiry into and provide an integrated assessment of the environmental effects of the project. The IAC is to:
   a. review and consider the environment effects statement (EES), submissions received in relation to the project, the predicted environmental effects, and the other exhibited documents;
   b. consider and report on the potential environmental effects of the project (including the preferred and alternative alignments), their significance and acceptability, having regard to the draft evaluation objectives in the EES scoping requirements and relevant policy and legislation;
   c. identify any measures it considers necessary and effective to avoid, mitigate or manage the environmental effects of the project within acceptable limits, including any necessary project modifications; and
   d. advise on how this relates to relevant conditions, controls and requirements that could form part of the necessary approvals and consents for the project.

6. The IAC is also appointed as an advisory committee under section 151 of the P&E Act to:
   a. review draft planning scheme amendment (PSA) C198yran and incorporated document, which has been prepared to apply a Specific Controls Overlay and establish planning approval for the project, along with any public submissions received in relation to the draft PSA;
   b. provide a report to the Minister for Planning as to whether the draft PSA contains provisions and controls that are appropriate for the project; and
   c. recommend any changes to the draft PSA that it considers necessary.

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7. The IAC is to produce a report of its findings and recommendations to the Minister for Planning to inform his assessment under the EE Act and to assist the Minister to make a decision about the draft PSA.

Background

Project outline

8. The project is a proposed mountain biking destination centred around Warburton. The project is anticipated to comprise:
   a. 61 individual mountain bike tracks created on 154 kilometres of new mountain bike tracks, 16 kilometres of upgraded existing tracks and the incorporation of 7 kilometres are existing vehicle roads and tracks;
   b. a new Visitor's Hub and main trail head at the Warburton Golf Course and other trail heads at Mount Tugwell, Mount Donna Buang and Wesburn Park (with 120 new car park spaces); and
   c. two shared use bridges over the Yarra River and Old Warburton Road, upgrades to Mount Bride Road and Edwardstown Road to accommodate shuttle bus traffic, and signage.

9. The project proponent is Yarra Ranges Council. The council is responsible for preparing technical studies, consulting with the public and stakeholders, and preparing the EES and draft PSA.

10. The project proponent has examined various alternative tracks/alignments to identify the proposed project design (and alternatives) that were assessed in detail within the EES. Notably two options are presented in the final EES for the feature trail from the top of Mt Donna Buang:
    a. alignment 1 (nicknamed Drop A-K) involves the construction of a new track with a length of 22 kilometres; and
    b. a combination of three new trails (45, 46 and 47), with a combined length of 15 kilometres.

EES assessment process

11. In response to a referral under the EE Act, the Minister for Planning determined on 21 May 2020 that an EES is required for the project and issued his decision with procedures and requirements for the preparation of the EES as specified in Attachment 1.

12. The EES was prepared by the proponent in response to EES scoping requirements issued by the Minister for Planning in November 2020.

13. The Minister's procedures and requirements for this EES require it be placed on public exhibition for thirty (30) business days (together with the draft PSA) unless the exhibition period spans the Christmas–New Year period, in which case forty (40) business days will apply. The proponent is responsible for giving notice.

Commonwealth assessment process

14. Because of its potential impacts on matters of *national environmental significance, the project was determined to be a controlled action under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) on 16 June 2020. The relevant controlling provision under the EPBC Act is 'listed threatened species and communities' (sections 18 and 18A).

15. The Victorian EES process is serving as the accredited assessment process for this controlled action under the EPBC Act. The assessment of environmental effects to be made by the Victorian Minister for Planning will be provided to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment to inform the approvals decision under the EPBC Act. To assist the Minister for Planning in making his assessment, the IAC should specifically identify its advice relevant to impacts on specific matters of national environmental significance examined in the EES.

Planning approval process

16. The IAC is to consider and provide advice on draft PSA C198yran that proposes planning controls and provisions for various works and activities associated with construction and operation of the project. The draft PSA is proposed to apply a Specific Controls Overlay to the project area and regulate the use and development of the project in accordance with an incorporated document proposed to be included in the Yarra Ranges Planning Scheme.

Other approvals

17. The project may require several other statutory approvals and/or consents, as outlined in the EES, including:
    a. an approved Cultural Heritage Management Plan under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*;
    b. a permit to remove listed flora under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*;
    c. approval for works within the Yarra Ranges National Park under the *National Parks Act 1975*;
    d. permits for works potentially affecting historic heritage sites under the *Heritage Act 2017*;
    e. approvals for works on waterways under the *Water Act 1989*.

Stage 1 – Submissions

18. Submissions on the EES and draft PSA are to be provided in writing on or before the close of exhibition. Submissions will be collected by the office of Planning Panels Victoria (PPV) through the Engage Victoria Website. All submissions must state the name and address of the person making the submission. Submissions will be collected and managed in accordance with the 'Guide to Privacy at PPV'.

19. Petitions and pro-forma responses will be treated as a single submission, and only the first name to appear on the first page of the submission should receive correspondence in relation to the IAC process.

20. All written submissions and other supporting documentation or evidence received through the course of the IAC process may be published online, unless the IAC specifically directs that the submission or other material, or part of it, is to remain confidential.

21. Electronic copies of each submission on the EES and draft PSA are to be provided to the Yarra Ranges Council, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) Planning Facilitation (Impact Assessment and State Project Facilitation), Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation and Parks Victoria.

22. PPV will retain any written submissions and other documentation provided to the IAC for a period of five years after the time of its appointment.

Stage 2 – Public hearing

23. Prior to commencement of the public hearing, the IAC must hold a directions hearing to make directions it considers necessary or appropriate as to the conduct, scope or scheduling of the public hearing.

24. The IAC must hold a public hearing and may make other such enquiries as are relevant to undertaking its role.

25. When it conducts this process, the IAC has all the powers of an advisory committee that are specified in section 152(2) of the P&E Act.

26. The IAC may inform itself in any way it sees fit, but must review and consider:
    a. the exhibited EES and draft PSA;
    b. all submissions and evidence provided to the IAC by the proponent, state agencies, local councils and submitters;

c. any information provided by the proponent and parties that responds to submissions or directions of the IAC; and
d. any other relevant information that is provided to, or obtained by, the IAC.

27. The IAC must conduct its process in accordance with the following principles:
    a. the public hearing will be conducted in an open, orderly and equitable manner, in accordance with the principles of natural justice;
    b. the public hearing will be conducted with a minimum of formality and without legal representation being necessary for parties to be effective participants; and
    c. the IAC process is to be exploratory and constructive, with adversarial behaviour discouraged and with cross-examination/questioning regulated by the IAC Chair.

28. The IAC may limit the time of parties appearing before it.

29. The IAC Chair may direct that a submission or evidence is confidential in nature and the hearing be closed to the public for the purposes of receiving that submission or evidence.

30. The IAC may conduct a public hearing when there is a quorum of at least two of its members present or participating through electronic means, one of whom must be the IAC Chair or Deputy Chair.

31. Recording of the hearing must be undertaken by the proponent, if directed by the IAC Chair. If recorded, the audio recording will be provided to PPV as a weblink and would be made publicly available as soon as practicable after the conclusion of each day of the hearing, or otherwise as directed by the IAC Chair.

32. Any other audio or video recording of the hearing by any other person or organisation may only occur with the prior consent of, and strictly in accordance with, the directions of the IAC Chair.

Stage 3 – Report

33. The IAC must produce a written report for the Minister for Planning containing its:
    a. analysis and conclusions with respect to the environmental effects of the project and their significance and acceptability, based on the EES documents and public submissions, as well as documentation and evidence presented to the IAC;
    b. advice on acceptability of effects of the preferred alignment of Drop A-K, compared to those of the alternative alignment examined within the EES (combination of trails 45, 46 and 47);
    c. recommendations for any feasible modifications to the project, necessary to achieve appropriate environmental outcomes, including in relation to variations to the proposed design and/or environmental monitoring and management measures;
    d. findings on whether acceptable environmental outcomes can be achieved, having regard to legislation, policy, best practice, and the principles and objectives of ecologically sustainable development;
    e. recommendations on specific measures appropriate to prevent, mitigate or offset adverse environmental effects to achieve acceptable environmental outcomes, having regard to legislation, policy, best practice, and the principles and objectives of ecologically sustainable development;
    f. recommendations for any appropriate conditions that may be lawfully imposed on any approval for the project, or changes that should be made to the draft PSA in order to ensure that the environmental effects of the project are acceptable having regard to legislation, policy, best practice, and the principles and objectives of ecologically sustainable development;
    g. recommendations about the structure and content of the draft management plans provided with the EES, including with respect to mitigation and monitoring of environmental effects, as well as contingency measures; and
    h. specific findings and recommendations about the predicted impacts on matters of national environmental significance and their acceptability, including appropriate controls and environmental management.

34. The report should include:
    a. information and analysis in support of the IAC's findings and recommendations;
    b. a list of all recommendations, including cross-references to relevant discussions in the report;
    c. a description of the public hearing conducted by the IAC, and a list of those persons consulted with or heard;
    d. a list of all submitters in response to the exhibited EES and the draft PSA; and
    e. a list of the documents tabled during the proceedings.

Timing

35. The IAC should hold a directions hearing no later than 15 business days from the final date of the exhibition period.

36. The IAC should commence its public hearing no later than 40 business days from the final date of the exhibition period.

37. The IAC must submit its report in writing to the Minister for Planning within 40 business days from the last day of its proceedings.

38. DELWP's impact assessment unit must liaise with the office of PPV to agree on the directions hearing and hearing dates, which are to be included on all public notices.

Minister's assessment

39. The Minister for Planning will make his assessment of the environmental effects of the project after considering the IAC's report as well as the EES, submissions and any other relevant matters.

40. PPV will notify all submitters of the release of the Minister for Planning's assessment and IAC report.

Fee

41. The fees for the members of the IAC will be set at the current rate for a panel appointed under part 8 of the P&E Act.

42. All costs of the IAC, including the costs of obtaining any expert advice, technical administration and legal support, venue hire, accommodation, recording proceedings and other costs must be met by the proponent.

Miscellaneous

43. The IAC may apply to the Minister for Planning to vary these terms of reference in writing, at any time prior to submission of its report.

44. The IAC may retain legal counsel to assist if necessary.

45. PPV is to provide any necessary administrative support to the IAC.

Hon Richard Wynne MP
Minister for Planning

Date: 21 / 11 / 21

Attachment 1: Procedures and requirements under section 8B(5) of the *Environment Effects Act 1978*

REFERRAL NUMBER 2019-R10

DECISION ON PROJECT: Warburton Mountain Bike Destination

Decision under section 8B(3)(a) of the *Environment Effects Act 1978*

Assessment through an environment effects statement (EES) under the *Environment Effects Act 1978* **is required,** for the reasons set out in the attached Reasons for Decision.

Procedures and requirements under section 8B(5) of the *Environment Effects Act 1978*

The procedures and requirements applying to the EES process, in accordance with both section 8B(5) and the *Ministerial guidelines for assessment of environmental effects under the Environment Effects Act 1978* (Ministerial Guidelines), are as follows.

(i) The EES is to document the investigation and avoidance of potential environmental effects of the proposed project, including for any relevant alternatives (such as trail realignments), as well as associated environmental mitigation and management measures. In particular, the EES should address:

a. Effects on biodiversity and ecological values within and near the site including: native vegetation; ecological communities and species of flora and fauna listed under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*; *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, and other habitats or protected species;

b. Effects on surface and groundwater hydrology, quality and aquatic ecology within and near the project site;

c. Effects on Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage values in the vicinity of the project site, based on field surveys to verify the findings of any desktop studies;

d. Effects on the land uses of the site and surrounding areas;

e. Effects on land stability and erosion related to the construction and operation of the project;

f. Effects of project construction and operation on amenity, including increases in traffic and potential air quality, visual amenity and noise effects on nearby sensitive receptors (especially residents);

g. Positive and adverse socio-economic effects, at local and regional scales, potentially generated by the project, including impacts on the capacity of local community infrastructure; and

h. Potential cumulative impacts and benefits in relation to any other existing or planned projects or tourism developments in the area.

(ii) The matters to be investigated and documented in the EES will be set out in detail in scoping requirements prepared by the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (the department). Draft scoping requirements will be exhibited for 15 business days for public comment, before being finalised and then issued by the Minister for Planning.

(iii) The level of detail of investigation for the EES studies should be consistent with the scoping requirements issued for this project and be adequate to inform an assessment of the potential environmental effects (and their acceptability) of the project and any relevant alternatives, in the context of the Ministerial Guidelines.

(iv) The proponent is to prepare and submit to the department a draft EES study program to inform the preparation of scoping requirements.

(v) The department is to convene an inter-agency technical reference group (TRG) to advise the proponent and the department, as appropriate, on scoping and adequacy of the EES studies during the preparation of the EES, as well as coordination with statutory approval processes.

(vi) The proponent is to prepare and submit to the department its proposed EES consultation plan for consulting the public and engaging with stakeholders during the preparation of the EES. Once

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completed to the satisfaction of the department, the EES consultation plan is to be implemented by the proponent, having regard to advice from the department and the TRG.

(vii) The proponent is also to prepare and submit to the department its proposed schedule for the studies, preparation and exhibition of the EES, following confirmation of draft scoping requirements. This is to enable effective management of the EES process on the basis of an agreed alignment of the proponent's and department's schedules, including for TRG review of technical investigations and the EES documentation.

(viii) The proponent is to apply appropriate peer review and quality management procedures to enable the completion of EES studies and documentation to an acceptable standard.

(ix) The EES is to be exhibited for a period of no less than 30 business days for public comment, unless the exhibition period spans the Christmas–New Year period, in which case 40 business days will apply.

(x) An inquiry will be appointed under the *Environment Effects Act 1978* to consider and report on the environmental effects of the proposal.

Notification

The following parties (proponent and relevant decision-makers) are to be notified of this decision in accordance with sections 8A and 8B(4)(a) of the *Environment Effects Act 1978*:

- Yarra Ranges Council
- Executive Director of Aboriginal Victoria
- Executive Director of Heritage Victoria
- Secretary Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning
- Minister for Energy, Environment, and Climate Change
- Minister for Planning
- Environment Protection Authority
- Port Phillip & Westernport Catchment Management Authority
- Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (the Registered Aboriginal Party)

Richard Wynne

RICHARD WYNNE MP
Minister for Planning

Date: 21 / 05 / 2020

Appendix B List of submitters

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
1	Andrew Gard	31	Adam Annear
2	Mathew Stoessiger	32	Aaron Salt
3	Hollie Beament	33	Nicholas Murphy
4	Luke Eyre	34	Barclay Rabbidge
5	Robert Williams	35	Shane Cresser
6	Matthew Perrin	36	Shannon Lyons
7	James Noble	37	Andrew Muir
8	John Baldwin	38	Matthew Bennett
9	David McLellan	39	Patrick Quiggin
10	Daniel Quin	40	Cameron Kern
11	Jonathan William Buss	41	Hugh Peters
12	Wolf Bitzer	42	Stuart Rowlands
13	Zac Leversha	43	Kenneth Genat
14	Terrence Simon	44	Patrick Distefano
15	Scott Gavens	45	Carolyn David
16	Warren Turner	46	Jamie Alexander Green
17	David Heading	47	Michael Hands
18	Ashton Williams	48	Hells 500
19	Amanda Rattay	49	Jarrod Smith
20	Brendan Woodany	50	Tuck Inn
21	Daniel Lipscombe	51	Christopher Maccan
22	Josh Forrester	52	Kierin Lewis
23	Robert Goodfellow	53	Paul Golsworthy
24	David bolden	54	Mark Geary
25	Cezar	55	Cameron Grose
26	Amy Thompson	56	Luc Fauvrelle
27	David Harberts	57	Michael John Hoare
28	Manning Thomson	58	Roderick Barnard
29	Samuel Gerard Harberts	59	Lachie Armstrong
30	Simon Bennett	60	Mark Lawrenson

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
61	Jon Thornton	94	Steve Milton
62	Michael Van Bergen	95	Karen Gray
63	Andrew Davis	96	Alfreda Stressac
64	Steve Rogers	97	Julia Symons
65	Maverick Benson	98	Jonathan Wills
66	Nick Boza	99	Alan Storen
67	Marty Wells	100	Rodney Novak
68	Gregory Derek Ford	101	Cindy Allen
69	Carolyn Stewart	102	Frank Pierce
70	David Keir	103	Emma Bulpit
71	Philip Beard	104	Peter Deerson
72	David Nye	105	Rachel Ropotar
73	Isaac Andueza	106	Marie-Louise Drew
74	Patrick O'Neill	107	Lorraine Bellingham
75	Adrian porty	108	Frederick David Tropp-Asher
76	Dennis Lindemann	109	Frances Henderson
77	Matthew Pickford	110	Helen Gregory
78	Thomas Osburg	111	Angela Munro
79	Dean Woolf	112	Luke Hateley
80	Kieran Towan	113	Robert Gunn
81	Jack Lamshed	114	Keith Graham
82	Jeremy Kennaugh	115	Toni Louise Roberts
83	Chris Banaszak	116	Carol Henderson
84	Linda Dawn Harrington	117	Dereka Ogden
85	Karl Murphy	118	Alison Heather Wood
86	Jane Ollerenshaw	119	Kenn Clacher
87	Upper Yarra Pony Club	120	Mary Edwards
88	Jonathan Cleland	121	Regina Bos
89	Jordan Perree	122	Neal Smith
90	Warburton Motel	123	Helen Boak
91	Jesse Hill	124	Metrolandscaping.com
92	Christopher Hellman	125	Rhonda Sumner
93	Diana Kraft	126	Stephanie Sherring

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
127	Mick Sydney	160	Daniel Conlon
128	Russell Carrington	161	Megan Rostron
129	Dave Kelman	162	Raymond Quach
130	Jonathon Temby	163	Nicholas James Adam
131	Mara Ferraro	164	Jeff Phoon
132	Heather Storen	165	Christopher Martin
133	Jean Christie	166	Mary Clare Tindall
134	Peter Temby	167	Luke Bartlett
135	Vivien Holyoake	168	Jed Rowe
136	Ben Guidera	169	Lucien Tran
137	Kane Alexander	170	Steven Bevan
138	Kathleen Rodgers	171	Jason Gordon
139	George Paras	172	Gareth Evans
140	Benjamin brough	173	Jonathan Hoare
141	Ray Hart	174	John Wright jr
142	Marianne Perrin	175	Luke Williams
143	Andrew Rossington	176	Stuart Barry
144	Stephanie Coulson	177	Richard Flintoff
145	Dave Crunden	178	Daniel Friday
146	Kieran Rogan	179	Craig Froome
147	Kristy Steinlauf	180	Jayson Cordina
148	Gus Williams	181	Box Hill Institute
149	Liam Dewsnap	182	Jessica Gerger
150	Will Ekselman	183	Digs Lodgings self contained accommodation
151	Malcolm Rowley	184	Troy Davidson
152	Chris Downes	185	Megan Marsh
153	Shaun Andrews	186	Stuart King
154	Henk Van Leeuwen	187	Anne Thorpe
155	Joel Lazzaro	188	Kevin King
156	Matthew Luckie	189	Adam Dupuy
157	Andrew Noordhoff	190	Jonathon Newton
158	Michael Crawford	191	Brook Ferguson
159	Steven Barnes	192	Rolf Preston

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
193	Mark Julian Silverman	226	Chris Harris
194	Aaron Kenah	227	Dianna Eva
195	Jonathan MacKenzie	228	Andrew Bespalov
196	David Bryan	229	Joe Kelly
197	Rosemary Margaret Race	230	Michael Dawkins
198	Melissa Jones	231	Malcolm Twist
199	Steven Ciccolallo	232	Seaton Charlesworth
200	Meagan Hollole	233	Ged Ruddy
201	Brett Cooke	234	Sam Neville
202	Chris Dimos	235	Mary Burke
203	Joshua Lansdown	236	Amy Armstrong
204	Zac Hinton	237	Anthony Scroggie
205	Paul Harberts	238	David Abram
206	Michael Watts	239	Adam Wynd
207	Jane Heidi Leitinger	240	Markus Kubin
208	Damo Low	241	Lydia Peabody
209	Andrew Morrison	242	Michael Strike
210	Nick Dwyer	243	Michelle Grocock
211	Isaac Livett	244	Stella Broderick
212	Raymond Saunders	245	Benjamin Hemming
213	Floyd Backhausen	246	Aiden Baker
214	Benjamin Suttmann	247	Alasdair Norris
215	Philip Staszczyk	248	Robin Wederick
216	Joel Warham	249	Robert Fullagar
217	Lachlan Grose	250	Gary Roberts
218	Charles Leyland	251	Stephen Gay
219	Liza. Price	252	Mark Cross
220	Paul Meade	253	Misha Szczerkowski
221	Ann Jelinek	254	Matt Ford
222	Ian Kelly	255	Garth van Noorden
223	Sharon Turner	256	James Kavanagh
224	Aicha Brogan	257	Josh Roe
225	Peter Lorback	258	Ben Reeves

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
259	Callum Hearn	292	Timothy Bradbury
260	Jonathon wade	293	Tim de Freitas
261	Justin Emerson	294	Nicholas Knol
262	Andrew Hocking	295	Cassie Dowding
263	Damian Auton	296	Ashley Swann
264	Michael Beeby	297	Jacob Mithen
265	Rhianna Farrell	298	Dennis Barton
266	Harry Powell	299	Cam Cook
267	Daniel Menkens	300	Hayden Baker
268	Jess Ram	301	Chris Collins
269	Brendan Webb	302	Michael Stormer
270	Adam Dwight	303	Peter H Johnston
271	Patrick Distefano	304	Angela Halpin
272	Dylan Bell	305	Deaf Mountain Bikes Victoria
273	Robert Novella	306	Charles Coleman
274	Jeddah Breman	307	Tom Nash
275	Alister Brasher	308	Keri James
276	Rhys Craigie	309	Matthew Henderson
277	Nick Venn	310	Corey Grant
278	Steve Baker	311	Nicholas Day
279	Nathan Berry	312	CSR
280	Michael Richards	313	Che Wightwick
281	Dale Sund	314	William Saunders
282	Daniel Shield	315	Robert James Gunstone
283	Luke Rowsell	316	Mark Brljak
284	Ingrid Chaparro	317	Haydn Strichow
285	Tim Carrington	318	Jessica Kruske
286	Beth Robinson	319	Margaret Wilcock
287	Daniel (surname not provided)	320	Carly Bullock
288	Timothy Amos	321	Glen Main
289	Adele.candle.co	322	Leonard Lieu
290	Danie Jernejcic	323	Stephen McGreesh
291	Lydia Burbidge	324	David Aitken

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
325	Marmi Poland	358	Michael Dibb
326	Lysterfield District Trail Riders	359	Tom Powell
327	Michelle Lundh	360	Patrick Lee
328	John Stapleton	361	Matt Spencer
329	Christopher Paul Snell	362	Dave Mathiesin
330	Hugh Besley	363	Riccardo Viola
331	Tim Salt	364	Aaron O'Halloran
332	Riley Howard	365	Jeremy Bailey
333	Lucas Walsh	366	Karl Peel
334	Stelios Liakopoulos	367	Travis Maher
335	Vincent Welstead	368	Kieran Smith
336	Michael Mowat	369	Jonathan Wichert
337	Adam Abbas	370	Mitchell Williamson
338	Shaun David Stephens	371	Lesa Muir
339	Kristian Thomas	372	Bill Vandendool
340	Ben Keys	373	Nathaniel Bowden
341	Luke Dewar	374	Ben McWilliam
342	Bruce Airey	375	George Harper
343	John Bowe	376	Thedin Guruge
344	Shayne Small	377	Stephen Rennick
345	Mark Fulford	378	Stuart Griffin
346	James Thynne	379	Liam Jenkins
347	Nic Ferroni	380	Matthew Campbell
348	Keri Bristow	381	Ashley Zerbst
349	Jason McIntyre	382	Bronte McDonald
350	Steve Gross	383	Jackson Dunning
351	Ryan Burke	384	Alex Blackburn
352	Finbar McCarthy	385	Annie Schubert
353	Jarrod Wadsworth	386	Brendan Eakins
354	Wayne Philbert	387	Jay Christopher Marron
355	Richard Holmes	388	Nadine Hamilton
356	Blake Dixon	389	Kim Botherway
357	Anthony Seymour-Walsh	390	Alanna Keating

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
391	Daniel Allen	424	Anthony Speechley
392	Karl Ammitzboll	425	Nick Martin
393	Neill Brown	426	Paul M Phee
394	Kieran Hallinan	427	Daniel Camilleri
395	Simon Ladgrove	428	Alexander Fischer
396	Gordon Porter	429	Anthony Gridley
397	Marissa McKenzie	430	Ari McOliver
398	Geoff Riddle	431	Samuel Jobson
399	Thomas Eccles	432	John Goode
400	Ian Thomson	433	Tyler O'Hare
401	Alastair Brown	434	Alex Jagasothy
402	Gary Butcher	435	Brad Walker
403	Claire Lay	436	Peter Shakespeare
404	Jason Garwood	437	Brett Macdonald
405	Ashley Powell	438	Joe Gillespie
406	Merryn Kovacs	439	Michael Grec
407	David Hamilton	440	Bronwyn Hamilton
408	Lachie Watson	441	Tas Kipirtdis
409	Ethan Kahani	442	Daniel Campbell
410	Simon Eglinton	443	Wojciech Nadachowski
411	Chris Yeates	444	Gregory MacLennan
412	Antoni Stolarek	445	Mark Roberts
413	Daniel McWilliam	446	Graeme McBain
414	Nathan Scott	447	Shane Purss
415	Jacob Simpson	448	Stephen Bell
416	Chloe Burgess	449	Adam Terlecki
417	Harrison Bebbington	450	John Hunter
418	Daniel Shearer	451	Lewis Dowling
419	Greg Shattock	452	Warren Bell
420	Nathan Donovan	453	Justine Belobraydich
421	Hayden Stevens	454	Oscar Howard
422	Bernard Wiley	455	Seamus Alexander James Corrigan
423	Zac Richmond	456	Bastien Treptel

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
457	Clinton Dann	490	Jose Castillo
458	Jonathan Haines	491	Alex Evans
459	Jayne Robinson	492	Heidi Frahamer
460	Connor Scholz	493	Thomas Declan Rooney
461	Andrew Chuang	494	Jonathan Cawood
462	Campbell James	495	Geoff Wilson
463	Eduardo Knoch	496	Hayden Lyom
464	Stephen Girys	497	Kimberly Erfurth
465	Morgan Collins	498	Philip Longman
466	Damien Janes	499	Nigel Petrie
467	Mitchell McDonald	500	Declan Streets
468	Edward Abel	501	South Provis
469	Zac Catlin	502	Sam Hodder
470	Martin Reid	503	Timothy Harrington
471	Peter Morgan	504	Morgan George
472	Lachlan Arnold	505	Sam Stockwell
473	Lucas Meyer Smith	506	Cameron Tom
474	William Brown	507	Jonty Bajaj
475	Marcus McKenzie	508	Jay Sutherland
476	Pat Dale	509	James Wilkinson
477	Richard (surname not provided)	510	Michael Denham
478	Mathieu Taris	511	Ben Stramacchia
479	Laurence Morata	512	Aaron Laurie
480	Joseph Tieri	513	Dallas Smith
481	Michael Brownlie	514	Ross Ferguson
482	Adrian Brown	515	Phill Reid
483	Andrew Keller	516	Steven Arends
484	Henry Boxall	517	Brad Josic
485	Lucas Ratcliff	518	Adam Palma
486	Lucy Stevenson	519	Thomas Larkin
487	Rachel Jones	520	Michelle Davidson
488	Corey Dowling	521	Daniel Gorton
489	Mathew Gray	522	Steven Barry Jones

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
523	Jeremy Doig	556	Cary Wright
524	Gervaise Christie	557	Gerard Potter
525	Lucas J Moore	558	Jack Allan
526	Aaron Zilm	559	Sarah Riley
527	Corey Blake	560	David Taylor
528	Paul van der Ploeg	561	Matt Carter
529	Neil Royle	562	Nick Smith
530	Rachel Hore	563	Mark Hester
531	Steve Toole	564	Ben Foster
532	Adrian Caddy	565	Dan Crawford
533	Joel Bennetts	566	Pat Howard
534	Guy Taylor	567	Jake Singles
535	Hayden Stead	568	Liam Riley
536	Graham Tran	569	Joanne Pockles
537	Tim Amor	570	Daniel Atkins
538	Daniel Aidan McConville	571	Simone Bezzan
539	Piers Gillett	572	Eli Southern
540	Tim Leggott	573	Mateo Arango Guerrero
541	Michael Curtis	574	David Grant
542	Basil Kouts	575	Fabien Teo
543	Damian Roche	576	Oskar Catoggio
544	Emily Hanekroot	577	Michael Artz
545	Tim Slingsby	578	Sam Cresswell
546	Ralf Nielsen	579	Pat Janes
547	Jayson Caneta	580	Riley Briggs
548	Robert Espino	581	Patrick Newman
549	Brady Hart	582	David Joyce
550	Jackson Maurice Blake	583	Lee Brentzell
551	Patrick Healy	584	Paddy Hogan
552	Joel Wilbraham	585	Michael Denton
553	Ben Karciauskas	586	Stuart Keynes
554	Hamish O'Neill	587	Andrew Bell
555	Matthew Jeffery	588	Sky Trails Riders - Cairns

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
589	Daniel Trees	622	Paul Coughlin
590	Paul Askew	623	Jill McNaught
591	David Creed	624	James Woodward
592	Geoff Bayldon	625	Eren Tetik
593	Michael Howes	626	Nick Curtis
594	Kevin Weeks	627	Ryan Love
595	Lachlan Huf	628	Yannis Pop
596	Carole Whitehead	629	Rory de Zylva
597	Mark McKenna	630	Joe Pearson
598	Michael Raison	631	Alfonso Fiorindo
599	Shameem Khan	632	Robert Whyte
600	Chris Whitelock	633	Damien Fry
601	Sam Stephens	634	Andrew Hitchen
602	Luke Perry-Gore	635	Tomas Wiese-Smith
603	Brian Alexander	636	The Rapid Wrench Melbourne
604	Ryan (surname not provided)	637	Sally Gray
605	Glen Rutherford	638	Mark Pausler
606	Xavier Long	639	Oli Bangbala
607	Steve Longton	640	Julian Reichl
608	Teri O'Dowd	641	Gilson Pinto
609	Mikael Amberntsson	642	Timshel Pring
610	Darren Flood	643	Christian Sanguineti
611	Will Height	644	Gurjot Singh
612	Benjamin Sansom	645	Joseph Dawson
613	Peter Hayman	646	Bryce Dehn
614	Myall stevens	647	Angus Jack Banfield
615	Stephe Wilks	648	David Potts
616	Tim Lele	649	Ewan Burke
617	Kirilee Chaplin	650	Thomas Lazzara
618	Daniel Griffin	651	Daniel McNicol
619	Big hill bike mechanic	652	Tom Robertson
620	Gerrod Bland	653	Weston Tabone
621	Harrison Saunders	654	Rachel Swann

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
655	Mitchell Cheong	688	Samuel Burnett
656	Gerard Thrall	689	Luke Brewer
657	Taj Edwards	690	Emerson Thistlethwaite
658	Vincent Dinh	691	Iain Alexander Murray
659	Cameron Gough	692	Lachlan Wakeling
660	Jackson Helm	693	Mat Nash
661	Tom Vardy	694	Natasha Sinclair
662	Colin Rowntree	695	Ben Taylor
663	Peter La Fontaine	696	Jarrad Tabone
664	Daniel Beale	697	Howard Kloester
665	Matthew Western	698	Jenny Tannoch-Bland
666	Nicola Boemo	699	James Brennan
667	Riley Michael Woolf	700	Peco Todorovski
668	Alex Swann	701	Keir Christian
669	Old Warburton Residents Association	702	Alastair Pinkard
670	Alex Korosa	703	Timothy Prohasky
671	Simon Mead	704	Ben Collins
672	Glenn Evans	705	Bradley Howarth
673	Peter Simmon	706	Kimberley Doig
674	Toby Saunders	707	Michael Daly
675	Jesse Bennett	708	Silvan Nellen
676	Shane Kovacevic	709	Lachlan Dixom
677	Scott Jenkins	710	Matthew Wright
678	Sean Brett	711	Stuart Dakin
679	Tamara Seale	712	Anthony Leach
680	Mitchell Dwyer	713	Ben Waring
681	Peter Oliver	714	Peter Benda
682	Jordan Hardman	715	Thomas Hamilton
683	David Madigan	716	Robert Shepherd
684	Michael Baker	717	David Simpson
685	Jason McPhee	718	Eric Stonehouse
686	Brent Reinke	719	Jarrod Martens
687	Kim Eberhart	720	Joanna Murawska

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
721	Enrico Eberhart	754	Hamish Keam
722	Lachie Silby	755	Gwyneth Rees
723	Red Hill MTB Shuttles	756	Rhys Nguyen
724	Christopher Halshaw	757	Duane Wans
725	Leonardo de Lima Alves	758	John Fautley
726	Tom Preston	759	Richard Mier
727	Kristan Webster	760	Lewis Kerr
728	Brendan Malcolm Mallyon	761	Dave Ellis
729	Mitchell Ballantine	762	Jaron Forbe
730	Philip Cieplik	763	Josh Lacey
731	Steven Anderson	764	Doug Greenall
732	Jovi Schroeders	765	Joyride MTB coaching
733	Timothy Howden	766	Anthony Ciancio
734	Carl M	767	Mitchell Crowley
735	James Neal Taylor	768	Richard Domonic James Evans
736	Mitchell Power	769	Kristan Jeffrey
737	Dakini Maddock	770	Ben Power
738	Guy King	771	Adriel Neal-Ogilvie
739	Alexander McIntosh	772	Campbell Allen-Craig
740	Jason O'Rourke	773	Laurance Ollerton
741	Anthony Braunthal	774	Grant Dansie
742	Buttercup Hill	775	Robert Jugovic
743	James Gladman	776	Resnel Laquindanum
744	Glen Fleming	777	Rob Reiger
745	James (Jim) Bubbers	778	Anthony Newham
746	Neil Bryden	779	Carli Beaver
747	Morgan Sandeman	780	Benjamin Grace
748	Dale Wirski	781	Sai Htin Aung
749	Toby Cook	782	Jonathan Ingram
750	Andrew Pontin	783	Benjamin Pawluk
751	Steffen Doerrfuss	784	Christopher Thomas
752	Bernie Maus	785	Josh Wright
753	David Lyons	786	Margi Bradley

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
787	Andrew Fullarton	820	Ben Stewart
788	Stuart Addison	821	John Black
789	Elizabeth Perry	822	Mark Shepheard
790	Nathan Reimers	823	Mark Ferguson
791	George Stavrinou	824	Rachel Smith
792	Phil Edge	825	Nathan Colebatch
793	Ben Cowling	826	Michael Dann
794	Jason Johnson	827	Hugh Spencer
795	Bob Rich, Ph.D.	828	Steve Munyard
796	Ammon Bennett	829	Megan Watson
797	Aron Columbine	830	Grant Kruger
798	Andrija Mihael Kukolja	831	James Jack
799	Josh Jones	832	Graham Ostberg
800	Stu Wellington	833	Ben Peach
801	Matt Pietkiewicz	834	Lachlan Walsh
802	Lian Day	835	Alex Kompos
803	Chloe Wright	836	Stewart Morton
804	Mark Hood	837	Brady (surname not provided)
805	Darren Varney	838	Wayne Gibbings
806	Brett Graves	839	Daniel Wilson
807	Timothy Holland	840	Merric Marino
808	Simon Harrison	841	Cam McIntyre
809	Tim Botterill	842	Michael Ferrari
810	Kathryn Bashfield	843	Andrew Cullen
811	Hamish Hampton	844	Jason Archer
812	Martin Langham	845	Cameron Murphy
813	Jackson Tucker	846	Andy Coleman
814	Andrew Stevens	847	Gareth Heitmann
815	Jason Spencer	848	David Watson Rae
816	Yestin Cupido	849	Salman Shami
817	Sebastian Haeusler	850	John Smith
818	Briony Spencer	851	Archie Turner
819	Astroboyracer	852	Peter Pezzimenti

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
853	Johan Viljoen	886	Rod Penfound
854	Loren Beaber	887	Nicola Stanley
855	Riley Terrens	888	Brendan Williams
856	Khan Churchill	889	Ben Hall
857	Patrick Gorr	890	Matheus Soares
858	Bridget Slocum	891	Joe Leonard
859	Ben Marsh	892	Andrew Bakos
860	David Rome	893	Tylah Meunier
861	Daniel Moore	894	Rod Abram
862	Robin Jackson	895	Joel Fanning
863	Doug McClurg	896	Darren Steffen
864	Scott Hill	897	David Ody
865	Peter Gordon	898	Lachlan Stammers
866	Andrew Turner	899	Jeffry Menkens
867	James Cowell	900	Todd Palmer
868	Steve May	901	Simon Robins
869	Marcus Norton	902	Jodie Willett
870	David W Collins	903	Harry Senlitonga
871	Ben Johnston	904	Douglas Hoxley
872	Todd Knight	905	Damian Hodges
873	Cameron McLaren	906	Tom Adams
874	Mark Woolley	907	Scott Dobson
875	Andrew Johnstone	908	Adam Lana
876	Brendan Turner	909	John Oulton
877	Amy (surname not provided)	910	Adam Isaacs
878	Samuel Kessler	911	Steven Wallace
879	Michael Castine	912	Rohan Porteous
880	Daniel Jones	913	Ryan Pomery
881	Israel Best	914	Clutch Sports
882	Koby Smith Poole	915	Tim Funnell
883	Tim Hunt	916	Michael Popkiss
884	Robert Boyle	917	Angus Crisp
885	Justin Charles Champion Casley	918	Raphael Zalchendler

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
919	James Byrom	952	Michael Prest
920	Michael Vine	953	Megan Alba
921	Varun Venkatesh	954	Darren Johns
922	Marcus Cain	955	Sam Fraser
923	John Griffiths	956	Chris Paola
924	Byron Mitchell	957	Joshua Sek
925	Christopher Marc Carter	958	Andrew Joseph Woloszyn
926	John Wright	959	Logan Sydenham
927	Paul Davies	960	Robert Tyler
928	Brett Domaschenz	961	Darcy Bloodworth
929	Ben Sinclair	962	James McMillan
930	Jason Anderson	963	Matt Zerno
931	Ned Morris	964	Matthew Rousu
932	Michael Finan	965	Matthew Stephens
933	Matthew Smith	966	Rowan Philip
934	Imagine What Pty Ltd trading as CycleHosts	967	Kent Hudson
935	Shawn McCann	968	Kai Turner
936	Warwick McWaters	969	Jack Day
937	Paul Aubrey	970	Paul Loupetis
938	Steve Smith	971	Stuart Johnson
939	Seireadan Smith	972	Anthony Alback
940	Rhett Simpson	973	Paul Smith-Jones
941	Glen Chamberlain	974	Des Mac Curtain
942	John Desmarchelier	975	Matt Wise
943	Haotian Weng	976	Sam Gunnis
944	Phillip George Wallens	977	Shane Helm
945	Colin Levitch	978	Charlotte Bowman
946	Michael Nolan	979	Alex Dazenko
947	Ella Bloor	980	Adam Gruer
948	Grant Wallace	981	Nathan Roberts
949	Jack Williams	982	Andrew Gibb
950	Hugh Chapman	983	CyclingTips Media Pty Ltd
951	Isaac Sea	984	Timothy McKechnie

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
985	Anthony Rogan	1018	Cal Perry
986	Andrew Wills	1019	Mark Demanuele
987	Daniel Mayadas	1020	Daniel A Rogers
988	Tristen van Maanen	1021	Robert (surname not provided)
989	Simon Nedelko	1022	Jack Frauenfelder
990	Paul Keyser	1023	Anthony Mitchell
991	Nick Skarajew	1024	David Leslie
992	Christopher James Nunn	1025	Ryan Hallihan
993	Michael Quayle	1026	Leigh Saligari
994	Karl Michelini	1027	Sandy Baker
995	Zachary Brew	1028	Ben Hardman
996	Gary Bortz	1029	Jason Sorrenti
997	Stephen Craig Price	1030	Johan Dahlstrom
998	Mitchell McGuire	1031	Daniel Gass
999	Matthew Caldwell	1032	John Laughlin
1000	Cameron Johnston	1033	Harry Slattery
1001	Morgan Barnes	1034	Sam Wood
1002	Brad Wilson	1035	James Prestney
1003	Brett Merry	1036	Rich (surname not provided)
1004	Simon Bragg	1037	Simon Moody
1005	Sean Conaty	1038	Chris Cantor
1006	Hayden Maxwell	1039	Dale Weston
1007	Dr. Robin Hely	1040	Russell Stringer
1008	Warren Atkins	1041	John Van Graas
1009	Jarrod Piel	1042	Roger Thompson
1010	Jan Williamson	1043	Joel Healy
1011	Jeremy Stothers	1044	Graham Clark
1012	Hannah Whitby	1045	Al Foletta
1013	Benjamin Quill	1046	Matthew McLaughlin
1014	Miguel Genovese-Camacho	1047	Kris Diamond
1015	Brian Donald	1048	Garreth deZylva
1016	Cam Hosking	1049	Sean Morris
1017	Lars Jimmy Rostlund	1050	Noah Collins

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
1051	Andrew Edmonds	1084	Jonathan Griffin
1052	Darren Whitsed	1085	Josephine Dyer
1053	Simon Holt	1086	Pete Cane
1054	Nei Hinchey	1087	Hamada
1055	Jay Ireland	1088	Louis Peake
1056	Margaret McCarthy	1089	Andrea Uren
1057	Matt Carmichael	1090	Michael Durrant
1058	Mark Williams	1091	Kyriacos Syme
1059	Vanessa Cariss	1092	Sherie Vicary-Carter
1060	Alex May	1093	Michael Fink
1061	Kim Helyer	1094	Hanut Dodd
1062	Michael John Pratt	1095	Craig Harrison
1063	Kirk Hodgson	1096	Paul Larkin
1064	Lewis Greenhalgh	1097	Luke Woodford
1065	Bayview Finance	1098	Garry Timms
1066	Nick Prohasky	1099	Spencer Cameron
1067	Ben Lamey	1100	Marjorie Therese Campe
1068	Tim Allmand	1101	Frederick Charles Crump
1069	Adam Hennessy	1102	Matt Caldersmith
1070	Cain Branston	1103	YMCA Mt Evelyn Recreation Camp
1071	Huseyin Tetik	1104	Simone Stanwix
1072	Brett Fleming	1105	Kevin Hoon
1073	Ralph Rackstraw	1106	Sue Meredith Guymer
1074	Danny Halstead	1107	Robyn Jaffe
1075	Bradley Fagerland	1108	Chris O'Connor
1076	Simon Armstrong	1109	Scott Farrow
1077	Daniel Purkis	1110	Jan Calaby
1078	Josh Miles	1111	Andrew Judd
1079	David Manzin	1112	Troy Chandler
1080	Lee Walsh	1113	Paul Parlevliet
1081	Mark Timothy Pound	1114	Roy Ray
1082	Douglas Keith Pocock	1115	TJ Balon
1083	Janice Edith Llewelyn	1116	Outdoors Victoria

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
1117	Marc Terhorst	1150	Rebecca Tsiamas
1118	Sandy Debra Parkinson	1151	Rebecca Bowman
1119	Handicap International	1152	Gary Dodemaide
1120	Craig Ayliffe	1153	Mark Fleming
1121	Tami Iseli	1154	Jeremy Dyson
1122	Christian Lloyd	1155	Daniel Louey
1123	Andrew Learey	1156	Jeremy Sherwill
1124	Riley Taylor	1157	Jeff Green
1125	Thomas Orton	1158	Nathan Pasco
1126	Daniel Morgan	1159	Shayne John Vermeulen
1127	Nathan Pelling	1160	Megan Withers
1128	Sam Wildermuth	1161	Patrick Boutellier
1129	Yvette Diamond	1162	Niamh Hislop
1130	Healesville High School	1163	Tuan Nguyen
1131	Jason de Puit	1164	Edward Tsyrlin
1132	Alistair John Whyte	1165	Duncan Rose
1133	David Grosshans	1166	Jayne Elizabeth D'Arcy
1134	William Morgan	1167	Andrew Elms
1135	Ryder Rostron	1168	Kate Western
1136	Jeremy Wright	1169	Reto Freihofer
1137	Chris Schultz	1170	Simon Romano
1138	Stryder Tanjil Aris	1171	Matt Finlay
1139	Julian Takle	1172	Nicholas Mulligan
1140	Jerome (surname not provided)	1173	Ian Miller
1141	Jeff Servaas	1174	Ski & Board Online
1142	Paris Pollock	1175	Matthew Smith
1143	Philip Koziol	1176	Sasha Hollenbach
1144	Barry Newstead	1177	Caleb Wynne
1145	David Hannay	1178	Lewis Winton
1146	Nik Cotterell	1179	Adam Ciappara
1147	Richard Ross	1180	Louise Wandmaker
1148	Judith Thoma	1181	Helen Brock
1149	Curve Cycling	1182	Laurence Guttmann

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
1183	Mary Donaghy	1216	Simon Gooey
1184	Paul Lloyd	1217	Christopher Wong
1185	Marlo Mercuri	1218	Elise Hart
1186	Jim Mellor	1219	Alex Presant
1187	Stuart Rosevear	1220	Nick Unwin
1188	Adam Ritzinger	1221	James Lenihan
1189	Phillip Driscoll	1222	Tex Turner
1190	Alister Stuart	1223	Bryan Monkhouse
1191	Michael McCash	1224	Courtney Snowball
1192	Aaron Lemin	1225	Celia Lanham
1193	John Cotterill	1226	Andrew Beazley
1194	Ben Anderson	1227	Dave Burns
1195	Tom Noonan	1228	Nigel Harriss
1196	Steven Sullivan	1229	Colin Roads
1197	Andrea Ewanchuk	1230	Tony Shaw
1198	Elliot Butcher	1231	Paul Thomsen
1199	Nazario Giuliani	1232	Tobin McColl
1200	Ryan Hamish Dummett	1233	Allan Iacuone
1201	Rob Compagnino	1234	Craig Elliott
1202	Emma D'Arcy	1235	Peta Godenzi
1203	Michael John Aston-Luscombe	1236	Peter Marriott
1204	Jarrad Grierson	1237	Hayley Rice
1205	Eugene Khoo	1238	Nicholas Leong
1206	Chris Wright	1239	Zoe Baker
1207	Steve Flynn	1240	Tony Huynh
1208	Lachlan Osmotherly	1241	Ewan Vickery
1209	Daniel Gherini	1242	Yarra Valley Cycles
1210	Harry Eleftheriadis	1243	Victorian Youth Polo Academy
1211	Daniel Morse	1244	Jesse Carlsson
1212	Jeff Cooper	1245	Mark Bennis
1213	Naomi Klug	1246	Joel Saccuzzo
1214	Richard Dean Stubbins	1247	Jordan Adams
1215	Isaak Cole	1248	Wayne Vickers

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
1249	Damien Endacott	1282	Adam Batchelor
1250	James Henry	1283	Matthew Hines
1251	Jason Perdriau	1284	Jeremy Clinton Smith
1252	Justin Orr	1285	Sam Akkerman
1253	Steven Mathews	1286	Amelia Freeman
1254	Nicholas McGuire	1287	Sean Nagel
1255	Hugh Feggans	1288	Tim Rawling
1256	Specialized (business name)	1289	Matthew Lee
1257	Miles Kerr	1290	Roger Murphy
1258	James Perkins	1291	Jarrod Dunn
1259	Rodney Harmer	1292	Benny Frenkel
1260	Sam Bannister	1293	Ben Smith
1261	Liam O'Connor	1294	Archie Shalekoff
1262	Emily Furniss	1295	Arnold Pesando
1263	Katelyn Baker	1296	Martyn Hughes
1264	Leigh Morris	1297	Dallas Drew
1265	Joanne Louise Press	1298	Oscar Agnoletti
1266	David Jeffery Tarling	1299	Nicholas Veliades
1267	Simon McKean	1300	Matthew Engel
1268	Xavier Molloy	1301	Ryan Shallcross
1269	Rachel Swain	1302	Jaspar Baker
1270	Melody McCormick	1303	Slobodan Dakic
1271	Claire A'Vard	1304	Owen Perry
1272	Alan Lyons	1305	Mitch Yeats
1273	John Rainbow	1306	Greg Mahony
1274	Nathan Tuck	1307	Damien Fattore
1275	Kim Trezise	1308	Danny Dilger
1276	Allen Davis	1309	John Cornea
1277	Chris Barter	1310	Ryan Faulks
1278	Grant Newell	1311	Leah Day
1279	Tom Keeble	1312	Steven Johnson
1280	Nam Tran	1313	Michael Turlejski
1281	James Mugg	1314	Greg Ward

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
1315	Aaron Piacentini	1348	Levieo Bogonore
1316	Marcus Moore	1349	Lee Konstantinidis
1317	Stuart Climas	1350	John Nguyen
1318	Ryan Passuello	1351	Blayne Underwood
1319	David Miller	1352	Nicholas Taylor
1320	Velo (surname not provided)	1353	Jenny Beier
1321	David Smith	1354	Tim Cairns
1322	Scott Winbanks	1355	The Running Company Clifton Hill
1323	Matthew Birchall	1356	Ryan Havekotte
1324	David White	1357	Robert Bembic
1325	Michael van DER pol	1358	Clare Cooper
1326	Daniel Reeves	1359	Bowiem Harris
1327	James Dare	1360	Cameron Durham
1328	Matt Rowles	1361	Mark Colwell
1329	Carl Costin	1362	Paul Speed
1330	Daniel Chris Sauerwein	1363	Rick Ryan
1331	Jason Carter	1364	Rodney McKail
1332	Anthony Hasseldine	1365	Marie-Louise Winkler
1333	Kyle Sherwood	1366	Jayden Ostwald
1334	Megan Wane	1367	Julian McGregor
1335	Aaron Guerra	1368	James Andrew Sherring
1336	Thomas Jolly	1369	Daniel Perree
1337	Nick Van der Linden	1370	Andrew Sultana
1338	Ben Herrgott	1371	Bryan Staring
1339	Rob Brandham	1372	Amanda Miller
1340	Adrian Gerhard	1373	Gavin James Adkins
1341	Anthony Langford	1374	Kyle Lincoln
1342	EnviroShop Newstead	1375	Anna Legg
1343	Micheal Schafferius	1376	Tom Lavery
1344	Dean Collett	1377	Travis Gray
1345	Daniel Elliott	1378	Kieran Duffin
1346	Mike Vieusseux	1379	Janet Sowden
1347	Holly Bannon-Murphy	1380	Charisse Horgan

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
1381	Jon Trumbull	1414	Dave Evans
1382	Simon De Campo	1415	Andrew Blinks
1383	Marcus Scott	1416	Grant Adams
1384	William Macdonald	1417	Brett Curtis
1385	Alex Koz	1418	Nanda Gopa
1386	Ruby Taylor	1419	Nicole Lesniak
1387	Aaron Arokiaraj	1420	Marie-Louise Fitzgerald
1388	Adam Hunt	1421	Terri Clifford
1389	Emma Victory	1422	Alexander Kuhar
1390	Sean Edel	1423	Stephen Hancock
1391	Kieran Thompson	1424	Ashley Dennis
1392	Branden	1425	Amy Bradley
1393	Daniel Skerry	1426	Brendon Munge
1394	Matthew James	1427	Jie Zhang
1395	Alex Bryant	1428	Damien Woods
1396	Nathan Muggeridge	1429	Matthew Wong
1397	Dave Charleson	1430	Upper Yarra River Reserve Committee of Management
1398	Luke Reynolds	1431	Josh Moulton
1399	Adam Hopkins	1432	Natalie Bakhtadze
1400	Jim Binney	1433	Alissa Mitchell
1401	Giles Brock	1434	Bradley Montroy
1402	Anthony Bewley	1435	Davide Tartaglia
1403	Ben Spedding	1436	Benjamin Sinclair
1404	Specialized Australia	1437	Francis John Ryan
1405	Sebastian Murphy	1438	Neil Spark
1406	Carly Williams	1439	John Graham Barkla
1407	Elizabeth Carol Smit	1440	Julie Kmet
1408	Joost de Greef	1441	Mark Carter
1409	Emily Smith	1442	Lesley Cadzow
1410	Susan Williams	1443	Jason Azzopardi
1411	Danielle Bewley	1444	Dominic Hill
1412	Cameron McLennan	1445	Chris Callander
1413	Hamish Till	1446	Justin Hall-Waters

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
1447	Joseph Estrada	1480	Jane Mullett
1448	Campbell Peart	1481	Daniel Marks
1449	Bryn Lewis	1482	Kirsty Wilson
1450	Stephen Mackay	1483	Victor Markov
1451	Mark Clancy	1484	Andre Markov
1452	Jen Willis	1485	Robert Milliken
1453	Mark Palframan	1486	Travis Billings
1454	Chris White	1487	Michael Christiani
1455	Courtenay Lee Shoy	1488	Marc Baptista
1456	Luke Hannah	1489	Liam Dame
1457	Nick Carrigan	1490	Lynn Frerichs
1458	Douglas Crosbie	1491	James Palfrey
1459	Lena Juross	1492	Andrew Calder
1460	Noelene Carr	1493	Kevin Whiting
1461	Chanaka Ruwandeniya	1494	Levi Schmidt
1462	Brad Donelley	1495	Yi Zhou Zhao
1463	Daniel Clissold	1496	Jason Withers
1464	Kyle Schubert	1497	Dodi Indra
1465	Alfons Palangkaraya	1498	Ryan De La Rue
1466	Michael Smyth	1499	Julie Meryl Flynn
1467	Liam Hapke	1500	Matthew Todd
1468	Whitehorse Cycle Works	1501	Caleb Hindley
1469	Vladimir Markov	1502	Phil Harrison
1470	Peter Grindrod	1503	John McHugh
1471	Merinda Gallagher	1504	Aaron David
1472	Heather Wallace	1505	Peninsula Bike Skills
1473	Braydon Ligthart	1506	Lachlan Dryburgh
1474	Ben Millar	1507	Jon Greening
1475	Specialized Australia	1508	Linda Beatrice Groom
1476	Mark Johnston	1509	Thomas Huber
1477	Alex Riding	1510	Wolfgang Frantz
1478	Alfred Heuperman	1511	Sylvia Martin
1479	Pauline Markov	1512	Grant Evans

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
1513	Trevor Daly	1546	Patrick Bubbers
1514	Kalan Howse	1547	Nicolettte Kolozsi
1515	Jamieson Perree	1548	Morgan Wright
1516	John Tatnell	1549	Travis Simmons
1517	Charles Schroeder	1550	Mike Hennessey
1518	Karl Ashley Williams	1551	Andrew Nicholson
1519	Melbourne Women's Walking Club	1552	Glenda Lasslett
1520	Sallenna Skye	1553	Ben JR Marriott
1521	Mario Benedict	1554	Graham Perry
1522	Environment Protection Authority Victoria	1555	Kevin Arthur Holt
1523	Parks Victoria	1556	Simon Braunthal
1524	Sabine Kasel	1557	Cam Ekers
1525	Aimee Rhodes	1558	Justin Rowe
1526	Justin Rhodes	1559	Like Abdallah
1527	Firetail Birdwatching Tours	1560	Alpine Hotel
1528	Joshua Hollyoak	1561	Clinton Burke
1529	James Vincent	1562	Daniel Pelosi
1530	Adrian Stokes	1563	Stewart Stanton
1531	Steven Galt	1564	Michael Gall
1532	James Kolozsi	1565	Steven Woolcock
1533	Luke Powell	1566	Byron de Ridder
1534	Jelmer Akse	1567	Alastair Inglis
1535	Jim Connor	1568	Peter Cahill
1536	Owen Batchelor	1569	Tim Braithwaite
1537	Chris Jobson	1570	Paul Rennick
1538	Lynne Fox	1571	Matthew Lawrence
1539	Chris Pontin	1572	Philip Stanton
1540	Jenny Norvick	1573	Catherine Bubbers
1541	Stephen Hallier	1574	Peter Shane Collins
1542	Blair Sheppard	1575	Darcy Thompson
1543	Lucas Roe	1576	Pam Rowley
1544	David Coutts	1577	Richard Stanford
1545	Hun Jen Siew	1578	Simon Barnett

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
1579	Jarrod Buchanan	1612	Caoimhe Sherry
1580	Malissa Wirski	1613	Justin Woo
1581	Chris Murray	1614	Jason Dyer
1582	Warwick McLellan	1615	John Perrett
1583	Joel Loukas	1616	Konstandinos Athanasopoulos
1584	Rumesh Jayasekera	1617	Colin Victor Smith
1585	Robert Storey	1618	Mark Phelan
1586	Lily Brock	1619	Jordan Horwood-Little
1587	Will Halpin	1620	David Monson
1588	Matthew Francis Nidd	1621	Beverley Atkinson
1589	Julie Low	1622	Ross Alexander
1590	Max Walker	1623	Alexis Clarke
1591	Chris Taylor	1624	Marcus (surname not provided)
1592	Luke Bourchier	1625	Ben Hobbs-Gordon
1593	Ashley Diffey	1626	Heather Lynne McIntosh
1594	Duncan Unstead	1627	Jeanette McLaren
1595	Jesse Grainger	1628	Jason Lowder
1596	Nicholas Howland	1629	Specialized Bicycles
1597	Matthew Harris	1630	Charlotte Henderson
1598	Cathy Martin	1631	Garth Channing
1599	Damian Westerman	1632	Jason Laurent
1600	Nicholas Tripodi	1633	Matthew Major
1601	Dean Comrie	1634	Caleb Myers
1602	Matt Courtney	1635	Helen Buckley
1603	Ryan Starrett	1636	Melbourne Walking Club
1604	Mary Wiking	1637	Edward Noble
1605	John Leslie Fells	1638	Martin Jennings
1606	Gilson College & Adventist Schools Victoria	1639	Michael Walker
1607	Travis Golla	1640	David Woods
1608	Paul Gleeson	1641	Taariq Hassan
1609	Kris Koper	1642	Murray Pascale
1610	David Cliff	1643	David Shaw
1611	Susan Howard	1644	Ashley Thomas

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
1645	Sam Robertson	1678	Wayne Buckland
1646	Robert Holder	1679	Sam Hoffman
1647	Steven Elliott	1680	David Evans
1648	Dianne Harris	1681	Cory Boardman
1649	Caroline Clarke	1682	Stuart Lamble
1650	SriRam sudarsan Veeraswamy	1683	Dean Jackson
1651	Genine Hook	1684	Jacob Hatton
1652	Tim Green	1685	Jarryd Jones
1653	Majell Backhausen	1686	Lauren Clinch
1654	Tim Chadd	1687	Tom McQuillan
1655	Christine Brereton	1688	Neil Gordon Barter
1656	Justin Vergunst	1689	Darryl Moliere
1657	David Yannis Pop	1690	Rob Petchell
1658	Chris Bennett	1691	Gustaf Reutersward
1659	Georgina	1692	Ben McKechnie
1660	Mary Wilkinson	1693	Conan Daley
1661	Evan Cooper	1694	Anthony Glasson
1662	Greg Thom	1695	Warwick Duncan
1663	Penny Hosken	1696	Michael Merckel
1664	Thomas Kelly	1697	Julien Fleurus
1665	Theclimbingcyclist.com	1698	Donna McIntosh
1666	My Ride Unley	1699	Margret Clark
1667	Michael Hardiker	1700	Benjamin Forsyth
1668	Scott Wells	1701	Linda Rogan
1669	Joseph Shaw	1702	Jason Ellul
1670	Jack Hudson	1703	Sean Milligan
1671	Julian Rees-Marom	1704	Lauren Koehler
1672	Richard Drummond	1705	Bike Safe Macedon Ranges
1673	Glenys Fraser	1706	Nel Alan Harvey
1674	Michael Hall	1707	Heath Miller
1675	Eastern Cycling Club	1708	Jarrod Runciman
1676	Richard Williams	1709	Peter Toogood
1677	Ben Wearne	1710	James Calvert

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
1711	Justin Larkins	1744	Tim Webster
1712	Rob Lanciotti	1745	Scott Thompson
1713	Joseph Tierney	1746	Gail Willoughby
1714	Rob James	1747	John Stone
1715	Mark Holding	1748	Benjamin Voorhoeve
1716	Tri Nguyen	1749	Paul William Hamilton
1717	Simon Madden	1750	Jeremy James Buchanan
1718	Zak Laurie	1751	Nicholas Rep
1719	Marcus Nicol	1752	Sarah Bath
1720	Michael Cleven	1753	Andrew Wilson
1721	Ashley Crawford	1754	Ann Lazzaro
1722	Tom Gamble	1755	Hannah Fox
1723	John Osmotherly	1756	Chris (surname not provided)
1724	Christian Arsenis	1757	Adrian Jackson
1725	Matthew Leslie Evans	1758	James Collins
1726	Peter McConville	1759	Scott Hogan
1727	Reuben Puyol	1760	Rachel Ward
1728	Ellie Stockley	1761	David Kuss
1729	Warrack Leach	1762	Joel Swain
1730	Broder Lackmann	1763	Chris Gray
1731	Andy Greeb	1764	Michael Nottingham
1732	Steve Dent	1765	Richard McDonald
1733	Shane Fernando	1766	Alfred Debonitatibus
1734	Stuart Proctor	1767	Jason Maas
1735	Seb Fernando	1768	Brendan Smith
1736	Liam Steinlauf	1769	Wayne Kiely
1737	Dominique Pougnet	1770	Michal Krodkiewski
1738	Shannon Trigg	1771	Jens-Uwe Dyrssen
1739	Matt McLannet	1772	Bruno Bouery
1740	Samuel McFarlane	1773	Matt Currie
1741	Janine Richmond	1774	Gerard Hynes
1742	José Alexandre Almeida Cachaco	1775	Rob Lynn
1743	Tara Farr	1776	Jonathan Mitchell

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
1777	Martin Thraves	1810	Phillip David Savory
1778	Michael Tro	1811	Mitchell Lacey
1779	Sam Watson	1812	David de Pedro
1780	Chris Culhane	1813	Dale James Ekers
1781	Russell Harris	1814	Ethan Brumhead
1782	Simon Whitaker	1815	Samuel McLean
1783	Louise Treston	1816	Lachlan Payne
1784	Grant Stubbs	1817	Abigail Heuver
1785	Michaela Fullagar	1818	M.L. Baxter
1786	Harry Stubbs	1819	Craig Smith
1787	Mark Maidment	1820	Brigitte Hyde
1788	Geoffrey Wilton	1821	Mario Sciavarrello
1789	Christopher Yuen	1822	Allied Physiotherapy
1790	Blake Halls	1823	Matthew Weaver
1791	Craig Hollis	1824	Rob Bushell
1792	Lachlan Cain	1825	Machine-Free Trails Association
1793	Nicholas Nolan	1826	Warburton Emergency Planning Group
1794	Duncan Elms	1827	Jerome Wielens
1795	Taleah Tilley	1828	Andrew John McNabb
1796	Marco Kroese	1829	Geoffrey O'Hoy
1797	Daniel O'Malley	1830	Ian Roche
1798	Phil Munari	1831	Friedo Ligthart
1799	Robbie Grant	1832	Jack Foster
1800	Rowan Blair Henshaw	1833	Carl Ruban
1801	Matthew Frith	1834	Barry Lowe
1802	Chris Black	1835	Ben Keys
1803	Pivotal Connection Electrical & Data	1836	Joseph Patrick
1804	Paul McArthur	1837	Helen Adam
1805	Andrew William Peeks	1838	Pat Thomas
1806	Alex Purich	1839	Andrew Taylor
1807	Juliane von Prondzinsky	1840	Richard Jon Harris
1808	Adrian Butler	1841	Tony Maughan
1809	Ben Reardon	1842	Rob Regester

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
1843	Karen MacFarlane and John MacFarlane	1876	Kelly Furniss
1844	Peregrine MacLeish	1877	Amanda Inglis
1845	Doug Miller	1878	Lachlan MacDonald
1846	Travers Nuttall	1879	Chris Carlile
1847	Ben Ehrenberg	1880	Robert Williams
1848	Peter James	1881	Lachie Bardsley
1849	Angus Durkin	1882	Moray Cooke
1850	Angus Thomson	1883	Darren Harwood
1851	Clare Morgan	1884	Ellena Dorothy Helen Stewart Biggs
1852	Irene Abel	1885	Adam Horgan
1853	Anthony Drechsler	1886	Liam Crowley
1854	Matthew White	1887	Twid McGrath
1855	Matt Pan	1888	Alastair Ramsden
1856	Craig Wassenberg	1889	Alexander Mueller
1857	Bob Dempster	1890	Duncan Sinclair
1858	Helen Steer	1891	Lachie Jolly
1859	Penelope Bannon	1892	Nathan Jolly
1860	Benjamin Andrews	1893	Chris Templin
1861	Krystal Clarke	1894	Benjamin Allgood
1862	Matthew Heath Downey	1895	Joey Slootman
1863	Megan Wilson	1896	Declan Heyes
1864	Helen Gibson	1897	Gregor Couper
1865	Casper Linssen	1898	Warburton Environment Inc
1866	Martin Jones	1899	Simon See
1867	Joanna Carland	1900	Zach Delzoppo
1868	Thilo Schindler	1901	Peter Syme
1869	Andrew Perry	1902	Roger Cross
1870	Benjamin George Golding	1903	Stuart Clue
1871	Michael Stephens	1904	Otis Southam
1872	Aaron Mayes	1905	John Parlevliet
1873	Paul Narkiewicz	1906	Craig Sheilds
1874	Andrew Day	1907	Angus McGarva
1875	Marc Loeliger	1908	Catherine Aulich

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
1909	Regan Yeates	1942	Karl Walters
1910	Paul Martin	1943	Elena Hateley
1911	Kellie Walsh	1944	Russell Cunningham
1912	Garron Buckland	1945	Nathan Gardiner
1913	Andrew Paul James	1946	Gerard McHugh
1914	James Miele	1947	Doug Ahearne
1915	Clutch Sports	1948	Paul Anthony
1916	James Stamp	1949	Mindful Transitions
1917	Gabriel Rivera	1950	Robin Clarey
1918	Sam Bailey	1951	Claire Marie Thomas & Peter Martin
1919	Nick Rogatski	1952	Bron Johns
1920	Rohan Craddock	1953	Nikita Stiberc
1921	Nicholas Hart	1954	Rob Haskins
1922	Mark Tickle	1955	Lee Amundsen
1923	Marc Dargent	1956	Susan Kruss
1924	Susan Jane	1957	Cliff Rundle
1925	Vicki Caulfield	1958	Birte Moliere
1926	Nicholas Maddock	1959	Portland BMX Club (Secretary)
1927	Aaron Keeffe	1960	Brendan Smith
1928	Terence Bernard Dodson	1961	Richard Hewson
1929	Khalid Ahmed	1962	Victor (John) Clarkson
1930	Alexander Richardson	1963	Jay Dixon
1931	Brett Frazer	1964	Friends of Olinda Creek
1932	Ryan Smyth	1965	Russell Kerr
1933	Graeme Munro	1966	Richard Napper
1934	Kevin Mee	1967	Christopher Graham Dore
1935	Trudy Worme	1968	Frances Bell
1936	Mark Rigby	1969	Sam Anderson
1937	Protectors of Public Lands Vic	1970	Elizabeth Frost
1938	Stewart Denmead	1971	Christiane Jaeger
1939	Brad Nowland	1972	Andrew Nixon
1940	Jennifer Conway	1973	David Williams
1941	Nicholas Patrick Trainor	1974	Andrew Leitch

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
1975	Malcolm Cardwell	2008	Paul Cree
1976	Russell Baker	2009	Benjamin Draffin
1977	Ian Trevorrow	2010	Matthew Smith
1978	Luke de Kort	2011	Matthew Callahan
1979	Alan Barrett	2012	Doris Marr
1980	Karl Norman	2013	Daniel Feary
1981	Alexandra Caneta	2014	Jonathan Hickey
1982	Joshua McLean	2015	Jack Coe
1983	Philippa Briglia	2016	Matt Daniele
1984	Justin Canavan	2017	Peter Hocking
1985	Christopher Brock	2018	David Greenaway
1986	Jason Folino	2019	Warburton and District Chamber of Commerce and Industry
1987	Mark Devaliant	2020	David Jupp
1988	Maurice John Perry	2021	Benjamin Lucas
1989	Warburton Advancement League Inc	2022	James Walker
1990	Knox Environment Society	2023	Mathew Coleman
1991	Ben Bohadana	2024	Gordon Knight
1992	David Ingram	2025	Robert Alan Hayhurst
1993	Edward Goodchild	2026	Tarryn Harding
1994	Andrew Howieson	2027	Jane Scott
1995	Michael Feller	2028	Chris Lusby
1996	Aven Stewart	2029	Jonathan Lowe
1997	Mat Dragonstone	2030	Adam Ispanovity
1998	Brad Pyers	2031	Bill Blackburn
1999	Andrey Devcic	2032	Todd Cuthbert
2000	Mike van Niekerk	2033	Daniel Beuchat
2001	Nick Mahon	2034	AusCycling
2002	Tom Christie	2035	Chris Harvey
2003	Katrina Smith	2036	Pascal Opitz
2004	Linda Carlin	2037	Darren Hocking
2005	Michael Bigarelli	2038	Lee Naish
2006	Western Sydney Mountain Bike Club	2039	Espen Gelsi
2007	Andrew Molkentin	2040	Glenn Tournier

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
2041	Ian Pickering	2074	Evelyn Feller
2042	Allister Payne	2075	Benjamin Gillies
2043	Lachy Warren	2076	Richard Baldwin
2044	Brisbane Off-Road Riders Alliance Inc.	2077	Linda Clarke
2045	Latrobe Valley Field Naturalists Club Inc.	2078	Oliver Smith
2046	Ryan Everleigh	2079	Susan Davidson
2047	Oceania Cycle Sport	2080	Andrew Sheats
2048	Peter Brann	2081	Ann Williamson
2049	Stewart Wines	2082	Simon Boucher
2050	Daniel Strauss	2083	Tim Lee
2051	Cameron Dobson	2084	David John Borton
2052	Robin Massey	2085	Felix Smalley
2053	Ross Heywood	2086	Steven Law
2054	Phil Vanderdrift	2087	Martin Campe
2055	Tony Culleton	2088	Joanna Campe
2056	Daniel Harrison	2089	David Jamieson
2057	James Callahan	2090	Damian Holmes
2058	Eco-Adventure Tours	2091	Simon McNally
2059	Con Fotiniotis	2092	Paul Brooks
2060	Millgrove Outdoor Education Centre - Melbourne High School	2093	Joseph Hanna Leckey
2061	Steve Flack	2094	Warrick Morton
2062	Steven Tambovsoff	2095	Paul Anthony Webb
2063	Daniel Lester	2096	Derek Yates
2064	David Bowman	2097	Alex Cooper
2065	Croydon Conservation Society Inc	2098	Shona Rich
2066	Stuart Lakeland	2099	David Andrew Collins
2067	Alister Bayston	2100	Thomas Anderson
2068	Prudence & David Walker	2101	Sam Currie
2069	Kelly-Anne Twist	2102	Patricia Walsh
2070	Bruce and Ann McGregor	2103	Traction Mountain Biking
2071	Graeme Thornton	2104	Matthew Parr
2072	Marie-Louise Hekel	2105	Jordan Richard Hamilton
2073	Richard Wallis	2106	Ray Chan

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
2107	Matt Jeffers	2140	Johanna Selleck
2108	Kathy Kearns	2141	Samuel Clarke
2109	Nicholas Brislane	2142	Nick Montgomery
2110	Wayne Britto	2143	David Ducker
2111	Mark Rieschieck	2144	Louise Hesse
2112	Stuart Hutson	2145	Dylan Reynolds
2113	Nic Fox	2146	Barry Lingham
2114	Andrew Nicholls	2147	Sharon Twining
2115	Alexander O'Toole	2148	Richard Swindel-Hurst
2116	Victor Vella	2149	Madeline Theodore
2117	Matt Swann	2150	Joseph J Erftemeyer
2118	Alexandra Gallagher-Fox	2151	Will Sutiyono
2119	Mark Carlile	2152	Matthew Jernejcic
2120	Ryan Veenstra	2153	Cory (surname not provided)
2121	Jordan (surname not provided)	2154	Callan Harrison
2122	Nicholas Shooter	2155	Adam Pedicini
2123	Jack Cresswell	2156	Mark Donaldson
2124	Timothy Holdsworth	2157	Michael Scragg
2125	Colin William Harvey	2158	Nick Buckley
2126	Ride Time and Yarra Valley Cycles	2159	Cameron Waldon
2127	Tom Knowles	2160	Ben Matthews
2128	Darron Lumley	2161	Alistair Furnell
2129	Michael Brands	2162	Martin Lama
2130	Elizabeth Hatton	2163	Ross Wilkinson
2131	Richard Durnall	2164	Georgina Ellis
2132	Aaron Campbell	2165	Kenneth Smith
2133	Samuel Knight	2166	Stacey S Robinson
2134	Greg Noonan	2167	Keeran Skilton
2135	Nicholas Dyre Humphreys	2168	Declan (surname not provided)
2136	Vicky Whillance	2169	Conner Healy
2137	Jasper Albrecht	2170	Charlie Cranswick
2138	Jessica Franks	2171	Nabely Shahab
2139	Jigsaw Jumps Pty Ltd	2172	Christopher Thomas Daly

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
2173	Kimbal Fraser	2206	Amy Scheromsky
2174	Tryfan Cambell Hunter	2207	Stuart Gamble
2175	Jared Pleash	2208	John Eddy
2176	David Hurley	2209	Samantha McMahon
2177	The Entomological Society of Victoria Inc	2210	Gordon Ley
2178	Mark Nicholds	2211	Haydn Williams
2179	Stephen Brine	2212	David Sherman
2180	Joel Walker	2213	Peter Erhardt
2181	Trent Blucher	2214	Chris Malcolmson
2182	Alex Jovanovic	2215	Georgia Nicholds
2183	Jarred Atkin	2216	Ben Fitzgerald
2184	William James Shaw	2217	David Rodney Raphael
2185	Martin Ward	2218	Lee Witzerman
2186	Alex Turner	2219	Rebecca McIntyre
2187	Daniel Wojciechowski	2220	Antra Svarcs
2188	Andrew Clifford Swann	2221	Hamish Low
2189	Timothy Eaton	2222	Pierre Pino
2190	Lucy Mackie	2223	Timothy Davis
2191	Eric Lemond	2224	Sarah Fletcher
2192	Callum Maclean	2225	Scott Guyatt
2193	Jamie Wallace	2226	Michael Forster
2194	Em Woodtiger	2227	Andrew Lockton
2195	Adam Flower	2228	Jonathan Wood
2196	Blaire (surname not provided)	2229	Brett Russell Barnard
2197	Brendan Weslake	2230	Anthony Atack
2198	Andrew Yule	2231	Daniel Shaheen
2199	Archie O'Mahoney	2232	Kell Bowden
2200	Chris Williams	2233	Duncan Swan
2201	Liam Bowles	2234	Weng Ye Kan
2202	Danielle Saxton	2235	Taran Goiris
2203	Alan Bolton	2236	Tom Wyatt
2204	Brad Rhodes	2237	Rory Joy
2205	Kevin Charles Walsh	2238	Jarlath Leyden

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
2239	Megan Deuchar	2272	John Ridley AM
2240	Robin Hodda	2273	Benjamin Trinder
2241	Cinanmon Evans	2274	Brad Wadsworth
2242	Antony Luo	2275	Theodore Sheridan
2243	Andrew John Wadsworth	2276	Susan Preston
2244	Cory Norris-Jones	2277	Matt Davies
2245	Chris Farley	2278	Andrew Wong
2246	Tracey Dwyer	2279	Ben O'Connor
2247	William Kenna	2280	Matt Ward
2248	Dieter Kahsnitz	2281	Matthew Harrison
2249	Samuel Brownlie	2282	Nathan Strazdins
2250	Alysha McNee	2283	Guy Boyer
2251	Christian Tucker	2284	James Lopez
2252	Michael Banks	2285	Shae Lee
2253	Bruno Rabl	2286	Fraser Bryden
2254	Vanessa Villard	2287	Gabriel Cadzow
2255	Peter Moore	2288	Patrick Michael Hosking
2256	Jamie Stegeman	2289	Gavin Neal
2257	Warburton Adventure Company	2290	Tom Silvester
2258	Nick Rauch	2291	Dean Wearne
2259	Nathan Sherlock	2292	Grace Silvester
2260	Natalie Louise Papez	2293	Liam Braithwaite
2261	Anne-Marie Gut	2294	Gilbert artourious Silvester
2262	Paul O'Donnell	2295	Evan Henley
2263	Lionel Sequera	2296	Jason O'Connor
2264	Robert de Groot	2297	Mark Todd
2265	Callum Wearne	2298	William Guelen
2266	Jacob Lee	2299	Katrina Fraser
2267	Sarah Swann	2300	David Chatterton
2268	Jonathan Stuart Carrick Crombie	2301	Chris Riley
2269	James Granger	2302	Andrew James
2270	Tony Vidinovski	2303	William Brooke
2271	Trail Towns TV	2304	Chris Keys

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
2305	Jem Woodroffe	2338	Jed Stanton
2306	Miles Reid	2339	Jason Ellis
2307	Jessica Giumelli	2340	Michael Brown
2308	Cameron Osiurak	2341	Georgia Margaret Eastment
2309	Jennifer Bell	2342	Sid Caulfield
2310	Mike Ormandy	2343	Ashley Keys
2311	James Coen	2344	Sam Steinlauf
2312	Lachlan Gillie	2345	Edward Maddox
2313	Jarrod Pye	2346	Dan Hourigan
2314	Maya Ward	2347	William Kemp
2315	Filip Vukovic	2348	Owen Twyford
2316	Lumen Naturae	2349	Prue Vanstan
2317	Thomas Cleary	2350	Pauline George
2318	Rashmica Gupta	2351	Tom Kelly
2319	Miki Price	2352	Stephen Romanin
2320	Malcolm Doreian	2353	Zoe Decker
2321	David Piper	2354	Killian Cosgrave
2322	Zion (surname not provided)	2355	Claire Chandler
2323	Nick Rudzki	2356	Richard Plant
2324	Nathan Campbell	2357	Matthew Bourke
2325	Isabel Howard	2358	Oliver Neil
2326	Jarrod Carland	2359	Justin L
2327	Matilda Wilson	2360	Mark Harry
2328	Upper Yarra Sustainable Development Alliance	2361	Michelle Grimshaw
2329	Stephen Alexander	2362	Jack Nelson
2330	Noah Kenneth James Davidson	2363	Adrian Little
2331	Janet Marlow	2364	Friends of Leadbeater's Possum
2332	Jack Crawshaw	2365	Alister Potter
2333	Darryl Cram	2366	Richard Kean
2334	Devon Boyd	2367	Jane Brownrigg
2335	Donald Charles Stokes	2368	Ian McKern
2336	Lance Ward	2369	Sam Cali
2337	Samuel Van Dortq	2370	Oliver Smith

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
2371	Geoff Tewierik	2404	Camden McLean
2372	Rogelio Rojas	2405	Eddy Mitchell
2373	Patrick Lalor	2406	Sam James
2374	Iain Banfield	2407	Adam Carlyon
2375	Antanas Grincevicius	2408	Nikolajs Zeps
2376	Robert Young	2409	Thomas William Mitchell
2377	Jaryd Smith	2410	Analise Arnold
2378	Benjamin Sykes	2411	Bruce Pierce
2379	Jasper Symons	2412	Ethan Van der Ree
2380	Nikolas Doumas	2413	Sam Bowman
2381	Ross Kershaw	2414	Ochre Sherlock
2382	Mikey Beaton-Wells	2415	Susan Carol Waterfield
2383	Thomas Franks	2416	Amanda Beattie
2384	Jeremy Harte	2417	Adrian Chudasko
2385	Kent Sangster	2418	Peter Douglas Marshall
2386	David Allen	2419	James Bell
2387	Kris Flynn	2420	Tim Hickling
2388	Baillie Millett	2421	Brandon Marasco
2389	Scott Drohan	2422	Johnny Sacchero
2390	Jason Ralph	2423	Charlie Cole
2391	Campbell McIver	2424	Vincent Cox
2392	Marc Petulla	2425	Michael Hellessey
2393	Friends of Sassafras Creek	2426	Adam Strickland
2394	Cameron Mathew Gunning	2427	Craig Robinson
2395	James Cox	2428	Brendan Scicluna
2396	Friends of the Myrtle Beeches	2429	John Phillips
2397	Healesville Environment watch Inc	2430	Kendall Lister
2398	Lucas (surname not provided)	2431	Simon Lee
2399	John Parmeter	2432	Travis Dawkins
2400	Joanne Ashley	2433	Paul Adlington
2401	Dean Elliott	2434	Bicycle Industries Australia
2402	Jordan Crook	2435	Guy Dimmick
2403	Baxter Maiwald	2436	Warren Leslie Steinicke

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
2437	Robert King	2469	Will Stronach
2438	Parati Holdings	2470	Rohan Wilcox
2439	Thomas Lee Joynt	2471	Miles Joseph
2440	Michael Cromer	2472	Harley Peasnell
2441	Kieran McLoughlin	2473	Eric Smith
2442	Cameron Biggelaar	2474	Theo Howard
2443	Silvester Dodig	2475	Emma Louise Rojas
2444	Adam Sansome	2476	Anthony Beal
2445	David Maggs	2477	Nina Peel
2446	Nathan Richards	2478	Lee James Kelly
2447	Henry Wright	2479	Lydia Hall
2448	Stewart Pender	2480	Gareth Williams
2449	Andrew Jephcott	2481	Shaun Ambrose
2450	Peter Hackett	2482	Justin Hopkins
2451	Samuel Lucaciu	2483	Trailscapes- a fellow trail company. Redhill riders- a local mountain bike club
2452	Nicholas Huf	2484	Faye Woodward
2453	Merilyn J Grey	2485	Peta McIver
2454	Kim Wall	2486	Benjamin Borsaru
2455	Marnie Fitzsimons	2487	Yarra Ranges Tech School
2456	Arturo Reitz	2488	Toby Hopkins
2457	Marion Schultz	2489	Maree Bargar
2458	Cody Clark	2490	Daniel Kreitals
2459	Oscar Buckle	2491	Rohan Claffey
2460	Matthew Hoskin	2492	Tiaan Bosman
2461	Jess Littlejohn	2493	National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Act on Climate (Vic)/Friends of the Earth Melbourne, Environment Victoria
2462	Thorsten Kissel	2494	Andrew Gregor
2463	Emma Stocker	2495	Amelia Easdale
2464	Timothy Lefel	2496	Charlie Louros
2465	Gary Trowell	2497	Andrew Barlow
2466	Andrew de Wijn	2498	James Sarris
2467	Melbourne Water Corporation	2499	Tree Fern Designs
2468	Richard Kreuzer	2500	John Owen McIver

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
2501	Barny Carter	2534	Antonio Birota
2502	Ian Watson	2535	Nicola Smith
2503	Victorian National Parks Association	2536	Daniel Alban
2504	James Cook	2537	Luke John Mills
2505	Bernadette Gould	2538	Elizabeth Rawlinson, Paul Pohlner and Douglas Frood
2506	Jen Petinatos	2539	Nicholas Killey
2507	Edward Rayner	2540	Jessica Killey
2508	Wayne Jolly	2541	Callum Porritt
2509	Jarrah street	2542	Sam Greenwood
2510	Patrick Ward	2543	Cameron Plant
2511	Dylan Jeffries	2544	Robyn Canning
2512	Anita Siegersma	2545	Stephen Bell
2513	Nelson Armstrong-Wallis	2546	Harry Grail-Garden
2514	Dr Melanie Birtchnell	2547	Dianne Wilkinson
2515	Andrew Sustenance	2548	Andrew Thompson
2516	Andrew Young	2549	Andrew Dubos
2517	Michael Conan-Davies	2550	Max Szczepanski
2518	Mark Mickelburough	2551	David Quick
2519	Tom Emrys-Evans	2552	Paul Carter
2520	Glenn Gillen	2553	Brian Howell
2521	Leigh Middlemast	2554	Henri Van Oirsouw
2522	Sam Filmer	2555	Sam Le Blanc
2523	Alexander Smith	2556	Philip Ingamells
2524	Luka Armstrong-Wallis	2557	Ruth Rios
2525	Jeremy Linklater	2558	Robert Bosch Australia
2526	Rongkun Mou	2559	Upper Yarra Adult Riding Club
2527	Richard Stratton	2560	Allie Lockhart
2528	Scott Puddy	2561	Joanne Antrobus
2529	Leigh stevens	2562	Chris Jillard
2530	Almanzo Joyce	2563	Jimmy Wong
2531	Matthew Barron	2564	Tim Lye
2532	Leila Smith	2565	Glenn Thomas
2533	Peter Alex Phasey	2566	Linda Alexander

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
2567	Marg Thomas	2600	Dylan Marriott
2568	Daniel Turkovic	2601	Rhys (surname not provided)
2569	Matthew Alzate Donovan	2602	Cameron Brooks
2570	Jason Perry	2603	Kaitlin Grose
2571	Paul Ligthart	2604	Amelia Cafe
2572	Richard Leask	2605	Datacube IT
2573	Adam King	2606	Nathanael Ogden
2574	Andrea Fox	2607	Nathan Street
2575	Belgravia Health & Leisure Group (BHLG)	2608	Chelsea Ralph
2576	Margaret Duffus	2609	Brendan Lang
2577	Douglas Watson	2610	Green Wedge Coalition
2578	Name not provided	2611	Andrew Monahan
2579	Mitchell bull	2612	Sean Peter Cary
2580	Nina Dubos	2613	Baw Baw Cycles
2581	Viki Sinclair	2614	CJ & SE Lewis Partnership
2582	Sam Tozer	2615	Karl MacCurrie
2583	Lynelle Howse	2616	Jeffrey Wiggins
2584	Jarrod James	2617	Ben Perry
2585	Schneider Electric	2618	Ryan Soto
2586	Chris Macaulay	2619	Melissa Kimber
2587	James Osmond	2620	Tamasan Scott
2588	Megan Rose	2621	Brigid Louisa Isaac
2589	Judy Robertson	2622	Williams Racing Products Pty Ltd
2590	Michael Long	2623	Joshua Brown
2591	Liam Barr	2624	Sofia Tjernstroem
2592	Jason Tod	2625	Yarra Ranges Tourism
2593	Ash Drew	2626	Vasilios Ladas
2594	Kane Marriott	2627	Murray Stephens
2595	David Maud	2628	Nick Manson
2596	Yarra Riverkeeper Association	2629	We Ride Australia
2597	Maria Avocone	2630	Dave Brough
2598	Chris Southwood	2631	Kinglake Friends of the Forest Inc
2599	Melissa Anset	2632	Chris Beard

No.	Submitter	No.	Submitter
2633	Craig Lee	2666	Silva Coffee Roasters Pty Ltd
2634	Adam Pratt	2667	Sorrel Fuller
2635	Karen Alexander	2668	Piper Albrecht
2636	Timothy Flack	2669	Bronnie Walsh
2637	Marion Graham	2670	Jessica Tara Baker
2638	Oz Gentrification, Displacement and Homelessness Policy Research	2671	Mark Ashby
2639	Hayley Joy Mark	2672	Brad Harris
2640	Merijn Kuiper	2673	Jack Lumb
2641	David Russell	2674	John Lockton
2642	Rosemary Storey	2675	Oscar Evans
2643	Kevin Robinson	2676	Philip Smith
2644	Damien Gawler	2677	Andrew Haughton
2645	Christopher Ian Runting	2678	Nicole Murray
2646	Julie Wiggins	2679	Yarra Ranges Mountain Bikers
2647	Ben Jenkins	2680	Aaron Lindsay
2648	James William Lester	2681	R Gould
2649	Andrew Blackett	2682	Mary-Ellen Wallace-Smith
2650	Deborah Curtis	2683	Alex Judd
2651	Callan Cayford	2684	Troy Schuler
2652	Michael Challinor	2685	Lauren Hutchison
2653	Karina Andjelic	2686	Hamish McCallum-Smith
2654	Aidan Bryant	2687	Ray McMahon
2655	Drew Browne	2688	Josh Grose
2656	Richard Scanes	2689	Rosemary Cousin
2657	Michael Walters	2690	WOTCH Inc
2658	Michelle Fisher	2691	Breiffini Crone
2659	Mat Jackson	2692	Royal Hartigan
2660	Mick Davis	2693	Joshua Mathot
2661	Delian Mills	2694	Max Provera
2662	Melissa Alice Gunner	2695	Chris McCusker
2663	Simon Carlile	2696	Didi Lo
2664	Robeth Kiel Secillano	2697	Maddie Lakos and Thomas McKinnon
2665	Gaelen Slaney	2698	Graeme Frew

No.	Submitter
2699	Karen Brookes
2700	Jarrad Peters
2701	Patricia Allen
2702	Derry Talvainn
2703	Advance Traders
2704	Karen Hanmer
2705	Rethink Warburton Mountain Bike Destination
2706	Karuna Jones
2707	Robert Aitken

Appendix C List of parties

Submitter	Represented by
Yarra Ranges Council (Proponent)	Carly Robertson of Counsel instructed by MinterEllison, who called expert evidence on: - biodiversity and habitats from Matt Looby of Biosis - biodiversity and habitats peer review from Brett Lane of Nature Advisory - water from Simon Harrow and James Gourley of GHD - traffic from Brett Young of Ratio - bushfire from Mark Potter of Fire Risk Consultants - planning and social impact from Colleen Peterson of Ratio Council also called the following non-expert evidence: - trail design from Gerard McHugh and Glen Jacobs of World Trail
DELWP Impact Assessment Unit	Daniel Banfai
Parks Victoria	Stuart Hughes, Mark Norman and Craig Stubbings
Country Fire Authority (CFA)	Luci Johnston, Tammy Garrett and Marc Burton-Walter
Melbourne Water Corporation	Anna Lucas
Victorian National Parks Association	Natalie Blok of Counsel and Brendan Sydes, Solicitor, who called expert evidence on: - ecology and botany from Dr David Cheal of the Centre for Environmental Management, School of Health and Life Sciences, Federation University - plant pathology, mycology and soil microbiology from Dr Mary Cole of Agpath Pty Ltd - ecology, ecological assessment and park management from Dr Charles Meredith (independent consultant)
Edward Tsyrlin	Submitter who also presented expert evidence on the Mount Donna Buang Wingless Stonefly
Andrew Howieson	
Anita Siegersma	
Anthony Gridley	
Astroboyracer	Paul Bryant
AusCycling	Nick Hannan
Bicycle Industries Australia	Peter Bourke
Carly Bullock	
Damian Auton	
Dennis Barton	
Derry Talvainn	

Dieter Kahsnitz	
Doug McClurg	
Elizabeth Rawlinson, Paul Pohlner and Douglas Frood	
Ellena Biggs	
Frederick Charles Crump	
Friends of Leadbeater's Possum	Steve Meacher
Friends of the Myrtle Beeches	Astrid Huwald
George Paras	
Graham Ostberg	
Green Wedge Coalition	Louis Delacretaz
Hugh Besley	
Jack Day	
James Walker	
Janet Sowden	
Jason Ellis	
Jennifer Conway	
Jeremy Dyson	
John Parmenter	
Josephine Dyer	
Kevin King	
Lauren Hutchison	
M.L. Baxter	
Mark Ashby	
Mark Mickelburough	
Mary-Ellen Wallace-Smith	
Megan Wilson	
Melanie Birtchnell	
Melissa Gunner	
Millgrove Outdoor Education Centre - Melbourne High School	Megan Wilson
Melody McCormick	
Nicholas Shooter	
Old Warburton Residents Association	Damien Flynn
Oscar Howard	

Oz Gentrification, Displacement and Homelessness Policy Research	
Pat Thomas	
Peta Godenzi	
Peter Phasey	
Prudence & David Walker	
Rethink Warburton Mountain Bike Destination	Derry Talvainn
Richard Kean	
Richard Swindel-Hurst	
Ride Time and Yarra Valley Cycles	Matt Swann
Robert Bembic	
Rosemary Cousin	
Sandy Parkinson	
Shane Fernando	
Simon Carlile	
Specialized Australia	Jenny Beier
Specialized Bicycles (Soil Searching)	George Kok [pre-recorded video submission]
The Entomological Society of Victoria Inc	Gordon Ley
Timothy Holdsworth	
Travis Dawkins	
Upper Yarra Pony Club	Anita Prowse
Upper Yarra River Reserve Committee of Management	Jane Stormer
Upper Yarra Sustainable Development Alliance	Christian Nielsen and Peter Tesdorpf
Warburton Advancement League Inc	Jeffrey Gill
Warburton and District Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Sam Maddock
Warburton Environment Inc	Nic Fox
Warburton Motel	Richard Stanwix
Williams Racing Products Pty Ltd	Michael Williams
Yarra Ranges Mountain Bikers	Andrew Howieson
Yarra Riverkeeper Association	Charlotte Sterrett

Appendix D Document list

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
1	15 Dec 21	Letter from Proponent (Yarra Ranges Council) to Inquiry and Advisory Committee (IAC) – Request for adjournment of Hearing dates	Council
2	22 Dec 21	Letter from IAC to Proponent - Response to Hearing adjournment request	Planning Panels Victoria (PPV)
3	2 Feb 22	Directions Hearing Notification	PPV
4	4 Feb 22	Letter from IAC to Parks Victoria - Invitation	"
5	4 Feb 22	Letter from IAC to Wurundjeri Woi wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation - Invitation	"
6	4 Feb 22	Letter from IAC to Country Fire Authority (CFA) - Invitation	"
7	9 Feb 22	Email from Proponent to IAC - Suggested further directions	Council
8	10 Feb 22	IAC Request for Further Information (RFI)	PPV
9	14 Feb 22	IAC Directions	"
10	14 Feb 22	Letter from IAC to DELWP - Invitation	"
11	14 Feb 22	Email from Melbourne Water to IAC - Response to expansion of submission	Melbourne Water
12	15 Feb 22	Email from PPV to Mr Tsyrlin - Clarification on participation in process	PPV
13	17 Feb 22	Email from DELWP to IAC - Response to invitation	DELWP
14	18 Feb 22	CFA - Submission on Warburton Mountain Bike Destination Project	CFA
15	18 Feb 22	Letter from Proponent to IAC - Responses to Directions 1 (Experts), 13 (site visit locations) and 14 (markings) – 18 02 22	Council
16	18 Feb 22	Email from VNPA to IAC - Response to Direction 1 (expert witnesses)	VNPA
17	18 Feb 22	Letter from Parks Victoria to IAC - Response to invitation	Parks Victoria
18	18 Feb 22	IAC further request for information	PPV
19	18 Feb 22	Hearing Timetable and Distribution List (version 1)	"
20	23 Feb 22	Proposed site visit locations for Council mapping	"
21	21 Feb 22	Email from Mr Tsyrlin to PPV - Confirmation on participation in process	Mr Tsyrlin
22	25 Feb 22	Letter from YRC to IAC - Responses to Directions 3, 11, 15 and 16	Council
23	"	Instructions for using the document sharing platform	"
24	"	Consolidated IAC Map Book (Direction 11) including: a. Consolidated IAC Map Book (Part 1) b. Consolidated IAC Map Book (Part 2)	"

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
		c. Consolidated IAC Map Book (Part 3) d. Consolidated IAC Map Book (Part 4)	
25	"	Wesburn Park Draft Master Plan 2021 (Direction 11)	"
26	"	Overview of the Draft Yarra Ranges Council Paths and Trails Strategy (Direction 11)	"
27	"	Yarra Ranges Council Part A submission (Direction 16)	"
28	"	Suggested itinerary for IAC site inspection, maps and access information (Direction 15)	"
29	25 Feb 22	Letter from VNPA to IAC - Request to file late expert reports	VNPA
30	28 Feb 22	Email from Proponent to IAC - Response to VNPA request to file late expert reports	Council
31	28 Feb 22	Letter from IAC to VNPA – Response to extension request	PPV
32	28 Feb 22	Letter from Proponent to IAC - Responses to Directions 12 and 18	Council
33	"	Expert Witness Statement - Colleen Peterson - Planning and social	"
34	"	Expert Witness Statement - Matthew Looby - Biodiversity and habitats	"
35	"	Expert Witness Statement - Brett Lane - Biodiversity and habitats	"
36	"	Expert Witness Statement - Simon Harrow and James Gourley - Surface water including: a. Surface water report and Appendix A b. Appendix B - Amendments to the EMF c. Appendix C - Amendments to the CEMP d. Appendix D - Amendments to the OEMP	
37	"	Expert Witness Statement - Mark Potter - Bushfire risk	"
38	"	Expert Witness Statement - Brett Young – Transport	"
39	1 Mar 22	Letter from Proponent to IAC - Updated mapping	Council
40	2 Mar 22	Expert Witness Statement - Edward Tsyrlin - Mount Donna Buang Wingless Stonefly	Mr Tsyrlin
41	2 Mar 22	Expert Witness Statement - Dr Mary Cole - Plant pathology	VNPA
42	2 Mar 22	Letter to PPV regarding witness statement from World Trail	Council
43	"	Witness statement - Gerard McHugh and Glen Jacobs - World Trail	"
44	4 Mar 22	Expert Witness Statement - Dr Charles Meredith - Ecology	VNPA
45	"	Expert Witness Statement - Dr David Cheal - Ecology (Botany)	"
46	9 Mar 22	Hearing Timetable and Distribution List (version 2)	PPV
47	10 Mar 22	Letter from Proponent to IAC - Direction 20 (Day 1 versions of	Council

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
		Project Documentation) and Technical Notes	
48	"	Incorporated Document - Day 1 Version: a. Marked up b. Clean	"
49	"	Environmental Management Framework (EMF) – Day 1 version: a. Marked up b. Clean	"
50	"	Draft Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) - Day 1 Version: a. Marked up b. Clean	"
51	"	Draft Operations Environment Management Plan (OEMP) - Day 1 Version: a. Marked up b. Clean	"
52	"	Technical Note 01 - Response to RFI 7 - Expert recommendations - EMF, CEMP, OEMP, and Incorporated Document matrix	"
53	"	Technical Note 02 - Response to RFI 8 - Additional expert recommendations - EMF, CEMP, OEMP, and Incorporated Document matrix	"
54	"	Technical Note 03 - Response to RFI 11 - Indicative Project Staging	"
55	10 Mar 22	Letter from DELWP to IAC – Submission on Warburton Mountain Bike Destination Project (dated 1 March 2022)	DELWP
56	11 Mar 22	Letter from Proponent to PPV – providing World Trail presentation and draft Emergency Management Plan	Council
57	"	Witness presentation - Gerard McHugh and Glen Jacobs - World Trail	"
58	"	Draft Warburton Mountain Bike Destination Emergency Management Plan (draft EMP) (Feb 2022)	"
59	11 Mar 22	DELWP Impact Assessment Unit (IAU) - Warburton EES inquiry opening address - 15 March 2022	DELWP IAU
60	16 Mar 22	YRC - Letter from DELWP Port Phillip Region to Yarra Ranges Council - offsets - dated 3 March 2022	Council
61	"	YRC - Letter from DELWP Port Phillip Region to Yarra Ranges Council - tenure arrangements - dated 7 March 2022	"
62	"	YRC - Expert Witness Presentation - Matthew Looby - Biosis - Biodiversity and habitats	"
63	17 Mar 22	YRC - Expert Witness Presentation - Simon Harrow and James Gourley - GHD - Water	Council

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
64	"	YRC - Expert Witness Presentation - Brett Young - Ratio - Traffic and Transport	"
65	17 Mar 22	Warburton Traffic Parking video	Warburton Environment Inc
66	18 Mar 22	YRC - Expert Witness Presentation - Brett Lane - Nature Advisory - Biodiversity and habitats	Council
67	18 Mar 22	Hearing Timetable (version 3)	PPV
68	21 Mar 22	YRC - Expert Witness Presentation - Mark Potter - Fire Risk Consultants - Bushfire	Council
69	21 Mar 22	Warburton Environment Inc - Practical Ecology Report - Bushfire Management Statement – Sep 2019	Warburton Environment Inc
70	23 Mar 22	Part B submission	Council
71	"	Appendix A to the Part B submission - RFI responses	"
72	"	Attachment II to Appendix A - Bookmarked EES - Attachment II - Response to Further RFI: a. 1(a) - Part 1 b. 1(b) - Part 1 c. 1(c) - Part 1 d. 1(a) - Part 2 e. 1(b) - Part 2 f. 1(c) - Part 2	"
73	"	Appendix B to the Part B submission - Informal trails in the Project area	"
74	"	Appendix C to the Part B submission - Technical Note 4 (Cultural heritage RFIs)	"
75	"	Austraffic data - 13 February 2022	"
76	"	Austraffic data - 14 February 2022	"
77	"	Flow with Overlays video	"
78	"	We Can Ride video	"
79	"	YRC Environmental and Heritage Works video	"
80	"	YRC Vic Health Grant video	"
81	24 Mar 22	Email from E Rawlinson to IAC - VCAT decision for IAC Warburton Mountain Bike Destination Project	E Rawlinson
82	"	VCAT decision Eco-Resorts Australia Pty Ltd v Yarra Ranges SC [2005] VCAT 425 (15 March 2005)	"
83	24 Mar 22	Hearing presentation	Parks Victoria
84	24 Mar 22	Hearing submission	CFA
85	"	Submission Attachment 1 - Bushfire Policy Framework	"

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
86	"	Hearing presentation	"
87	24 Mar 22	Hearing presentation	Melbourne Water
88	25 Mar 22	Hearing Timetable (version 4)	PPV
89	28 Mar 22	Email from IAU to IAC - response to question on notice regarding the adequacy of the risk assessment in the biodiversity assessment	DELWP IAU
90	28 Mar 22	Expert Witness Statement - Dr Charles Meredith - references	VNPA
91	"	Expert Witness Presentation - Dr David Cheal - Ecology (Botany)	"
92	"	Expert Witness Presentation - Dr Mary Cole - Plant Pathology	"
93	"	Expert Witness Presentation - Dr Charles Meredith - Ecology	"
94	29 Mar 22	VNPA - Hearing submission	"
95	"	Attachment A - LCC, Melbourne Area District 2 Review Final Recommendations Report, July 1994	"
96	"	Attachment B - Yarra Ranges National Park Management Plan 2002	"
97	"	Attachment C - Tourism Leases in National Parks Guidance Note - DELWP 2015	"
98	"	Attachment D - FFG Action Statement 238	"
99	"	Attachment E - FFG Stonefly Action Statement	"
100	"	Attachment F - FFG Threatened Species Assessment Mount Donna Buang Wingless Stonefly	"
101	"	Attachment G - EPBC Threatened Species Nomination 2019 Stonefly	"
102	"	Attachment H - Tsyrlin article (Climate change threatens critically endangered wingless stonefly)	"
103	"	Attachment I - FFG Action Statement Leadbeater's Possum	"
104	"	Attachment J - EPBC Act Leadbeater's Possum Recovery Plan	"
105	"	Attachment K - EPBC Act Conservation Advice Leadbeater's possum	"
106	"	Attachment L - EPBC Act Threat Abatement Plan - Phytophthora	"
107	"	Rainforest Field Guide	"
108	29 Mar 22	Hearing presentation	Warburton Environment Inc
109	"	Attachment - Warburton Calendar of Events	"
110	29 Mar 22	Hearing submission	Green Wedge Coalition

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
111	29 Mar 22	Hearing presentation	Yarra Riverkeeper Association
112	29 Mar 22	Hearing submission	Entomological Society of Victoria
113	29 Mar 22	Hearing Timetable (version 5)	PPV
114	31 Mar 22	Email from Mr Ley to IAC - response to question on source of statements	Entomological Society of Victoria
115	31 Mar 22	Hearing presentation	Friends of the Myrtle Beeches
116	31 Mar 22	Hearing presentation	Upper Yarra Sustainable Development Alliance
117	31 Mar 22	Hearing presentation	Warburton and District Chamber of Commerce and Industry
118	31 Mar 22	Hearing presentation	Yarra Ranges Mountain Bikers
119	31 Mar 22	Hearing submission	Ms Biggs
120	"	Hearing presentation	"
121	1 Apr 22	Hearing presentation	Ms Talvainn
122	1 Apr 22	Hearing presentation	Mr Carlile
SB1	1 Apr 22	Hearing submission	Mr Walker
SB2	1 Apr 22	Hearing submission	Mr Kean
SB3	1 Apr 22	Hearing presentation	Mr Gridley
SB4	1 Apr 22	Hearing submission	Warburton Advancement League
123	4 Apr 22	Submission on oral evidence	VNPA
124	4 Apr 22	Hearing presentation	Dr Conway
125	5 Apr 22	Letter from Warburton Golf & Sporting Club to Yarra Ranges Council dated 1 April 2022	Council
126	5 Apr 22	Hearing presentation	Mr McClurg
127	5 Apr 22	Email from Mr Ostberg to IAC - Response to question on Lysterfield trails	Mr Ostberg

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
128	5 Apr 22	Hearing presentation	Ms Parkinson
129	5 Apr 22	Hearing submission	Ms Baxter
130	6 Apr 22	Email from Ms Baxter to IAC - Reference for economic report	Ms Baxter
131	6 Apr 22	Supplementary information in response to IAC questions	Parks Victoria
132	6 Apr 22	Hearing presentation (updated)	Rethink Warburton Mountain Bike Destination
133	6 Apr 22	Hearing submission	Mr Frood
134	6 Apr 22	Hearing submission (updated) with Leadbeaters Possum colonies map	Ms Rawlinson and Mr Pohlner
135	6 Apr 22	Hearing submission	Ms Wallace-Smith
136	7 Apr 22	Expert Witness presentation	Mr Tsyrlin
137	7 Apr 22	Hearing submission	Ms Cousin
138	7 Apr 22	Hearing presentation (video recording)	Specialized Bicycles (Soil Searching)
139	7 Apr 22	Stacie Piper - Statement presented by Lauren Hutchinson	Ms Hutchinson
140	"	Part C submission (Direction 37)	Council
141	"	Appendix A - Memorandum of M Potter including Appendix 1 (e-bikes)	"
142	"	Appendix B - Email from Parks Victoria setting out involvement in the ground truthing process 10 Dec 2020	"
143	"	Appendix C - Victorian State Public Land Mountain Bike Guidelines 2020	"
144	"	Appendix D - AusCycling Victorian Mountain Bike Strategy 2021	"
145	"	Appendix E - Memorandum regarding existing walking trails within drinking water catchments	"
146	"	Appendix F - Email from Dorset Council 30 March 2022	"
147	"	Appendix G - Memorandum of M Looby on Myrtle Wilt	"
148	"	Appendix H - Memorandum from World Trail on the Derby experience of Myrtle Beech and Myrtle Wilt	"
149	"	Attachments to Appendix H: a. Attachment 1 - From Forest to Fjaeldmark Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation (Edition 2) b. Attachment 2 - From Forest to Fjaeldmark The Vegetation Communities (Edition 2) c. Attachment 3 - Blue Tier intersections with Rainforest	"

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
		and related scrub group vegetation communities d. Attachment 4 - Blue Tier map showing intersection vegetation communities containing Myrtle Beech	
150	"	Appendix I - Memorandum of M Looby in response to verbal evidence of Dr Meredith	"
151	"	Appendix J – Council responses to and clarifications on the VNPA's hearing submission (including Attach 1)	"
152	"	Appendix K - Memorandum of B Young	"
153	"	Appendix L – Yarra Ranges Environmental Advisory Committee (YREAC) Terms of Reference 2019	"
154	"	Appendix M - YREAC Meeting minutes 22 August 2019	"
155	"	Appendix N - Memorandum from Biosis on heritage values	"
156	"	Appendix O - Emergency Management Plan Development Workshop Meeting minutes 10 February 2022	"
157	"	EMF - Final Hearing Version (Direction 38): a. Marked up b. Clean	"
158	"	Draft CEMP - Final Hearing Version (Direction 38): a. Marked up b. Clean	"
159	"	Draft OEMP - Final Hearing Version (Direction 38): a. Marked up b. Clean	"
160	"	Email from E Tsyrlin to YRC – Mitigation actions and improvements and proactive actions - dated 7 April 2022	"
161	8 Apr 22	a. Email from Rosemary Cousin to IAC - Response to IAC question providing VEAC and Vic Gov response Reports b. Victorian Environmental Assessment Council (VEAC) Statewide Assessment of Public Land report May 2017 c. Victorian Government response to VEAC – Statewide Assessment of Public Land Final Report 2017	Ms Cousin
162	14 Apr 22	Hearing presentation (4 April2022)	Mr Ellis
163	14 Apr 22	Comments on draft OEMP	Warburton Environment Inc
164	14 Apr 22	Comments on Part C versions of Project documentation	Upper Yarra Sustainable Development Alliance

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
165	14 Apr 22	Comments on Part C versions of Project documentation	Ms Biggs, Ms Rawlinson and Mr Pohlner
166	16 May 22	Hearing presentation	Oz Gentrification

Appendix E Legislative and policy context

This section outlines the key elements of legislative and policy context and should be read in conjunction with the relevant elements of the EES, including EES Chapter 5. Unless otherwise stated, the legislation is Victorian.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the Commonwealth Government's principal environmental protection and biodiversity conservation legislation. It provides the legal framework for the protection of MNES, Ramsar wetlands, listed nationally threatened species and listed migratory species.

The Project was referred to the Commonwealth under the EPBC Act and was deemed to be a controlled action based on the potential for significant impacts on listed threatened species and communities (sections 18 and 18A), and therefore required assessment and approval. Following the EES process and the assessment by the Victorian Minister for Planning, the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment (or delegate) will decide whether the action is approved, approved with conditions or refused under the Act.

Significant impact guidelines

Significant impact guidelines under the EPBC Act provide overarching guidelines on determining whether an action is likely to have a significant impact on a matter protected under national environmental law. The guidelines define a 'significant impact' as *"an impact which is important, notable, or of consequence, having regard to its context or intensity*". To be considered 'likely' it is *"sufficient if a significant impact on the environment is a real or not remote chance or possibility"*.

The guidelines embody the precautionary principle:

> If there is a scientific uncertainty about the impacts of your action and potential impacts are serious or irreversible, the precautionary principle is applicable. Accordingly, a lack of scientific certainty about the potential impacts of an action will not itself justify a decision that the action is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment.

Significant impact criteria are provided to assist in determining whether potential impacts of an activity are likely to be significant on a matter of national environmental significance. The criteria are different according to the conservation category of the MNES (for example, critically endangered or vulnerable).

Threat abatement plans, recovery plans and conservation advice

Threat abatement plans and recovery plans may be developed under the EPBC Act. A decision made in relation to a controlled action under section 18 or 18A must not be inconsistent with a threat abatement plan or recovery plan (see section 139).

Relevant plans are:

- Leadbeater's possum recovery plan
- Threat abatement plan for disease in natural ecosystems caused by *Phytophthora cinnamomic*

In addition, in deciding whether to approve an action, the Minister must have regard to any approved conservation advice for the species or community. In this case, conservation advice for the Leadbeater's possum was considered relevant.

Environment Effects Act

The *Environment Effects Act 1978* (EE Act) provides for the integrated assessment of projects with the potential for significant environmental effects. In response to a referral made by Council, the Minister for Planning determined that an EES would be required and an Inquiry appointed to consider the environmental effects of the Project. The EES was prepared in response to the EES Scoping Requirements issued by the Minister for Planning.

The Minister's Assessment is not an approval as such, but is an assessment of the environmental effects of the Project that must be considered by decision makers in determining whether to grant approvals required for the Project under other legislation, and any conditions to be imposed.

EE Act Guidelines

These Ministerial Guidelines are made under section 10 of EE Act and define the general objective of the EES process:

> To provide for the transparent, integrated and timely assessment of the environmental effects of projects capable of having a significant effect on the environment.

The EE Act Guidelines incorporate specific principles of best practise ensuring a systems and risk-based approach to the assessment of potential effects, an integrated perspective of the relationship of different effects to inform decision-making and the need to ensure consistency with principles and objectives of ecologically sustainable development.

The EE Act Guidelines recognise that *"projects may give risk to environmental effects through relatively direct cause-effect pathways, or through more complex, indirect pathways"*. In addition, if there is a risk of significant adverse effects, the cumulative effects of a project in combination with other activities may need to be assessed.

The potential for significant effects will reflect the following factors:

- *Significance* of the environmental assets affected, in relation to:
  - *Character* of the potentially affected environmental assets.
  - *Geographic occurrence* of the environmental assets.
  - *Values or importance* of the environmental assets, based on expert knowledge, relevant policy and evidence of social values.
- *Potential magnitude, extent and duration* of adverse effects on environmental assets in the short, medium and longer term, as a result of the development, operation and where relevant, decommissioning of a project.
- *Potential for more extended adverse effects in space and time*¸ as a result of interactions of different effects and environmental processes affecting environmental assets.

An EES should provide an environmental management framework for managing project effects and risks. In relation to adaptive environmental management, the EE Act Guidelines provide:

> Where adaptive management is proposed as a method of managing key environmental effects or risks of a project, the EES will need to demonstrate capability of the proponent to monitor environmental effects and respond within timeframes that will provide reasonable confidence of acceptable outcomes being achieved. Where a combination of 'static' or proactive and adaptive management techniques is proposed, their respective roles should be clearly explained.

EE Act Advisory Note

This Advisory Note states that the purpose of an EES is to clearly characterise likely environmental effects/impacts, rather than risks. The note provides that while a full or detailed environmental risk assessment does not necessarily need to be undertaken, an environmental risk assessment

may be used as a tool to identify and prioritise environmental effects to satisfy the need to take a *"risk-based approach"* to the assessment of effects/impacts.

In cases where events are possible but unlikely (such as accidents), an environmental risk assessment might be helpful to explain how an unlikely occurrence relates to the potential for adverse consequences. The Advisory Note distinguishes between probability (likelihood) and uncertainty, and states that uncertainty "*is about how certain (or not) one is in predicting the likelihood and consequence of a risk*".

The Advisory Note states that EESs need to provide a clear identification of the uncertainty associated with predictions, and describe the implications of the level of uncertainty. Discussion of uncertainty is just as important in regard to impact assessment as risk assessment.

The Advisory Note provides:

> While the environmental risk assessment should inform the focus of the assessment of impacts, the primary approach to the assessment of impacts/effects in the EES should be that of the impact assessment framework. The environmental risk assessment (should it be utilised at all) should not detract from or confuse the presentation and reader's understanding of predicted impacts/effects.

Key residual effects of the activity need to be clearly described in terms of expected magnitude, extent and duration in the impact assessment.

National Parks Act

The objects of the *National Parks Act 1975* (NP Act) are set out at section 4. As there were many submissions about the proper interpretation of these objects insofar as they relate to development within national parks, they are set out in full:

> a) To make provision, in respect of national parks, State parks, marine national parks and marine sanctuaries –
>
> i. for the preservation and protection of the natural environment including wilderness areas and remote and natural areas in those parks;
>
> ii. for the protection and preservation of indigenous flora and fauna and of features of scenic or archaeological, ecological, geological, historic or other scientific interest in those parks; and
>
> iii. for the study of ecology, geology, botany, zoology and other sciences relating to the conservation of the natural environment in those parks; and
>
> iv. for the responsible management of the land in those parks;
>
> aa) to make further provision in respect of designated water supply catchment areas in national parks –
>
> i. for the protection of those areas; and
>
> ii. for the maintenance of the water quality and otherwise for the protection of the water resources in these areas; and
>
> iii. for the restriction of human activity in those areas for the purposes of subparagraphs (i) and (ii):
>
> …
>
> c) to make provision in accordance with the foregoing for the use of parks by the public for the purposes of enjoyment, recreation or education and for the encouragement and control of that use.

The NP Act requires the development and implementation of a park management plan and provides mechanisms for Parks Victoria to grant leases (section 19G), licences (section 19K) or consents (section 27) with respect to national parks land.

Yarra Ranges National Park Management Plan June 2002

The Yarra Ranges National Park Management Plan recognises the long history of environmental protection in the area including the permanent reservation of a large portion of the Park for the metropolitan water supply since 1888.

The Park is recognised for conserving a range of vegetation communities including *"nationally significant old-growth forests of majestic Mountain Ash and ancient Myrtle Beech rainforest"* and for providing secure habitat for a diverse range of fauna including Leadbeater's possum. The Park Management Plan:

> … establishes the long-term management framework to protect the outstanding conservation, water resource and recreation values of the park and provide appropriate opportunities for visitors to enjoy its special features.

The Park Management Plan addresses several of the key issues and concerns raised by experts and submitters.

In relation to Myrtle Wilt, the Park Management Plan acknowledges the fungal disease has caused the death of a large number of Myrtle Beech trees in parts of Victoria, and asserts that it exists within the Park, as it does throughout Myrtle Beech forests of the Central Highlands bioregion. The Park Management Plan provides:

> Wounding of stems and root systems by management activities such as road and track construction or maintenance can exacerbate the spread of the disease.

In relation to weeds, the Park Management Plan identifies at least 60 species spread throughout the park, which threaten indigenous flora and fauna communities and the survival of some species. Although weed infestation is considered low, roads, visitor sites and walking tracks are identified as major points of access for weed invasion in the park. Additional areas identified as infested include nearby State forest and portions of the O'Shannassy Aqueduct.

Continuing to restrict human access into the water catchments is considered an effective means of keeping these areas relatively weed free.

The Park Management Plan recognises that pest animals include foxes, cats, dogs and sambar deer in large numbers.

A number of management actions are identified to try and *"monitor, control and where possible, eradicate pest plants and animals in the park"*.

The Park Management Plan also addresses soils, cultural heritage and historic heritage.

In terms of recreational uses in the Park, the Park Management Plan notes at section 5.8 that cycling is a *"minor but increasing use"*. The Park Management Plan aims to "*provide opportunities for cycling consistent with the protection of park values*". It recognises that most walking tracks are unsuitable for cycling due to their location on steep, erodible soils or overgrown nature. Specific areas to investigate for potential use for cycling are the proposed Badger Weir Picnic Area and O'Shannassy aqueduct walking tracks.

A partial or full review of the Park Management Plan is contemplated within 5 to 10 years of publication. The plan is due for a review.

Parks Victoria Act

The *Parks Victoria Act 2018* establishes Parks Victoria and sets out its roles and functions. The objectives of Parks Victoria in relation to the land it manages are (see section 7):

- protect, conserve and enhance the land
- recognise and support traditional owner knowledge and interests in the land
- provide for and encourage community enjoyment and involvement of the land
- improve the community's knowledge and appreciation of the land
- contribute to community wellbeing through protection and management of the land
- contribute to the achievement of State and regional land management outcomes as far as is consistent with the effective protection and management of the land.

The Act requires Parks Victoria to prepare land management strategies that set out the general long-term directions, strategies and priorities for the protection, management and use of all land it manages. The Park Management Plan performs this function for the National Park.

The Act requires Parks Victoria to consider and have regard to the Yarra Strategic Plan and Yarra protection principles when performing functions in relation to Yarra River land. In addition, Parks Victoria must not act inconsistently with any part of the Yarra Strategic Plan which is binding on Parks Victoria.

Planning and Environment Act

The *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (PE Act) provides the framework for planning the use, development and protection of land in Victoria in the interests of current and future generations.

Section 4 of the PE Act provides the Victorian planning objectives are to:

- provide for the fair, orderly, economic and sustainable use, and development of the land
- provide for the protection of natural and man-made resources and the maintenance of ecological processes and genetic diversity
- secure a pleasant, efficient and safe working, living and recreating environment for all Victorians and visitors
- conserve and enhance places of scientific, aesthetic, architectural or historic interest or otherwise of special cultural values
- protect public utilities and other assets to enable the orderly provision of public utilities and facilities for the communities' benefit
- facilitate development in accordance with other objectives
- facilitate the provision of affordable housing
- balance the present and future interests of all Victorians.

The objectives of the planning framework established under the PE Act are, relevantly to:

- ensure sound, strategic planning coordinated at all levels of government
- enable land use and development planning and policy to be easily integrated with environmental, social, economic, conservation and resource management policies
- ensure environmental, social and economic effects are considered when decisions are made about the use and development of land
- facilitate development which achieves the objectives of planning
- provide for effective enforcement procedures to achieve compliance with planning schemes, permits and agreements.

The PE Act establishes the framework for preparing and amending planning schemes. All planning scheme amendments must be prepared having regard to the Victorian planning objectives.

The PE Act requires the Department Head to consider and have regard to the Yarra Strategic Plan and Yarra protection principles when performing functions in relation to Yarra River land. In addition, the Department Head must not act inconsistently with any part of the Yarra Strategic Plan which is binding on them.

Yarra Ranges Planning Scheme

Policy

The Yarra Ranges Planning Scheme includes both state and local planning policies. Those that are particularly relevant to an assessment of the Project are listed below. State policies are in Clauses 12 to 17, while local policies are in Clauses 21 and 22.

(i) Clause 12.01 (Biodiversity)

Clause 12.01-1S (Protection of biodiversity)

This policy aims to assist the protection and conservation of Victoria's biodiversity. Key strategies include:

- ensure decision making takes account the impacts of land use on Victoria's development including cumulative impacts, habitat fragmentation and the spread of pest plants, animals and pathogens into natural ecosystems
- avoid impacts on important areas of biodiversity
- consider impacts of any change in land use that may affect the biodiversity value of national parks, conservation reserves or nationally significant sites.

Policy to be considered as relevant includes:

- *Protecting Victoria's Environment – Biodiversity* 2037
- the Native Vegetation Guidelines.

Clause 12.01-2S (Native vegetation management)

This policy aims to ensure no net loss to biodiversity as a result of the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation. The key strategy is to ensure relevant decisions apply the three-step approach being:

- Avoid the removal of native vegetation
- Minimise impacts that cannot be avoided
- Provide offsets to compensate for unavoidable impacts.

These steps are outlined in the Native Vegetation Guidelines and the Native Vegetation Handbook, which are discussed below.

(ii) Clause 13 (Environmental risks and amenity)

This policy aims for planning to strengthen community resilience and community safety by adopting best practice environmental and risk management approaches. This policy identifies that planning should prepare for and respond to the impacts of climate change.

Clause 13.01-1S (Natural hazards and climate change)

This policy aims to minimise impacts of natural hazards and to adapt to the impacts of climate change through risk-based planning. Key strategies include to consider risks associated with

climate change in planning and management decision-making processes and to site and design development to minimise risks from natural hazards.

Clause 13.02-1S (Bushfire planning)

This policy applies to all decision-making relating to land within a designated bushfire prone area, subject to a Bushfire Management Overlay or proposed to be used in a manner that creates a bushfire hazard.

The aim of this policy is to strengthen resilience of communities to bushfire through risk-based planning that prioritises protection of human life. Key strategies include to direct development to low risk locations and ensure the availability of and safe access to areas where human life can be protected from bushfire.

Bushfire hazard is to be identified by undertaking an appropriate risk assessment including applying best available science and information.

(iii) Clause 17.04-1S (Facilitating tourism)

This policy aims to encourage tourism development to maximise economic, social and cultural benefits of the state as a competitive tourist destination. Key strategies include:

- encouraging development of range of well-designed and sited tourist facilities
- promoting facilities that build on the assets and qualities of surrounding attractions
- encouraging investment that meets demand and supports tourism growth.

(iv) Clause 21.04 (Land use)

This policy provides a range of controls for land use which reflect the diversity of the Yarra Ranges Shire and ensure specific polices are targeted to appropriate areas.

Clause 21.04-2 (Commercial – objectives, strategies and implementation) addresses tourism. It describes the challenge of achieving (and maintaining) a delicate balance between tourism, the environment and protecting the amenity of the existing residents. Key issues include:

- the significant contribution of tourism to the Shire's economy
- significant amounts of publicly owned parkland are becoming increasingly popular with people interested in 'environmental experiences' including bushwalking and mountain biking
- small scale tourism accommodation is creating issues with residential amenity and environmental features.

Objective 4 of this policy relates specifically to tourism. It aims to recognise and facilitate appropriate tourism developments, especially those that promote the environmental and conservation attributes of the Shire. Relevant strategies include to:

- promote small low intensity tourist facilities that provide facilities related to outdoor recreation in areas of natural beauty
- service the needs of people visiting natural features of the area
- enhance the established rural/heritage character of townships such as Warburton
- promote Warburton township for tourist accommodation, facilities and attractions for visitors, especially development based on the health resort industry
- improve links between the Yarra River and the Lilydale-Warburton Railway Trail, for townships along the Warburton Highway Corridor

- reinforce the role of Warburton and Healesville as the service base for tours to mountain attractions such as Mt Donna Buang snowfields and the Yarra Ranges National Park, and establish better visitor services and information centres.

Clause 21.04-2 states:

- Tourism and recreation proposals should demonstrate that they are consistent with at least one of the following:
  - they promote the established heritage or rural village character of the township in which they are to be located
  - they are related to the promotion and sale of agricultural products from the land on which they are to be sited or from land in the surrounding area
  - they provide facilities to enable visitors to experience outdoor recreation activities in areas of natural beauty and which are in keeping with the maintenance of agricultural and rural pursuits, visual and environmental qualities and residential amenity.
- Encourage tourism and recreation uses that:
  - are compatible with conservation objectives
  - minimise adverse impacts on the amenity of local residents
  - relate to their immediate environment, particularly the natural environment
  - enhance the predominately rural and green wedge character of the Shire.
- Major tourist facilities are to be located:
  - in established townships on sites which can provide convenient access to a full range of retail, community and other support services
  - in rural areas on sites where the proposed facility will be associated with an agricultural activity being carried out on the land.

Objective 5 (Tourism in the Green Wedge Areas) seeks to provide low impact tourism facilities that complement the distinctive rural and green wedge character and natural features of the Shire.

(v) Clause 21.07 (Landscape)

The objective is to retain and protect scenic landscapes and special environmental features of the Shire. This policy focuses on the visually attractive landscapes of the Shire including open valleys, rolling foothills, steep forested land and majestic mountain ranges. Strategies area aimed at protecting these high value landscapes and ensuring that tourist development proposals protect and conserve the natural environment and minimise the adverse impacts on residential amenity.

(vi) Clause 21.09 (Environment)

Key issues identified by this policy include that retention and rehabilitation of remnant vegetation is fundamental to retaining the vast range of wildlife habitats throughout the Shire. The Shire's prime objective is identified as *"protection and enhancement of its rich biodiversity"*. Key areas of remnant vegetation are acknowledged to be sensitive to the incremental clearing which can result in weed invasion and habitat loss.

Clause 21.09-01 (Biodiversity)

This policy has three objectives:

- to protect and conserve areas of local, regional, state and national significance
- to protect and enhance the Shire's rich biodiversity
- to ensure land use and development is assessed at a catchment-based level.

Relevant strategies include to:

- prevent incremental remnant vegetation loss and ensure proper consideration of environmental effects of proposals to remove vegetation
- protect, rehabilitate and extend viable wildlife habitat, including that on public land
- control, and eventually eradicate environmental weeds and reduce the presence of pest animals on Council controlled land and assist private landowners to achieve the same
- manage public access and visitor numbers to recreational areas where increased human activity will threaten conservation values of such areas
- ensure that land use is of a type, scale and design which does not adversely impact the natural environment.

The Yarra Ranges National Park is identified as an area of significant landscapes plus botanical and/or zoological significance.

Clause 21.09-02 (Environmental hazards)

This policy aims to ensure use of land accounts for physical development constraints such as flood, fire and landslip. Relevant strategies include to limit development in areas prone to intense wildfire behaviour and provide adequate design and services that allow rapid and effective response by emergency services.

Clause 21.11 (Community infrastructure)

Objective 2 of this policy aims to establish a network of recreational, leisure and cultural facilities that reflect the natural and environmental attributes of the Shire. It seeks to promote leisure, recreation and a wide range of sporting activities including havens and retreats for religious, educational and cultural organisations. Recreation and cultural facilities identified for Warburton are the Warburton Water World and the Upper Yarra Art and Entertainment Centre.

(vii) Clause 22.05 (Vegetation protection)

This policy is based on the premise that the protection and enhancement of the Shire's biodiversity is a prime objective of the Planning Scheme. The policy recognises the impacts of indiscriminate and incremental clearing including weed invasion and habitat loss.

Key objectives are to:

- protect and enhance the long-term viability of remnant vegetation, especially if it is generally undisturbed
- ensure conservation of remnant vegetation to sustain and enhance natural ecosystems
- protect and maintain vegetation communities and species of botanical significance
- conserve and protect native fauna habitat, especially for threatened or endangered species.

It is relevant policy that:

- applications to remove mature trees or remnant vegetation demonstrate the need to do so
- consideration be given to whether there are any alternate locations for the use that would avoid or minimise vegetation disturbance
- preference be given to proposals which demonstrate a net environmental gain will be achieved.

(viii) Other relevant planning policies

Other particularly relevant clauses in the planning policy framework to which the IAC has had regards include:

- Clause 12.03-1R (Yarra River protection)
- Clause 12.05-1S (Environmentally sensitive areas)
- Clause 13.04-2S (Erosion and landslip)
- Clause 13.07-1S (Land use compatibility)
- Clause 14.02 (Water)
- Clause 17.01-1S (Diversified economy)
- Clause 19.02-4S (Social and cultural infrastructure).

Zones and Overlays

The proposed trails are located in the following zones. Key relevant purposes of each have been provided:

- Public Conservation and Resource Zone
  - to protect and conserve the natural environment and natural processes for their historic, scientific, landscape, habitat or cultural values
  - to provide facilities which assist in public education and interpretation of natural environment with minimal degradation of the natural environment or natural processes
  - to provide for appropriate resource based uses.
- Rural Conservation Zone
  - To conserve specified values
  - To protect and enhance natural environment and natural processes for their historic, archaeological and scientific interest, landscape, faunal habitat and cultural values.
  - To protect and enhance natural resources and the biodiversity of the area
  - To encourage development and land use which is consistent with sustainable land management and land capability practices, and which takes into account conservation values and environmental sensitivities.
  - To conserve and enhance the cultural significance and character of open rural and scenic non urban landscapes.
- Public Use Zone
  - for public utility, community services and facilities
- Special Use Zone
  - To recognise or provide for use for specific purposes identified in schedule or zone.
  - Schedule 2 is related to the specific outcome of a Major Tourist Facility, in this case the "Warburton Chalet" – a proposal which to date has not proceeded.
- Green Wedge Zone A
  - To protect, conserve and enhance the biodiversity, natural resources, scenic landscapes and heritage values of the area
  - To ensure use and development promotes sustainable land management practices and infrastructure provision
  - To protect, conserve and enhance the cultural heritage significance and the character of rural and scenic non-urban landscapes
  - To recognise and protect the amenity of existing rural living areas.

The majority of trails are located in the Public Conservation and Resource Zone.

The proposed trails are also subject to the following overlays:

- Bushfire Management Overlay
  - To ensure that development of land prioritises the protection of human life and strengthens community resilience to bushfire
  - To identify areas where bushfire hazards warrant the implementation of protection measures
  - To ensure development is only permitted where the risk to life and property from bushfire can be reduced to an acceptable level.
- Land Subject to Inundation Overlay
  - To identify flood prone land in riverine or coastal area and ensure development maintains free passage of flood waters and minimises risk to life, health and safety associated with development.
- Environmental Significance Overlay
  - To identify areas where land development may be affected by environmental constraints
  - To ensure that development is compatible with identified environmental values.
  - Schedule 1 to the ESO identifies sites of botanical and zoological significance
- Erosion Management Overlay
  - To protect areas prone to erosion, landslip, other land degradation or coastal processes by minimising land disturbance and inappropriate development.
  - Clause 2 sets out environmental objectives to be achieved including: ensuring long-term protection of habitat, conservation values; ensuring these are not diminished by incremental remnant vegetation removal or inappropriate development; protect natural resources and maintain ecological processes and genetic diversity.
- Heritage Overlay
  - To conserve and enhance heritage places of natural or cultural significance
  - To conserve and enhance elements which contribute to heritage significance of heritage places
  - To ensure development does not adversely affect significance.
- Restructure Overlay
  - To identify old and inappropriate subdivisions to be restructured.
- Significant Landscape Overlay
  - To identify significant landscapes, conserve and enhance their character.

Native vegetation removal provisions

Clause 52.17 (Native vegetation)

The purpose of this clause is to ensure there is no net loss to biodiversity as a result of the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation, including dead native vegetation. This is achieved by applying the three-step approach of avoid, minimise and offset in accordance with the Native Vegetation Guidelines and requiring a permit for any removal. Clause 52.17-7 provides an exemption for removing dead native vegetation with a trunk diameter of less than 40 centimetres or a height of less than 1.3 metres above ground level.

Decision guidelines for permit applications are provided in the Guidelines which are supported by the Native Vegetation Handbook.

Native Vegetation Guidelines

The Native Vegetation Guidelines provide for the assessment of impacts and describe how offsets are calculated to compensate for loss. The Guidelines are an incorporated document in all planning schemes and are to be considered when preparing an amendment.

The Native Vegetation Guidelines recognise the importance of large trees as often the oldest part of an ecosystem and difficult to replace in the short term. To address this, where large trees are to be removed, large trees must be part of the offset to be secured.

Whether a tree is a 'large tree' depends on the attributes of the EVC. Large trees are defined as "*a native canopy tree with a DBH greater than or equal to the large tree benchmark for the relevant bioregional EVC*". Canopy trees are defined as *"A mature tree (that is, it is able to flower) that is greater than 3 metres in height and is normally found in the upper layer of the relevant vegetation type".*

The biodiversity value of native vegetation is determined using both site-based and landscape scale information.

Decision guidelines for applications are set out in Table 6 of the Native Vegetation Guidelines and include:

- Whether efforts to avoid and minimise native vegetation are commensurate with the biodiversity and other values of native vegetation and whether focus has been paid to areas of highest native vegetation value.
- The role of the native vegetation to be removed in protecting water quality, waterway and riparian ecosystems
- The role of the native vegetation to be removed in preventing land degradation particularly where ground slopes are more than 20 per cent, on land subject to erosion and in harsh alpine environments.
- Whether an offset has been identified and can be secured.
- For applications in the detailed assessment pathway:
  - The biodiversity impacts based on the extent, condition score, presence of an endangered EVC.
  - The impacts on habitat for rare or threatened species including the total number of species habitats that require offsets, the proportional impact of the total habitat for each species and the nature of those habitats.

There are two types of offsets provided for under the Native Vegetation Guidelines:

- Species offset – required when the removal of native vegetation has a significant impact on habitat for a rare or threatened species. Species offsets must compensate for the removal of that particular habitat.
- General offset – required when the removal does not have a significant impact on any habitat for rare or threatened species.

The Assessor's Handbook provides that *"a species offset is required when the proportion of habitat value to be removed is greater than 0.005 per cent of the habitat value in the Habitat importance map for that species".*

Native Vegetation Handbook

The Native Vegetation Handbook provides further detail for assessing an application to remove native vegetation and includes multiple decision points where the assessor should consider either

advising how the proposal could be amended to further avoid and minimise vegetation loss and make the application acceptable, or refuse the application.

Appendix 2 details how the extent of native vegetation is to be calculated. In relation to excessive lopping or works in proximity to trees, the Handbook provides:

> Unless an arborist report indicates otherwise, a tree, or trees will be deemed lost if the encroachment (of compaction or excavation) into the TPZ is greater than 10 per cent, or is inside the SRZ.

Appendix 3 details how to account for past and partial removal of vegetation.

Section B.1 provides the method to be used for *"Removal of understorey plants from a patch of native vegetation (canopy trees not removed)"* in which case the full area to be removed is mapped and the condition score is halved. This adjusts the amount of offsets required.

Section B.3 provides the method to be used for *"Removal of understorey plants and some canopy trees from the same patch of native vegetation".* In this case, two Native Vegetation Removal reports – one accounting for understorey removal as per B.1 method and the second for each canopy tree – are obtained and added together. The maximum offset is the offset amount for complete removal of the native vegetation patch.

Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Regional Strategy Plan

The purpose of the RSP is to provide clear directions for the future allocation of public and private resources in the region. The role of the RSP is to ensure that planning in the region continues to protect the special character and features in the region in accordance with the original Principles of Statement of Planning Policy No. 3, the aims of which are to retain and where possible improve:

- the amenity of the area
- conservation of natural resources, scenic and bushland environments for recreation
- conservation and other landscapes of value as a feature of the State of Victoria, and particularly, the Melbourne region.

The RSP recognises the importance of the region to Melbourne and Victoria providing *"water, agricultural and forest products, scenic landscapes, plant and animal communities, and an extensive range of recreational and tourism opportunities."*

The RSP has been implemented into the Planning Scheme principally through the application of Environmental Significance Overlays, and Clause 51.03. The Schedule to Clause 51.03 provides that the RSP aims to balance environment protection and retention of high standards of amenity while developing economic and social infrastructure to meet current and future demands.

Yarra River Protection Act

The *Yarra River Protection (Wilip-gin Birrarung murron) Act 2017* provides for the protection of the Yarra River as one living and integrated natural entity, including adjacent public land in its vicinity. The Act provides for the development and implementation of the Yarra Strategic Plan as an overarching policy and sets out principles to which public entities must have regard when performing their duties in relation to Yarra River land.

The Yarra protection principles are set out in Part 2 of the Act and include:

- General decision-making principles which provide for:
  - integrated decision-making
  - using best available information in relation to potential impacts from climate change

  - accounting for impacts on public health and wellbeing
  - sustainable development
  - environmental protection through shared responsibility by government, industry and communities.
- Environmental principles:
  - Lack of full scientific knowledge should not be used to postpone implementing protective measures or failing to assess the risk-weighted consequences of options.
  - Practices and procedures should maintain or enhance biodiversity and ecological integrity proportionate to the risks and consequences being addressed.
  - Balance the management of inter-related impacts to achieve best practicable outcomes.
  - Any action or policy with an environmental impact on Yarra River land should achieve a net gain for the environment.
- Social principles:
  - Protect and enhance the existing social amenity of Yarra River land.
  - Ensure community consultation and participation plays an essential and effective role in protecting, improving and promoting Yarra River land.
- Recreation principles
  - Protect and enhance community access to the river and Yarra River land.
  - Ensure public open space use is within the capacity of the space and is sustainable.
- Cultural principles:
  - Acknowledge, reflect, protect and promote Aboriginal cultural values, heritage and knowledge.
  - Acknowledge the role of traditional owners as custodians through partnership, representation and involvement in policy and decision-making.
  - Recognise and protect cultural diversity and heritage of post-European settlement communities.
- Management principles that require:
  - coordination between all levels of government
  - adopting current best practice measures
  - aiming for continuous improvement and extending beyond compliance.

Yarra Strategic Plan

The Yarra Strategic Plan was developed in partnership with the WWWCHAC and was released by the Minister for Water in February 2022. Melbourne Water is the lead agency for implementing the Yarra Strategic Plan.

The plan gives effect to the community's long-term vision for the Yarra. It addresses the integrated and collaborative management of the river and Yarra River land (the bed, soil and banks of the river, and Crown land parcels within 500 metres of a bank) having regard to the need to address climate change and population growth and the rights and aspirations of the Traditional Owners. The plan reflects the environmental net gain principle in the Act. It sets out a land use framework for the river and river land, and 10 year performance objectives.

Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act

The *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (FFG Act) provides for the conservation of Victoria's native flora and fauna. It includes objectives at section 4 to:

- guarantee that native flora and fauna can persist and improve in the wild, retaining the ability to adapt to environmental change
- prevent species and communities from becoming threatened and to recover threatened species and communities
- protect, conserve, restore and enhance biodiversity including flora, fauna and their habitats, genetic diversity, ecological communities and processes
- identify and mitigate the impacts of potentially threatening processes to address underlying causes of biodiversity decline
- ensure use of biodiversity is ecologically sustainable
- identify and conserve areas of critical habitat.

The FFG Act also includes principles at section 4A which require proper consideration in making decisions, policies and the like. These principles include consideration of:

- Traditional Owner rights and interests
- the potential impacts of climate change
- the best available information
- the precautionary principle (see below)
- enabling public participation
- supporting collaboration between government, community and partner agencies.

Protecting Victoria's Environment – Biodiversity 2037

Protecting Victoria's Environment – Biodiversity 2037 (Biodiversity 2037) is the new Flora and Fauna Guarantee Strategy for the FFG Act, and is the Victorian Government's plan to halt the decline of biodiversity and achieve improvement in biodiversity over the next 20 years. Biodiversity 2037 identifies the fundamental importance of biodiversity to the health and wellbeing of current and future generations and acknowledges that currently *"there is continued decline in the quality and extent of habitat"* for native species.

Principals of decision-making include the precautionary principle that *"decisions to prevent significant impacts are not avoided because of a lack of scientific certainty".*

Action Statements

Action Statements are required to be prepared under the FFG Act for any listed species, community of flora or fauna, or threatening process as soon as possible after that the species, community or process is listed. Relevant action statements that were the subject of submissions include:

- Action Statement 62 – Leadbeater's Possum *Gymnobelideus leadbeateri*
- Action Statement 125 – Mount Donna Buang Wingless Stonefly *Riekoperla darlingtoni*
- Action Statement 238 – Human activity which results in artificially elevated or epidemic levels of Myrtle Wilt within *Nothofagus* dominated Cool Temperate Rainforest.

The IAC has had regard to these Action Statements in assessing the EES and reaching its finding and recommendations.

Water Act

The *Water Act 1989*:

- provides for the integrated management of all elements of the terrestrial water cycle
- promotes the equitable and efficient use of water resources

- ensures appropriate conservation and management of water resources for the benefit of present and future Victorians.

In relation to water supply, the Water Act provides Melbourne Water with functions to manage and protect water supply, water storages and facilities and for the recreational use of water storages and surrounding areas *"where such use is compatible with the protection of a water storage and other uses to which the water in the water storage may be put"* (see section 171B). In addition, Melbourne Water is to protect ecological values of water storages and implement programs to do so.

The Water Act requires licences for works on waterways under section 67.

The *Safe Drinking Water Act 2003* provides for the supply of safe drinking water.

Aboriginal Heritage Act

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* provides for the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria. Section 49 requires that a CHMP be prepared and approved for an area where an EES is required prior to any works commencing. Part 4 of the Act describes the processes associated with the preparation and approval of CHMPs.

CHMP 15276 is being prepared for the Project in consultation with the WWWCHAC.

Heritage Act

The *Heritage Act 2017* provides for the protection and conservation of post-contact heritage by establishing the Victorian Heritage Register and Heritage Inventory for places, objects and archaeological sites of heritage value. The Act provides for permits to be acquired prior to the removal or damage of registered places.

Environment Protection Act

The *Environment Protection Act 2017* (EP Act) came into effect on 1 July 2021, replacing the former Act of 1970. The centrepiece of the new laws is the 'general environmental duty' (GED) which applies to all Victorians. When undertaking any activity which may pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment, there is a general obligation to take all reasonably practicable steps to eliminate or minimise the risk of those harms arising (with elimination being the clear preference).

The GED is an ongoing duty and requires continuous consideration of the evolving 'state of knowledge'.

The EP Act is supported by the Environment Protection Regulations 2021 and the Environment Reference Standard. The Environmental Reference Standard is made up of many 'reference standards' which contain environmental values, indicators and objectives for different components of the environment. The Environmental Reference Standard forms part of the state of knowledge, which also includes information from manuals, safety data, industry body guidance, guidance notes and outcomes from decisions the EPA has made. This means the state of knowledge will evolve with the Project as time goes on.

Key decision-making principles

The precautionary principle

The precautionary principle states that if there are threats of series or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation. The precautionary principle is given legislative force through a number of the Acts discussed above.

Integrated decision-making

Clause 71.02-3 (Integrated decision-making) of the Yarra Ranges Planning Scheme (which is repeated in all other Victorian planning schemes) guides all planning decisions. It states (IAC's emphasis):

> Society has various needs and expectations such as land for settlement, protection of the environment, economic wellbeing, various social needs, proper management of resources and infrastructure. Planning aims to meet these needs and expectations by addressing aspects of economic, environmental and social wellbeing affected by land use and development.
>
> Planning and responsible authorities should endeavour to integrate the range of planning policies relevant to the issues to be determined and balance conflicting objectives in favour of net community benefit and sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations. However, in bushfire affected areas, planning and responsible authorities must prioritise the protection of human life over all other policy considerations.
>
> Planning authorities should identify the potential for regional impacts in their decision making and coordinate strategic planning with their neighbours and other public bodies to achieve sustainable development and effective and efficient use of resources.

Ecologically sustainable development

The Terms of Reference require the IAC to have regard to the principles and objectives of ecologically sustainable development. Ecologically sustainable development is defined in section 4 of the *Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability Act 2003* and adopted in the EE Act Guidelines:

> **What is ecologically sustainable development?**
>
> (1) Ecologically sustainable development is development that improves the total quality of life, both now and in the future, in a way that maintains the ecological processes on which life depends.
>
> (2) The objectives of ecological sustainable development are –
>
> (a) to enhance individual and community well-being and welfare by following a path of economic development that safeguards the welfare of future generations;
>
> (b) to provide for equity within and between generations;
>
> (c) to protect biological diversity and maintain essential ecological processes and life-support systems.
>
> (3) The following are to be considered as guiding principles of ecologically sustainable development –
>
> (a) that decision-making processes should effectively integrate both long-term and short-term economic, environmental, social and equity considerations;
>
> (b) if there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation;
>
> (c) the need to consider the global dimension of environmental impacts of actions and policies;

(d) the need to develop a strong, growing and diversified economy which can enhance the capacity for environment protection;

(e) the need to maintain and enhance international competitiveness in an environmentally sound manner;

(f) the need to adopt cost effective and flexible policy instruments such as improved valuation, pricing and incentive mechanisms;

(g) the need to facilitate community involvement in decisions and actions on issues that affect the community.

Appendix F IAC recommended Environmental Management Framework

EES chapter 16 – Environmental management framework

Warburton Mountain Bike Destination

~~Final hearing~~IAC recommended version

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16.0 Environmental management framework

This chapter presents the environmental management framework (EMF) that has been developed for Warburton Mountain Bike Destination. The purpose of this EMF is to provide a transparent framework to manage the environmental effects identified in the Warburton Mountain Bike Destination environment effects statement (EES) in order to meet statutory requirements, protect environmental values and meet stakeholder expectations.

The EMF addresses the following elements of the EES Scoping Requirements:

- The context of required approvals and consents, including any anticipated requirements for related environmental management plans, whether for project phases or elements
- The existing or proposed environmental management system to be adopted
- Proposed organisational responsibilities, accountabilities and likely resourcing arrangements for environmental management during construction and operation
- A register of environmental risks associated with each phase of the project which is to be maintained during project implementation
- The environmental management measures proposed in the EES to address specific issues, including commitments to mitigate adverse effects and enhance environmental outcomes and timing of implementation – the measures presented could include a set of environmental protocols/thresholds that would be applied when identifying the final alignments of the tracks within the final corridors identified through the EES process
- Arrangements for management of and access to baseline monitoring data, to ensure the transparency and accountability of environmental management and to contribute to the improvement of environmental knowledge
- The framework for management of illegal track building, other environmental incidents or emergencies.

The monitoring program for each environmental aspect relevant to the project, including proposed objectives, indicators and monitoring requirements (including parameters, locations and frequency). Justification needs to be provided for any aspects where monitoring is not proposed. The EMF should consider the need for monitoring (at least):

  - Biodiversity (including MNES) values;
  - Noise, vibration, dust and emissions to air;
  - Public health and safety;
  - Runoff, erosion and sediment control;
  - Solid and liquid waste;
  - Aboriginal cultural heritage values;
  - Historic heritage values;
  - Traffic and road management measures;
  - Disruption of and hazard to existing infrastructure;
  - Socio-economic conditions and land use values;
  - Landscape and visual values; and
  - Project area rehabilitation.

- The EMF would outline internal and external auditing and reporting requirements to review and continuously improve the effectiveness of environmental management and to ensure compliance with statutory conditions.
- The EMF would set the scope for later development and review of environmental management plans for construction and operation (including rehabilitation) phases of the project.
- The EMF would outline a program for community consultation, stakeholder engagement and communications for the project, including opportunities for local stakeholders to engage with the proponent and a process for complaints recording and resolution.

16.1 Introduction

Within this EES, the Yarra Ranges Council has made numerous commitments regarding measures to monitor and control the potential environmental effects of the Warburton Mountain Bike Destination. Additionally, each of the primary approvals for the project may come with a set of conditions to be met during project implementation. The primary approvals that may have attached conditions are:

- Approval of the proposed action under the EPBC Act by the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment.
- Approval of amendments to the Yarra Ranges Planning Scheme to facilitate the use and development of the project under *Planning and Environment Act 1987* by the Minister for Planning.
- Approval for works within a National Park under the *National Parks Act 1975* by the Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change.
- Approval for works on a waterway under the *Water Act 1989* by Melbourne Water.
- Approval of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* by the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation.

The EMF proposed by Yarra Ranges Council responds to the Council's Environment Strategy 20152025 and builds on the management processes currently in place at the Council. The vision contained in the Environment Strategy is presented in Figure 16-1 below.

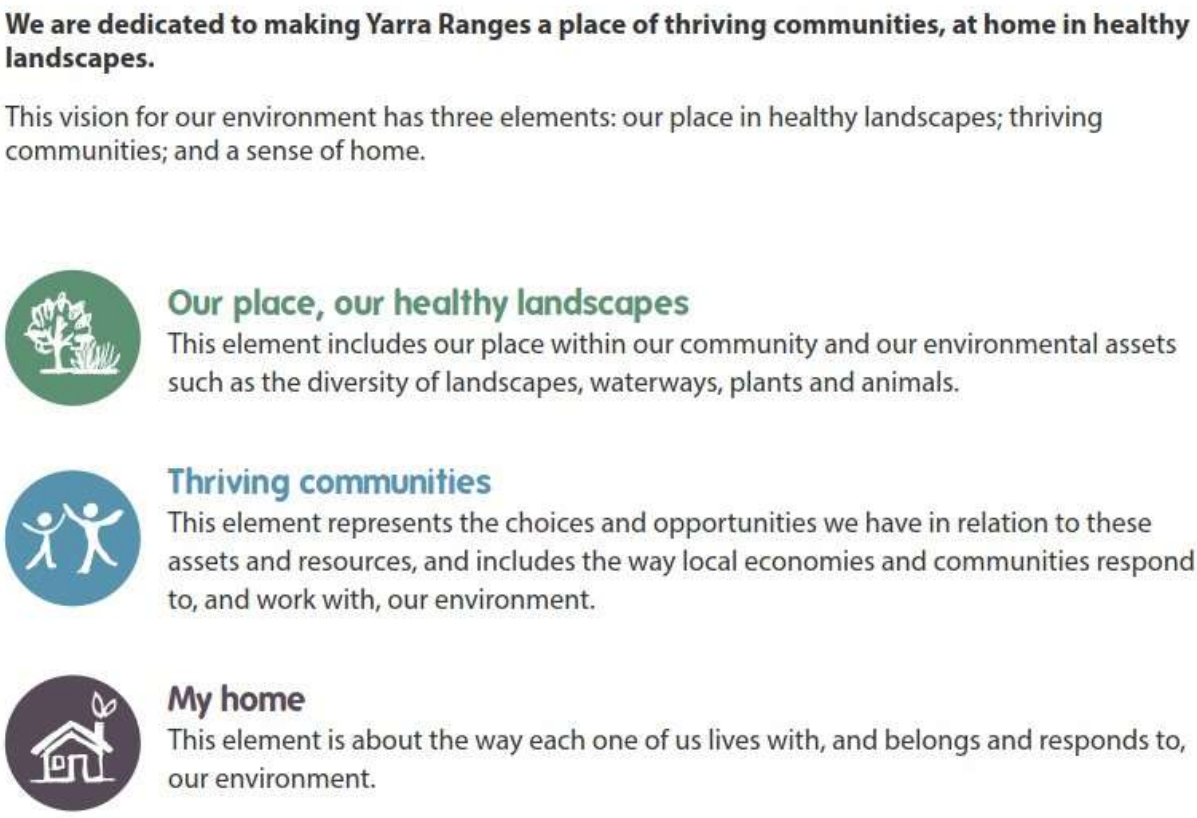

Figure 16-1 Yarra Ranges Council Environment Strategy Vision

As relevant, the EMF addresses specific requirements of AS/NZ/ISO 14001:2016 Environmental management systems – Requirements with guidance for use (AS/NZS, 2016). The EMF is given effect through the Planning Scheme Amendment and the associated Incorporated Document (see EES Attachment VI). The key elements of the EMF are presented in Figure 16-2 below. The Incorporated Document requires that Development Plans, a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), an Operations Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) and an Offset Management Plan be approved prior to project implementation. The CEMP and OEMP would be supported by other plans and on the ground procedures.

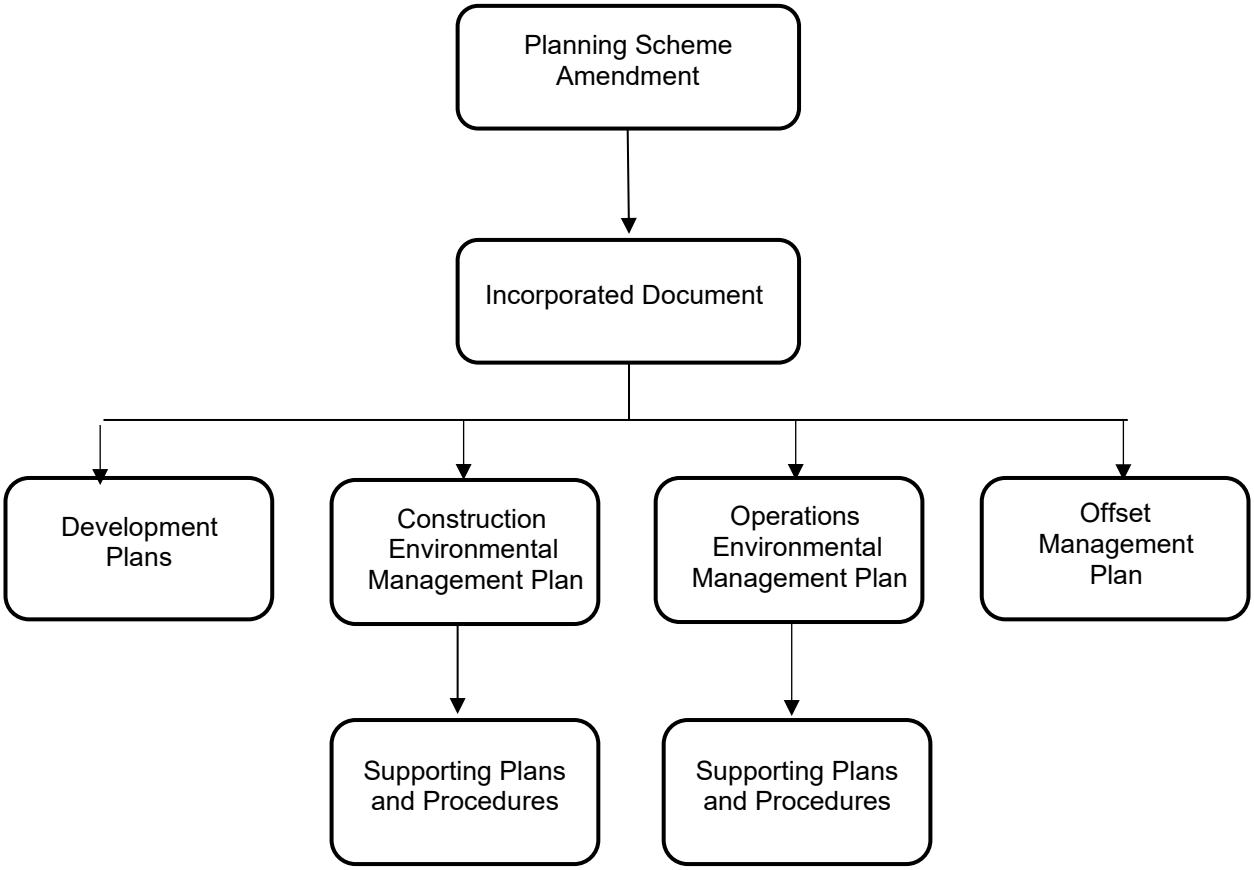

Figure 16-2 Key elements of the EMF

At project level, the CEMP and the OEMP are the primary mechanisms proposed for environmental management during project implementation. The draft CEMP and draft OEMP exhibited with the EES would be updated after primary approvals have been obtained to incorporate any modifications to mitigation measures and the relevant approvals conditions. In accordance with the Incorporated Document associated with the planning scheme amendment, the CEMP and OEMP would require approval of the Minister for Planning before the commencement of the project construction and operation phases respectively. The CEMP and OEMP would be periodically reviewed and updated during project implementation as set out in those documents.

Additionally, an Offset Management Plan (OMP) would be developed after primary approvals, building on the Offset Strategy detailed in Attachment IV Biodiversity Offset Strategy and Plan. Other management plans may be required as conditions of primary approvals (for example a transport management plan) although these could equally be incorporated into the CEMP or OEMP as appropriate.

16.2 Roles and responsibilities

Yarra Ranges Council Environment Strategy Vision sets out Council's commitment to pursuing best practice in environmental performance. The Environment Strategy Vision presented in Figure 16-1, sets out the priorities for Yarra Ranges Council operations generally, and these equally apply to the planning and construction of development projects.

Ultimate responsibility for environmental performance of the Warburton Mountain Bike Destination rests with the Yarra Ranges Council Chief Executive Officer. Day to day implementation of the CEMP, OEMP and the OMP for the project is the responsibility of the Yarra Ranges Council Warburton Mountain Bike Destination Project Manager. The responsibilities of Yarra Ranges Council personnel for environmental management are summarised in Table 16-1 below. The roles and responsibilities of other personnel (i.e. contractors, independent auditors) are described in the CEMP and OEMP.

Several mitigation measures require supervision, oversight or advice from an ecologist. The Project ecologist must be independent, and suitably qualified. The Project ecologist should be able to seek the views of other suitably qualified ecologists in the event that particular specialist advice is required.

Table 16-1 Responsibilities of Yarra Ranges Council personnel

Role	Responsibilities
Yarra Ranges Council CEO	• Overall responsibility for environmental management for the project • Provision of adequate Yarra Ranges Council resources to support effective environmental management
Yarra Ranges Council Warburton Mountain Bike Destination Project Manager	• Overall implementation of the CEMP and OEMP • Ensuring that environmental obligations are specified in contract arrangements with construction contractors. • Oversight of environmental management performance of contractors involved in project construction • Establishment of environmental auditing and reporting processes • Facilitation of environmental training for Yarra Ranges Council personnel involved in project construction • Periodic reviews of the CEMP and OEMP and approval of updates to the CEMP and OEMP
Yarra Ranges Council environmental representative	• Establishment of environmental monitoring programs and review of monitoring data • Maintaining the environmental risk register for the project • Implementation of stakeholder engagement during project construction including liaison with regulatory agencies and land managers • Implementation of an environmental audit program to verify compliance with the CEMP and OEMP • Investigation and close out of environmental incidents and complaints • Notifying the Registered Aboriginal Party or appropriate Victorian government agencies in the event of an unexpected find
Yarra Ranges Council maintenance crew	• Trail inspections and maintenance during operation • Responsible for recording trail conditions and corrective actions required

Yarra Ranges Council is partnering with experienced mountain bike trail developers, for the construction of the Warburton Mountain Bike Destination. These appointed contractors would be responsible for ensuring that construction works are carried out in accordance with the CEMP and that any subcontractors they engage also comply with the CEMP. These obligations for contractors would be specified in tender documents and contracts for contracted services in relation to project construction and operation.

Yarra Ranges Council would be responsible for management of the Warburton Mountain Bike Destination during its implementation phase. Accordingly, Yarra Ranges Council would monitor and control environmental issues associated with the project in accordance with the OEMP.

Yarra Ranges Council would put in place governance to oversee environmental management during construction and operation. Central to this governance is consultation with land managers, in particular Parks Victoria and DELWP and regular reporting to the Project Reference Group. Another critical element is the auditing of environmental performance and compliance with the CEMP, OEMP and OMP throughout project implementation as set out in Section 16.4.416.4.4.

Parks Victoria, DELWP and relevant land managers would be advised of updates to the CEMP and OEMP when they occur, would be provided with audit reports, and would have the opportunity to engage in briefings on construction progress and trail network operations.

16.3 Environmental management

16.3.1 Risk register

The EES assessment framework included a risk assessment step to prioritise issues for the purposes of impact assessment (see **EES chapter 5 – Assessment Framework**). This risk assessment has been used to form the risk register for the project, which is presented in the CEMP and OEMP for the construction and operations phases of the project respectively. The risk register is a tool that would be used to avoid, mitigate, minimise, and monitor environmental risks throughout project implementation as set out in the CEMP and the OEMP. As part of periodic environmental performance verification reviews required under the CEMP or OEMP and where new information including monitoring data enhances understanding of an issue, the risk register would be updated accordingly.

16.3.2 Mitigation and contingency measures

In response to the risk assessment and the subsequent impact assessment presented in the EES, Yarra Ranges Council has proposed environmental management and contingency measures to address specific issues, including commitments to mitigate adverse effects and enhance environmental outcomes. These measures, arising from the specialist impact assessments and outlined within the impact assessment chapters of the EES are presented in Section 16.3.3 and Section 16.3.4. The mitigation and contingency measures contained in these sections are also incorporated into the CEMP and OEMP for the construction and operations phases of the project respectively.

General Environmental Duty (GED)
EPA Victoria notes that:

- The GED is a concurrent separate obligation in relation to the proposed mitigation measures outlined in the EMF.
- Additional mitigation measures may be required to minimise the risk of harm to human health or the environment so far as reasonably practicable under the General Environmental Duty (GED).
- These additional measures may evolve over time as the 'state of knowledge' evolves.

16.3.3 Construction mitigation and contingency measures

Table 16-2 Biodiversity and habitats construction mitigation and contingency measures

Mitigation measure ID	Timing	Mitigation and contingency measures
General		
BM01	During construction	**Independent auditing** **Objective**: To ensure environmental objectives and approval conditions are met Undertake independent auditing of trail construction against environmental objectives and approval conditions. Independent auditors would have power to stop work / use of trails should the project be non-compliant. A suitably qualified independent ecologist would be present during micro-siting and construction activities in sensitive areas.
BM02	Prior to commencement of construction	**Update environmental issues on GIS** **Objective**: To ensure all trail alignments and environmental issues are updated All trail alignments and all known site-specific environmental issues would be incorporated into the GIS platform which would be accessible by construction crew on-site at all times.
BM02A	Prior to commencement of construction	Pre-construction surveys Objective: to avoid and minimise impacts on significant flora or fauna species from the siting of trails. Undertake seasonally appropriate pre-construction surveys along the length of the trails to identify significant flora species or fauna species habitat. Following pre-construction surveys and prior to micro-siting, develop a hierarchy of significant and important ecological values to assist decision-making during micro-siting.
BM03	Prior to commencement of construction	**Procedures for demarcating environmental values** **Objective**: To ensure no-go zones and environmental values are demarcated Follow procedures for flagging of the final trail alignment and demarcating environmental values to be avoided e.g., 'no-go zones' during works. Biodegradable tape would be preferentially used with any other nonbiodegradable markers removed from site.

BM04	Construction	**Management of potential impacts to biodiversity values** **Objective**: To ensure environmental objectives and approval conditions are met The CEMP sets out the requirements and processes for the project with regards to the management of potential impacts to biodiversity values. Follow the CEMP monitoring, reporting, auditing, and complaint management processes.
BM05	During construction	**Natural materials** **Objective**: To minimise the use / removal of natural materials from the site Minimise use / removal of natural materials such as rocks, woody debris, fallen timber, organic litter during construction of trails. Natural materials would not be collected from outside of the trail construction area. Any material removed must be retained on-site nearby.
BM06	During construction	**Chemicals, fuel and waste management** **Objective**: To avoid and manage the potential for spills Implement standard controls for chemicals, fuel and waste management including procedures for spill containment and clean-up as per SWM10.
BM07	Prior to commencement of construction	**Environmental induction** **Objective**: To minimise risks to biodiversity by providing an induction on biodiversity values for construction workers Compulsory in-person environmental induction and assessment for construction phase workers. Induction to cover all biodiversity values present in the project area. An environmental advisor with appropriate ecological qualifications would be appointed to assist with inductions and to provide ecological advice throughout the course of the project.
~~BM08~~	~~Construction~~	~~Bushfire Management & Emergency Management Plan~~ ~~Objective: To manage fire risks from the project~~ ~~An Emergency Management Plan would be implemented. The plan will comply with AS3745 Planning for emergencies in facilities and would include measures to manage fire risk from project activities including compliance with any requirements under the Forests (Fire Protection) Regulations 2014 for construction and operational activities in Fire Protected Areas. The Emergency Management Plan will outline the following:~~ • ~~Clearly articulate the requirement to close the Project on days where the forecast weather states that Severe, Extreme or Code Red conditions will be experienced on the following day~~ • ~~Outline the procedures for alerting potential Project users using local signage, variable messaging boards, social media accounts and direct engagement of the closure of the trails on elevated bushfire days~~ • ~~Procedures for evacuating the Project in the event of an emergency~~ • ~~Procedures for responding to a bushfire that occurs on days that the Project is not closed~~ ~~Discourage all ignition sources at the trail heads and on the trails including smoking, cooking and other activities that require an open flame or could cause a fire.~~ ~~Develop a community engagement plan that outlines how the Project will communicate bushfire risk information to users including:~~ • ~~Signage at the Trail heads as a minimum that outlines the discouragement of ignition sources and the emergency management arrangements in the event of a bushfire~~ • ~~A method of communicating the daily risk level to the Project users;~~ • ~~Outlines the important of engaging with regular users, Mountain Bike Clubs and tourism organisations on an annual basis.~~ ~~Develop a pre-summer mitigation plan that outlines the works required to be~~

		~~completed by Yarra Ranges Council and other land managers to ensure the management of vegetation at the trail heads.~~ ~~Develop an induction system that requires staff, regular users including clubs and tourism organisations who have a defined role in the Emergency Management Plan to complete annually prior to the fire danger period that outlines their role in the implementation of the Emergency Management Plan.~~
BM09	During construction	**Landform stability** **Objective**: To maintain landform stability and avoid / minimise landslips, erosion and sedimentation. Measures to maintain landform stability include the following: • Incorporate management measures outlined in GTM01, GTM02 & GMT03 • Rock armoured surfaces to be constructed on steep gradients to minimise erosion as per GTR03 • Rock walls and / or retaining walls constructed from local rock where possible to stabilise steep slopes and batters (rock is not to be collected from surrounding areas) • If a retaining wall is required in a remote location, it would be brought in by helicopter where necessary to avoid surface impacts beyond the trail impact area • Remediation of areas where landslips and/or erosion and sedimentation could occur as a result of the trail.
BM11	Construction	**Existing tracks** **Objective**: To minimise erosion and sedimentation issues associated with existing tracks Existing vehicle roads and tracks e.g. Cemetery Track to be incorporated into the trail network. Upgrades associated with incorporating these tracks would reduce existing erosion and sedimentation issues.
BM12	Construction	**Existing trails** **Objective**: To minimise erosion and sedimentation issues associated with existing trails Existing mountain bike trails in the vicinity of Mount Tugwell would be incorporated into the trail network. Upgrades associated with incorporating these trails would reduce existing erosion and sedimentation issues.
BM13	During construction	**Trail closure** **Objective**: To minimise erosion and sedimentation issues or safety hazards associated with extreme weather. <u>To avoid construction impacts on the Mt Donna Buang Wingless Stonefly during periods of higher risk.</u> **Trail** closure during periods of extreme weather as per SWM15 and in accordance with the Emergency Management Plan and any additional directions required under the Forests Act. Trails between the Mt Donna Buang Trail Head and Mt Donna Buang Road must not be constructure during the period from July to September.
BM14	Prior to commencement of construction	**Micro-siting – existing contours** **Objective**: To minimise soil disturbance issues through following existing contours Pre-construction trail micro-siting in accordance with the existing contours, to make the most of the existing terrain and minimise the need for significant excavation or soil disturbance.

BM16	Construction	**Biodiversity observations** **Objective**: To collect relevant data on biodiversity finds Document and deal with biodiversity finds, including to collect relevant data for: 1) Significant flora observations 2) Significant fauna observations 3) Nests / burrows / roosts used by native fauna 4) Injured / killed / displaced / trapped fauna 5) GDEs, seeps / springs and associated vegetation communities / species. Observations of the above would be entered into the GIS platform and records of significant flora, significant fauna and threatened ecological communities would be periodically uploaded to the VBA. Where there is potential for harm of threatened species, works would be stopped until the risk of harm has been removed.
BM17	At construction completion	**Vegetation regeneration** **Objective**: To allow vegetation regeneration within the construction footprint Allow and assist native vegetation to regenerate within construction footprint to a 30 to 60 centimetre wide tread width.
BM19	Prior to and during construction	**Vegetation removal** **Objective**: To avoid removal of vegetation to the minimum extent possible Removal of vegetation would be to the minimum extent required, according to variable trail construction footprint which is a function of slope class. Accidental / excessive clearing would be remediated through assisted regeneration or additional offsets.
BM19A	Prior to commencement of construction	Calculating native vegetation offsets Objective: To ensure offsets account for actual native vegetation losses To ensure offsets provided are suitable to offset actual native vegetation losses: • Prior to construction commencing, recalculate vegetation losses using the method in Appendix 3 B.3 of the Assessor's handbook – Applications to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation (DELWP, 2018). • Devise a sampling method to allow actual native vegetation loss to be audited and verified following construction, to the satisfaction of DELWP, and adjust offsets accordingly. • Include any trees deemed lost as a result of the Hazardous Tree Assessment required under clause 11 of the Warburton Mountain Bike Destination Project Incorporated Document, [date] incorporated in the Yarra Ranges Planning Scheme.
Pests, weeds and pathogens		
BM20	Construction	**Pest animal program** **Objective**: To manage pest animals The project would support existing pest animal programs conducted by working with public land managers. Support would be implemented for the entire life of the project i.e. as long as the trails remain in use.
BM22	Construction	**Weed management program** **Objective**: To manage weeds A comprehensive weed management program would be implemented along and in the immediate vicinity of trails. The program would be developed in consultation with land managers and would continue for as long as the trails remain in use.

BM23	Prior to commencement of construction	**Environmental induction - weeds** **Objective**: To minimise risks to biodiversity by providing an induction on high threat environmental weeds for construction workers Construction staff trained as part of site induction to identify high threat environmental weeds within the project area and to implement procedures to minimise risk of spread. Training would include distribution of fact sheets, Yarra Ranges Weed ID guide and CaLP Act obligations.
BM24	During construction	**Ground surface disturbance** **Objective**: To avoid disturbance to the ground surface in areas known to contain invasive weeds and pathogens (including Myrtle Wilt) wherever possible In high risk areas a suitably qualified independent ecologist would accompany trail crew to identify weed species and key areas to avoid. High risk areas would be mapped prior to construction.
BM25	During construction	**Hygiene protocols** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to biodiversity by implementing hygiene protocols Implement appropriate hygiene procedures for weeds / pathogens throughout the trail alignment.
BM26	Prior to commencement of construction	**Environmental induction - pathogens** **Objective**: To minimise risks to biodiversity by providing an induction on pathogens for construction workers Construction staff trained as part of site induction to identify signs of plant pathogens e.g. Myrtle Wilt and to implement procedures to minimise risk of spread.
BM28	During construction	**Fill material quality** **Objective**: To minimise introduction of weeds and pathogens Any fill material introduced to the site must be certified clean and be weed and pathogen free and exhibit similar properties to natural soils e.g. pH, drainage, texture. In addition, any fill material introduced to the State Forest would be undertaken according to DELWP FFM procedures. Fill areas would be monitored for germination of weeds.
BM29	During construction	**Minimise fill material** **Objective**: To minimise the introduction of fill material Minimise the introduction of fill material for the construction and ongoing management of the trail.
BM30	Prior to construction	**Environmental induction - pests** **Objective**: To minimise risks to biodiversity by providing an induction on pest animals for construction workers Construction staff trained as part of site induction to identify pest animals and signs of their presence to inform pest management program e.g. locating traps near feral cat sightings. This data would be recorded in the GIS platform for the project.
Aquatic ecosystems		
BM31	During construction	**Waterway crossings** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to aquatic ecosystems by elevating crossings All waterway crossings are to be elevated by installing small bridges on raised pedestals either side of the waterway. All other waterway crossings would involve bridges or boardwalks where deemed appropriate. These structures would ensure that any water and sediments are absorbed along the trail edge and not draining into the waterway.

		Sediment fencing should be utilised when installing waterway crossings, to ensure runoff doesn't enter waterways.
BM32	Prior to commencement of construction	**Micro-siting – waterway crossings** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to aquatic ecosystems by narrowing crossing locations Trail micro-siting to identify narrowest practicable crossing location where waterway crossing required as per SWM01.
BM33	During construction	**Works on waterways** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to waterways during construction Construction of all waterway crossings, whether permanent waterways or intermittent, must follow Melbourne Water requirements for works on waterways & crossings and is to be supervised and certified by a suitably qualified person.
BM35	During construction	**No-go zones – waterways** **Objective**: To avoid impacts to waterways during construction All waterways are designated no-go zones during construction unless works are required directly in / adjacent to waterway.
BM36	During construction	**Yarra River works** **Objective**: To avoid impacts to the Yarra River during construction No instream works within Yarra River to minimise disturbance and alterations to existing conditions.
BM37	During construction	**Timing of construction – waterways** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to waterways during construction Works in proximity to waterways would not occur during wet months (e.g. June – September) unless conditions are such that land degradation and surface water management problems can be avoided or appropriate mitigation measures implemented. When determining the timing of activities, c~~C~~onsideration should be given to the potential for wet weather events during warmer months~~, when determining the timing of activities~~. Where practicable, all waterway crossings would be constructed during no or low flow conditions.
BM38	Prior to commencement of construction	**Micro-siting – wet boggy ground** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to water dependent ecosystems by avoiding wet or boggy ground Micro-siting to avoid areas of wet or boggy ground where possible, including areas where vegetation changes suggest such conditions may be present (i.e. thickets, sedges, rushes, mosses etc.)
BM39	During construction	**Wet or boggy ground** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to water dependent ecosystems by rock armouring or elevating the trail Where wet or boggy ground is present and unavoidable, use suitable rock armouring to harden and reinforce the trail or elevate trail using boardwalk or another appropriate engineered/design solution. Sediment fencing should be utilised where activities may impact soil integrity and lead to erosion into the waterways.
BM39A	Prior to and during construction	Burrowing crayfish species Objective: avoid and minimise impacts on Curve-tail burrowing crayfish and Tubercle burrowing crayfish Implement the following measures: • When clearing vegetation, leave root system intact to reduce erosion and damage to burrows. • Reduce chemical use when controlling weeds, use safe chemicals for

		waterways even at high altitudes as crays can collect run-off in their burrows. • Where possible, use light machinery, travel on well-established roads and avoid working near burrows. • Minimise removal and disturbance of rotting logs and leaf litter. • Frequent or intense fire can have negative long-term effects on soil quality and vegetation in crayfish habitat, increasing erosion and reducing sources of food. A fire management plan incorporating use of low intensity reduction burns may be appropriate in crayfish habitat. • Where destruction of a crayfish burrow is unavoidable, or if a crayfish is inadvertently excavated, trained fauna salvages (with appropriate fauna handling permits) should excavate burrows, collect the crayfish and relocate them to nearby suitable habitat.
Cool Temperate Rainforest (CTR) / Cool Temperate Mixed Forest (CTMF)		
BM39B	Prior to commencement of construction	CTR/CTMF and Myrtle Beech buffers Objective: To minimise the risk of a Myrtle wilt infection in an individual Myrtle beech tree spreading to a stand of CTR or CTMF A suitably qualified independent ecologist must determine appropriate buffers around stands of CTR or CTMF in the National Park to manage the risk of a Myrtle wilt infection spreading from an individual tree to the stands, and to provide advice on micro-siting the trails. For any trails in Wet Forest or Montane Wet Forest areas that traverse the buffers: • ensure that the pre-construction survey required under BM02A records and maps any individual Myrtle beech trees within the buffer • based on the ecologist's advice, micro-site the trail to provide a sufficient buffer around any individual Myrtle beech tree to avoid the risk of wounding or the need for pruning to maintain safety for trail users and construction and maintenance workers (this may require a larger buffer than that required under BM48) If there is insufficient room within the assessment corridor to micro-site the trails to avoid the buffers for the individual Myrtle beech tree(s), realign or remove the trails as required. Do not rely on design/engineered solutions under BM42.
BM40	Prior to commencement of construction	**Micro-siting – CTR / CTMF** **Objective**: To avoid and minimise impacts to CTR / CTMF Trail micro-siting in consultation with a suitably qualified independent ecologist to avoid where possible and minimise the final trail alignment through CTR / CTMF and avoid areas showing signs of Myrtle Wilt
BM41	Prior to commencement of construction	**Micro-siting – Myrtle Wilt** **Objective**: To avoid spread of Myrtle Wilt pathogens Micro-siting to avoid areas showing signs of Myrtle Wilt.
BM42	During construction	**Disturbance to Myrtle Beech** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to Myrtle Beech Where areas containing Myrtle Beech cannot be avoided, minimise disturbance within the drip line of all Myrtle Beech trees using a design/engineered solution.
BM43	Prior to commencement of and during construction	**Pruning of Myrtle Beech** **Objective**: To minimise pruning impacts to Myrtle Beech Where pruning or wounding of Myrtle Beech trees and / or roots is likely to occur trail crews would be trained in pruning methods and application of antifungal agents to prevent the spread of Myrtle Wilt. Seek the views of a suitably qualified independent ecologist before conducting pruning of Myrtle Beech in the autumn or winter to confirm the level of risk to

		Myrtle Beech is acceptable having regard to any available the airborne spore counts and the length of the spore production season for Myrtle wilt. Consult an ecologist/plant pathologist on the most appropriate topical fungicide to be used and the most appropriate application methods to avoid spread beyond the wound and minimise impact to microbial organisms.
BM44	During construction	**Fill material – CTR / CTMF** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to CTR / CTMF No imported fill material (including gravel, rock and soil) is to be used within CTR / CTMF.
BM45	Prior to commencement of construction	**Environmental induction – CTR / CTMF** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to Myrtle Beech, CTR and CTMF by providing an induction for construction workers Construction phase staff trained as part of site induction to identify Myrtle Beech, CTR and CTMF.
BM46	During construction	**Maintaining ground surface gradients within CTR / CTMF** **Objective**: To minimise changes to existing ground surface gradients within CTR / CTMF No machinery excavation is to be undertaken within CTR / CTMF. Where soils are damp and boggy, trail must be elevated using boardwalk or another appropriate engineered/design solution.
BM47	During construction	**Hand building trails within CTR / CTMF** **Objective**: To minimise trail construction impacts within CTR / CTMF Trail construction and maintenance is to be undertaken using hand tools only within CTR / CTMF.
BM48	Prior to commencement of construction	**Micro-siting – Myrtle Beech drip line** **Objective**: To avoid and minimise impacts to Myrtle Beech individuals Micro-site to avoid the drip line of Myrtle Beech including scattered individuals outside of mapped CTR / CTMF.
Groundwater dependent ecosystems		
BM49	During construction	**Management of GDEs** **Objective**: To minimise impacts on GDEs Implement measures outlined in GWM01 to manage potential impacts to GDEs / seeps / springs.
BM50	Prior to commencement of construction	**Environmental induction – GDEs** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to GDEs by providing an induction for construction workers Construction staff trained as part of site induction to identify GDEs, seeps / springs and associated vegetation communities / species.
Leadbeater's Possum (LBP)		
BM51	Prior to commencement construction	**Environmental induction – LBP** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to LBP by providing an induction for construction workers Construction staff trained as part of site induction to identify high quality LBP habitat indicators. Training would include distribution of fact sheets including notes and photos.

BM52	During construction	**LBP habitat management** **Objective**: To minimise removal of vegetation within suitable LBP habitat Removal of vegetation within suitable Leadbeater's Possum habitat would be subject to the following constraints: 1) In the National Park no removal of trees, including mid-storey trees, with > 10 cm DBH, 2) In State Forest where there is a stand of single age *Eucalyptus* sp. and midstorey (i.e. regrowth following bushfire), trees < 20 cm DBH may be removed, 3) No removal of dense stands of montane thickets (comprising Bottlebrush *Callistemon* spp. and / or Tea-tree *Leptospermum* spp.) anywhere in the project area. Minor pruning of these species may occur at the edges of these thickets.
BM53	Prior to commencement of and during construction	**Micro-siting – LBP** **Objective**: To avoid and minimise impacts to LBP habitat Supervision and guidance by a suitably qualified independent ecologist would be provided during the construction phase within LBP habitat to identify any additional potential LBP habitat and assist with micro-siting.
Mount Donna-Buang Wingless Stonefly (MDBWS)		
BM54	Prior to commencement of construction	**Micro-siting – MDBWS** **Objective**: To avoid and minimise impacts to MDBWS habitat Micro-siting to align trail as close as possible to the verge of Mount Donna Buang Road as per SWM01 within potential range of MDBWS.
BM55	During construction	**Construction timing – MDBWS** **Objective**: To avoid impacts to MDBWS critical life cycle stages Construction of the trails within potential range of Mount Donna Buang Wingless Stonefly is to be undertaken between December and February to avoid disruption to critical life cycle stages.
BM56	During construction	**Minimise habitat disturbance – MDBWS** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to MDBWS habitat Any work within the potential range of the species must minimise habitat disturbance e.g. soil compaction and sedimentation by elevating the trail to cross waterways, bogs, damp areas or seasonal drainage lines within the mapped suitable habitat zone. Any elevated trail must be designed to prevent trail users from exiting either side of the elevated platform and constructed to maintain natural light levels.
BM57	During construction	**Sediment management from Mount Donna Buang Road – MDBWS** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to MDBWS habitat Construction of the trails within potential range of MDBWS would be managed to decrease sediment from Mount Donna Buang Road or surrounds flowing into the adjacent springs downstream of the road as per SWM07.
BM58	During construction	**Minimise sedimentation – MDBWS** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to MDBWS habitat Minimise sedimentation into permanent or ephemeral waterbodies within potential range of the species through appropriate procedures for erosion and sedimentation as per SWM02
BM59	During construction	**Minimise pollution – MDBWS** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to MDBWS habitat Within potential range of MDBWS, minimise pollution from trail construction that can soak into soil, through implementing appropriate procedures for leaks / spills as per SWM02 & SWM10.

BM60	During construction	**Minimise groundwater impacts – MDBWS** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to MDBWS habitat Ensure trail construction does not interrupt flow rate of ground water within or upslope of potential range of the species.
BM61	Prior to commencement of construction	**Environmental induction – MDBWS** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to MDBWS by providing an induction for construction workers Construction phase staff trained as part of site induction to identify MDBWS habitat indicators. Training would include distribution of fact sheets including notes and photos.
Other significant flora and fauna		
BM62	During construction	**Habitat trees** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to habitat trees No removal of existing habitat trees unless deemed hazardous in which case an appropriate outcome should be reached in consultation ~~treatment of these trees would be discussed~~ with the land manager, arborist and a suitably qualified independent ecologist. Appropriate outcomes should include consideration of pruning, track realignment or track closure depending on the significance of the habitat provided (eg if the tree provides Leadbeater's Possum habitat, the track should be closed until the hazard has naturally abated) ~~e.g. habitat pruning of tree~~. Any hazardous tree considered for removal would be assumed to be a habitat tree unless deemed otherwise. Wildlife rescue personal should be present during hazardous tree removal to ensure the wellbeing of native fauna.
BM63	During construction	**Habitat for epiphytic / lithophytic species** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to suitable habitat for epiphytic / lithophytic species Minimise disturbance to suitable habitat for epiphytic / lithophytic species e.g. avoid use of boulders covered with bryophytes and / or ferns.
BM63A	During construction	Tree Geebung Objective: to avoid or minimise impacts to Tree Geebung Ensure that the pre-construction survey required under BM02A records and maps any Tree Geebung Hand build trails in the vicinity of Tree Geebung.
BM63B	Prior to and during construction	Tree ferns Objective: to avoid or minimise impacts to tree ferns Establish a protection zone around the drip line of the fronds at a minimum (with the aim to ensure fronds are not subject to ongoing contact that can cause dieback). Micro-site trails outside the protection zone.
BM64	Prior to the commencement of construction	**Environmental induction – significant flora** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to significant flora by providing an induction for construction workers Construction staff informed as part of site induction regarding potential presence of significant flora species (including epiphytic / lithophytic species) in order to minimise risk of damage to species or suitable habitat.

BM65	Prior to the commencement of construction	**Environmental induction – rare or threatened flora** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to rare or threatened flora by providing an induction for construction workers Construction staff trained as part of site induction to identify rare or threatened flora. Training would include distribution of fact sheets including notes and photos.
BM66	Prior to the commencement of construction	**Micro-siting – significant flora** **Objective**: To avoid and minimise impacts to significant flora Micro-siting of the final trail alignment in high risk areas to avoid significant flora in consultation with a suitably qualified independent ecologist on-site during a seasonally appropriate period for the target species. High risk areas would be identified through mapping.
BM67	During construction	**Native vegetation removal** **Objective**: To minimise removal of native vegetation Native vegetation (trees including mid-storey species) removal is subject to the following constraints: 1) No trees (including mid-storey trees) with DBH > 10 centimetres are to be removed in the National Park (unless condition 3) applies). 2) Within State Forest trees < 20 centimetres DBH in single age stands of *Eucalyptus* spp. and mid-storey (i.e. regrowth following bushfire) may be removed. 3) Excluding areas of suitable habitat for Leadbeater's Possum, any small dead trees (< 20 centimetres DBH) within 2 metres of the trail may require removal if significant defects are identified. Such trees would be felled and kept nearby as habitat logs (coarse woody debris). ~~Consideration should be given to the potential bushfire threats from a build-up of dead plant debris.~~
BM68	Prior to the commencement of construction	**Environmental induction – trees** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to trees by providing an induction for construction workers Construction staff trained as part of site induction in tree protection methods, SRZ and root protection methods and identification of hazardous trees.
BM69	Prior to the commencement of and during construction	**Micro-siting – trees** **Objective**: To avoid and minimise impacts to trees Minimise impacts to trees through micro-siting and adequate implementation of sympathetic mitigation measures.
BM70	During construction	**Recording of tree impacts** **Objective**: To record potential impacts to trees Capture relevant data where direct tree impacts are possible, where tree root protection is required, or where hazardous tree removal or excessive pruning is required. If hazardous tree removal or excessive pruning is required then a suitably qualified independent ecologist should be consulted on potential habitat values and the need for additional offsets to be provided. These must be reported to DELWP in accordance with the biodiversity monitoring and reporting requirements.
BM71	Prior to the commencement of construction	**Micro-siting – dense vegetation** **Objective**: To avoid and minimise impacts to dense vegetation Trail micro-siting to avoid existing stands of dense vegetation, particularly midstorey vegetation between 1 to 5 metres in height, wherever possible.

BM72	During construction	**Large trees** **Objective**: To avoid impacts to large hollow-bearing canopy trees All large hollow-bearing canopy trees (dead and alive) are to be retained with no substantial works encroachment that would compromise the health and viability of such trees
BM73	During construction	**Construction hours** **Objective**: To avoid and minimise disturbance to fauna No construction activities at night.
BM74	Prior to the commencement of construction	**Micro-siting – borrows / nests / roosting sites** **Objective**: To avoid and minimise impacts to native fauna burrows / nests / roosting sites Microsite final trail alignment to avoid, minimise and appropriately buffer any burrows / nests / roosting sites for native fauna identified during construction activities. This includes, but is not limited to: 1) Lyrebird display mounds, 2) Forest owl nesting or roosting sites, 3) Platypus burrows, 4) Curve-tail Burrowing Crayfish and Tubercle Burrowing Crayfish burrows 5) Ground-dwelling native fauna burrows e.g. wombat 6) Rocky outcrops with cracks and crevices 7) Research sites e.g. LBP monitoring plots. Any burrows / nests / roosting sites for native fauna would be mapped to GIS platform as per finds procedure outlined in BM16.
BM75	During construction	**Slow-start construction measures** **Objective**: To enable fauna time to disperse Construction activities, particularly in proximity to the Yarra River or sensitive areas within Yarra Ranges National Park, to use slow-start construction measures to enable both aquatic and terrestrial fauna time to disperse.
BM76	During construction	**Fauna entrapment** **Objective**: To avoid and minimise impacts to fauna from entrapment Any structures that could trap fauna must be covered, checked and an egress point provided.
BM77	During construction	**Noise, vibration and air quality management** **Objective**: To avoid and minimise impacts to biodiversity from noise, vibration and air quality Management of potential impacts from noise, vibrations and air quality as outlined in NM01 to NM06 and AM01 to AM07. In addition to these measures, project activities should minimise amount of equipment / machinery in use at any one time to reduce intensity of noise, vibrations and / or reduced air quality. Consideration should also be given to periods of activity for fauna when conducting work resulting in noise and vibration (e.g. minimising disturbance of nocturnal fauna during daytime works).

BM78	Prior to commencement of construction	**Environmental induction – fauna habitat** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to fauna by providing an induction for construction workers Construction staff trained as part of site induction to identify signs of native fauna habitation including, but not limited to: 1) Lyrebird display mounds 2) Roosting or nesting sites for forest owls 3) Platypus burrows 4) Habitat indicators for Curve-tail Burrowing Crayfish and Tubercle Burrowing Crayfish 5) Burrows used by ground-dwelling fauna e.g. wombats. Training would include distribution of fact sheets including notes and photos.

Table 16-3 Surface water, groundwater and geotechnical hazards, construction mitigation and contingency measures

Mitigation measure ID	Timing	Mitigation and contingency measures
Surface water		
SWM01	Prior to commencement of construction	**Undertake micro-siting prior to construction** **Objective**: Appropriate selection of waterway crossing method to protect downstream values • Avoid crossing if practical • Install an elevated structure (i.e. bridge or boardwalk) where Water Act definition of a waterway is met (defined bed and banks and/or natural channel fed by spring or absorbent soil) • Install rock armouring when gully is present but no other indication of waterway as per Water Act definition, or if there is signs of wet/unstable soil or changes to vegetation that signal higher water concentration that is likely to impact trail surface stability. Review all crossing points identified by the Surface Water Impact Assessment which do not have a crossing type assigned. As required in sensitive areas, as per the micro-siting procedure, the line of the proposed tracks is to be walked by ~~an~~ a suitably qualified independent ecologist, a tree specialist and a geomorphologist. The existing conditions of the waterway at the crossing point would be fully documented as per Water Act definition. Take geo-referenced photographs of crossings that intersect the VicHydro waterway layer (where no evidence of a waterway is observed at the crossing point). Melbourne Water can attend regular site inspections before, during and after construction to confirm that all waterways have been appropriately identified. Where multiple crossings are located within a small area, there may be risk of greater disturbance than for a single crossing – care must be taken to ensure the solution minimises the cumulative effects.
SWM02	During construction	**Erosion and sediment controls** **Objective**: To minimise erosion and sedimentation impacts to waterways Follow EPA publications: • Erosion, sediment, and dust: treatment train (EPA publication 1893) • EPA publication 1894 Managing soil disturbance • EPA publication 1895 Managing stockpiles • EPA publication 1896 Working within or adjacent to waterways • EPA publication 1897 Managing truck and other vehicle movement Soil and sediment management: • Identify suitable locations for material stockpiles (if required) prior to construction and ensure appropriate sediment controls are in place prior to stockpiling. Stockpiles ~~would~~ will be located outside Stonefly no-go zones, away from waterways and protected from prevailing wind where necessary to prevent wind blown particles from increasing sedimentation of waterways or Stonefly habitat. • Plan construction works to provide for the progressive and timely stabilisation and rehabilitation of disturbed areas as required. • Balanced cut and fill construction is to be used wherever possible. No spoil is to be spread down slope, minimising damage to adjacent vegetation below the trail. • Where the trail runs alongside a waterway, excavated spoil material should not be placed such that it enters the waterway or impedes natural drainage. • Rock armouring to be used on the entry and exit to any low-level bridges or boardwalks and on some steep sections of trail chutes and may be used on sections of boggy ground.

		• Topsoil would be retained in stockpiles on any cleared areas not required for construction of the trail tread or batter slopes. Materials would be reused on the site where possible.
		• In areas of high erodibility soils cut batters must be near vertical, and where possible retained by logs or rock facing. Site by site assessment on the requirement for retaining walls would be required. Batters would be stabilised appropriately to reduce potential slippage and erosion. Appropriate silt control mechanisms would be applied where necessary to control and minimize scour and silt movement.
		• Upon achieving practical completion of a trail, the trail is to remain closed for a period of 4-12 weeks (depending on weather, time of year and other variables) to allow for 'curing' of the trail surface. All sediment control measures (i.e. silt fences) to remain in place during this curing period.
		• Cut batters to be less than 2 m in vertical height
		• Silt fences to be installed on all grade reversal outlets within 50 m of a waterway where access allows.
		• All trails to comply with International Mountain Bicycling Association trail construction guidelines, especially:
		  • The Half Rule
		  • 10% Average Guideline
		  • Maximum Sustainable Trail Grades
		  • Grade Reversals
		  • 5% outslope as appropriate
		• Maintain all erosion and sediment controls in effective working order as required throughout the construction period.
		• Vehicle entry and exists would be via designated areas only.
		• Identify all designated 'no go zones' on the plans.
		• Construction activities creating any soil disturbance to cease during extreme rainfall events (i.e. greater than 25 mm in 24 hours).
		• Materials stockpiled on-site would be stored in a designated storage location with silt fencing on down slope areas where the stockpiles are within 30 m of a waterway.
		• Coir logs or silt fences would be maintained on slopes below bare soil areas at drainage flow path outlets, where it is within 30 m of a waterway.
		• Ensure all temporary erosion and sediment controls are removed and relevant notifications undertaken at the completion of works or when sufficient ground cover for stabilisation is achieved.
		
		Waterway Crossings
		• Where a waterway crossing is required, identify the narrowest practicable location.
		• Low level bridges must be designed to cope with peak flows for the catchment they are located in and must not impede flow in any way.
		• Low level bridges must be Building Code of Australia (BCA) compliant.
		• Approaches to waterway crossings should as much as possible be at right angles to the waterway and minimise the length of track within the immediate riparian zone.
		• Rock armouring to be used as appropriate on either side of bridge/boardwalks to prevent soil being carried onto the bridge/boardwalk.
		• Works near waterways should be scheduled appropriately. For example, works should be timed to coincide with periods of low flow and completed quickly. Works should be stopped if conditions are not suitable, such as during and after heavy rain.
		• Any removal of fallen timber within the waterway must be to the minimum extent necessary and any material removed must be retained on-site, downstream from the crossing point.
		
		Drainage
		• If areas of erodible soils are found in trail surface, the area must be armoured with rock, gravel or low erodibility soils (also see GTM02 and GTM03).
		• Drainage must be installed on approaches to waterway crossings so that where possible a 30 m buffer of vegetation is achieved to act as a filter

<table>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>strip.
• All drainage must direct water onto vegetation and not exposed fill material.
• Unless the trail tread is out-sloped (i.e. it drains to the lower side of the track) and no table drain is required on the upper side, cross drains/water bars/grade reversals must be installed at no greater distance apart than shown below:

<table>
<tr><th>Trail gradient</th><th>Maximum drain spacing</th></tr>
<tr><td>1-5%</td><td>70 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>6-10%</td><td>40 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>11-20%</td><td>30 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>>20%</td><td>20 m</td></tr>
</table>

Monitoring of trails under active construction:
• Daily visual inspections of works site and all erosion and sediment control devices.
• Inspection of all erosion and sediment control devices following significant rainfall events.

Corrective actions to control erosion:
• Repair/maintain existing drainage, erosion and sediment control devices.
• Clean up or rehabilitate any impacts and exposed areas.
• Install additional erosion and sediment control devices where issues have been identified.
• Consider the deployment of alternative erosion and sediment control devices where issues have been identified with the existing devices. Ensure all personnel involved in the deployment and maintenance of erosion and sediment control measures are appropriately trained in their use and deployment.
• Communicate changes with all relevant staff.

Drinking Water Catchments
• Ensure adequate portable toilets are available to construction crews, particularly in drinking water catchments, and that these toilets are maintained appropriately
• Daily pre-start risk assessment and education of construction crew about works in a drinking water catchment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SWM03</td>
<td>Prior to commencement of construction</td>
<td>Streamside buffers

Objective: To provide adequate buffer to minimise sedimentation of waterways

• Apply a 20 m streamside buffer to minor waterways running parallel to track (<60 ha catchment)
• Apply a 30 m streamside buffer for larger waterways running parallel to track (>60 ha catchment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWM04</td>
<td>During construction</td>
<td>Use of tracking machines

Objective: Avoid direct and downstream impacts to waterways during construction

• Follow EPA publication 1897 Managing truck and other vehicle movement.
• Works would be scheduled to avoid tracking machines through waterways which contain water at all times.
• Temporary bridges would be used during construction to traverse waterways, so that there is no need to take the machines through the waterway itself.</td>
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SWM05	During construction	**Elevated crossing design** **Objective**: Appropriate crossing design to protect downstream values A 'Works on Waterways Permit' / 'Consent for Minor Waterway Work' would be obtained from Melbourne Water as appropriate and elevated crossing designs would be installed in accordance with permit requirements, including the following: • The minimum deck height of crossings would be set above the top of bank by at least 0.3 m. The final deck heights at each location would be determined based on hydraulic assessment and designed in accordance with the stated SWM02 mitigation measures. • The typical elevation indicates minimum raising of the profile at either side of the channel and encroachment within the channel of supports and rock retaining wall. Bridge abutments would be positioned beyond the channel shoulder and there would be no restriction in channel cross section. • If required by Melbourne Water, rock work protection is to extend underneath, upstream and downstream of the bridge to protect the waterway. Protection upstream and downstream would be proportionate to scale of impact. Minimum 0.5 m either side of deck profile unless agreed with Melbourne Water. • Drawings would consider Melbourne Water crossing guidelines and specify rock beaching and erosion protection requirements on the crossing drawings. Minimum rock sizes would be determined based on hydraulic flow conditions and shear forces expected to be encountered at these sites.

SWM06	During construction	**Water quality monitoring of waterways** **Objective**: To monitor effectiveness of mitigation measures A waterway monitoring program would be developed in consultation with Melbourne Water. The key potential stressor to waterways for the project is sedimentation and therefore turbidity is the key metric of interest. In addition, monitoring of macroinvertebrates would provide evidence of any longer-term project effects. Subject to consultation outcomes with Melbourne Water, the monitoring program would have the following key features: • Monitoring scopes in alignment with the ANZG (2018) guidelines for water quality monitoring (covering such aspects as spatial extent, parameter selection, scale, duration, frequency, cost effectiveness of the monitoring program) • Macroinvertebrate monitoring in selected waterways to provide evidence of any longer-term effects. The monitoring program would cover the construction and operations phases of the project and be 'adaptive' – i.e. be responsive to the results to optimise the monitoring effort. During construction and operation, the following principal activities would be undertaken, subject to consultation with Melbourne Water. • Twice daily monitoring would be undertaken upstream and downstream of waterway crossing construction where water is present at the time of construction. This monitoring would include visual observation and measurements using a handheld turbidity meter. Observations and measurements would be recorded. • Should monitoring indicate that corrective or remedial actions are required at a construction site, actions would be undertaken by the construction crew or Yarra Ranges Council (e.g., installation of hay bales, coir logs or star pickets to minimise sediment movement). The corrective actions would be recorded, including the location of the actions taken. • Macroinvertebrate monitoring would be undertaken in accordance with EPA Publication 604.2 Guideline for Environmental Management: Rapid bioassessment methodology for rivers and streams prior to and during the construction phase (and then in the early stages of the operations phase). The monitoring event prior to construction commencement would establish background conditions. Monitoring would be undertaken at sites in the Yarra River upstream and downstream of tributaries which may be impacted by the project and in selected tributaries which have the highest risk of impact (tributaries with a high number of crossings: Britannia, Four Mile and Scotchmans Creeks). Water quality should be undertaken covering a variety of weather and waterway flow conditions and that this should be completed daily during the immediate 3 months following project completion. The parameter of focus should be turbidity, as an indicator of sedimentation impacts. Following the 3-month period it is recommended that sampling should occur on a monthly basis – with the opportunity to annually review water quality data to consolidate or amend the program based on results. It is not practical or necessary to monitor all small waterways, rather, it is better to develop a monitoring program on selected representative waterways in consultation with Melbourne Water, that meets the projects needs to manage risk but is also practical and cost effective to implement.
SWM07	Prior to and d~~D~~uring construction	~~Adhere to~~Map and avoid **Stonefly no-go zones** **Objective**: To avoid water quality or hydrological changes to Stonefly habitat • Engage a suitably qualified independent Stonefly expert to map Stonefly no-go zones that include known Stonefly locations and suitable Stonefly habitat. Mapping should be based on Figure 6 in the report of the Warburton Mountain Bike Destination Inquiry and Advisory Committee (Warburton Mountain Bike Destination (EES) [2022] PPV). Mapping must include all sites where Stonefly were observed or detected as identified in the Warburton Mountain Bike Destination EES Technical Appendix A – Appendix 10 and 11, including the known Stonefly population north of

		Carpark No. 2 on Mount Donna Buang. Mapping must be completed prior to the micro-siting procedure commencing. • Align all trails and ensure that all Project activities a~~A~~void ~~track placement in~~ identified stonefly no-go zones • ~~Establish no-go zones in the vicinity of Sites WP1 and WP2 (as identified by Tsyrlin, 2019)~~
SWM08	During construction	**Design and construction of trail heads** **Objective**: To avoid sedimentation impacts to surface water values Follow EPA publications 275, 1893 and 1896 (particularly for trail head at golf course) to reduce erosion risk to Yarra River.
SWM10	During construction	**Spill management** **Objective**: Minimise the likelihood and impact of a spillage and establishing controls to contain and clean-up • Follow EPA publication 1698 Liquid storage and handling guidelines (EPA 2018) • Australian Standard AS 1940- Storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids to be adhered to. • All storage and transport of chemicals would be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Australian standards. • Current safety data sheets (SDS) would be kept on-site wherever hazardous materials are being stored. • A register of all chemicals and SDS for these chemicals would be held on-site. • Spill kits would be present on-site during these works. • All personnel would be trained in spill response procedures and in the use of spill kits. • If a spill occurs works would stop immediately, and emergency procedures enacted if required. • All regulated and hazardous waste would be stored in a bunded area as far as practical from the waterways. • The quantity of materials being stored on-site would be minimised. • Machinery would be used and serviced as per manufacturer's instructions. • Vehicles would not be washed down on-site. • Plant would not undergo maintenance or cleaning where contaminants could be released to any waters. • Machinery would be refuelled at locations where the risk of environmental harm in the event of a spill is minimised, as specified in the refuelling protocol. • Refuelling of machinery would conform with the following: - Occur away from waterways (at least 10 metres) - Fuelling activity to be supervised at all times - Hoses to be fitted with a stop valve at the nozzle end • Machinery would be maintained to minimise the leakage of oil, fuel, hydraulic and other fluids. During the servicing of machinery, the Contractor would use management measures to capture and contain oils, fuels, hydraulic and other fluids so as to minimise contamination of the servicing area. • Surface coating treatments would be undertaken in a manner that avoids or minimises release of chemicals to the environment and contact with the public. Unless otherwise stated in the contract, no pre-coating of aggregates shall be conducted on-site. • Toilet facilities utilised would be the existing park facilities. An additional port-a-loo facility would be maintained and used on-site, with the amenity maintained, transported and used on-site in accordance with manufacturers' and suppliers' specifications. • All waste material would be removed from the site before removing any erosion and sediment control measures. • All hazardous materials would be removed from site and disposed of appropriately.

SWM11	During construction	**Design of septic systems** **Objective**: Minimise the likelihood and impact of elevated nutrient and pathogen loading to surface water Septic systems would be designed consistent with Yarra Ranges Council / land manager codes.
SWM19	During construction	**Bike wash facilities at trail heads** **Objective:** Design and construct best practice bike wash facilities As a precautionary best practice measure, design and construct closed-loop bike wash facilities at trail heads. Bike wash facilities must be designed to reduce weed and pathogen risks and also minimise impacts on flora and fauna (including aquatic invertebrates) either through the choice of cleaning agent or the bike wash mechanism.
Groundwater		
GWM01	Prior to and during construction	**Spring management** **Objective**: Identify springs and establish appropriate treatments to protect groundwater and down-gradient discharging environment. Prior to construction, record evidence of spring activity, location, quantification of flow and quality (if possible), photographic record etc, to establish a baseline in spring activity. Daily inspection of the trails and current work area would be undertaken during construction to identify new spring activity, which may have resulted from bench excavations that exposed new spring eyes, or springs that weren't flowing due to prevailing climate conditions. Where identified the springs need to be documented and characterised. Where identified, trail micro-siting, or trail treatments, e.g. armouring, may be required to control erosion. Treatments are documented in the micro-siting procedure and SWM01, SWM02 and SWM09. Where a new spring has emerged as a result of the excavations, or unexpectedly through climate variation, an assessment would be made regarding: • Potential treatments to control sedimentation and erosion • Impact to behaviour of nearby springs, and need for treatment, e.g. diversion of discharge to same area. When treated, inspection and maintenance are undertaken during the remainder of the construction phase to assess effectiveness of the treatment.
GWM02	During construction	**Spill management** **Objective**: Minimise the likelihood and impact of a spillage and establish controls to contain and clean-up. Implement measures to manage risks associated with storage and handling of hazardous substances and spill / control / clean-up measures as per SWM10.
GWM03	Prior to commencement of construction	**Design of septic systems** **Objective**: Minimise the likelihood and impact of elevated nutrient and pathogen loading to groundwater. New septic facilities would be sited and designed consistent with Yarra Ranges Council / land manager codes and SWM11.

GWM04	Prior to commencement of construction	**Contamination assessment** **Objective**: To identify (and manage) contamination prior to its disturbance by construction. A Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment will be undertaken for those areas where a potentially contaminating land use (existing or historical) has been identified, and where structures require excavations greater than 2 m below the surface. In the unlikely event that the Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment identifies that the project will intersect with potentially contaminating materials, a Phase 2 Detailed Site Investigation will be undertaken to manage any contaminated materials.
Geotechnical hazards		
GTM01	Prior to commencement, during and at completion of construction	**Slope stability management** **Objective**: Reduce and manage the occurrence of slope instability during excavation works for trail construction. • Plan construction works to provide for the progressive and timely stabilisation and rehabilitation of disturbed areas as required • Rock armouring to be used on some steep sections of trails • Site by site assessment on the requirement for retaining walls would be required • Batters would be stabilised appropriately to reduce potential slippage and erosion • Cut batters to be less than 2 m in vertical height • Construction activities creating any soil disturbance to cease during extreme rainfall events • Works near waterways would be scheduled appropriately. For example, works would be timed to coincide with periods of low flow and completed quickly. Works should be stopped if conditions are not suitable, such as during and after heavy rain • Avoid excessive excavation when working near waterways or gully systems • Inspection of completed sections of the trail would be undertaken following heavy rainfall events to observe potential slope failures of newly formed batters • If a large scale failure has occurred which has resulted in significant damage to the trail and natural landform, an inspection would be undertaken by a geotechnical specialist to assess the risk and remediation measures.
GTM02	Prior to commencement and during construction	**Slope stability management - vegetation** **Objective**: Reduce and manage the occurrence of unstable soil and erosion caused by vegetation removal. • Vegetation removal would be limited to what is required within the construction corridor • The trail route would be designed to avoid large trees so that removal is not necessary • Where unstable, soft soil is exposed through vegetation removal, rock armouring can be used to promote stability and limit erosion.

GTM03	During construction	**Trail formation management** **Objective**: Reduce and manage the risk of poor trail formation resulting in ineffective drainage leading to instability and erosion • Ensure trail tread is compact • Use rock armouring to protect areas of the trail subject to erosion • Use of raised embankments to promote effective drainage where the trail is flat • Preferred method of drainage from the trail is grade reversal and out sloping trail head but culverts and water bars may be used from time to time • All drainage must direct water onto vegetation and not exposed fill material • Trail design and construction is to minimise any changes to surface water flows • Periodic inspections of the trail following heavy rainfall events to assess the effectiveness of the trail drainage and observe areas subject to erosion or unfavourable water flow downslope of the trail. Remediation to prevent further impact would be required.
GTM04	Prior to commencement and during construction	• Removal of loose boulders from the batter face during construction. These can be used as rock armouring at the base of the batter slope • Loose material should be removed from any exposed rock faces adjacent to the trail during construction • A geotechnical inspection of exposed rock faces with a height >2 m to assess the need for permanent rockfall protection such as rockfall mesh Ensure that boulders placed on the out slope as part of the construction process are secure and not likely to roll down the slope.

Table 16-4 Historic heritage and Aboriginal cultural heritage construction mitigation and contingency measures

Mitigation measure ID	Project phase	Mitigation and contingency measures
MM- HM01	Prior to commencement, during and at completion of construction	**CHMP management conditions** **Objective**: To avoid or minimise impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage Comply with all management conditions and contingencies of CHMP 15276. Management measures (not confirmed at this stage) are likely to include inductions to construction crews undertaking ground-disturbing works, compliance checks before, during and after the project construction. The CHMP also includes contingency plans in the case of unexpected finds.
MM- HM02	Prior to commencement of construction	**Intangible cultural heritage** **Objective**: To avoid or minimise impacts on intangible Aboriginal cultural heritage Complete the Cultural Values Recording report.

MM- HM03	Prior to commencement and during construction	**Historic heritage sites – Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI)** **Objective**: To avoid or minimise impacts on VHI sites To mitigate potential harm to VHI sites, the following protocol must be followed: • Flag or mark where works are restricted to protect places or sites, including no-go zones. • Limit works to the removal of vegetation if possible. This must be inspected by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist after vegetation clearance is complete. • If limiting works to vegetation clearance is not possible the second preference is to build up the ground over the VHI site extent. Sourcing of earth for this purpose is subject to the same mitigation measures referred to in this table. • If ground-disturbing works are proposed within the bounds of VHI sites, consent approval would be obtained from HV prior to their commencement.
MM- HM04	Prior to commencement and during construction	**Heritage overlay sites** **Objective**: To avoid or minimise impacts on HO sites An amendment to the Planning Scheme is currently in preparation that, if approved, would satisfy the requirement for a planning permit for Heritage Overlays. Where an area of archaeological potential has been identified within the bounds of a Heritage Overlay, the mitigation strategies for 'Unknown historic heritage sites and identified areas of archaeological potential' still apply (HM05). If archaeological features are uncovered during works within a Heritage Overlay, HM05 applies.

MM- HM05	Prior to commencement and during construction	**Unknown historic heritage sites and identified areas of archaeological potential** **Objective**: To avoid or minimise impacts on unknown historic heritage sites and identified areas of archaeological potential To mitigate possible impact to unknown historic sites and identified areas of archaeological potential, the following protocol would be followed. The Areas of Archaeological Potential and Points of Archaeological Potential are shown in the project ArcGIS. *Inductions* All workers involved in developing the trail must undertake a heritage induction prior to commencing works. This induction would be presented by a suitable experienced and qualified archaeologist. The induction would include the following topics: • A brief history of the area and types of sites that are present • The existence of the EES and the management conditions • Landforms and artefacts that may be present that would indicate an archaeological site • The contingency measures that need to be followed in the case of an unexpected find *Areas of Archaeological Potential* Areas of identified archaeological potential would be subject to the following protocol. • All works must be conducted according to the micro-siting procedure • Limit works to the removal of vegetation if possible. This must be inspected by an archaeologist after vegetation clearance is complete • If works cannot be limited to vegetation removal and ground-disturbing works must take place, the works must be supervised by an archaeologist • If archaeological features are uncovered during works, the contingency protocol must be followed. *Point of Archaeological Potential – Tramway* • All works must be conducted according to the micro-siting procedure • Limit works to the removal of vegetation if possible. This must be inspected by an archaeologist after vegetation clearance is complete • If works cannot be limited to vegetation removal and ground-disturbing works must take place, the works must be supervised by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist • If archaeological features are uncovered during works, the contingency protocol must be followed *Contingencies* The following contingency measures would be undertaken if archaeological features or artefacts are found during construction works. • Stop works if archaeological features are uncovered during construction works • Recording the features/artefacts by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist • Using the micro-siting procedure to realign the trail if possible • Submission of a site card to Heritage Victoria (HM03 would then apply) • Abide by all conditions on HV site card

Table 16-5 Traffic and transport mitigation and contingency measures

Mitigation measure ID	Project phase	Mitigation and contingency measures
MM-TP1	Prior to commencement and during construction	**Traffic Management Plan (TMP)** **Objective**: To minimise traffic impacts Prior to the commencement of construction (excluding preparatory works), a TMP would be developed and implemented to minimise disruption to existing land uses, traffic, car parking, on-road public transport, pedestrian and bicycle movements and existing public facilities during construction. The TMP would be developed in consultation with the relevant road management authorities and would include: • A program to monitor impacts of construction activities on all modes of transport. Where monitoring identifies adverse impacts, practicable mitigation measures would be developed and implemented • Consideration of cumulative impacts of other major projects occurring concurrently in the local area • Route options for construction vehicles travelling to and from the construction sites, recognising sensitive receptors and minimising the use of local streets where practicable • Pre-construction on-site checks to assess route options for safety and clearance to potential obstructions, such as wires, structures and trees for oversize and/or overmass (OSOM) vehicles • Survey to document the condition of pavements and other road infrastructure such as bridges and culverts prior to construction commencement for roads that are not B-Double approved including: - Mayer Bridge - Dammans Road - Old Warburton Road - Mount Bride Road • Measures to minimise disruption due to road and lane closures including limiting the number and duration of road closures and planning closures to occur outside of peak traffic periods. Temporary alternative routes would be identified during road closures to maintain local access to properties. Warburton Highway and Old Warburton Road would not be closed at the same time and no more than one road closure would occur each day to minimise any impact. Road closures must consider emergency situations such as bushfire season. Management measures would include detours as required for the following roads: - Warburton Highway - Old Warburton Road - Dammans Road • Management of Lilydale-Warburton Rail Trail partial closure by maintaining connectivity for road and footpath users in accordance with relevant design standards and in consultation with landholders and other relevant third parties • Localised and temporary speed limit reduction for personnel and construction vehicles in the vicinity of works sites • Traffic management measures including localised and temporary speed limit reduction and signage as appropriate • Traffic management and controllers to restrict vehicles entering Mayer Bridge during heavy vehicle movements • Traffic management measures to manage the risk associated with heavy vehicles, including over dimensional vehicle movement • Consultation with PTV and private bus operators to inform them of transport changes anticipated as a consequence of construction • Measures, developed in consultation with emergency services to ensure emergency services access is maintained, especially during any public road closures • Provision of safe access points to laydown areas and site compounds

Mitigation measure ID	Project phase	Mitigation and contingency measures
		• Provision of segregated access points for construction vehicles and public vehicles where appropriate • Protocols to give the community and other stakeholders adequate notice of any anticipated changes to transport conditions • Specified working hours and the periods within which heavy goods vehicles can access the works sites and deliveries made • Minimisation of dirt and debris on roads by measures such as street sweeping, covering vehicle loads and vehicle cleaning • Minimisation of the need to transport waste from the site by reuse of materials wherever possible. The TMP would include specific measures for discrete components or stages of the works as appropriate. The above list is indicative and further measures may be identified during the development of the TMP.
MM-TP2	During and at completion of construction	**Stakeholder communication plan** **Objective**: To minimise traffic impacts on stakeholders through consultation Prior to commencement of the construction works and any temporary road or lane closures, stakeholder consultation should be carried out and advanced notice given to affected residents, businesses or industries and emergency services. This includes measures such as letter notification to inform residents and businesses of upcoming works and road closures. Stakeholder engagement and communications strategies should be established in the TMP to be prepared for the project. Stakeholders may include Councils, road authorities, bus operators, business operators and residents among others. At the end of the construction phase, a close-out meeting between Yarra Ranges Council and relevant road authorities (VicRoads and DELWP) should occur to discuss and manage the restoration of roads to prior existing (or improved).
MM-TP4	At completion of construction	**Improvement works** **Objective**: To avoid or minimise road infrastructure impacts • The need for construction restoration of the road pavement, bridges, and culverts within the study area would be assessed and where required assets would be restored to the existing or better than existing condition if damage has occurred. The need for restoration would be based on pre and post construction surveys. • The road surface conditions along Cemetery Track and Edwardstown Road would be surveyed pre and post construction and restored to existing condition or better where required • Subject to the results of the Road Safety Audits undertaken at various locations in the study area, improvements may be required prior to project opening.

Table 16-6 Land use, noise, air quality and visual construction mitigation and contingency measures

Mitigation measure ID	Stage	Mitigation measure
Land use		
LP01	Prior to and during construction	**Minimising amenity impacts** **Objective**: To avoid or minimise land use impacts Minimise amenity impacts through the proposed measures and consultation with affected landowners and stakeholders.

Noise		
NM01	During construction	**Managing noise and vibration from construction activities** **Objective**: To manage construction noise and vibration in accordance with Section 4.3.3 of EPA Publication 1834. Develop a plan to manage noise during construction in consultation with the EPA, including the following general good practice techniques: • Undertake preparatory work off-site where there is low potential for impacting people (e.g. formwork, cutting or prefabrication of materials off-site prior to transporting to the construction site) • Connect to the electricity grid as early as possible to avoid the use of diesel generators • Restrict areas where mobile plant can operate so that it is away from people who could be affected by noise • Locate site vehicle access and waiting areas away from people who could be affected by noise • Plan vehicle movements to avoid manoeuvres and idling at location nearest to nearby people • Minimise the number of noise-emitting equipment in use at once • Use quieter equipment or methods. This may require considering: - buying or leasing quieter equipment - avoiding metal-to-metal and metal-to-stone contact - installing mufflers - reducing throttle and turning off equipment when not in use - placing things down rather than throwing - educating drivers to use driving practices that minimise noise • Use low-noise saw blades • Use electrical equipment rather than equipment driven by a diesel generator • Use low-noise emitting generators • Use effective alternatives to 'beeper' alarms (e.g. broadband alarms, proximity sensors) • Avoid using reversing alarms by designing site layout to avoid reversing (e.g. drive-through for parking and deliveries) • Maintain equipment by: - inspecting regularly and maintaining equipment to ensure good working order - checking machines with enclosures, including doors and door seals and that the door closes properly against seals - maintaining air lines on pneumatic equipment so they do not leak • Maintain vehicles by: - considering good working conditions of mufflers

		Plan transport and haulage routes to minimise the number of trucks/vehicles. Where there are large numbers of truck movements, consider truck route and truck waiting protocols (e.g. engines on/off and restart requirements) • Implement substitute methods taking into consideration: - alternatives to rock-breaking work methods, such as hydraulic splitters for rock and concrete, hydraulic jaw crushers, chemical rock and concrete splitting, and controlled blasting such as penetrating cone fractures. The suitability of alternative methods should be considered on a case by case basis, including what potential risks they involve - alternatives to diesel and petrol engines and pneumatic units, such as hydraulic or electrical generator located away from nearby people. • In terms of vibration, any works that are required to be undertaken within the safe working distances should be assessed further. • Include a review program for verification that the described good practice measures are in place and adhered to, and managed in accordance with EPA publication 1834.
NM02	During construction	**Baseline noise monitoring** **Objective:** To undertake noise monitoring prior to construction if works are planned to occur outside of normal working hours to confirm the applicable noise criteria and respond to exceedances. Noise monitoring would be undertaken at the nearest noise sensitive residential properties to any out-of-hours works. A response plan would be developed to manage potential impacts if nominated criteria are exceeded, including: • Actions taken to rectify the exceedance • Actions to minimise risk of reoccurrence • Name of the person(s) responsible for undertaking the required actions • The duration of the monitoring would be determined by a suitably qualified acoustic consultant.
NM03	During construction	**Helicopter noise** **Objective**: To minimise noise impacts from helicopters Helicopters may be required for the construction of long bridge spans at the Yarra River and Old Warburton Road bridges and have the potential to cause adverse noise impact to the local community. The following mitigation measures have been developed with reference to Section 4.3.2 of EPA 1834 and Section 16 of EPA Publication 1254.2: <u>Community consultation</u> • Residents and community stakeholders that may be impacted would be informed at least 24 hours prior to the event of helicopter operations being conducted to support bridge construction works. • Works notification may include letter drops, specific notifications and individual briefings. • All noise complaints would be investigated and monitoring undertaken where necessary. <u>Hours of operation:</u> Helicopters would only be used during normal working hours as defined in EPA Publication 1834 (Monday to Friday 7am to 6pm, Saturday 7am to 1pm).

Air quality		
AM01	Construction	**Dust suppression** **Objective**: To minimise air quality impacts from dust Implement dust suppression at construction areas as required using water sprays, water carts or other devices on unpaved work areas, spoil and aggregate stockpiles during the loading and unloading of dust generating materials
AM02	Construction	**Restrict vehicle movements** **Objective**: To minimise air quality impacts from dust generated from moving vehicles and plant After arrival at the project site, vehicles, plant and equipment would remain within the construction footprint and on designated roads and tracks
AM03	Construction	**Cover construction loads** **Objective**: To minimise air quality impacts from loss of loads Cover construction vehicles with potential for loss of loads (such as dust or litter) when using public roads
AM04	Construction	**Monitoring of weather conditions** **Objective**: To minimise air quality impacts during extreme weather conditions generating dust Monitor weather conditions for extreme heat and/or wind events using systems such as the Bureau of Meteorology forecasts and modify works if conditions are likely to result in air quality impacts at sensitive receptors
AM05	Construction	**Exhaust emissions** **Objective**: To minimise air quality impacts from exhaust emissions Vehicles and equipment would be maintained as per manufacturer's specifications to ensure minimal exhaust emissions
AM06	Construction	**Rehabilitation** **Objective**: To minimise air quality impacts from land clearance generating dust Land clearance would be minimised during construction to reduce the likelihood of wind-blown dust. Rehabilitate as soon as practicable.
AM08	Construction	**Visual dust monitoring** **Objective**: To undertaken visual dust monitoring for proactive management of dust For trails under active construction, undertake air quality monitoring on a daily basis by visual observation for dust and emission plumes on-site associated with construction works and vehicles.
Visual		
LM05	Construction	**Minimising visible construction areas** **Objective**: To avoid or minimise visible construction areas and equipment • The approach to trail construction would be one that minimises the requirement for storage areas and new clearings within the Yarra Ranges National Park and Yarra State Forest not associated with the final trails themselves. The focus would be on non-intrusive methods of construction, use of small machinery that can utilise the mountain bike trails under construction, and material transfer via helicopter or on foot. • Construction equipment, stored materials and other visible elements would be located away from views from sensitive visual receptors. Should such equipment or stored materials be located in visually prominent locations for any reasonable period of time, screening measures such as hoarding or temporary plantings, and practices would be incorporated to ensure sites are kept tidy.

Table 16-7 Socio-economic construction mitigation and contingency measures

Mitigation measure ID	Project phase	Mitigation measure
MM-SM1	Construction	**Minimise disruption of construction on residents** **Objective**: To minimise the impact of the construction of trails and trail heads on residents • Develop construction schedules in partnership with residents whose properties are bisected by, or within 100 m of a trail, through phone or face-to-face discussions in the first instance and subsequent letterdrops confirming plans. • Place temporary fencing along trail construction sites to clearly demarcate safe areas for residents where construction bisects a property • Ensure daily communication is conducted between residents and construction teams for residents where construction bisects a property • Create a clear mechanism for residents to raise complaints or concerns, ideally through a single point of contact at Council.
MM-SM6	Construction	**Maintain access, safety and enjoyment of other recreation users** **Objective**: To maintain access, safety and enjoyment of other recreation users • Establish appropriate signage at trail heads and popular trails to advise riders of the mountain bike code of conduct (always give way) and to ride on open marked trails only • Use choke points/slowing techniques before points of intersection with other trails
MM-SM7	Construction and operation	**Minimise impacts to liveability for Warburton residents from increased traffic** **Objective**: To ensure that increased traffic does not impact liveability in Warburton Yarra Ranges Council would complete the recommendations set out in the Yarra Ranges Integrated Transport Strategy (2020-2040) and the Local Movement and Transport Report as important mitigation strategies. In particular, this includes: • Develop and implement a Traffic Management Plan to minimise disruption during all stages of construction. • Develop and implement a stakeholder communication plan to ensure that appropriate consultation and advanced notice is provided prior and during construction. • Undertake a Road Safety Audit to ensure that roads, intersections and the Lilydale-Warburton Rail Trail are designed and constructed to provide safe vehicle movements during both construction and operation. • Undertake improvement works where necessary based on the pavement conditions survey. • Establish an Emergency Access Plan.

MM-SM9	Construction and operation	**Maintain Warburton residents' access to appropriate community infrastructure** **Objective**: To ensure that the project does not diminish Warburton residents' access to appropriate community infrastructure • Proposed community infrastructure works, including toilet upgrades at Mount Donna Buang and construction of toilets at the Mount Tugwell and Golf Club trail heads, would be completed as priorities in accordance with project staging. • Monitor the impact of the project on dog walkers at Wesburn Park and provide additional areas elsewhere if necessary. • Work with relevant authorities to ensure that CFA capacity and medical emergency capacity are assessed to ensure that essential emergency management services are maintained. • ~~An Emergency Management Plan would be prepared and approved before use of the land for the project commences to ensure that risks to life are reduced and managed appropriately. The Emergency Management Plan would include specific bushfire response measures developed in consultation with the Country Fire Authority.~~

Table 16-7A Bushfire and emergency management mitigation and contingency measures

Mitigation measure ID	Project phase	Mitigation measure
BEM01	Construction and operation	Bushfire Management Strategy & Emergency Management Plan Objective: To manage bushfire risks and other emergencies An Emergency Management Plan will be implemented. The plan will comply with AS3745 Planning for emergencies in facilities and will outline the following, as a minimum: • resources, including medical and emergency response and volunteer resources, needed to respond to an emergency • details of how the required resources will be provided • procedures for locating and evacuating trail users in the case of an accident, including a requirement to install emergency markers along the trails and procedures to ensure the emergency markers are integrated into the mapping used for emergency call taking (000) and warnings in Victoria • procedures for evacuating the Project area in the event of an emergency • triggers for the closure of the Project on high risk days (such as fire or storms) • an induction system to be completed annually prior to the fire season by all staff, regular users (including clubs and tourism organisations) and any persons or organisations who have a defined role in the Emergency Management Plan, that: - outlines their role in the implementation of the Emergency Management Plan - requires them to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of their role • procedures for monitoring and reporting compliance with the Emergency Management Plan, including the induction system. The Emergency Management Plan must include a Bushfire Management Strategy that outlines: • measures to manage bushfire risk from project activities, including compliance with any requirements under the Forests (Fire Protection) Regulations 2014 for construction and operational activities in Fire Protected Areas • procedures to notify trail users of bushfire risks and bushfire events • specific procedures to evacuate the Project in the event of a bushfire.

		The Bushfire Management Strategy must include: • measures to notify Project users of the daily fire risk level during the fire season, including signage at the start of the trails and announcements in the shuttle buses • measures to reduce the increased ignition risk caused by the Project, including a code of conduct for trail users and signage at appropriate locations throughout the Project to: - encourage fire responsible behaviour from trail users - discourage all ignition sources at the trail heads and on the trails including smoking, cooking and other activities that require an open flame or could cause a fire • a requirement to close the Project on 'High' fire danger days (as described in the Australian Fire Danger Rating System) and days of total fire ban in the Central District • procedures for closing trails including stopping shuttle bus services and placing physical barriers across trails on closure days • procedures for alerting people to trail closures using local signage, variable messaging boards, social media accounts and direct engagement • procedures for responding to a bushfire, including a bushfire that occurs on days that the Project is not closed The Bushfire Management Strategy must not include any reliance on existing community bushfire protection infrastructure in the townships in the Project area to provide shelter or protection to Project users. It must include measures to evacuate Project users from the townships in the event of a bushfire. The Emergency Management Plan must include an Emergency Community Engagement Plan that outlines how bushfire risk and emergency response information will be communicated to users and the community more broadly, including: • a method of discouraging visitors from entering the townships in the Project area on trail closure days • engaging with regular users, Mountain Bike Clubs and tourism organisations on an annual basis (or more regularly where required). The Emergency Management Plan must include a Pre-Summer Mitigation Plan that outlines the works required to be completed by Yarra Ranges Council and other land managers to ensure the management of vegetation at the trail heads.

16.3.4 Operations contingency and mitigation measures

Table 16-8 Biodiversity operations mitigation and contingency measures

Mitigation measure ID	Mitigation and contingency measures
General	
BM01	**Independent auditing** **Objective**: To ensure environmental objectives and approval conditions are met Undertake independent auditing of trail operation against environmental objectives and approval conditions. Independent auditor would have power to stop work / use of trails should the project be non-compliant.
BM02	**Update environmental issues on GIS** **Objective**: To ensure all trail alignments and environmental issues are updated All trail alignments and all known site-specific environmental issues would be incorporated into the GIS platform accessible to maintenance staff.

BM04	**Management of potential impacts to biodiversity values** **Objective**: To ensure environmental objectives and approval conditions are met The OEMP sets out the requirements and processes for the project with regards to the management of potential impacts to biodiversity values. Follow the OEMP monitoring, reporting, auditing and complaint management processes.
BM05	**Natural materials** **Objective**: To minimise the use / removal of natural materials from the site Minimise use / removal of natural materials such as rocks, woody debris, fallen timber, organic litter during operation and maintenance of trails. Natural materials would not be collected from outside of the trail construction area. Any material removed must be retained on-site nearby.
BM06	**Chemicals, fuel and waste management** **Objective**: To avoid and manage the potential for spills Implement standard controls for chemicals (including fungicides), fuel and waste management including procedures for spill containment and clean-up as per SWM10.
BM07	**Environmental induction** **Objective**: To minimise risks to biodiversity by providing an induction on biodiversity values for workers Compulsory in-person environmental induction and assessment for operations phase workers. Induction to cover all biodiversity values present in the project area. An environmental advisor with appropriate ecological qualifications would be appointed to assist with inductions and to provide ecological advice throughout the course of the project.
~~BM08~~	~~Bushfire Management & Emergency Management Plan~~ ~~Objective: To manage fire risks from the project~~ ~~An Emergency Management Plan would be implemented. The plan will comply with AS3745 Planning for emergencies in facilities and would include measures to manage fire risk from project activities including compliance with any requirements under the Forests (Fire Protection) Regulations 2014 for operational activities in Fire Protected Areas. The Emergency Management Plan will outline the following:~~ • ~~Clearly articulates the requirement to close the Project on days where the forecast weather states that Severe, Extreme or Code Red conditions will be experienced on the following day.~~ • ~~Outline the procedures for alerting potential Project users using local signage, variable messaging boards, social media accounts and direct engagement of the closure of the trails on elevated bushfire days~~ • ~~Procedures for evacuating the Project in the event of an emergency~~ • ~~Procedures for responding to a bushfire that occurs on days that the Project is not closed~~ ~~Discourage all ignition sources at the trail heads and on the trails including smoking, cooking and other activities that require an open flame or could cause a fire.~~ ~~Develop a community engagement plan that outlines how the Project will communicate bushfire risk information to users including:~~ • ~~Signage at the Trail heads as a minimum that outlines the discouragement of ignition sources and the emergency management arrangements in the event of a bushfire~~ • ~~A method of communicating the daily risk level to the Project users;~~ • ~~Outlines the importance of engaging with regular users, Mountain Bike Clubs and tourism organisations on an annual basis~~ ~~Develop a pre-summer mitigation plan that outlines the works required to be completed by Yarra Ranges Council and other land managers to ensure the management of vegetation at the trail heads.~~ ~~Develop an induction system that requires staff, regular users including clubs and tourism organisations who have a defined role in the Emergency Management Plan to complete annually prior to the fire danger period that outlines their role in the implementation of the~~

	~~Emergency Management Plan.~~
BM09	**Landform stability** **Objective**: To maintain landform stability and avoid / minimise landslips, erosion and sedimentation. Measures to maintain landform stability include the following: • Seasonal closure of selected trails • Incorporate management measures outlined in GTM01, GTM02 & GMT03 • Remediation of areas where landslips and / or erosion and sedimentation occur as a result of the trail.
BM10	**Trail maintenance** **Objective:** To maintain trail condition during operation Full time maintenance workers would maintain the trails to ensure they remain in good condition. Trail maintenance would continue for the entire life of the project i.e. as long as the trails remain in use. Ensure all chainsaw equipment is maintained appropriately to avoid generating fine sawdust. Monitor chainsaw activities, cease work and make necessary adjustments should fine sawdust become an issue. Should a significant amount of woodchips be generated through works, as determined by a suitably qualified independent ecologist, they should be removed from site.
BM11	**Existing tracks** **Objective**: To minimise erosion and sedimentation issues associated with existing tracks Existing vehicle roads and tracks e.g. Cemetery Track to be incorporated into the trail network. Upgrades associated with incorporating these tracks would reduce existing erosion and sedimentation issues.
BM12	**Existing trails** **Objective**: To minimise erosion and sedimentation issues associated with existing trails Existing mountain bike trails in the vicinity of Mount Tugwell would be incorporated into the trail network. Upgrades associated with incorporating these trails would reduce existing erosion and sedimentation issues.
BM13	**Trail closure** **Objective**: To minimise erosion and sedimentation issues or safety hazards associated with extreme weather Trail closure during periods of extreme weather as per SWM15 and in accordance with the Emergency Management Plan and any additional directions required under the Forests Act
BM15	**Trail inspections** **Objective**: To inspect trails and identify potential issues Regular trail inspections undertaken to identify any problems or changes to the trails that need to be repaired. This includes after extreme weather events.
BM16	**Biodiversity observations** **Objective**: To collect relevant data on biodiversity finds Document and deal with biodiversity finds, including to collect relevant data for:. 1) Significant flora observations 2) Significant fauna observations 3) Nests / burrows / roosts used by native fauna 4) Dealing with injured / killed / displaced fauna 5) GDEs, seeps / springs and associated vegetation communities / species Observations of the above would be entered into the GIS platform and records of significant flora, significant fauna and threatened ecological communities would be periodically uploaded to the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA).

BM17	**Vegetation regeneration** **Objective**: To allow vegetation regeneration within the construction footprint Allow and assist native vegetation to regenerate within construction footprint to a 30 to 60 centimetre wide tread width.
BM18	**Monitoring of off-trail tracks** **Objective**: To monitor and rehabilitate off-trail tracks where required Monitor for any off-trail tracks, including after heavy rainfall and storm events. Implement processes for clearing formal trails as soon as practicable after tree fall is detected, for closing unauthorised trails, and for assisted regeneration.
BM19	**Vegetation removal** **Objective**: To avoid removal of vegetation to the minimum extent possible Removal of vegetation would be to the minimum extent required, according to variable trail construction footprint which is a function of slope class. Accidental / excessive clearing would be remediated through assisted regeneration or additional offsets.
BM21	**Environmental enhancement works** **Objective**: To undertake environmental enhancement works Conduct environmental enhancement works such as species monitoring programs and installation of nesting boxes for significant fauna.
Pests, weeds and pathogens	
BM20	**Pest animal program** **Objective**: To manage pest animals The project would work with relevant land managers to support existing pest animal programs. Support would be provided for the entire life of the project i.e. as long as the trails remain in use.
BM22	**Weed management program** **Objective**: To manage weeds A comprehensive weed management program would be implemented along and in the vicinity of trails. The program would be developed in consultation with land managers and would continue for as long as the trails remain in use.
BM23	**Environmental induction - weeds** **Objective**: To minimise risks to biodiversity by providing an induction on high threat environmental weeds for workers Operation phase staff trained as part of site induction to identify high threat environmental weeds within the project area and to implement procedures to minimise risk of spread. Training would include distribution of fact sheets, Yarra Ranges Weed ID guide and CaLP Act obligations.
BM25	**Hygiene protocols** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to biodiversity by implementing hygiene protocols Implement appropriate hygiene procedures for weeds and pathogens throughout the trail alignment.
BM26	**Environmental induction - pathogens** **Objective**: To minimise risks to biodiversity by providing an induction on pathogens for workers Operation phase staff trained as part of site induction to identify signs of plant pathogens e.g. Myrtle Wilt and to implement procedures to minimise risk of spread.

BM27	**Maintenance schedule for bike washing facilities** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to biodiversity by maintaining bike washing facilities Implement commissioning & maintenance schedule and procedures for bike washing facilities as per SWM14. These facilities would be maintained for the entire life of the project i.e. as long as the trails remain in use. The washdown facility should be regularly restocked with the required fungicide. Provide a~~A~~dequate communication and education to ~~washdown facility~~trail users on how and why bike washing facilities must be used ~~should be provided~~.
BM28	**Fill material quality** **Objective**: To minimise introduction of weeds and pathogens Any fill material introduced to the site must be certified clean and be weed and pathogen free and exhibit similar properties to natural soils e.g. pH, drainage, texture. Any fill material introduced to the State Forest would be undertaken according to DELWP FFM procedures and exhibit similar properties to local natural soils e.g. pH, drainage, texture. Fill areas should be monitored for germination of weeds.
BM29	**Minimise fill material** **Objective**: To minimise the introduction of fill material Minimise the introduction of fill material for the construction and ongoing management of the trail.
BM30	**Environmental induction - pests** **Objective**: To minimise risks to biodiversity by providing an induction on pest animals for workers Operation phase staff trained as part of site induction to identify pest animals and signs of their presence to inform pest management program e.g. locating traps near feral cat sightings. This data would be recorded in the GIS platform for the project.
Aquatic ecosystems	
BM34	**Inspections of waterway crossings** **Objective:** To inspect waterway crossings are suitably maintained All waterway crossings must be inspected and maintained by a suitably qualified person as per GTM05.
BM35	**No-go zones – waterways** **Objective**: To avoid impacts to waterways All waterways are designated no-go zones during construction and operations unless works are required directly in / adjacent to waterway.
BM39A	Burrowing crayfish species Objective: avoid and minimise impacts on Curve-tail burrowing crayfish and Tubercle burrowing crayfish Implement the following measures: • When clearing vegetation, leave root system intact to reduce erosion and damage to burrows. • Reduce chemical use when controlling weeds, use safe chemicals for waterways even at high altitudes as crays can collect run-off in their burrows. • Where possible, use light machinery, travel on well-established roads and avoid working near burrows. • Minimise removal and disturbance of rotting logs and leaf litter. • Frequent or intense fire can have negative long-term effects on soil quality and vegetation in crayfish habitat, increasing erosion and reducing sources of food. A fire management plan incorporating use of low intensity reduction burns may be appropriate in crayfish habitat. Where destruction of a crayfish burrow is unavoidable, or if a crayfish is inadvertently excavated, trained fauna salvages (with appropriate fauna handling permits) should excavate burrows, collect the crayfish and relocate them to nearby suitable habitat.

Cool Temperate Rainforest (CTR) / Cool Temperate Mixed Forest (CTMF)	
BM42	**Disturbance to Myrtle Beech** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to Myrtle Beech Where areas containing Myrtle Beech cannot be avoided, minimise disturbance within the drip line of all Myrtle Beech trees using a design/engineered solution.
BM43	**Pruning of Myrtle Beech** **Objective**: To minimise pruning impacts to Myrtle Beech Where pruning or wounding of Myrtle Beech trees and / or roots is likely to occur trail crews would be trained in pruning methods and application of anti-fungal agents to prevent the spread of Myrtle Wilt. Seek the views of ~~an~~ a suitably qualified independent ecologist before conducting pruning of Myrtle Beech in the autumn or winter to confirm the level of risk to Myrtle Beech is acceptable in light of ~~the~~ any available airborne spore counts and the length of the spore production season for Myrtle wilt. Consult an ecologist/plant pathologist on the most appropriate topical fungicide to be used and the most appropriate application methods to avoid spread beyond the wound and minimise impact to microbial organisms.
BM44	**Fill material – CTR / CTMF** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to CTR / CTMF No imported fill material (including gravel, rock and soil) is to be used within CTR / CTMF.
BM45	**Environmental induction – CTR / CTMF** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to Myrtle Beech, CTR and CTMF by providing an induction for workers Operation phase staff trained as part of site induction to identify Myrtle Beech, CTR and CTMF.
BM46	**Maintaining ground surface gradients within CTR / CTMF** **Objective**: To minimise changes to existing ground surface gradients within CTR / CTMF No machinery excavation is to be undertaken within CTR / CTMF. Where soils are damp and boggy, trail must be elevated using boardwalk or another appropriate engineered/design solution.
BM47	**Hand building trails within CTR / CTMF** **Objective**: To minimise trail impacts within CTR / CTMF Trail maintenance is to be undertaken using hand tools only within CTR / CTMF.
Groundwater dependent ecosystems	
BM49	**Management of GDEs** **Objective**: To minimise impacts on GDEs Implement measures outlined in GWM01 to manage potential impacts to GDEs / seeps / springs.
BM50	**Environmental induction – GDEs** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to GDEs by providing an induction for workers Operation phase staff trained as part of site induction to identify GDEs, seeps / springs and associated vegetation communities / species.
Leadbeater's Possum (LBP)	
BM51	**Environmental induction – LBP** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to LBP by providing an induction for workers Operation phase staff trained as part of site induction to identify high quality LBP habitat indicators. Training would include distribution of fact sheets including notes and photos.

BM52	**LBP habitat management** **Objective**: To minimise removal of vegetation within suitable LBP habitat Removal of vegetation within suitable Leadbeater's Possum habitat would be subject to the following constraints: 1) In the National Park no removal of trees, including mid-storey trees, with > 10 cm DBH, 2) In State Forest where there is a stand of single age *Eucalyptus* sp. and mid-storey (i.e. regrowth following bushfire), trees < 20 cm DBH may be removed, 3) No removal of dense stands of montane thickets (comprising Bottlebrush *Callistemon* spp. and / or Tea-tree *Leptospermum* spp.) anywhere in the project area. Minor pruning of these species may occur at the edges of these thickets.
Mount Donna Buang Wingless Stonefly (MDBWS)	
BM56	**Minimise habitat disturbance – MDBWS** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to MDBWS habitat Any work within the potential range of the species must minimise habitat disturbance e.g. soil compaction and sedimentation by elevating the trail to cross waterways, bogs, damp areas or seasonal drainage lines within the mapped suitable habitat zone. Any elevated trail must be constructed to maintain natural light levels.
BM57	**Sediment management from Mount Donna Buang Road – MDBWS** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to MDBWS habitat Operation of the trails managed to decrease sediment from Mount Donna-Buang Road or surrounds flowing into the adjacent springs downstream of the road as per SWM07.
BM58	**Avoid and minimise sedimentation – MDBWS** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to MDBWS habitat Avoid and minimise sedimentation into permanent or ephemeral waterbodies within potential range of the species through appropriate procedures for erosion and sedimentation as per SWM02.
BM59	**Avoid and minimise pollution – MDBWS** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to MDBWS habitat Within potential range of MDBWS, avoid and minimise pollution from trail use that can soak into soil through implementing appropriate procedures for leaks / spills as per SWM02 & SWM10.
BM60	**Minimise groundwater impacts – MDBWS** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to MDBWS habitat Ensure trail use does not interrupt flow rate of ground water within or upslope of potential range of the species.
BM61	**Environmental induction – MDBWS** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to MDBWS by providing an induction for workers Operation phase staff trained as part of site induction to identify MDBWS habitat indicators. Training would include distribution of fact sheets including notes and photos.
BM61A	**Lead indicator monitoring – MDBWS** **Objective**: To provide a lead indicator of potential impacts on MDBWS in habitat locations potentially affected by the project. Establish a water quality monitoring program, in collaboration with an appropriately qualified independent ecologist with species expertise, ~~-~~to detect changes in water quality that could lead to impacts on Mt Donna Buang Wingless Stonefly. Baseline monitoring must be undertaken at least monthly for a year prior to construction and at least a few times as soon as possible following significant rain. Conduct monitoring ~~as required, but at a minimum every three months and after high rainfall events (+25mm in 24hrs),~~ of sedimentation into permanent or ephemeral waterbodies within known range of the species where trails intersect Stonefly no-go zones or upstream

	catchments. Monitoring is to be conducted as required, but at a minimum once a month and as soon as possible after high rainfall events (+25mm in 24hrs). Where changes in sedimentation (of greater than 5 per cent of the baseline) are identified, seek the views of ~~the Project~~a suitably qualified independent ecologist and a suitable species expert as to appropriate adaptive management measures, and implement those measures as required. The monitoring program will ~~establish base line measurements prior to construction and~~ remain in place for at least 12 months after operations commence before adaptive management considerations will determine the ongoing monitoring needs.
BM61B	**MDBWS monitoring** **Objective:** To monitor populations of the Mount Donna Buang Wingless Stonefly. Monitor populations of the Mount Donna Buang Wingless Stonefly at least annually in permanent or ephemeral waterbodies within known range of the species where trails intersect upstream catchments. Where changes in the population are identified, seek the views of a suitably qualified independent ~~the Project~~ ecologist and a suitable species expert as to appropriate adaptive management measures, and implement those measures as required. The monitoring program will establish base line measurements prior to construction and remain in place for at least three years before adaptive management considerations will determine the ongoing monitoring needs.
BM61C	MDBWS proactive measures Objective: To contribute to broader efforts to protect the Mount Donna Buang Wingless Stonefly. Contribute to a wider monitoring program to detect any new populations in streams not yet sampled using eDNA. Assist other organisations and agencies (University of Melbourne, Melbourne Water, DELWP, Parks Victoria and Vic Roads) in any other conservation activities or translocation trials.
Other significant flora and fauna	
BM62	**Habitat trees** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to habitat trees No removal of existing habitat trees unless deemed hazardous in which case an appropriate outcome should be reached in consultation ~~treatment of these trees would be discussed~~ with the land manager, arborist and a suitably qualified independent ~~an~~ ecologist. Appropriate outcomes should include consideration of pruning, track realignment or track closure depending on the significance of the habitat provided (eg if the tree provides Leadbeater's Possum habitat, the track should be closed until the hazard has naturally abated). ~~e.g. habitat pruning of tree.~~ Any hazardous tree considered for removal would be assumed to be a habitat tree unless deemed otherwise. Wildlife rescue personal should be present during hazardous tree removal to ensure the wellbeing of native fauna.
BM63	**Habitat for epiphytic / lithophytic species** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to suitable habitat for epiphytic / lithophytic species Minimise disturbance to suitable habitat for epiphytic / lithophytic species e.g. avoid use of boulders covered with bryophytes and / or ferns.
BM64	**Environmental induction – significant flora** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to significant flora by providing an induction for workers Operation phase staff informed as part of site induction regarding potential presence of significant flora species (including epiphytic / lithophytic species) in order to minimise risk of damage to species or suitable habitat.

BM65	**Environmental induction – rare or threatened flora** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to rare or threatened flora by providing an induction for workers Operation phase staff trained as part of site induction to identify any additional high-risk habitats rare or threatened flora e.g. wet gullies, rainforests, etc. Training would include distribution of fact sheets including notes and photos.
BM67	**Native vegetation removal** **Objective**: To minimise removal of native vegetation Native vegetation (trees including mid-storey species) removal is subject to the following constraints: 1) No trees (including mid-storey trees) with DBH > 10 centimetres are to be removed in the National Park (unless condition 3) applies). 2) Within State Forest trees < 20 centimetres DBH in single age stands of *Eucalyptus* spp. and mid-storey (i.e. regrowth following bushfire) may be removed. 3) Excluding areas of suitable habitat for Leadbeater's Possum, any small dead trees (< 20 centimetres DBH) within 2 metres of the trail may require removal if significant defects are identified. Such trees would be felled and kept nearby as habitat logs (coarse woody debris). ~~Consideration should be given to the potential bushfire threats from a build-up of dead plant debris.~~
BM68	**Environmental induction – trees** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to trees by providing an induction for workers Operation phase staff trained as part of site induction in tree protection methods, SRZ and root protection methods and identification of hazardous trees.
BM6	**Minimise impacts to trees** **Objective**: To avoid and minimise impacts to trees Minimise impacts to trees through adequate implementation of sympathetic mitigation measures.
BM70	**Recording of tree impacts ** **Objective**: To record potential impacts to trees Capture relevant data where direct tree impacts are possible, where tree root protection is required, or where hazardous tree removal or excessive pruning is required. \
BM72	**Large trees** **Objective**: To avoid impacts to large hollow-bearing canopy trees All large hollow-bearing canopy trees (dead and alive) are to be retained with no substantial works encroachment that would compromise the health and viability of such trees.
BM73	**Night riding** **Objective**: To avoid and minimise disturbance to fauna No use of trail infrastructure in the Yarra Ranges National Park at night. Night riding allowed for selected trails within State Park. Signage to be clear at relevant trail heads that riding at night is not allowed in the specified areas. Information is also to be provided to trail users through active social media and electronic communications that night riding is not allowed in the specified areas. Yarra Ranges Council is required to periodically monitor and review night rider behaviour to identify instances of non-compliances (for example by the installation of remote sensing cameras at relevant trail heads areas) and take corrective actions as needed (such as by capturing details of night riders and banning them from future trail use).

BM75	**Slow-start construction measures** **Objective**: To enable fauna time to disperse Maintenance activities, particularly in proximity to the Yarra River or sensitive areas within Yarra Ranges National Park, to use slow-start construction measures to enable both aquatic and terrestrial fauna time to disperse.
BM77	**Noise, vibration and air quality management** **Objective**: To avoid and minimise impacts to biodiversity from noise, vibration and air quality Management of potential impacts from noise, vibrations and air quality as outlined in NM01 to NM06 and AM01 to AM07. In addition to these measures, project activities should minimise amount of equipment / machinery in use at any one time to reduce intensity of noise, vibrations and / or reduced air quality. Consideration should also be given to periods of activity for fauna when conducting work resulting in noise and vibration (e.g. minimising disturbance of nocturnal fauna during daytime works).
BM78	**Environmental induction – fauna habitat** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to fauna by providing an induction for workers Operation phase staff trained as part of site induction to identify signs of native fauna habitation including, but not limited to: 1) Lyrebird display mounds 2) Roosting or nesting sites for forest owls 3) Platypus burrows 4) Habitat indicators for Curve-tail Burrowing Crayfish and Tubercle Burrowing Crayfish 5) Burrows used by ground-dwelling fauna e.g. wombats. Training would include distribution of fact sheets including notes and photos.

Table 16-9 Surface water, groundwater and geotechnical hazards mitigation and contingency measures

Mitigation measure ID	Mitigation and contingency measures
Surface water	
SWM02	**Erosion and sediment controls** **Objective**: To minimise erosion and sedimentation impacts to waterways Follow the EPA publications: • EPA publication 1894 Managing soil disturbance • EPA publication 1895 Managing stockpiles • EPA publication 1896 Working within or adjacent to waterways • EPA publication 1897 Managing truck and other vehicle movement Soil and sediment management: • Identify suitable locations for material stockpiles (if required) and ensure appropriate sediment controls are in place prior to stockpiling. Stockpiles will be located outside Stonefly no-go zones, away from waterways and protected from prevailing wind where necessary to prevent wind blown particles from increasing sedimentation of waterways or Stonefly habitat. • Plan works to provide for the progressive and timely stabilisation and rehabilitation of disturbed areas as required. • Balanced cut and fill construction is to be used. No spoil is to be spread down slope, minimising damage to adjacent vegetation below the trail. • Where the trail runs alongside a waterway, excavated spoil material should not be placed such that it enters the waterway or impedes natural drainage. • Rock armouring to be used on the entry and exit to any low-level bridges or boardwalks and on some steep sections of trail chutes and may be used on sections of boggy ground. • Topsoil would be retained in stockpiles on any cleared areas not required for construction of the trail tread or batter slopes. Materials would be reused on the site where possible. • In areas of high erodibility soils cut batters must be near vertical, and where possible retained by logs or rock facing. Site by site assessment on the requirement for retaining walls would be required. Batters would be stabilised appropriately to reduce potential slippage and erosion. Appropriate silt control mechanisms would be applied where necessary to control and minimize scour and silt movement. • Cut batters to be less than 2 m in vertical height. • Silt fences to be installed on all grade reversal outlets within 50 m of a waterway where access allows. • All trails to comply with International Mountain Bicycling Association trail construction guidelines, especially: - The Half Rule - 10% Average Guideline - Maximum Sustainable Trail Grades - Grade Reversals - 5% outslope as appropriate • Maintain all erosion and sediment controls in effective working order as required. • Vehicle entry and exits would be via designated areas only. • Identify all designated ‘no go zones’ on the plans. • Materials stockpiled on-site would be stored in a designated storage location with silt fencing on down slope areas where the stockpiles are within 30 m of a waterway. • Coir logs or silt fences would be maintained on slopes below bare soil areas at drainage flow path outlets where it is within 30 m of a waterway. • Ensure all temporary erosion and sediment controls are removed and relevant rehabilitation undertaken at the completion of works or when sufficient ground cover for stabilisation is achieved. Waterway Crossings • Where waterway crossing is required, identify the narrowest practicable location. • Low level bridges must be designed to cope with peak flows for the catchment they are located in and must not impede flow in any way. • Low level bridges must be Building Code of Australia (BCA) compliant.

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• Approaches to waterway crossings would as much as possible be at right angles to the waterway and minimise the length of track within the immediate riparian zone.
• Rock armouring to be used as appropriate on either side of bridge/boardwalks to prevent soil being carried onto the bridge/boardwalk.
• Works near waterways would be scheduled appropriately. For example, works would be timed to coincide with periods of low flow and completed quickly. Works would be stopped if conditions are not suitable, such as during and after heavy rain.
• Any removal of fallen timber within the waterway must be to the minimum extent necessary and any material removed must be retained on-site, downstream from the crossing point.

Drainage
• If areas of erodible soils are found in the trail surface, the area must be armoured with rock, gravel or low erodibility soils.
• Drainage must be installed on approaches to waterway crossings so that where possible a 30 m buffer of vegetation is achieved to act as a filter strip.
• All drainage must direct water onto vegetation and not exposed fill material.
• Unless the trail tread is out-sloped (i.e. it drains to the lower side of the track) and no table drain is required on the upper side, cross drains/water bars/grade reversals must be installed at no greater distance apart than shown below:
<table>
<tr><th>Trail gradient</th><th>Maximum drain spacing</th></tr>
<tr><td>1-5%</td><td>70 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>6-10%</td><td>40 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>11-20%</td><td>30 m</td></tr>
<tr><td>>20%</td><td>20 m</td></tr>
</table>
Corrective actions to control erosion:
• Repair/maintain existing drainage, erosion and sediment controls.
• Clean up or rehabilitate any impacts and exposed areas.
• Install additional erosion and sediment controls where issues have been identified.
• Consider the deployment of alternative erosion and sediment control devices where issues have been identified with the existing devices.
• Ensure all personnel involved in the deployment and maintenance of erosion and sediment control measures are appropriately trained in their use and deployment.
• Communicate changes with all relevant staff.
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<tr><td>SWM06</td><td>
Monitoring of waterways

Objective: To monitor effectiveness of mitigation measures

A waterway monitoring program would be developed in consultation with Melbourne Water. The key potential stressor to waterways for the project is sedimentation and therefore turbidity is the key metric of interest. In addition, monitoring of macroinvertebrates would provide evidence of any longer-term project effects. Subject to consultation outcomes with Melbourne Water, the monitoring program would have the following key features:

• Monitoring scopes in alignment with the ANZG (2018) guidelines for water quality monitoring (covering such aspects as spatial extent, parameter selection, scale, duration, frequency, cost effectiveness of the monitoring program)

• Macroinvertebrate monitoring in selected waterways to provide evidence of any longer term effects.

The monitoring program would cover the construction and operations phases of the project and be ‘adaptive’ – i.e. be responsive to the results to optimise the monitoring effort.

Periodic monitoring of turbidity would be undertaken in the Yarra River and tributaries with a high number of crossings: Britannia, Four Mile and Scotchmans Creeks using a turbidity meter, to identify any increases in turbidity. Monitoring would commence prior to operation.

Macroinvertebrate monitoring would be undertaken in accordance with EPA Publication 604 Guideline for Environmental Management: Rapid bioassessment methodology for rivers and streams in the early stages of the operations phase. Monitoring would be undertaken at sites in the Yarra River upstream and downstream of tributaries which may be impacted by the
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</table>

	Project and in selected tributaries which have the highest risk of impact (tributaries with a high number of crossings: Britannia, Four Mile and Scotchmans Creeks). Where monitoring detects impacts due to the project, contingency measures would be implemented such as remedial actions listed in EPA publication 1834 Civil construction, building and demolition guide. Modifications to waterway crossing structures would also be considered where appropriate. Any corrective actions taken would be recorded including the location of actions taken.
SWM07	**Adhere to Stonefly no-go zones** **Objective**: To avoid water quality or hydrological changes to Stonefly habitat • Ensure that all Project activities avoid identified Stonefly no-go zones. ~~Establish no-go zones in the vicinity of Sites WP1 and WP2 (as identified by Tsyrlin, 2019)~~
SWM09	**Operational maintenance measures** **Objective**: To monitor effectiveness of mitigation measures Inspection of the trails would be undertaken for the identification of new spring activity or other changes to catchments in which a channel becomes a waterway. Although springs can occur any time, there is likely to be a correlation with recent rainfall. Inspections for springs would occur after rainfall events (trigger to inspect 3-7 days after > 10 mm rainfall in 24 hours). Where identified, trail treatments, e.g. armouring or an elevated structure, may be required to control erosion. • Undertake a site inspection of all water crossing and high-risk sections of track after a rainfall event (e.g. >25 mm in 24 hours). • Implement measures to rectify issues if crossings present an erosion risk after heavy rainfall. • Undertake inspections four times per year and adapt the monitoring program frequency once sufficient data is gathered with regards to spring activity. • Record inspections on a form (or other measure) and list any corrective actions to be undertaken as a result of the monitoring. • A crossing agreement would be required to be entered into with Melbourne Water, outlining ongoing ownership and maintenance responsibilities. If a spring is detected: o Document the spring activity and location (following GWM01, which also covers the identification of springs and establishes appropriate treatments to protect groundwater and the down-gradient discharging environment) o Review the trail design in this localised area and consider opportunities for micro-siting (SWM01) o Implement the CEMP and requirements stipulated in SWM02 o Implement a trail control to ensure that spring flow is not dammed, and that downstream water quality and erosion hazards are minimised. This would require the installation of drained berms, rock armouring, or in extreme cases of high flow, bridging structures. o Confirm the acceptability of the control through monitoring / inspection during operation, as per SWM09 and GWM01.
SWM12	**Operation of trail heads** **Objective**: Minimise the likelihood and impact of human waste, littering and illegal rubbish dumping impacting surface water Ensure trail head facilities have bins and toilets that cater for the expected number of users. Facilities must be appropriately maintained and cleaned. Signage or 'track etiquette' rules may be appropriate. Refer to the OEMP for the inspection and maintenance activities proposed for the trail heads.

SWM13	**Gully erosion management and monitoring** **Objective**: To monitor effectiveness of mitigation measures Follow EPA publication 1894 Managing soil disturbance Erosion monitoring: Photo-point monitoring of selected gully crossing points to identify gully erosion. Flow monitoring: Place field cameras or appropriate flow monitoring equipment at selected gully crossing points (i.e. three or four of the most used or highest risk sites) to identify rainfall events which would cause water to flow in gullies or rock armouring to be overtopped. Sediment and debris observations would be made at other gully crossings during post rainfall assessments. Adaptive management can then allow for a decision to temporarily close tracks based on forecast rainfall events, if required. Undertaken periodical inspection of trails to assess condition and need for maintenance or additional trail treatments, particularly after severe weather events. Mitigation selection may depend upon the size of the affected area. Inspections of trail conditions would be undertaken in parallel with the spring monitoring activities listed above (i.e. an all-encompassing track inspection regime, to check for track condition, spring emergence, soil erosion, bogginess, litter, vandalism etc). As per the spring monitoring, it is likely best undertaken after rainfall (e.g. 1-7 days after > 10 mm rainfall in 24 hours) at a minimum 4 times per year, but the frequency of the monitoring program may be adapted once data has been gathered to make informed changes. Record the condition in a form or report, list the corrective actions and then act on them. Reviews of photo-point flow monitoring data would be completed under the same frequency, with emphasis placed on assessment of flow conditions during and following rainfall events (>10 mm in 24 hours). The key metric for monitoring would be to select the waterways with the highest number of crossings and then to locate a single monitoring point for that waterway below the lowest crossing in its sub-catchment. The waterways with the highest number of crossings are: Four Mile Creek (37 crossings), Scotchmans Creek (30 crossings) and Britannia Creek (20 crossings) and Yankee Jim Creek (12 crossings). The crossings with the highest anticipated usage would be included in the monitoring program. Initially these are assumed to be located nearest to the trail heads, but this may be adapted if trail usage data shows other tracks being more frequently used.
SWM14	**Bike wash system** **Objective**: Minimise the likelihood and impact of grey water on surface water Ensure the bike wash system and water recycling unit is functioning as designed. Trapped sediment to be removed and disposed of appropriately in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.
SWM15	**Track closure during periods of snow or high rainfall** **Objective:** Minimise impacts of erosion and turbidity during periods of snow or high rainfall Yarra Ranges Council would proactively monitor trail conditions and close trails under adverse conditions to avoid damage and associated environmental impacts during these periods. Closures could be at a network scale or individual trail level. These decisions would be made by Yarra Ranges Council based on: • A trigger of 25 mm of rain in the preceding 24 hours for a network closure, or • Observations of staff indicating sustained wet/snow conditions likely to impact trails (could be individual trails, areas, or complete network) Trail closures would be communicated to mountain bikers by: • Active social media and electronic communications • Signage at trail heads and strategic locations around the network • Signage at start of trail for individual trail closures

SWM16	**Monitor rider behaviour** **Objective:** Minimise impacts to drinking water quality within the Coranderrk Creek catchment Monitor rider behaviour along the section of trail network within the Coranderrk Creek catchment (for off trail activities and toileting) to verify absence of significant risk to drinking water quality. Should monitoring show riders stopping and taking toilet breaks within the defined drinking water catchment boundary, Yarra Ranges Council would provide resources to manage / police rider behaviour in these section(s) of the track, e.g in the form of CCTV monitoring and if required, in-person monitoring. Should monitoring show riders stopping and taking toilet breaks within the defined drinking water catchment boundary, Yarra Ranges Council would provide resources to manage / police rider behaviour in these section(s) of the track, e.g in the form of CCTV monitoring and if required, in-person monitoring.
SWM17	**Coranderrk Creek catchment (barrier)** **Objective:** Protect drinking water quality of the Coranderrk Creek catchment Install signage and a barrier to the satisfaction of Melbourne Water to form a physical barrier to humans accessing off-track areas of the drinking water catchment areas for the sections of track located within the Coranderrk Creek catchment boundary
SWM18	**Coranderrk Creek catchment (raised platform)** **Objective:** Protect drinking water quality of the Coranderrk Creek catchment Investigate an elevated track platform for the section of track inside the Coranderrk Creek catchment boundary in terms of a cost-benefit and an investigation into risks around native vegetation removal and potential impacts on habitat, wild life movement and light flow to the ground to the satisfaction of Melbourne Water. Construct and operate an elevated track platform for the section of track where required by Melbourne Water inside the Coranderrk Creek catchment boundary to the satisfaction of Melbourne Water.
Groundwater	
GWM01	**Spring management** **Objective**: Identify springs and establish appropriate treatments to protect groundwater and down-gradient discharging environment. Periodical inspections during the operation phase are required to assess for the presence of new springs and seeps. Where identified, trail treatments, e.g. armouring, may be required to control erosion. Treatments are documented in CEMP and SWM01, SWM02 and SWM09. Where a new spring has emerged as a result of the excavations, or unexpectedly through climate variation, an assessment would be made regarding: • Potential treatments to control sedimentation and erosion • Impact to behaviour of nearby springs, and need for treatment, e.g. diversion of discharge to the same area. When treated, inspection and maintenance are undertaken periodically during the operation phase to assess effectiveness of the treatment. Although springs can occur any time, there is likely to be a correlation with recent rainfall. Inspections for springs would occur after rainfall events (trigger to inspect 3-7 days after > 10 mm rainfall in 24 hours). Inspections would also be undertaken at a minimum of 4 times per year and the frequency of inspection would be adjusted once sufficient data is gathered with regards to spring activity. Record the inspection in a form or by another measure and also list corrective actions to be undertaken as a result of the monitoring and act on those.

Geotechnical hazards	
GTM03	**Trail formation management** **Objective**: Reduce and manage the risk of poor trail formation resulting in ineffective drainage leading to instability and erosion • Ensure trail tread is compact • Use rock armouring to protect areas of the trail subject to erosion • Use of raised embankments to promote effective drainage where the trail is flat • Preferred method of drainage from the trail is grade reversal and out sloping trail head but culverts and water bars may be used from time to time • All drainage must direct water onto vegetation and not exposed fill material • Trail design and construction is to minimise any changes to surface water flows • Periodic inspections of the trail following heavy rainfall events to assess the effectiveness of the trail drainage and observe areas subject to erosion or unfavourable water flow downslope of the trail. Remediation to prevent further impact would be required.
GTM04	**Rockfall risk** **Objective**: Reduce and manage the risk of rockfalls below or above the trails • Ensure that boulders placed on the out slope as part of the construction process are secure and not likely to roll down the slope.
GTM05	**Debris flow** **Objective:** Manage the build-up of debris material at the location of bridge structures to reduce the risk of debris flows • Periodical inspections of the bridge structure, particularly following heavy rainfall events to assess potential build-up of debris material • Removal of debris material from bridge structure. Where possible, debris material would be placed downstream from the bridge structure.

Table 16-10 Historic heritage and Aboriginal Cultural heritage operation mitigation and contingency measures

Mitigation measure ID	Mitigation and contingency measures
MM- HM01	**CHMP management conditions** **Objective**: To avoid or minimise impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage Comply with all management conditions and contingencies of CHMP 15276. Management measures (not confirmed at this stage) are likely to include inductions to construction crews undertaking ground disturbing works, compliance checks before, during and after the project construction. The CHMP also includes contingency plans in the case of unexpected finds.
MM- HM05	**Unknown historic heritage sites and identified areas of archaeological potential** **Objective**: To avoid or minimise impacts on unknown historic heritage sites and identified areas of archaeological potential To mitigate possible impact to unknown historic sites and identified areas of archaeological potential, the following protocol would be followed. The Areas of Archaeological Potential and Points of Archaeological Potential are shown in the project ArcGIS. *Inductions* All workers involved must undertake a heritage induction prior to commencing works. This induction would be presented by a suitable experienced and qualified archaeologist. The induction would include the following topics: • A brief history of the area and types of sites that are present • The existence of the EES and the management conditions • Landforms and artefacts that may be present that indicate an archaeological site

	• The contingency measures that need to be followed in the case of an unexpected find *Areas of Archaeological Potential* Areas of identified archaeological potential would be subject to the following protocol. • Limit works to the removal of vegetation if possible. • If works cannot be limited to vegetation removal and ground disturbing works must take place, the works must be supervised by an archaeologist • If archaeological features are uncovered during works, the contingency protocol must be followed. *Contingencies* The following contingency measures would be undertaken if archaeological features or artefacts are found. • Stop works if archaeological features are uncovered • Recording the features/artefacts by a suitable qualified and experienced archaeologist • Submission of a site card to Heritage Victoria Abide by all conditions on Heritage Victoria site card
MM- HM06	**Operational controls** **Objective**: To protect and provide information on HO sites Signage would be installed in accordance with the CEMP and the management conditions of any consents from Heritage Victoria. Monitoring or checks of known historic sites and features would be carried out as part of general trail upkeep during operation.

Table 16-11 Traffic and transport operation mitigation and contingency measures

Mitigation measure ID	Mitigation and contingency measures
MM-TP1	Operations Traffic Management Plan (TMP) Objective: To minimise traffic impacts during Project operations Prior to the commencement of operations, a TMP will be developed and implemented to minimise disruption to existing land uses, traffic, car parking, on-road public transport, pedestrian and bicycle movements and existing public facilities during operation. The TMP will be developed in consultation with the relevant road management authorities. The TMP must be integrated with the Parking Management Plan required under TP6, and must include: • Further detailed investigation of the current traffic and parking conditions in Warburton. • Consideration of cumulative impacts of other projects and events occurring in the local area. • Traffic management measures identified through TP2 to TP7 inclusive. • A program to monitor impacts of operational activities on all modes of transport. Where monitoring identifies adverse impacts, practicable mitigation measures well be developed and implemented. The above list is indicative and further measures may be identified during the development and maintenance of the TMP.
MM-TP2	**Stakeholder communication plan** **Objective**: To minimise traffic impacts on stakeholders through consultation During operation, regular meetings should occur with Council, residents, businesses and emergency services to identify and respond to traffic impacts including any modifications that might be required to the Traffic Management Plan. An ~~and an~~ agreement should be reached with DELWP to confirm pavement upgrades of impacted local roads around the study area, subject to the pavement strength survey results. For declared roads, r~~R~~egular road maintenance and inspections should ~~also~~ be discussed and agreed ~~for declared roads~~ with VicRoads.

MM-TP3	**Road Safety Audit** **Objective**: To verify the traffic risks can be managed A Road Safety Audit (RSA) would be undertaken by a VicRoads accredited Road Safety Auditor independent of the project team at the following locations prior to project opening: • Detailed design of the Lilydale-Warburton Rail Trail/road crossings proposed • Existing Warburton Highway signalised crossing. • Key road intersections that would experience an increase in cyclist volumes (given aspects of these intersections are unknown such as sight lines). • At the trail/road crossing points. Consideration to be given to visual obstructions to ensure a safe crossing location for cyclists. • The Lilydale-Warburton Rail Trail between Station Road, Wesburn and the eastern end of the rail trail at Warburton Highway, Warburton. The audit should focus on surface quality, areas of narrow width and poor sight distance. • At the proposed shuttle drop off locations. Consideration would be taken into the sight distance of road traffic and their ability to see the drop off points to avoid the risk of crashes. • Along the length and intersections of Edwardstown Road and Cemetery Track to confirm adequate emergency access and identify any sight and surface issues.
MM-TP4	**Improvement works** **Objective**: To avoid or minimise road infrastructure impacts • Subject to the results of the RSAs undertaken at various locations in the study area, improvements may be required prior to project opening. • Review and implement wayfinding and/or signage treatments that will encourage visitors by car to Wesburn Park Trail Head from the south to use Old Warburton Road.
MM-TP5	**Cyclist and pedestrian safety improvements** **Objective**: To ensure safe pedestrian and cyclist movements within the study area during the operational phase of the project. Measures include: • Yarra Ranges Council to assess bike parking provision after 12 months of operation in busier summer months to ensure that adequate bike parking is available to visitors. Additional bike parking should be provided, subject to the results of this assessment. • Drink taps/water bottle filling locations should be located in close proximity to the car park and bike path for the Golf Course and Wesburn trail heads to prevent dehydration. • Prior to opening of the project signage should be installed to warn drivers of cyclist presence in accordance with road standards. • The Yarra Ranges Council Paths and Trails Strategy would investigate collection of data and monitoring cyclist road crossing locations to determine when and what type of formalised crossing is required at the following locations: – Station Road, Wesburn – Hooks Road, Warburton – Station Road, Warburton – Warburton Highway, Warburton (This treatment would require approval from DoT)

	• Collection of data and monitoring cyclist road locations to determine if future formalised crossings or upgrades for cyclists need to be implemented. This would also help inform other mitigation measures in the future where there are risks of cyclist interactions with vehicles.
	• Implement wayfinding to guide cyclists to formal safer intersections and links
	• Yarra Ranges Council Paths and Trails Strategy would investigate how and when to implement:
	  ○ shared streets along local roads within Warburton
	  ○ safe cyclist connections between Wesburn, East Warburton, Warburton, and Millgrove to/from the trails
	• A sealed shoulder feasibility study along the length of Mount Donna Buang Road to advocate safer cyclist connection with the DoT
	• At the proposed shuttle drop off locations. Consideration should be taken into the sight distance of road traffic and their ability to see the drop off points to avoid the risk of crashes.
	• At the Golf Course Trail Head, a designated shared use path (not mixed with golf users) which matches the desire lines of those heading to the trails should be provided including raised priority treatments at intersections with the private roads. Path(s) should be wide enough to accommodate golf carts, pedestrians and cyclists. The design of the paths should be developed in consultation with stakeholders and would likely have a minimum width of 3.5 metres.
	• The shared path bridges need to provide a minimum of 2.5 metres between the handrails.
	• Yarra Ranges Council Paths and Trails Strategy to include investigation into a connection between the Lilydale-Warburton Rail Trail at Station Road and the northern side of Warburton Highway

MM-TP6	**Operational parking management** **Objective**: To ensure that parking congestion does not exceed acceptable limits for visitors or residents Yarra Ranges Council would establish a parking management plan for the operation of the Mountain Bike Project. It would include: • Arrangements for overflow car parking to include using the Wesburn Park car park as an overflow car park. Appropriate signage and wayfinding should be provided to adequately direct visitors, VMS boards should be placed at key locations to inform visitors on where to park in peak periods when the car parks are expected to be full • Installation of bike parking in the town centre to allow visitors to safely park their bikes • The impact on the town centre parking should be monitored in the first 12 months of project opening. This would be done by parking surveys (including duration of stay and occupancy surveys) to understand the usage and available spaces • The Warburton Local Movement and Transport Report (SALT, 2019) actions and strategy on improving car parking in Warburton should be considered to improve the utilisation of parking currently and into the future. • Monitoring of kerbside parking at roadside areas where trails intersect. Where parking is causing safety concerns, action to be taken to discourage this behaviour. • Monitoring of parking demand in the Wesburn Park trail head carpark until the Golf Course trail head carpark is completed. If parking demand in Wesburn Park is approaching capacity, additional parking must be provided on an interim basis until such time as the Golf Course carpark is completed
MM-TP7	**Emergency access plan** **Objective**: To ensure that emergency access is available during operation An Emergency ~~Management~~ Access Plan for the project ~~should~~ must be established and approved before opening. The plan will ~~would~~ include staff training in relation to emergency access arrangements for the Project. The plan must be referenced or contained in the Emergency Management Plan required under the Warburton Mountain Bike Destination Project Incorporated Document.

Table 16-12 Land use, noise, air quality and visual operation mitigation and contingency measures

Mitigation measure number	Mitigation measure
Noise	
NM04	**Operational noise – Bike washes** **Objective:** To ensure noise from bike washes are sufficiently located away from residents and comply with EPA publication 1826 *Noise limit and assessment protocol for the control of noise from commercial, industrial and trade premises and entertainment venues* The Main trail head / Visitor's Hub bike wash stations are likely to be located at least 100 metres away from the nearest residents. If the bike wash stations are to be located closer than 100 metres from the nearest resident at the main trail hub then shielding in the form of noise barriers around the wash area and the orientation of the bike washes would be given consideration at the detailed design stage. The bike wash station at the Wesburn Park Trail Head would be located at least 50 metres away from the nearest residentials to comply with EPA publication 1826 *Noise limit and assessment protocol for the control of noise from commercial, industrial and trade premises and entertainment venues*.
NM05	**Operational noise – Noise barrier to Martyr Road** **Objective**: To minimise noise at properties on Martyrs Road from bike pass-bys Noise due to bike pass-bys could be clearly audible at properties on Martyr Road which are approximately 25 metres from the nearest trail. Therefore, noise mitigation, in the form of noise barriers to this section of trails would be installed, subject to consultation with the immediate landowners. Noise barriers would be built from a non-porous material with no gaps, including at the base and a surface density of at least 15 kg/m^2 at its thinnest point. Indicative materials include 17 mm plywood, 25 mm timber, concrete, glass or 1 mm steel. The barrier should be at least 1.8 m higher than the trail surface and be located as near to the trail as possible. The exact extent and location of the barrier should be defined in the detailed design stage. All details and requirements for the construction of the wall should be reviewed once the location of the trail has been determined, and updated noise modelling has been undertaken to provide appropriate flexibility for the necessity and location of the wall. Further reviews of whether the acoustic barrier is required should be undertaken after the location of the trail is confirmed, construction is completed and after the trail is operational. Where vegetation is planted to provide noise mitigation or retain visual amenity, it must not increase the risk of bushfire to Martyr Road.
NM06	**Events noise** **Objective**: To ensure noise from events is sufficiently located away from residents and complies with the Environment Protection Regulations 2021. Larger events, including regional, state and national competitions have the potential to involve public address systems and music as part of the event. Larger events, including regional, state and national competitions that include public address systems and music as part of the event would be assessed and approved in accordance with the following policy and guidelines: • Public address systems: EPA Publication 1254 Section 13: Public Address Systems. • EPA Publication 1826 *Noise limit and assessment protocol for the control of noise from commercial, industrial and trade premises and entertainment venues.* Participant and staff briefings for large events would provide guidance with respect to the potential impact of noise to nearby residences. The briefings should include guidance on the

	mindful use of competitor equipment such as compressors. In addition, areas where there are likely to be large congregations of people, such as the pits and the area around the finish line, should be located as far from the nearest residents as is reasonably practicable.
~~Air quality~~	
~~AM07~~	~~Events Traffic Management Plan~~ ~~Objective: To implement a Traffic Management Plan for events that reduces exhaust emissions.~~ ~~A traffic management plan would be developed for major mountain biking events which considers the reduction of exhaust emissions related to queuing and congestion.~~

Table 16-13 Socio-economic operation mitigation and contingency measures

Mitigation measure ID	Mitigation measure
MM-SM2	**Assist local businesses to adapt to changing market** **Objective**: Provide businesses with assistance in adapting to the changing market. Yarra Ranges Council would advocate for and facilitate access to business adaptation programs and government grants to help businesses adapt to the changing market and benefit from the opportunities provided by the Warburton Mountain Bike Destination.
MM-SM3	**Minimise impact of project operations in Wesburn on residents' privacy and amenity** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to Wesburn residents' privacy and amenity. Council would: • Engage with each landholder directly impacted by trail operation to build trust, better understand their concerns and develop appropriate responses collaboratively. • Investigate appropriate screening and noise reduction measures, potentially including choke points to mitigate amenity and privacy concerns. • Continue negotiations with Warburton Golf Club representatives to identify mutually beneficial outcomes for the proposed mountain bike trail head.
MM-SM4	**Maintain appeal and sustainability of the Warburton golf club** **Objective**: To minimise impacts to the Warburton golf club • Continue to negotiate with Warburton Golf Club representatives to identify mutually beneficial outcomes. • Provide appropriate screening and protection of trails running through the course and ensure the screening and protection of trails does not have an impact on fauna movements.
MM-SM6	**Maintain access, safety and enjoyment of other recreational users** **Objective**: To ensure access, safety and enjoyment for other recreational users is maintained To maintain access, safety and enjoyment of other recreation users, Yarra Ranges Council would: • Appropriate signage is established at trail heads and popular trails to advise riders of the MTBA code of conduct (always give way) and to ride on marked trails only • Choke points/slowing techniques are used before intersection with another track/trail • Intersection points are clearly marked on trail maps and marketing collateral including details of other likely users • An extensive education campaign is conducted and all user groups (such as • Bushwalking Victoria and local horse-riding groups) are regularly updated, to ensure they are aware of intersections between trail types and to minimise users mistakenly accessing mountain bike trails • Yarra Ranges Council works with land managers to install appropriate signage and barriers to prevent bike riding on intersecting walking trails and monitor compliance. • 4WD organisation representatives are engaged to discuss the implications of closing Cemetery Trail • Increased monitoring of trail bike riding activity, ensuring appropriate mountain bike trails

	are only used by mountain bike riders.
MM-SM7	**Minimise impacts to liveability for Warburton residents from increased traffic** **Objective**: Minimise impacts to the Warburton transport network To ensure that increased traffic does not impact liveability in Warburton, Yarra Ranges Council would complete the recommendations set out in the Yarra Ranges Integrated Transport Strategy (2020-2040) and the Local Movement and Transport Report as important mitigation strategies. In particular, this includes: • Undertake a Road Safety Audit to ensure that roads, intersections and the Lilydale Warburton Rail Trail are designed and constructed to provide safe vehicle movements during both construction and operation. • Undertake improvement works where necessary based on the pavement conditions survey. • Implement mitigation measures to ensure safe pedestrian and cyclist movements during the operational phase of the project. • Establish a parking management plan to implement appropriate measures for the operation of the project to ensure that parking congestion does not exceed acceptable limits for visitors or residents. • Establish an Emergency Access Plan
MM-SM8	**Increase affordable rental housing stock** **Objective**: Increase affordable rental accommodation for visitors Yarra Ranges Council would: ● Investigate potential to increase social housing in or near Warburton through applying affordable housing provisions as part of both rezoning, and permit applications for major developments. ● Work with accommodation providers to increase the supply of visitor accommodation to absorb some of the impact of the additional visitors in Warburton.
MM-SM9	**Maintain Warburton residents' access to appropriate community infrastructure** **Objective**: Ensure Warburton residents' access to community infrastructure is not diminished To ensure that the project does not diminish Warburton residents' access to appropriate community infrastructure, Yarra Ranges Council would: • Proposed community infrastructure works, including toilet upgrades at Mount Donna Buang and construction of toilets at the Mount Tugwell and Golf Club trail heads, would be completed as priorities. • Monitor the impact of the project on dog walkers at Wesburn Park and provide additional areas elsewhere if necessary. • Work with relevant authorities to ensure that Country Fire Authority (CFA) capacity and medical emergency capacity are assessed to ensure that essential emergency management services are maintained. • ~~An Emergency Management Plan would be prepared and approved before use of the land for the project commences to ensure that risks to life are reduced and managed appropriately. The Emergency Management Plan would include specific bushfire response measures developed in consultation with the CFA.~~
MM-SM10	**Maximise the benefits of job creation for Warburton youth and disadvantaged** **Objective**: Support job creation for Warburton youth and disadvantaged Yarra Ranges Council would: • Through a partnership model, coordinate employment and education opportunities with appropriate wrap around services to facilitate employment opportunities for local unemployed people.
MM-SM11	**Improve trust, connection and cohesion** **Objective**: Improve trust, connection and cohesion in the Warburton community To improve trust, connection and cohesion in Warburton, Yarra Ranges Council would: • Support and promote social enterprises locally. • Support community events and initiatives separate from mountain biking to sustain community diversity and engagement. • Promote the Warburton Mountain Bike Destination to families, with a particular focus on diversity of riders (women, children, ages).

16.4 Evaluating performance and compliance

16.4.1 Inspections, maintenance and monitoring

Yarra Ranges Council is responsible for the management of the mountain bike trail network and associated infrastructure. This section outlines how trails and associated infrastructure, once approved and constructed, would be inspected, monitored and maintained during the project operation phase.

Up to four full time staff are anticipated to be required to undertake inspections and maintenance. Maintenance works would generally be undertaken by a small team of two to four people with the appropriate skills, equipment and qualifications for the required works. Additional staff or contractors may also be required after severe weather or fire events. Temporary closure of individual trails may be required to undertake maintenance works.

All trails and associated infrastructure would be inspected at least quarterly and more frequently where required to investigate any damage caused by extreme weather events or concerns raised by stakeholders.

16.4.1.1 Baseline environmental conditions

The baseline environmental conditions that would be used to monitor and evaluate the efficacy of applied environmental management and contingency measures are summarised in Table 16-14 below.

Table 16-14 Baseline environmental conditions

Environmental aspect	Location of information on baseline environmental conditions
Biodiversity	The baseline environmental conditions relevant to this aspect are described in EES **Technical Report A – Biodiversity and habitats**. The ecological data collected as part of the EES process has been provided to DELWP to contribute to the improvement of environmental knowledge.
Surface water, groundwater and geotechnical hazards	The baseline environmental conditions relevant to these aspects are described in EES **Technical Report B – Surface water, groundwater and geotechnical hazards.**
Aboriginal cultural heritage	The baseline environmental conditions relevant to this aspect are described in EES **Technical Report C – Cultural heritage**. The Aboriginal cultural heritage data collected as part of the EES process has been provided to Aboriginal Victoria to contribute to the improvement of environmental knowledge.
Historic heritage	The baseline environmental conditions relevant to this aspect are described in EES **Technical Report C – Cultural heritage**. The historic heritage data collected as part of the EES process has been provided to Heritage Victoria to contribute to the improvement of environmental knowledge.
Land use and planning	The baseline environmental conditions relevant to this aspect are described in EES **Technical Report D – Land use and planning.**
Visual and landscape	The baseline environmental conditions relevant to this aspect are described in Appendix C of EES **Technical Report D – Land use and planning.**
Air quality	The baseline environmental conditions relevant to this aspect are described in Appendix D of EES **Technical Report D – Land use and planning.**
Noise	The baseline environmental conditions relevant to this aspect are described in Appendix E of EES **Technical Report D – Land use and planning.**
Socio-economic	The baseline environmental conditions relevant to this aspect are described in EES **Technical Report E – Socio-economic.**
Transport	The baseline environmental conditions relevant to this aspect are described in EES **Technical Report F – Transport.**

16.4.1.2 Monitoring program

In the unlikely event that monitoring results vary significantly from impact assessment predictions or where mitigation measures are not as effective as envisaged, a range of contingency measures have been identified. These measures are additional actions to be taken to meet the required performance

standards. In Section 16.4.2 and 16.4.3 below, the proposed monitoring activities and associated contingency measures are presented for the environmental aspects specified in the EES Scoping Requirements.

16.4.2 Construction monitoring and reporting

Table 16-15 Biodiversity construction monitoring and reporting

Action	Measures
Biodiversity	
Objective	To prevent impacts to threatened flora and fauna and implement contingency measures where required in a timely manner
Performance indicators	• No impact on native vegetation outside of the immediate construction corridor. • Areas of vegetation disturbance minimised and existing vegetation adjacent to the works protected. • Disturbed areas stabilised or revegetated. • No reports of injury or death of fauna. • No increase in the presence of weeds, pathogens or pests. • No complaints received regarding native flora or fauna. • No non-conformances raised at site audits regarding native flora or fauna. • Personnel responsible for the construction would be adequately trained in identifying significant flora and fauna, habitat and weeds and appropriate measures are adopted to avoid locations or minimise impacts during construction.
Monitoring (Parameters, location and frequency)	Prior to starting construction daily or if at a new site, record visual inspections and observations of: • Presence of fauna in the work area and their condition (i.e. healthy, injured, disturbed, distressed) • Presence of significant flora, fauna or nests/burrows/roosts used by native fauna • Presence of weeds or pathogens, such as Myrtle Wilt • Presence of GDEs, seeps / springs and associated vegetation communities / species • Excavator and plant/machinery washdowns, if undertaken.
Reporting	• Information pertaining to inspections, monitoring and pre-emptive measures would be recorded within daily inspection checklists. • Any non-conformances are to be documented and reported to Yarra Ranges Council and rectified in a timely manner. • Yarra Ranges Council would notify the relevant land manager and regulatory authorities responsible for secondary approval where required.
Contingency measures	• If an incident occurs or a complaint is registered, the following procedure would be followed: - Cease works and report any breaches of the CEMP or other environmental issues to Yarra Ranges Council. - Undertake an investigation of any non-compliance or other environmental issue and determine appropriate course of action to remedy impacts in consultation with a suitably qualified independent ~~an~~ ecologist or arborist. - Notify relevant regulatory authority if non-compliance is associated with any secondary approvals. • Transport injured fauna to an appropriate veterinarian or carer as soon as possible and in accordance with the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986*.
Responsibilities	Fauna and flora management is the responsibility of the site supervisor. All staff and sub-contractors are responsible for attending the project induction, and reporting environmental incidents and complaints to their supervisor including the nature and circumstances in which the incident happened (by an immediate verbal/email notification and completion of relevant incident notification forms).

Table 16-16 Surface water, groundwater and geotechnical hazards monitoring and reporting

Action	Measures
Surface water	
Objective	To prevent contaminant spills or sediment entering waterways and implement contingency measures where required in a timely manner
Performance indicators	• No visual evidence of any contaminants or uncontrolled release entering the waterways • All spill related environmental incidents are closed out in a timely manner • No evidence of erosion on-site or sediment/sediment laden runoff entering the downslope waterways • No complaints received regarding erosion and sediment control • No non-conformances raised at site audits regarding erosion and sediment control • Personnel responsible for the selection, design, review and monitoring of temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control measures would be adequately trained so that best available erosion sediment control measures are adopted during construction.
Monitoring (Parameters, location and frequency)	• A waterway monitoring program would be developed in consultation with Melbourne Water. The key potential stressor to waterways for the project is sedimentation and therefore turbidity is the key metric of interest. In addition, monitoring of macroinvertebrates would provide evidence of any longer-term project effects. Subject to consultation outcomes with Melbourne Water, the monitoring program would have the following key features: - Monitoring scopes in alignment with the ANZG (2018) guidelines for water quality monitoring (covering such aspects as spatial extent, parameter selection, scale, duration, frequency, cost effectiveness of the monitoring program) - Macroinvertebrate monitoring in selected waterways to provide evidence of any longer-term effects. - The monitoring program would cover the construction and operations phases of the project and be 'adaptive' – i.e. be responsive to the results to optimise the monitoring effort. • Macroinvertebrate monitoring would be undertaken in accordance with EPA Publication 604.2 Guideline for Environmental Management: Rapid bioassessment methodology for rivers and streams prior to and during the construction phase. The monitoring event prior to construction commencement would establish background conditions. Monitoring would be undertaken at sites in the Yarra River upstream and downstream of tributaries which may be impacted by the project and in selected tributaries which have the highest risk of impact (tributaries with a high number of crossings: Britannia, Four Mile and Scotchmans Creeks). • During construction, undertake daily visual observations at: - Plant and equipment storage areas to ensure the efficacy of the bunds - Works site and all erosion and sediment control devices - Visual monitoring for leakage or exposure of hazardous materials • During construction at waterway crossings, where water is present, undertake twice daily monitoring upstream and downstream of the waterway crossing. Collect visual assessments and measurements using a handheld turbidity meter. Log records of measurements and observations (**SWM06**). • Following significant/heavy rainfall events, undertake inspections of: - All erosion and sediment control devices
Reporting	• Information pertaining to inspections, monitoring and pre-emptive measures would be recorded within daily inspection checklists. • Any non-conformances or other environmental issues are to be documented and reported to Yarra Ranges Council and rectified in a timely manner.

Contingency measures	• Should monitoring indicate that corrective or remedial actions are required at a construction site, actions would be undertaken by the construction crew or Yarra Ranges Council (e.g., installation of hay bales, coir logs or star pickets to minimise sediment movement). The corrective actions would be recorded, including the location of the actions taken. • In the event of a spill: - Replace depleted spill kits - Re-train staff in the use of spill kits and the correct handling of materials to minimise exposure to hazardous materials. • Seek advice on corrective measures from a suitably qualified person • Repair/maintain existing drainage, erosion and sediment control devices • Clean up or rehabilitate any impacts/exposed areas • Install additional or alternative erosion and sediment control devices where issues have been identified • Ensure all personnel involved in the deployment and maintenance of erosion and sediment control measures are appropriately trained in their use and deployment. • Communicate changes to controls with all relevant staff.
Responsibilities	Management and maintenance of erosion and sediment control devices is the responsibility of the site supervisor. All staff and sub-contractors are responsible for reporting environmental incidents and complaints to their supervisor including the nature and circumstances in which the incident happened (by an immediate verbal/email notification and completion of relevant incident notification forms).
Groundwater	
Objective	To protect groundwater, down-gradient discharging environments and groundwater dependent ecosystems and implement contingency measures where required in a timely manner
Performance indicators	• No impact to behaviour of nearby springs • All spill related environmental incidents are closed out in a timely manner • No complaints received regarding impacts to springs • No non-conformances raised at site audits regarding spring management.
Monitoring (Parameters, location and frequency)	Prior to construction, record evidence of spring activity, location, quantification of flow and quality (if possible), photographic record etc, to establish a baseline in spring activity. Daily inspection of the trails and current work area would be undertaken during construction for the identification of new spring activity, which may have resulted from bench excavations that exposed new spring eyes, or springs that weren't flowing due to prevailing climate conditions. Where identified the springs need to be documented and characterised.
Reporting	• Information pertaining to inspections, monitoring and pre-emptive measures would be recorded within daily inspection checklists. • Any non-conformances or other environmental issues are to be documented and reported to Yarra Ranges Council and rectified in a timely manner.
Contingency measures	Where springs are identified, trail micro-siting, or trail treatments, e.g. armouring, may be required to control erosion. Where a new spring has emerged as a result of the excavations, or unexpectedly through climate variation, an assessment would be made regarding: • Potential treatments to control sedimentation and erosion • Impact to behaviour of nearby springs, and need for treatment, e.g. diversion of discharge to the same area. • The corrective actions would be recorded, including the location of the actions taken. • Communicate changes to controls with all relevant staff.

Responsibilities	Management of groundwater springs is the responsibility of the site supervisor. All staff and sub-contractors are responsible for attending the project induction, and reporting environmental incidents and complaints to their supervisor including the nature and circumstances in which the incident happened (by an immediate verbal/email notification and completion of relevant incident notification forms).
Geotechnical hazards	
Objective	To prevent geotechnical hazards and implement contingency measures where required in a timely manner
Performance indicators	• No visual evidence of loose boulders on batter faces • No evidence of slope failures • No complaints received regarding slope failures or geotechnical hazards • No non-conformances raised at site audits regarding geotechnical hazards • Personnel responsible for the selection, design, review and monitoring of slopes would be adequately trained so that geotechnical incidents are avoided.
Monitoring (Parameters, location and frequency)	• During construction, where exposed rock faces with a height >2 m are present, a geotechnical inspection should be undertaken to assess the need for permanent rockfall protection such as rockfall mesh • Following significant/heavy rainfall events, undertake inspections of: - Completed sections of the trail to observe potential slope failures of newly formed batters (**GTM01**) - Effectiveness of the trail drainage and observe areas subject to erosion or unfavourable water flow downslope of the trail (**GTM03**).
Reporting	• Information pertaining to inspections, monitoring and pre-emptive measures would be recorded within daily inspection checklists. • Any non-conformances or other environmental issues are to be documented and reported to Yarra Ranges Council and rectified in a timely manner. • Yarra Ranges Council would notify the relevant land manager and regulatory authorities responsible for secondary approval where required.
Contingency measures	• Should inspections indicate that corrective or remedial actions are required at a construction site, actions would be undertaken by the construction crew. The corrective actions would be recorded, including the location of the actions taken. • Seek advice on corrective measures from a suitably qualified person • Repair/maintain existing drainage, erosion and sediment control devices • Clean up or rehabilitate any impacts/exposed areas • Install additional controls where issues have been identified • Communicate changes to controls with all relevant staff.
Responsibilities	Management of geotechnical hazards is the responsibility of the site supervisor. All staff and sub-contractors are responsible for attending the project induction, and reporting environmental incidents and complaints to their supervisor including the nature and circumstances in which the incident happened (by an immediate verbal/email notification and completion of relevant incident notification forms).

Table 16-17 Historic heritage and Aboriginal Cultural heritage monitoring and reporting

Action	Measures
Objective	To prevent harm to items of Aboriginal cultural heritage and historic heritage and implement contingency measures where required in a timely manner
Performance indicators	• No harm to cultural heritage places • Adherence to conditions in the CHMP • Adherence to conditions in heritage permits and consents
Monitoring (Parameters, location and frequency)	• Inspect excavation areas for potential archaeological artefacts at heritage sites and in areas of archaeological potential • Undertake compliance inspections by Wurundjeri representatives during construction to ensure works comply with the conditions and contingency plan contained within the CHMP.

Reporting	• Information pertaining to inspections, monitoring and pre-emptive measures would be recorded within daily inspection checklists • Any non-conformances are to be documented and reported to Yarra Ranges Council and rectified in a timely manner • Any items of cultural heritage encountered must be reported to the Aboriginal Party and/or appropriate Victorian government agencies. The discovery of cultural heritage artefacts or archaeological artefacts must be reported to Yarra Ranges Council through a formal reporting process.
Contingency measures	• When an unanticipated discovery is made, personnel would immediately stop work in the vicinity of the discovery (**MM- HM05**). Follow the unexpected finds protocol and submit a site card to Heritage Victoria (**MM-HM03**) • Notify the Council's environmental representative • For Aboriginal heritage items, follow the contingency plan in the CHMP. The Yarra Ranges Council environmental representative would notify the Aboriginal Parties • The significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage would be emphasised to staff during toolbox meetings or daily prestart meetings.
Responsibilities	All staff and sub-contractors have a duty of care to protect cultural heritage and would be required to attend the project induction.

Table 16-18 Traffic and transport monitoring and reporting

Action	Measures
Objective	To minimise potential adverse transport impacts and implement contingency measures where required in a timely manner
Performance indicators	• No validated complaints received by members of the public. • No unforeseen impacts of construction activities on vehicles, cyclists, pedestrians or public transport. • Safety maintained for vehicles, cyclists, pedestrians and public transport users. • Works are undertaken according to the approved TMP.
Monitoring (Parameters, location and frequency)	• Monitor impacts of construction activities on all modes of transport, daily. • Pre-construction on-site checks to assess route options for safety and clearance to potential obstructions, such as wires, structures and trees for OSOM vehicles. • Survey and monitoring of road pavement, bridges and culvert condition prior to commencement and at completion of construction, particularly along Cemetery Track and Edwardstown Road (**MM-TP4**).
Reporting	• Information pertaining to inspections, monitoring and pre-emptive measures would be recorded within daily inspection checklists. • Any non-conformances or environmental issues are to be documented and reported to Yarra Ranges Council and rectified in a timely manner.
Contingency measures	• If complaints are received, the issue should be investigated and rectified as required. • If the road pavement condition survey indicates that construction has damaged the road, the pavement would be restored to the existing or better than existing condition.
Responsibilities	Traffic impact management is the responsibility of the site supervisor

Table 16-19 Land use, noise, air quality and visual monitoring and reporting

Action	Measures
Noise	
Objective	To minimise disturbance to surrounding land users for noise and implement contingency measures where required in a timely manner
Performance indicators	• No validated complaints received by members of the public. • Works are being undertaken within the specified timeframes. • Plant is operating correctly and not generating a level of noise greater than that specified by the manufacturer.

Monitoring (Parameters, location and frequency)	• Daily checks of plant to ensure it is well maintained and in correct working order (**NM01**). • If works are planned to occur outside of normal working hours, noise monitoring at the nearest noise sensitive residential properties would be undertaken prior to construction to confirm the applicable noise criteria for evening and night-time works (**NM02**).
Reporting	• Information pertaining to inspections, monitoring and pre-emptive measures would be recorded within daily inspection checklists. • Any non-conformances or other environmental issues are to be documented and reported to Yarra Ranges Council and rectified in a timely manner.
Contingency measures	• If complaints about noise are received, the offending construction activity should immediately cease until the issue is resolved satisfactorily. • Corrective actions may include repair or replacement of defective plant, or undertake noise monitoring and control measures where noise levels exceed the relevant criteria.
Responsibilities	Noise management is the responsibility of the site supervisor
Air quality	
Objective	To monitor for dust and implement contingency measures where required in a timely manner
Performance indicators	• No visible dust emissions during works. • No complaints received by members of the public. • No dust emissions which cause notices, infringements notices or stop work order.
Monitoring (Parameters, location and frequency)	• During construction, undertake daily visual observations and monitoring for: - Dust and emission plumes on-site associated with the construction works and vehicles - Weather conditions (refer to **AM04**).
Reporting	• Information pertaining to inspections, monitoring and pre-emptive measures would be recorded within daily inspection checklists. • Any non-conformances or other environmental issues are to be documented and reported to Yarra Ranges Council and rectified in a timely manner.
Contingency measures	• If complaints about dust or air quality are received, the offending construction activity should immediately cease until the issue is resolved satisfactorily. • Corrective actions may include ceasing works temporarily during high wind conditions, watering, mechanical sweeping, establishing additional temporary ground covers or other ESC measures (refer to **AM01**).
Responsibilities	Air quality management is the responsibility of the site supervisor

Table 16-20 Socio-economic monitoring and reporting

Action	Measures
Objective	To minimise potential adverse socio-economic effects at local and regional scales and implement contingency measures where required in a timely manner
Performance indicators	• No validated complaints received by members of the public. • Works are not being undertaken outside the specified timeframes.
Monitoring (Parameters, location and frequency)	• Works are being conducted within specified timeframes. • Daily communication with residents where construction bisects a property.
Reporting	• Information pertaining to inspections, monitoring and pre-emptive measures would be recorded within daily inspection checklists. • Any non-conformances or complaints are to be documented and reported to Yarra Ranges Council and rectified in a timely manner.
Contingency measures	• If complaints are received, the offending construction activity should immediately cease until the issue is resolved satisfactorily.

Responsibilities	The Yarra Ranges Council Project Manager and Contractor construction manager are responsible for ensuring socio-economic impacts are minimised.

Table 16-21 Bushfire monitoring and reporting

Action	Measures
Objective	To minimise bushfire risk and implement contingency measures where required in a timely manner
Performance indicators	• Bushfire risk is not increased due to project works. • Works at the site are not impacted by bushfire risk or fire management. • Adequate fire protection equipment on-site. • No machinery which could cause a spark to be operated on TFB days.
Monitoring (Parameters, location and frequency)	• Monitoring of fire bans. • Monitoring of planned burns. • Weather monitoring: - During the fire season, check weather observations, calculate FFDI and record in fire weather log book on arrival to site in the morning and after main rest breaks (e.g. lunch). - On TFB days, weather monitoring frequency to increase to after any rest break.
Reporting	• Information pertaining to inspections, monitoring and pre-emptive measures would be recorded within daily inspection checklists and the fire weather log book. • Any non-conformances or other environmental issues are to be documented and reported to Yarra Ranges Council and rectified in a timely manner.
Contingency measures	• If a TFB day has been called, contact Yarra Ranges Council immediately to discuss whether it is safe/appropriate to work in the event of high FFDI calculated. - If the FFDI is equal or greater than 12 (High), consider implementing protocols as per TFB day. - If the FFDI is equal or greater than 20 (High), consider suspending operations and leaving site. • If activities spark a fire, immediately implement fire suppression methods and contact emergency services. • Evacuate the site.
Responsibilities	Bushfire prevention and response is the responsibility of the site supervisor. All staff who are required to perform tasks that may impact or be impacted by bushfire during their work are responsible for implementing appropriate bushfire control measures.

Table 16-22 Waste monitoring and reporting

Action	Measures
Objective	To minimise and appropriate dispose of wastes and implement contingency measures where required in a timely manner
Performance indicators	• No validated complaints received by members of the public. • Waste is being separated and disposed of into the appropriate receptacle. • No contamination of soil, water or air as a result of inappropriate waste management. • The site is maintained in a clean and tidy state throughout the project activities. • Continuous improvement of waste avoidance, reduction and recycling throughout the project.
Monitoring (Parameters, location and frequency)	• Daily visual inspection of waste collection areas and general site housekeeping. • Daily visual inspection to ensure that waste is being separated into recyclable and non-recyclable (i.e. disposal) receptacles appropriately.

Reporting	• Information pertaining to inspections, monitoring and pre-emptive measures would be recorded within daily inspection checklists. • Any non-conformances are to be documented and reported to Yarra Ranges Council and rectified in a timely manner.
Contingency measures	• If complaints about waste are received or an incident occurs, the waste management system would be investigated and rectified as required. • Corrective actions may include repair or replacement of defective waste receptacles, providing additional waste receptacles, or undertaking clean-up activities.
Responsibilities	Waste management is the responsibility of the site supervisor. All staff are responsible for implementing appropriate waste management measures.

16.4.3 Operation inspection, maintenance, monitoring and reporting

16.4.3.1 Inspection program

Regular inspections are a critical part of the strategy to monitor and control potential environmental impacts associated with the operation of the mountain bike trail network and associated infrastructure. Systematic and timely inspections provide a means to identify and address problems with contingency measures. Monitoring through an effective inspection program enables unforeseen impacts to be detected and adaptive management to be adopted. An adaptive management approach would be informed by the inspection program, monitoring and auditing, resulting in continuous improvement and a targeted, effective management approach.

The inspection program, monitoring and auditing would inform continuous improvement.

All trails and infrastructure would initially be inspected at least quarterly and more frequently where required to investigate any damage caused by extreme weather events or concerns raised by stakeholders. The aspects to be addressed in the inspection program and the purpose of the inspections are set out in Table 16-23. Checklists to record the findings of inspections are provided in Attachment 3 of the OEMP. Additionally, monitoring and reporting for environmental factors are captured in Section 16.4.3.

A wide range of maintenance activities would also be required to support the operation of the project. Routine maintenance activities would occur (such as vegetation pruning and removal of litter) and maintenance would be planned on a regular basis for non-urgent works (such as removing graffiti or removing soil and organic matter blocking the egress of water off the track). Some maintenance work may need to be undertaken urgently, where the issue poses a potential safety risk, or could lead to significant damage if not rectified (such as following an extreme rain event, trail slips or fallen trees on the trail). Maintenance works to be undertaken during operation are described in detail in the project OEMP.

Table 16-23 Aspects to be addressed in inspection program

Aspect	Purpose of inspection
Illegal trail building	• Whilst the development of a high quality mountain bike trail network at Warburton is likely to alleviate rather than exacerbate the current problem of illegally built trails in the region, periodic inspections would be undertaken to monitor for illegal trails or activities relating to the mountain bike network that go beyond the project footprint.
Short cuts and trail widening	• Monitor for the formation of short cut diversions and any areas where trail widening is occurring due to riders not remaining on formed trail
Weeds	• The presence of weeds would be monitored through periodic trail inspections and in response to stakeholder notifications.
Predators	• The presence of predators (cats, foxes and deer) would be monitored through periodic trail inspections and in response to stakeholder notifications.
Myrtle wilt	• The presence of myrtle wilt would be monitored through periodic trail inspections and in response to stakeholder notifications.

Hazard trees	• The presence of hazardous trees would be monitored through periodic trail inspections, following extreme weather events and in response to public notifications.
Noise, vibration, dust and emissions to air	• No material impacts have been identified on amenity in relation to noise, vibration, dust and emissions to air. Nevertheless, any stakeholder concerns in relation to noise, vibration, dust and emissions to air would be captured and inspections undertaken as necessary.
Public health and safety	• Public health and safety would be monitored through periodic trail inspections and in response to stakeholder notifications.
Runoff, erosion and sediment control	• Effective function of drainage in the vicinity of the trails and sediment controls built into trail design and the potential for erosion would be monitored by periodic inspections, following extreme weather events and in response to stakeholder notifications.
Solid and liquid waste	• Effective function of the toilets and bike wash facilities, adequacy of rubbish bin systems and prevalence of litter would be monitored by periodic inspections and in response to stakeholder notifications.
Aboriginal cultural heritage values	• No material impacts have been identified on significant heritage values. Nevertheless, any public concerns in relation to heritage values would be captured and inspections undertaken as necessary.
Historic heritage values	• No material impacts have been identified on significant heritage values. Nevertheless, any public concerns in relation to heritage values would be captured and inspections undertaken as necessary.
Traffic and road management measures	• Parking availability would be monitored periodically through inspections and any unforeseen incidents or concerns would be captured and inspections undertaken as necessary.
Disruption of and hazard to existing infrastructure	• No disruption of or hazard to existing infrastructure is envisaged. Nevertheless, any unforeseen incidents would be captured and inspections undertaken as necessary.
Socioeconomic and land use values	• No material impacts have been identified on significant socioeconomic values. Nevertheless, any public concerns in relation to socioeconomic conditions and land use values would be captured and inspections undertaken as necessary.
Landscape and visual values	• No material impacts have been identified on significant landscape and visual values. Nevertheless, any public concerns in relation to landscape and visual values would be captured and inspections undertaken as necessary.
Project area rehabilitation	• There is no plan to decommission the project. As there is no plan for rehabilitation, no inspections are proposed in relation to project area rehabilitation, unless any unauthorised trails to be closed are identified that require vegetation regeneration. Trails would be inspected following construction for vegetation regeneration.
Waterways	• Check waterway crossings for impediments. • Check for new springs or soaks affecting trail surface • Structural inspection of bridge structures by qualified personnel as required.

16.4.3.2 Operation monitoring and reporting

Table 16-24 Biodiversity monitoring and reporting

Action	Measures
Biodiversity	
Objective	To prevent impacts to threatened flora and fauna and implement contingency measures where required in a timely manner
Performance indicators	• No impact on native vegetation outside of the trail corridor. • Areas of vegetation disturbance minimised and existing vegetation adjacent to the works protected. • Disturbed areas stabilised or revegetated. • No reports of injury or death of fauna. • No increase in the presence of weeds, pathogens or pests. • No complaints received regarding native flora or fauna. • No non-conformances raised at site audits regarding native flora or fauna. • Personnel responsible for maintenance will be adequately trained in identifying significant flora and fauna, habitat and weeds and appropriate measures are adopted to avoid locations or minimise impacts during maintenance works.
Monitoring (Parameters, location and frequency)	Monitoring over the course of the operation phase or in response to complaints would include: • Regular trail inspections at a quarterly minimum frequency, and after extreme weather events (such as sustained snow/rain conditions or 25 mm of rain in the preceding 24 hours), to identify problems or changes to the trails that need to be repaired. • Monitor for any off-trail tracks and close unauthorised trails and rehabilitation where appropriate (**BM18**). During regular trail inspections and scheduled maintenance, record visual inspections and observations of: • Presence of fauna, including pest species • Presence of significant flora, fauna or nests/burrows/roosts used by native fauna • Presence of weeds or pathogens, such as Myrtle Wilt • Presence of GDEs, seeps / springs and associated vegetation communities / species • Presence of obvious tree hazards presenting a clear and present danger or roots that require management. Council would support existing programs implemented by land managers to monitor, control, and where possible, eradicate, pest animals in the trail network.
Reporting	• Information pertaining to inspections, monitoring and pre-emptive measures would be recorded within inspection and maintenance record sheets. This would include maintenance actions required and undertaken. • Flora and fauna observations would be entered into the GIS platform and records of significant flora, significant fauna and threatened ecological communities would be periodically uploaded to the VBA. • Any issues requiring management or similar are to be documented and reported to Yarra Ranges Council and rectified in a timely manner. • Relevant land managers and regulatory authorities responsible for secondary approvals would be notified of issues as required.

Contingency measures	• Communicate fauna and flora protocols to all staff. • If an incident occurs or a complaint is registered, the following procedure should be followed: - Cease works and report any breaches of the OEMP or other environmental issues to Council. - Undertake an investigation of any non-compliance and determine appropriate course of action to remedy impacts in consultation with a suitably qualified independent ~~an~~ ecologist or arborist. - Transport injured fauna to an appropriate veterinarian or carer as soon as possible.
Responsibilities	Fauna and flora management is the responsibility of the Yarra Ranges Council Project Manager. All staff and sub-contractors are responsible for reporting environmental incidents and complaints to their supervisor including the nature and circumstances in which the incident happened (including an immediate verbal/email notification and completion of relevant incident notification forms).

Table 16-25 Surface water, groundwater and geotechnical hazards monitoring and reporting

Action	Measures
Surface water	
Objective	To prevent contaminant spills or sediment entering waterways and implement contingency measures where required in a timely manner
Performance indicators	• No visual evidence of any contaminants or uncontrolled release entering the waterways • All spill related environmental incidents are closed out in a timely manner • No evidence of erosion on-site or sediment/sediment laden runoff entering the downslope waterways • No complaints received regarding erosion and sediment control • No non-conformances raised at site audits regarding erosion and sediment control.
Monitoring (Parameters, location and frequency)	A waterway monitoring program would be developed in consultation with Melbourne Water. The key potential stressor to waterways for the project is sedimentation and therefore turbidity is the key metric of interest. In addition, monitoring of macroinvertebrates would provide evidence of any longer-term project effects. Subject to consultation outcomes with Melbourne Water, the monitoring program would have the following key features: • Monitoring scopes in alignment with the ANZG (2018) guidelines for water quality monitoring (covering such aspects as spatial extent, parameter selection, scale, duration, frequency, cost effectiveness of the monitoring program) • Macroinvertebrate monitoring in selected waterways to provide evidence of any longer-term effects in accordance with EPA Publication 604 Guideline for Environmental Management: Rapid bioassessment methodology. The monitoring program would cover the construction and operations phases of the project and be 'adaptive' – i.e. be responsive to the results to optimise the monitoring effort. • All operational monitoring would be reviewed annually by an environmental engineer (or equivalent) to assess the requirement for ongoing monitoring. Monitoring would be undertaken at sites in the Yarra River upstream and downstream of tributaries which may be impacted by the project and in selected tributaries which have the highest risk of impact (tributaries with a high number of crossings: Britannia, Four Mile, Scotchmans and Yankee Jim Creeks): • Monthly monitoring of turbidity using a turbidity meter, to identify any increases in turbidity. Monitoring would commence prior to operation. • Photo-point monitoring at selected points, particularly those points which have larger and steeper catchments, prior to operation and collected during periodic site inspections. Evidence of deer impacts at waterway crossings would also be recorded when analysing photo-point images to provide an understanding of deer

	presence on-site. • Flow monitoring at key points in the track network where gullies are crossed but no boardwalk or bridge has been proposed. • Macroinvertebrate monitoring during spring to assess waterways following winter flow conditions. Visual inspection of the trails would be undertaken for the identification of new spring activity, for waterways with the highest number of crossings, or other changes to catchment in which a previously undefined waterway becomes a defined waterway. • Undertake a site inspection of all water crossing and high-risk sections of track after a rainfall event (e.g. >25 mm in 24 hours) • Inspections would initially be undertaken four times per year. This would inform adjustments to the monitoring program. • The following locations would be inspected for track condition, spring emergence, soil erosion, bogginess, litter, vandalism etc, likely best undertaken after rainfall e.g. 1-7 days after > 10 mm rainfall in 24 hours: - Four Mile Creek (37 crossings) - Scotchmans Creek (30 crossing) - Britannia Creek (20 crossings) and - Yankee Jim Creek (12 crossings). • Reviews of photo-point flow monitoring data would be completed under the same monitoring frequency, with emphasis placed on assessment of flow conditions during and following rainfall events (>10 mm in 24 hours).
Reporting	• Information pertaining to inspections, monitoring, pre-emptive measures and corrective actions would be recorded within inspection and maintenance record sheets. This would include maintenance actions required and undertaken. • Any non-conformances are to be documented and reported to Yarra Ranges Council and rectified in a timely manner.
Contingency measures	• The monitoring plan for the project would include triggers that warrant further investigation. For water quality, exceeding background levels would be used as a trigger for further investigation. If evidence of impacts is observed that can be attributed to operation of the Project, Yarra Ranges Council would consider amending waterway crossing structures where impacts are observed. • Should monitoring indicate that corrective or remedial actions are required, actions would be undertaken by the maintenance crew. The corrective actions would be recorded, including the location of the actions taken. Where identified, trail treatments, e.g. armouring or an elevated structure, may be required to control erosion.
Responsibilities	Management and maintenance of erosion and sediment control is the responsibility of the Yarra Ranges Council Project Manager and maintenance crew. All staff and sub-contractors are responsible for reporting environmental incidents and complaints to their supervisor including the nature and circumstances in which the incident happened (including an immediate verbal/email notification and completion of relevant incident notification forms).
Groundwater	
Objective	To protect groundwater springs and implement contingency measures where required in a timely manner
Performance indicators	• No impact to behaviour of nearby springs • All spill related environmental incidents are closed out in a timely manner • No complaints received regarding impacts to springs • No non-conformances raised at site audits regarding spring management.
Monitoring (Parameters, location and frequency)	Periodical inspections (at least 4 times a year) or after rainfall events (3-7 days after > 10 mm rainfall in 24 hours) of during the operation phase are required to assess for the presence of new springs and seeps (refer to **GWM01**).

	Where identified, trail treatments, e.g. armouring, may be required to control erosion. Treatments documented in CEMP and SWM01, SWM02 and SWM09. Where a new spring has emerged as a result of the excavations, or unexpectedly through climate variation, an assessment would be made regarding: • Potential treatments to control sedimentation and erosion • Impact to behaviour of nearby springs, and need for treatment, e.g. diversion of discharge to the same area. When treated, inspection and maintenance are undertaken periodically during the operation phase to assess effectiveness of the treatment.
Reporting	• Information pertaining to inspections, monitoring, pre-emptive measures and corrective actions would be recorded within inspection and maintenance record sheets. • This would include maintenance actions required and undertaken. • Any non-conformances are to be documented and reported to the Yarra Ranges Council environmental representative and rectified in a timely manner.
Contingency measures	If a spring is detected: • Document the spring activity and location (**GWM01**) • Implement a trail control to ensure that spring flow is not dammed, and that downstream water quality and erosion hazards are minimised. This would require the installation of drained berms, rock armouring, or in extreme cases of high flow, bridging structures. • Confirm the acceptability of the control through monitoring / inspection during operation, as per SWM09 and GWM01.
Responsibilities	Management of groundwater springs is the responsibility of the Yara Ranges Council Project Manager and maintenance crew. All staff and sub-contractors are responsible for reporting environmental incidents and complaints to their supervisor including the nature and circumstances in which the incident happened (including an immediate verbal/email notification and completion of relevant incident notification forms).
Geotechnical hazards	
Objective	To prevent geotechnical hazards and implement contingency measures where required in a timely manner
Performance indicators	• No visual evidence of loose boulders on batter faces • No evidence of slope failures • No complaints received regarding slope failures or geotechnical hazards • No non-conformances raised at site audits regarding geotechnical hazards.
Monitoring (Parameters, location and frequency)	• Yarra Ranges Council would proactively monitor trail conditions and close trails under adverse conditions to avoid damage and associated environmental impacts during these periods. • Following significant/heavy rainfall events (e.g. >25 mm in 24 hours), undertake inspections of: • Effectiveness of the trail drainage and observe areas subject to erosion or unfavourable water flow downslope of the trail (**GTM03**). • Periodical inspections of the bridge structures, particularly following heavy rainfall events to assess potential build-up of debris material (**GTM05**).
Reporting	• Information pertaining to inspections, monitoring, pre-emptive measures and corrective actions would be recorded within inspection and maintenance record sheets. This would include maintenance actions required and undertaken. • Any non-conformances are to be documented and reported to Yarra Ranges Council and rectified in a timely manner.

Contingency measures	Should monitoring indicate that corrective or remedial actions are required, actions would be undertaken by the maintenance crew. The corrective actions would be recorded, including the location of the actions taken. If observed, debris material will be removed from bridge structures. Where possible, debris material would be placed downstream from bridge structures. Trail closures due to geotechnical hazards or inclement weather could be at a network scale or individual trail level. These decisions would be made by Yarra Ranges Council based on: • A trigger of 25 mm of rain in the preceding 24 hours for a network closure, or • Observations of staff indicating sustained wet/snow conditions likely to impact trails (could be individual trails, areas, or complete network) Trail closures would be communicated to mountain bikers by: • Active social media and electronic communications • Signage at trail heads and strategic locations around the network • Signage at start of trail for individual trail closures
Responsibilities	Management of geotechnical hazards is the responsibility of the Yarra Ranges Council Project Manager and maintenance crew. All staff and sub-contractors are responsible for reporting environmental incidents and complaints to their supervisor including the nature and circumstances in which the incident happened (including an immediate verbal/email notification and completion of relevant incident notification forms).

Table 16-26 Historic heritage and Aboriginal cultural heritage monitoring and reporting

Action	Measures
Objective	To prevent harm to items of Aboriginal cultural heritage and historic heritage and implement contingency measures where required in a timely manner
Performance indicators	• Adherence to conditions in the CHMP • Adherence to conditions in the Historic heritage statement
Monitoring (parameters, location and frequency)	• Check known historic sites and features that are intersected by trails for damage during regular trail inspections (minimum frequency of four times a year)
Reporting	• Information pertaining to inspections, monitoring and pre-emptive measures would be recorded within inspection and maintenance record sheets. This would include maintenance actions required and undertaken. • Any non-conformances are to be documented and reported to Yarra Ranges Council and rectified in a timely manner • Any items of cultural heritage encountered must be reported to the Aboriginal Party and/or appropriate Victorian government agencies. The discovery of cultural heritage artefacts or archaeological artefacts must be reported to Yarra Ranges Council through a formal reporting process. • Discovery of archaeological sites would be reported in accordance with the unexpected finds protocol.
Contingency measures	• When an unanticipated discovery is made, personnel would immediately stop work in the vicinity of the discovery (**MM-HM05**) • If ground-disturbing works are required at a VHI site, consent approval would be sought from Heritage Victoria prior to commencement. • Notify the Yarra Ranges Council's environmental representative • For Aboriginal heritage items, the Council environmental representative would notify the Aboriginal Parties.
Responsibilities	All staff and sub-contractors have a duty of care to protect cultural heritage.

Table 16-27 Transport and traffic monitoring and reporting

Action	Measures
Objective	To minimise potential adverse transport impacts and implement contingency measures where required in a timely manner
Performance indicators	• Adherence to conditions in the CHMP • Adherence to conditions in the Historic heritage statement
Monitoring (Parameters, location and frequency)	• The Yarra Ranges Council Paths and Trails Strategy would investigate collection of data and monitoring cyclist road crossing locations to determine when and what type of formalised crossing is required at the following locations: - Station Road, Wesburn - Hooks Road, Warburton - Station Road, Warburton - Warburton Highway, Warburton (This treatment would require approval from DoT) • Parking surveys (including duration of stay and occupancy surveys) to understand the usage and available spaces in the town centre over the first 12 months of project opening.
Reporting	• Information pertaining to inspections, monitoring and pre-emptive measures would be recorded within inspection and maintenance record sheets. This would include maintenance actions required and undertaken. • Any non-conformances are to be documented and reported to Yarra Ranges Council and rectified in a timely manner.
Contingency measures	• If complaints are received, the issue should be investigated and rectified as required.

Responsibilities	Traffic management is the responsibility of the Yarra Ranges Council Project Manager

Table 16-28 Land use, noise, air quality and visual monitoring and reporting

Action	Measures
Noise	
Objective	To minimise disturbance to surrounding land users for noise and implement contingency measures where required in a timely manner
Performance indicators	• No validated complaints received by members of the public.
Monitoring (parameters, location and frequency)	• Installed noise barriers should be inspected yearly for any damage or required maintenance work (**NM05**).
Reporting	• Information pertaining to inspections, monitoring and pre-emptive measures would be recorded within inspection and maintenance record sheets. This would include maintenance actions required and undertaken. • Any non-conformances are to be documented and reported to Yarra Ranges Council and rectified in a timely manner.
Contingency measures	• If complaints about noise are received, investigations into the source of noise must be undertaken. • Corrective actions may include repair or replacement of defective noise barriers or undertake noise monitoring and control measures where noise levels exceed the relevant criteria.
Responsibilities	Noise management is the responsibility of the Yarra Ranges Council Project Manager

Table 16-29 Socio-economic monitoring and reporting

Action	Measures
Socio-economic	
Objective	To minimise potential adverse socio-economic effects at local and regional scales and implement contingency measures where required in a timely manner.
Performance indicators	• No validated complaints received by members of the public. • Implementation of Communications and Community Engagement Plan.
Monitoring (Parameters, location and frequency)	• Monitor trail bike activity during regular trail inspections, ensuring appropriate mountain bike trails are only used by mountain bike riders • Monitor the impact of the project on dog walkers at Wesburn Park and provide additional areas elsewhere if necessary.
Reporting	• Information pertaining to inspections, monitoring and pre-emptive measures would be recorded within inspection and maintenance record sheets. This would include maintenance actions required and undertaken. • Any non-conformances are to be documented and reported to Yarra Ranges Council and rectified in a timely manner.
Contingency measures	• If complaints are received, the implemented mitigation measures should be reviewed and updated to rectify the issue.
Responsibilities	The Yarra Ranges Council Project Manager is responsible for ensuring socio-economic impacts are minimised.

Table 16-30 Bushfire monitoring and reporting

Action	Measures
Bushfire	
Objective	To minimise bushfire risk and implement contingency measures where required in a timely manner
Performance indicators	• Bushfire risk is not increased due to project works. • Works at the site are not impacted by bushfire risk or fire management. • Adequate fire protection equipment on-site. • No machinery which could cause a spark to be operated on TFB days.
Monitoring (Parameters, location and frequency)	• Monitoring of fire bans. • Monitoring of planned burns. • Weather monitoring: - During the fire season, check weather observations, calculate FFDI and record in fire weather log book on arrival to site in the morning and after main rest breaks (e.g. lunch). - On TFB days, weather monitoring frequency to increase to after any rest break.
Reporting	• Information pertaining to inspections, monitoring and pre-emptive measures would be recorded within inspection and maintenance record sheets. This would include maintenance actions required and undertaken. • Any non-conformances are to be documented and reported to Yarra Ranges Council and rectified in a timely manner.
Contingency measures	• If a TFB day has been called, contact Yarra Ranges Council immediately to discuss whether it is safe/appropriate to work in the event of high FFDI calculated. - If the FFDI is equal or greater than 12 (High), consider implementing protocols as per TFB day. - If the FFDI is equal or greater than 20 (High), consider suspending operations and leaving site. • If activities spark a fire, immediately implement fire suppression methods and contact emergency services. • Evacuate the site
Responsibilities	Bushfire prevention and response is the responsibility of the site supervisor. All staff who are required to perform tasks that may impact or be impacted by bushfire during their work are responsible for implementing appropriate bushfire control measures.

Table 16-31 Waste management monitoring and reporting

Action	Measures
Waste	
Objective	To minimise and appropriate dispose of wastes and implement contingency measures where required in a timely manner
Performance indicators	• No validated complaints received by members of the public. • Waste is being separated and disposed of into the appropriate receptacle. • No contamination of soil, water or air as a result of inappropriate waste management. • The site is maintained in a clean and tidy state throughout the project activities. • Continuous improvement of waste avoidance, reduction and recycling throughout the project.
Waste	
Monitoring (Parameters, location and frequency)	• Visual inspection of trails and waste collection areas on a regular basis (at a minimum frequency of quarterly for trails). • Visual inspection to ensure that waste is being recycled and disposed of appropriately in line with Council waste collection cycles.

Reporting	• Information pertaining to inspections, monitoring and pre-emptive measures would be recorded within inspection record sheets. This would include maintenance actions required and undertaken. • Significant litter/waste dumps would be reported to the land manager as soon as possible. • Any non-conformances are to be documented and reported to Yarra Ranges Council and rectified in a timely manner.
Contingency measures	• If complaints about waste are received or an incident occurs, the waste management system would be investigated and rectified as required. • Corrective actions may include repair or replacement of defective waste receptacles, providing additional waste receptacles, or undertaking clean-up activities.
Responsibilities	Waste management is the responsibility of the Yarra Ranges Council Project Manager. All staff are responsible for implementing appropriate waste management measures.

16.4.4 Environmental auditing and reporting

Compliance with the CEMP, OEMP and OMP would be verified through environmental audits coordinated by Yarra Ranges Council. Audits would be conducted by independent, suitably qualified and experienced environmental auditors. Audits would be conducted prior to the commencement of the construction and operations phases and thereafter annually during these phases.

Environmental audits would gather information through:

- Interviews with staff and contractors
- Reviews of documentation
- Observation of practices.

Audit reports would be submitted to Yarra Ranges Council, DELWP and Parks Victoria by the environmental auditor. Reports would record details of any nonconformances identified during the audit and corrective actions required to address the nonconformance. For each corrective action, the responsible person and target completion date would be specified.

Yarra Ranges Council would publish a summary of the results of each environmental audit report on the Council website within three months of the environmental audit report being finalised. The focus and frequency of audits would be reviewed annually in the light of audit results. Audit results would be communicated with the Project Reference Group (involving the various land managers and stakeholders) in regular group meetings.

16.5 Staff training and competence

To ensure compliance and effective implementation of environmental management, all personnel, including Yarra Ranges Council staff, contractors and subcontractors, directly involved in construction and operation of the project would be required to complete the following training:

- Environmental awareness training prior to undertaking any construction or maintenance on-site. The training would encompass legal and environmental approvals obligations, key environmental sensitivities and procedures for monitoring and control of environmental issues
- Job-specific environmental management training relevant to their role, if and where required.

Additionally, during construction, regular toolbox meetings would be held to highlight relevant environmental and safety issues, as needed.

Records of induction and training would be kept in a register, including the type and topic of training undertaken, dates, names and trainer details. Inductees would be required to sign off that they have been informed of their environmental management responsibilities. During construction, staff would use daily checklists to verify site controls are being adhered to. The daily checklists, in addition to site inductions, other daily toolbox observations and monitoring data, would form the basis of the internal environmental auditing process. Monitoring data would be stored and managed in accordance with Yarra Ranges Council document control procedures.

16.6 Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder engagement would continue to be important during the construction and operations project implementation phases. The CEMP and OEMP specify the stakeholder communications proposed to keep stakeholders (particularly communities in the immediate vicinity of the trails) informed regarding trail construction and operations.

The key elements of stakeholder engagement during project construction would include:

- Direct communications with landowners and land managers directly affected or in the vicinity of works by face to face meeting, telephone, email or letter box drop to advise of forthcoming construction activities
- Periodic briefings for Yarra Ranges Council partner agencies (Parks Victoria, DELWP and Melbourne Water) on construction progress through the project steering committee
- Regular updates on the construction program on the Yarra Ranges Council website
- Provision of contact information on the Yarra Ranges Council website for any enquiries.

The key elements of stakeholder engagement during project operation would include:

- Information on the trail network posted on the Yarra Ranges Council website to guide users on how best to enjoy the facility and how to use it responsibly to avoid biodiversity, heritage and socio-economic impacts
- Trail network bulletins posted on the Yarra Ranges Council website advising of any trail closures due to weather conditions and for other reasons and providing details of any events planned on the network
- Signage at the trail heads and around the trail network to facilitate safe and sustainable use of the trail network
- Direct communications with landowners and land managers by face to face meeting, telephone, email or letter box drop in relation to the function of the trail network and providing details of any events planned on the network
- Periodic briefings for Yarra Ranges Council partner agencies (Parks Victoria, DELWP and Melbourne Water) on trail network operations through the project steering committee
- Provision of contact information on the Yarra Ranges Council website for any enquiries.

Any community complaints in relation to the project would be managed through the Yarra Ranges Council Complaint Policy. This policy sets out procedures that:

- Provide a standardised approach to managing complaints
- Provide a framework for the management of complaints and feedback with a view to continually improving services, systems and capabilities
- Increase the level of satisfaction by resolving issues in an effective, fair, respectful and professional manner
- Ensure all statutory requirements are satisfied, and escalation options are communicated clearly.

The procedures under Yarra Ranges Council Complaint Policy require that:

- Complaints are recorded in a register including the date and time of the complaint, details of the complainant (if known) and the nature of the complaint
- The complainant be contacted directly (where possible) to discuss and better understand the concerns raised
- An investigation of the complaint is undertaken proportionate to the nature and the severity of the issues raised in the complaint
- A written response is provided to the complainant to communicate the findings in relation to the investigation of the complaint and details of any actions taken by Yarra Ranges Council in response to the issues raised.

16.7 Incident and emergency management

Any environmental incidents in relation to the project would be managed through the project's Emergency Management Plan and the Yarra Ranges Council Complaint Policy. The project Emergency Management Plan would be developed with consideration of the existing Yarra Ranges Council Municipal Emergency Management Plan and Parks Victoria Yarra Ranges National Park Emergency Management Plan. This would include adhering to emergency response planning, such as park closures.

The Emergency Management Plan must acknowledge that the Project is in an extreme bushfire risk area, and must meet the requirements of mitigation and contingency measure BEM01 and clause 9 of the Warburton Mountain Bike Destination Project Incorporated Document, [date] incorporated in the Yarra Ranges Planning Scheme.

Incidents would be escalated within Yarra Ranges Council in accordance with Council procedures and to regulatory agencies in accordance with legal requirements. Incident reports would include a description of the incident, an evaluation of the level of impact and corrective action taken or proposed. Landowners or land managers potentially affected by incidents would be informed as soon as practicable by Yarra Ranges Council.

Environmental incidents would be investigated to ensure that appropriate follow up actions are taken where required to prevent recurrence. The status of follow-up actions would be monitored and once all planned follow up actions have been completed the incident would be closed. All corrective actions would be recorded in an incident register that would be managed by Yarra Ranges Council.

Emergency situations including in relation to fire, flood, storm and extreme heat would be managed in accordance with the project Emergency Management Plan. For each high risk emergency, procedures would be established to include measures to prevent or mitigate environmental impacts arising from the emergency or from the response.

Council's representatives would be verbally notified of an incident within two hours of the responsible person becoming aware of the incident, and in writing within 24 hours. All notifications to authorities (e.g. Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning) would be undertaken by Yarra Ranges Council.

Appendix G IAC recommended Incorporated Document

Warburton Mountain Bike Destination Project

Incorporated Document

~~10 March~~20 June 2022 (~~Day 1 version~~IAC recommended version)

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document is an Incorporated Document in the Yarra Ranges Planning Scheme (the Planning Scheme) pursuant to section 6(2)(j) of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*.

1.2 This Incorporated Document permits the use and development of the Project Land identified in clause 3.0 of this document in accordance with the specific controls identified in clause 4.0 of this document.

1.3 The controls in this document prevail over any contrary or inconsistent provision in the planning scheme.

1.4 The Minister for Planning is the Responsible Authority in relation to the Specific Controls Overlay (SCO16) in the Planning Scheme and this Incorporated Document.

2 PURPOSE

2.1 The purpose of the control in clause 4.0 is to permit and facilitate the use and development of the Project Land for the purposes of the Warburton Mountain Bike Destination Project (the Project), in accordance with the requirements specified in clauses 5.0 -13.0.

2.2 The Project includes, but is not limited to, use and development for the Warburton Mountain Bike Destination, including upgrades to existing mountain bike trails and vehicle tracks, and construction of new mountain bike trails, two new bridges a new visitor's hub and new trail head facilities.

3 LAND TO WHICH THIS INCORPORATED DOCUMENT APPLIES

3.1 The control in clause 4.0 applies to the land shown as SCO16 on the Planning Scheme maps in the Planning Scheme (Project Land).

4 CONTROL

4.1 Despite any provision to the contrary, or any inconsistent provision in the Planning Scheme, no planning permit is required for, and no provision in the Planning Scheme operates to prohibit, restrict or regulate the use or development of the Project Land for the purposes of, or related to, constructing, maintaining, operating or decommissioning the Project, including any ancillary activities, in accordance with this Incorporated Document.

4.2 This Incorporated Document does not restrict or otherwise affect any use or development of the Project Land or any part of it for any purpose that is lawful under the Planning Scheme, including any lawful pre-existing activities, other than the use or development of the Project Land for the purpose of the Project.

4.3 The use and development of the Project Land for the purposes of, or related to, the Project includes, but is not limited to:

(a) An informal outdoor recreation (bike trail), including:

(i) upgrade of existing mountain bike trails;

(ii) construction of new mountain bike trails;

(iii) upgrade of existing vehicle tracks;

(iv) construction of a new visitor's hub at Warburton Golf Course;

(v) construction of new trail head facilities at Warburton Golf Course, Mt Tugwell, Mt Donna Buang and Wesburn Park;

(vi) construction of Yarra River Bridge (shared use) crossing over the Yarra River at Warburton Highway and Dammans Road; and

(vii) construction of Old Warburton Road Bridge (mountain bike use only) crossing over Old Warburton Road.

(b) Buildings and works or associated activities for the Project.

(c) Creation and alteration of access to roads.

(d) Ancillary activities to the use and development of the Project Land for the purposes of, or related to, the Project, including but not limited to:

(i) Creating and using lay down areas for construction purposes;

(ii) Removing, destroying and lopping of trees and removing vegetation, including native vegetation and dead native vegetation;

(iii) Demolishing and removing structures and other infrastructure;

(iv) Constructing fences, temporary site barriers and site security;

(v) Constructing or carrying out works to create or alter roads, car parking areas, bunds, mounds, landscaping, excavate land, salvage artefacts and alter drainage;

(vi) Constructing and using temporary access roads, diversion roads and vehicle parking areas, loading and unloading areas, access paths and pedestrian walkways;

(vii) Earthworks including cutting, stockpiling and removal of spoil, and formation of drainage works; and

(viii) Displaying construction, directional and identification signs.

5 CONDITIONS

5.1 The use and development of the Project Land for the Project permitted by this document is subject to the following conditions. In these conditions, reference to 'a stage' includes any stage or part of the Project, whether for construction or operation or both.

5.2 The use and development of the Project must be undertaken in accordance with this document and the plans and documentation prepared to the satisfaction of the Minister for Planning or the Council as specified in this document.

5.3 Unless otherwise stated, the plans and other documents listed in clauses 6~~5~~.0 – 16~~3~~.0 must be approved prior to the commencement of works. Plans and other documents may be prepared and approved for separate components or stages of the Project, but each plan or other document must be approved before commencement of works for that component or stage.

5.4 The plans and documentation required under clauses 5.0 – 13.0 may be amended from time to time to the satisfaction of the Minister for Planning. In deciding whether a plan or document is satisfactory or whether to consent to an amendment to a plan or other document, the Minister for Planning may seek the views of the Council or any relevant authority.

6 DEVELOPMENT PLANS

6.1 Prior to the commencement of development of the Project Land for the Project, detailed plans must be prepared in compliance with~~–~~ mitigation measures in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and Operations Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) to the satisfaction of the Minister for Planning. These plans must include:

(a) Detailed trail alignment;

(b) Site layout plans showing designated areas where trail heads and the visitor's hub will be located and details of these facilities;

(c) Site levels showing the full extent of any proposed cut and fill for the trail alignment and associated trail heads and visitor's hub;

(d) Architectural plans for the trail head facilities, visitor's hub and the two bridges proposed, including elevations, and a schedule of materials; the bridge plans must include a visual impact assessment;

(e) On-site landscaping details including a planting schedule;

(f) Lighting details for the Project;

(g) Detailed signage plans, including details of any required animated or electronic display signage within 60 metres of an arterial road declared under the *Road Management Act 2004* prepared in consultation with Department of Transport;

(h) Car parking;~~ and~~

(i) Access plans and details of the shuttle bus route and pick up and drop off locations (including a location in the town centre to be provided in Stage 1) and associated works in any road reserve prepared in consultation with Department of Transport;~~.~~

(j) For Stage 2 trails only, if a golf course fence is required, details of the fence including potential for effects on fauna or visual amenity;

~~(i)~~(k) Details of how the Warburton Golf Course trail head will achieve a site-based maximum exposure of 12.5 kilowatt per square metre in a bushfire.

~~6~~.2 The detailed trail alignment on the approved trail alignment plans may be altered within the area of the Specific Controls Overlay without further approval if, as a result of the pre-construction micro-siting process undertaken in accordance with the approved Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), there is a need to alter the alignment.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANS

7.1 Prior to the commencement of development of the Project Land for the Project, a CEMP must be prepared to the satisfaction of the Minister for Planning, in consultation with the Council,~~ and~~ Parks Victoria and Melbourne Water.

7.2 The CEMP must include:

(a) A summary of key construction methodologies;

(b) An overarching framework for site works or specific measures to reduce and manage environmental and amenity effects during construction of the Project, including measures to monitor and control potential effects in respect of:

(i) Air quality;

(ii) Noise and vibration;

(iii) Sediment, erosion and water quality (including surface water and groundwater);

(iv) Traffic and transport;

(v) Native vegetation management;

(vi) Heritage values;

(vii) Social and amenity impacts;

(viii) Landscape and Visual impacts;

(ix) Archaeological management;

(c) A summary of the proposed ongoing engagement activities with the community and other stakeholders during construction of the Project and enquiries and complaints management (ongoing engagement activities must be consistent with the requirements of Table 16-20 of the Environmental Management Framework set out in the Minister's Assessment dated (insert date) made pursuant to the Environment Effects Act 1978;

(d) A summary of performance monitoring and reporting processes, including auditing, to ensure environmental and amenity effects are reduced and managed during construction of the Project; and

~~(e)~~ A statement explaining any difference between the mitigation measures included in the CEMP and the mitigation measures set out in the Minister's Assessment dated (insert date) made pursuant to the *Environment Effects Act 1978* ~~(EE Act)~~.

7.3 Prior to the commencement of use of the Project Land for the Project, an Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) must be prepared to the satisfaction of the Minister for Planning, in consultation with the Council~~,~~ , ~~and~~ Parks Victoria and Melbourne Water.

7.4 The OEMP must include:

(a) An overarching framework for managing environmental and amenity effects during operation of the Project, including measures to monitor and control potential effects in respect of:

(i) Air quality;

(ii) Noise and vibration;

(iii) Sediment, erosion and water quality;

(iv) Native vegetation offset management;

(v) Traffic and transport;

(vi) Heritage values;

(vii) Social and amenity impacts;

(viii) Landscape and Visual impacts;

(b) A summary of the proposed ongoing engagement activities with the community and other stakeholders during operation of the Project and enquiries and complaints management (ongoing engagement activities must be consistent with

the requirements of Table 16-29 of the Environmental Management Framework prepared for the Project);

(c) A summary of performance monitoring and reporting processes, including auditing, to ensure environmental and amenity effects are reduced and managed during operation of the Project. The summary of performance monitoring and reporting processes will include the monitoring and reporting frequencies and will identify the relevant agencies to which monitoring reports will be provided; and

(d) A statement explaining any difference between the mitigation measures included in the OEMP and the mitigation measures set out in the Minister's Assessment dated (insert date) made pursuant to the Environment Effects Act 1978~~EE Act~~.

7.5 The CEMP and OEMP may be amended, to the satisfaction of the Minister for Planning. In deciding whether a plan or other document is satisfactory or whether to consent to an amendment to a plan or other document, the Minister for Planning may seek the views of the Council or any other relevant authority.

7.6 The CEMP and OEMP must include details of audit processes to ensure that continuous improvement occurs during construction and operation and that conditions contained within the CEMP and OEMP are updated as new information becomes known.

7.7 The use and development of the Project must be carried out generally in accordance with the approved CEMP and OEMP.

8 PARKING AND SHUTTLE BUS SERVICE

8.1 Prior to the commencement of the use of the Project Land for the Project or any stage of the Project:

(a) the carparks at the relevant trail heads must be completed to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority

(b) the relevant shuttle bus pick up and drop off locations must be fully constructed to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority, and the shuttle bus service must be fully operational.

~~8~~9 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

9.1 ~~Prior to the commencement of use of the Project Land for the Project, an~~An Emergency Management Plan for the Project including a bushfire management strategy must be prepared in consultation with the Country Fire Authority, Victoria Police, Ambulance Victoria, SES, DELWP, the Council, ~~and any other~~ relevant land managers and local emergency volunteer organisations including the Warburton Emergency Planning Group. The Plan must be~~, and~~ submitted to and approved by ~~the satisfaction of~~ the Minister for Planning prior to the commencement of use and development of the Project Land for the Project. The Plan ~~and~~ must:

(a) ~~-~~include mitigation measures generally in accordance with the Minister's Assessment dated [insert date] made pursuant to the Environment Effects Act 1978 ~~EE Act~~ (including, without limitation, mitigation measure BM08 requiring a Bushfire Management and Emergency Management Plan and mitigation measure TP7 requiring an Emergency Access Plan)

(b) be tested prior to the commencement of the use of the Project Land for the Project

(c) be periodically reviewed and updated over the life of the Project

unless otherwise ~~approved to~~agreed by the satisfaction of the Minister for Planning.

~~9~~10 NATIVE VEGETATION

~~9.1~~10.1 Prior to the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation the biodiversity impacts from the removal of that vegetation must be offset in accordance with the *Guidelines for removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (DELWP, December 2017), and evidence that the offset(s) has been secured must be provided to the Secretary to DELWP.

~~9.2~~10.2 The requirements of clause 9.1 may be satisfied in stages, however, offsets must be secured prior to the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation for that stage.

~~9.3 In exceptional circumstances, the Secretary to DELWP may vary the timing requirement of clauses 9.1 and 9.2.~~

~~9.4~~10.3 The secured offset/s for the Project may be reconciled at the completion of the Project in accordance with the *Assessor's handbook – Applications to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation* (DELWP, October 2018).

11 HAZARDOUS TREE ASSESSMENT

11.1 Prior to the removal, destruction or lopping of any vegetation, a hazardous tree assessment must be completed based on advice from a suitably qualified arborist, and to the satisfaction of DELWP. The assessment must include:

(a) details of any hazardous tree treatments required for the final alignment following pre-construction surveys

(b) an assessment of whether any hazardous tree treatment required would amount to excessive lopping for the purpose of the Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation (DELWP, 2017)

(c) an assessment of the frequency of tree lopping or removal of trees likely to be required during operations, based on available information from other trail operators (walking or cycling) in similar vegetation types.

12 The results of the Hazardous Tree Assessment must inform any required adjustments to the offsets provided under mitigation measure BM19A set out in the Minister's Assessment dated (insert date) made pursuant to the Environment Effects Act 1978.

~~10~~13 OTHER VEGETATION

~~10.1~~13.1 Prior to the removal, destruction or lopping of any vegetation that does not occur naturally in the locality and is more than 5m in height, a vegetation management plan detailing that vegetation and its management must be submitted to the satisfaction of the Minister for Planning. This plan should also deal with any necessary protection of trees in the vicinity of such vegetation, including management of any tree root zones which require protection.

~~11~~14 FLOOD MANAGEMENT

~~11.1~~14.1 Where, but for this document, a planning permit would be required for buildings and works on land within the Land Subject to Inundation Overlay, the buildings and works must be undertaken to the satisfaction of the relevant floodplain management authority.

~~12~~15 CREATING OR ALTERING ACCESS TO ROADS

~~12.1~~15.1 Where, but for this document, a planning permit would be required to create or alter access to a road in a ~~Road~~ Transport Zone ~~Category 1~~, the creation or alteration of access must be undertaken to the satisfaction of the Head, Transport for Victoria.

~~13~~16 EVENT MANAGEMENT

~~13.1 Prior to any event involving over 300 expected registered participants, an Event Management Plan must be prepared and submitted for approval to the satisfaction of the Council. This plan must detail any temporary structures proposed to be erected, traffic and carparking management, fire risk management, security, waste management, signage and spectator management controls. All events must be carried out in accordance with the approved Plan.~~

16.1 Prior to any event involving up to 300 participants, a Small Events Management Plan must be prepared and approved by Council. This Plan must detail:

(a) traffic and carparking management (including the reduction of exhaust emissions related to queuing and congestion)

(b) fire risk management

(c) security arrangements

(d) waste management

(e) signage

(f) spectator management controls

(g) any temporary structures proposed to be erected.

16.2 All small events (up to 300 participants) must be carried out in accordance with the approved Small Events Management Plan.

16.3 Prior to any event involving over 300 participants, a specific Major Event Management Plan must be prepared and approved by the Council. These Plans must detail specific management arrangements tailored for the event, including all of the matters referred to in clause 16.1(a) to (g). All major events (over 300 participants) must be carried out in accordance with the approved Major Event Management Plan for that event.

16.4 Council must consult with the relevant authorities in the preparation of the Small Event Management Plan and any Major Event Management Plan.

~~14~~17 EXPIRY

~~14.1~~17.1 Notwithstanding other provisions of the planning scheme or these conditions, this Incorporated Document will expire if any of the following circumstances apply:

(a) The development allowed by the Incorporated Document is not commenced within four years from the date of gazettal of Amendment C198yran;

(b) The development allowed by the Incorporated Document is not completed within six years from the date of gazettal of Amendment C198yran; or

(c) The use allowed by the Incorporated Document is not commended within six years from the date of gazettal of Amendment C198yran.

~~14.2~~17.2 This Incorporated Document will expire 20 years from the date of commencement of operation of the Project.

~~14.3~~17.3 The Minister for Planning may extend these periods if a request is made in writing before the expiry date or within six months afterwards. In deciding whether to approve an extension request, the Minister for Planning may seek the views of the Council.