

YARRIAMBIACK STREET & RESERVE TREE STRATEGY

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Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge that the activities of Yarriambiack Shire Council are being held under the traditional skies and in the waterways and lands of the Wotjobaluk, Jaadwa, Jadawadjali, Wergaia and Jupagulk People, and Council pays respects to their Elders past, present and emerging as the custodians of the environment.



Eucalyptus yarriambiack, an endemic species of the lands of the Wotjobaluk, Jaadwa, Jadawadjali, Wergaia and Jupagulk People.

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1.0

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Strategic Context

In 2024, Yarriambiack Shire Council released the Master Environment Strategy (MES), which set a clear vision for meeting community needs and expectations regarding environmental sustainability over the next decade. The MES focused on three key themes: waste and resource recovery, environmental protection, and climate action.

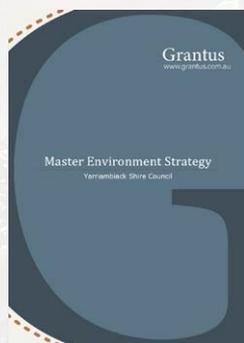
Several objectives identified in the MES centred on the need to improve public tree planting and management within the Shire. These included:

- Objective 2.7: Undertake streetscape improvements aimed at reducing heat impacts in main street areas - for example, by increasing shaded areas and green spaces.
- Objective 2.8: Develop a tree strategy for the Shire's towns to guide future plantings, with careful consideration of species selection and tree placement to maximise value and minimise negative impacts.
- Objective 2.9: Increase public tree planting to enhance amenity and support biodiversity.
- Objective 2.10: Protect and enhance existing public trees through best-practice management, and update the Tree Management Policy accordingly.

In response, Council has undertaken an update of the existing Tree Management Policy (the Policy), developed a Street & Reserve Tree Strategy (the Strategy - this document), and produced an accompanying Street & Reserve Tree Species List (the Species List) to support both the Strategy and the Policy.

While these three documents are intended to be read together, each performs a distinct function:

- The Policy outlines the procedural aspects of Council's tree management, including processes for tree removals, tree-related requests, and adherence to relevant standards and guidelines for best-practice management.
- The Strategy (this document) sets out a long-term vision for Council-managed trees across the Shire. It highlights the value of trees and identifies opportunities to improve canopy cover in the seven key towns assessed during site visits.
- The Species List is a database containing relevant information on the public tree species most likely to be used. It guides Council on species selection based on location and context.



Master Environment Strategy (2024)

1.2 The Yarriambiack Street & Reserve Tree Strategy

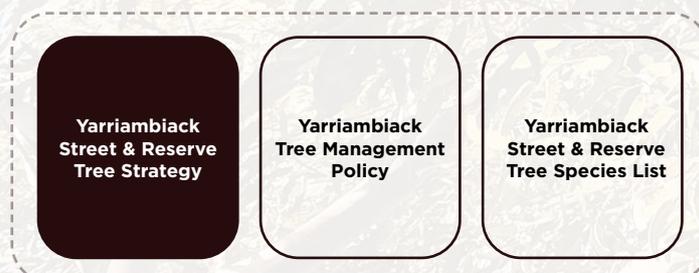
This Strategy outlines the value of trees and their importance to the towns of Yarriambiack. It provides guidance on how to establish healthy trees - overcoming the unique climatic, financial and physical constraints of the area - and supports appropriate species selection. It also sets a long-term vision for Council-owned and maintained trees across the Shire.

As part of the Strategy, a street typology approach was developed to classify common street types in Yarriambiack's towns. This allows for practical, implementable guidance on tree planting, even where detailed site assessments are not feasible.

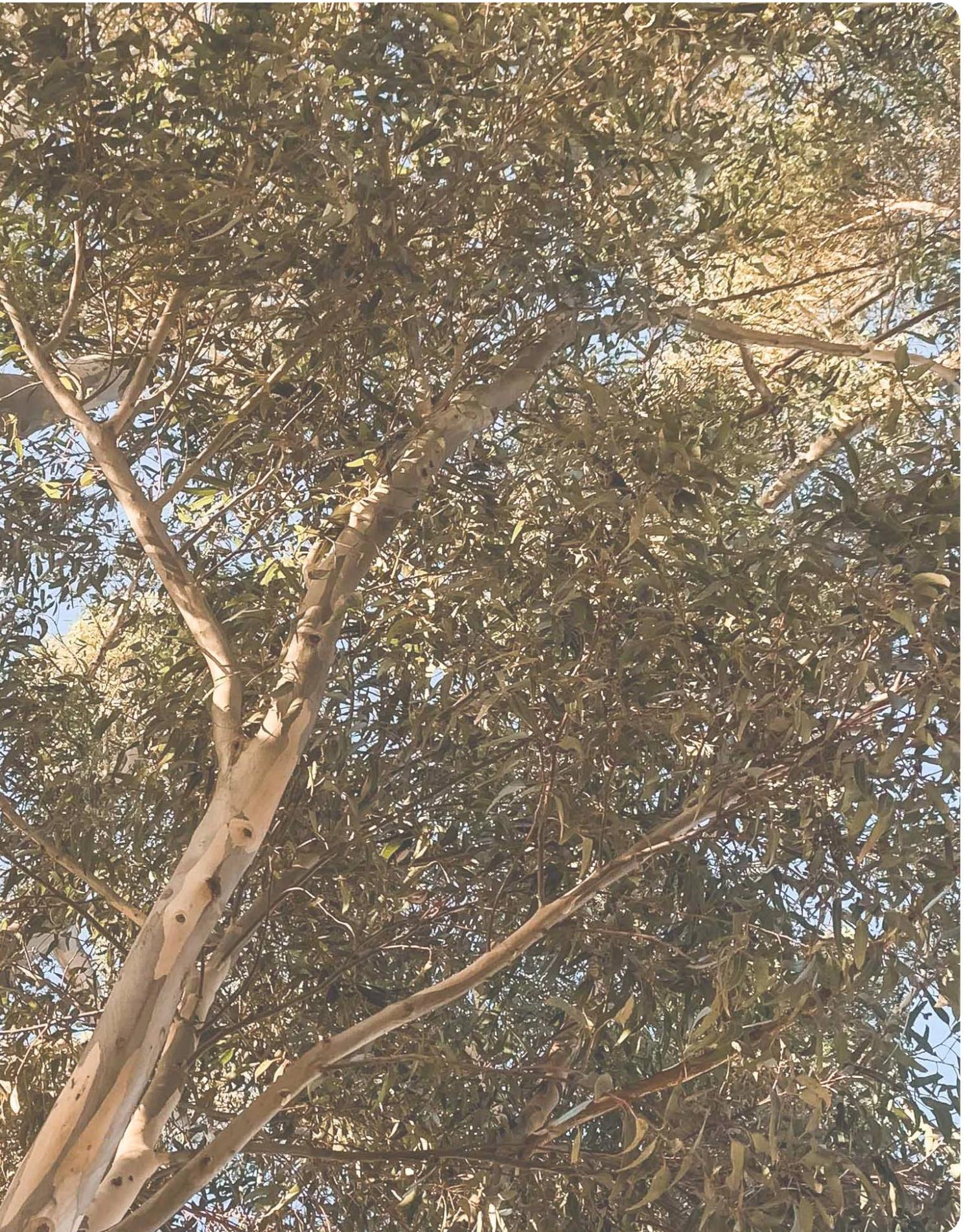
On-site assessments were conducted in seven key towns across Yarriambiack to better understand the unique community characteristics and environmental, financial and cultural contexts of the area. These assessments also involved identifying specific areas and individual opportunity sites for increased tree planting. The towns assessed were:

- Warracknabeal
- Beulah
- Hopetoun
- Murtoa
- Minyip
- Woomelang
- Rupanyup

The identification of specific planting opportunity locations, complemented by the overarching guidance provided through the street typology classification, will effectively support future tree management across Yarriambiack.



This Strategy should be read alongside the Policy and Species List, which together provide procedural and practical guidance for tree planting and management across Yarriambiack.



1.3 The Benefits of Trees in Yarriambiack

Community feedback on the Master Environment Strategy (MES) identified trees as a critical component of the Yarriambiack environment, emphasising the ecological, financial, aesthetic and cultural benefits of healthy trees. As part of this Strategy, some of the most significant benefits of trees in the Yarriambiack Shire context have been identified and categorised below:

Canopy Shade and Shelter:

- Trees offer shade and regulate surrounding temperatures, providing cooling and respite during warmer months.
- Trees sequester carbon, offsetting carbon emissions.
- Trees can act as windbreaks, reducing the impact of heavy winds and storms.
- Tree planting increases permeable surface area, slowing the movement of street runoff and filtering water to improve the quality of the Shire's groundwater
- Trees provide critical shade and shelter for animals during extreme heat.

Contributing to Rural Township Character:

- A town's streetscape character is often shaped by the most prominent street tree species, particularly along main streets and busy vehicular routes where tree-lined avenues create a distinct sense of place and arrival.
- Trees help to establish identifiable streets, contributing to wayfinding through rural towns whilst also complimenting heritage architecture.
- Trees provide attractive framing for views and help to integrate the built form of rural towns into their surrounding landscapes.
- Trees screen unsightly infrastructure and provide privacy to residences.
- Trees provide seasonal interest and additional benefits to residents, including flowering and fruiting.

Community Health and Amenity Benefits:

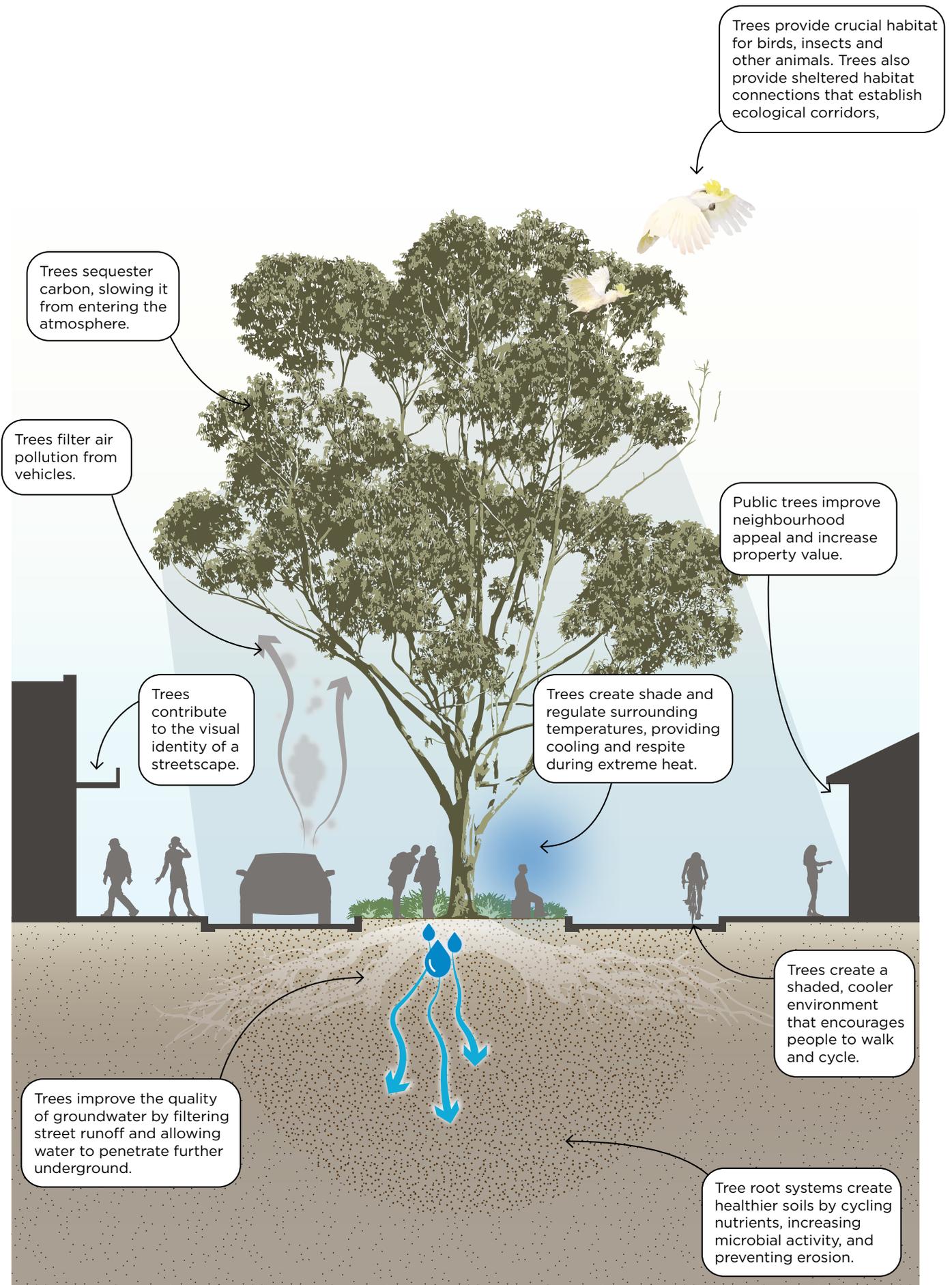
- Tree-lined, shady streets encourage walking and cycling.
- Shade from trees can reduce adjacent surface temperatures by up to 20°C, creating a more comfortable and safer environment, particularly for vulnerable members of the community.
- Trees improve the comfort and functionality of parks and public spaces by providing shade and a more inviting environment for seating.
- An environment with trees has been shown to reduce stress and support mental well-being.
- Trees help improve environmental quality by filtering pollutants from the air, absorbing contaminants from the soil, and reducing runoff that can carry pollutants into waterways.
- Tree-lined streets create lower speed road environments that increase pedestrian safety.

Environmental Benefits:

- Trees provide essential habitat for birds, insects and other wildlife, as well as connecting ecological corridors for both plants and animals.
- Trees contribute to the wider network of green spaces allowing movement of species through the Shire's townships and into the broader landscape.
- Provision of a diverse range of tree species increase genetic diversity of trees in the Shire, improving overall tree health and resilience.
- Tree root systems create healthier soils by cycling nutrients, increasing microbial activity, and preventing erosion.
- Trees increase soil permeability, improving topsoil conditions to reduce dust and foster healthier understorey vegetation.

Tourism and Economic Benefits:

- Trees add to the scenic beauty of Yarriambiack, contributing to the unique aesthetic characters of each individual township and encouraging tourism and economic activity.
- Research suggests that most people consider large, mature street trees as the key indicator of attractiveness in a town.
- Established trees increase surrounding house prices.
- Well-treed streetscapes enhance nearby retail and hospitality activity, as customers are more likely to spend more time and money in comfortable, shaded environments.
- Trees can reduce the cooling costs for adjacent homes and businesses.



Some of the key benefits of trees in rural setting such as Yarriambiack.

1.4 Establishing Healthy Trees

Healthy, well-maintained trees are among the most valuable assets in public landscapes, providing long-term environmental, social and economic benefits. Unlike most other council assets and infrastructure, which tend to diminish in effectiveness or quality over time, trees are unique in that they grow in value and make an increasingly positive contribution to the surrounding environment as they mature.

Ensuring the trees council plants reach their full potential requires careful consideration and planning. In particular, trees need support during the early years of their life – known as the establishment phase. If trees are cared for during the establishment phase, they are more likely to live longer, provide healthier canopy and will require less ongoing maintenance.

Key considerations for establishing healthy trees include:



1. Species Selection:

Select the right tree for the right location. This includes consideration of community safety, overhead and underground services, as well as access to natural light and climate.



2. Site Preparation:

Take care to prepare tree sites correctly and install trees to a best-practice standard, which includes ensuring adequate soil quality and volumes, decompacting surrounding soil where possible, tree staking where required, root ball preparation and placement of the tree. See the Yarriambiack Street & Reserve Tree Policy for a full breakdown of the relevant standards, guidelines and best-practice tree planting detail.



3. Establishment Phase:

Prioritising the establishment phase (typically the first 2-5 years) with regular watering, mulching, formative pruning, and monitoring to support healthy root and canopy development.



4. Ongoing Maintenance:

Early ongoing maintenance and pruning, such as structured pruning and defect management, reduces impacts or need to prune around existing infrastructure and maximises the tree's health.



5. Planning for Longevity:

Plan for longevity by monitoring the health of existing trees and employing proactive rather than reactive planting programs. This includes selecting diverse species and planning tree procurement for future years.

By focusing on these five considerations, Council can create a healthy, sustainable forest that supports the liveability, biodiversity and environmental resilience of the Shire for generations to come.

For best-practice guidelines and a breakdown of the relevant Australian Standards on species selection, site preparation and maintenance procedures, refer to the accompanying Tree Management Policy and Species List.



Good site preparation, including large tree pits and good soil quality, will lead to establishment of a healthy tree with low maintenance costs. Image credit: Big Build Victoria



It is crucial to focus maintenance and watering efforts on the establishment years of the tree. Image credit: Big Build Victoria

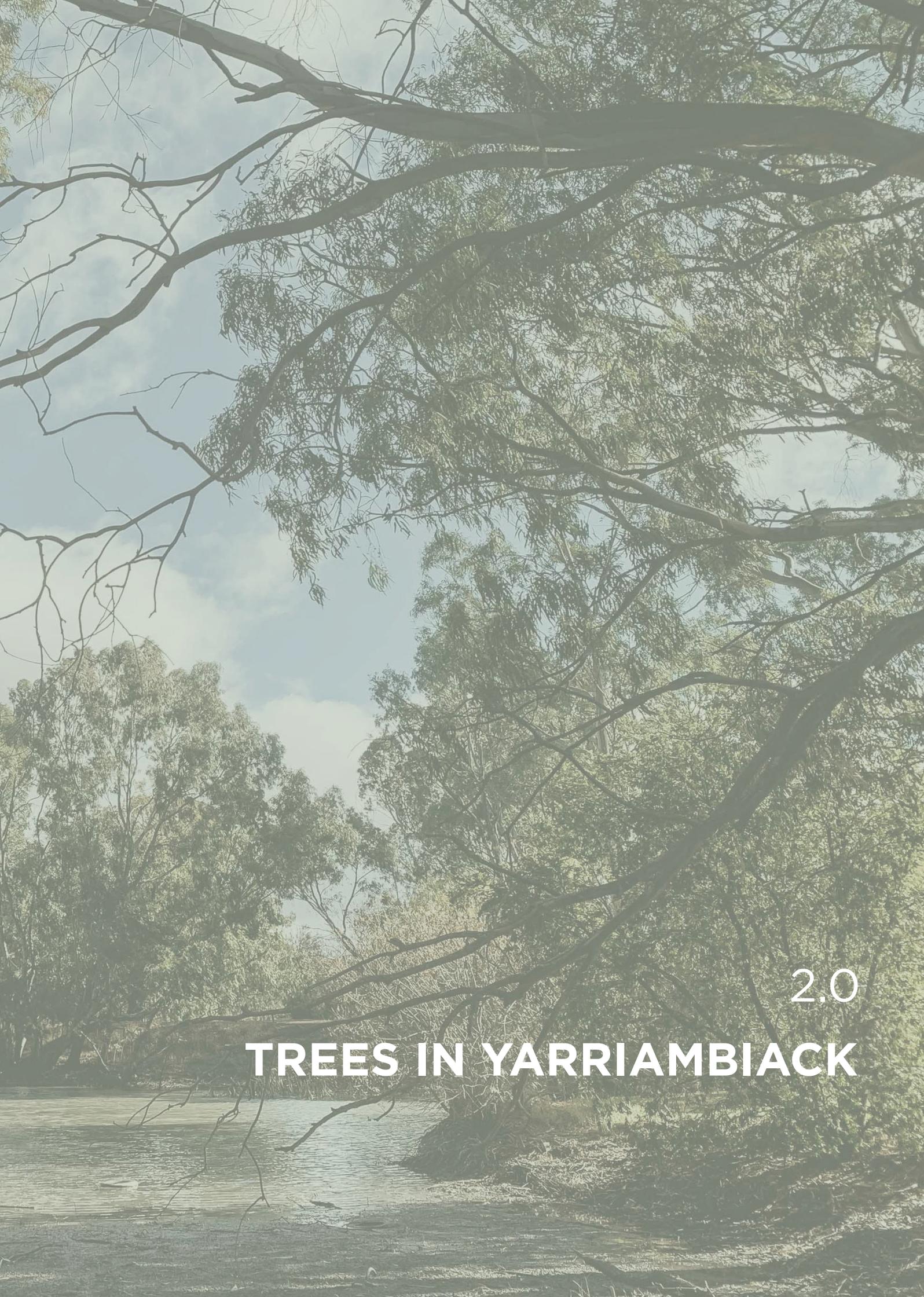


A well-established tree will reduce the need for ongoing maintenance costs. Image credit: Nelson's Tree Services



An established Red Flowering Gum in Scott Street, Warracknabeal, contributes to street character and provides shade whilst retaining sight lines with a clear trunk.





2.0

TREES IN YARRIAMBIACK

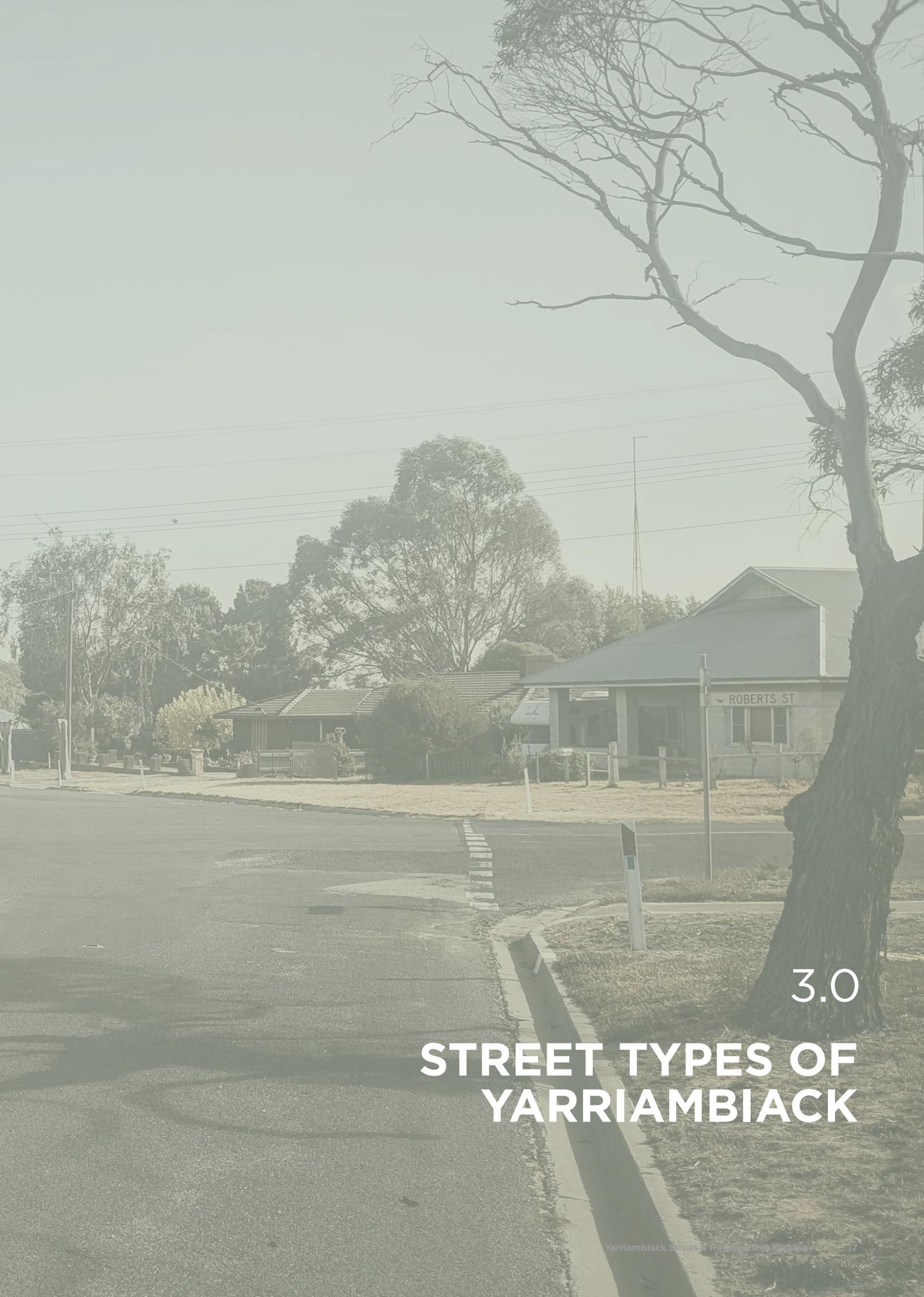
2.1 A Unique Approach to Public Trees in Yarriambiack

The unique context of Yarriambiack presents several challenges to establishing healthy trees within the Shire. The table below outlines strategies for addressing some of these key challenges, offering a tailored framework for appropriate tree planting and management across the Shire.

Challenge	Specific Elements	Response
Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Shire's semi-arid climate - characterised by hot, dry summers and cold winters with frequent frosts - is challenging for some tree species. Low and declining rainfall due to climate change presents a significant challenge for trees in the Shire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for species that can withstand prolonged drought conditions. Use of integrated water management to ensure that trees are passively irrigated. Ensure sufficient watering to trees during the crucial establishment phase of their lifespan. Using heat and canopy mapping tools to identify the hottest parts of the Shire's townships for targeted street tree planting to reduce heat stress.
Soil Suitability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil types vary between towns, and some are less suitable for tree growth. Some areas have challenging soils like heavy clay or limestone which can limit tree health and development. A hotter and drier climate - particularly in the north of the Shire - means soil conditions are worsening and influencing the tree species that can grow in some areas of Yarriambiack. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the climate variance across the Shire and choosing the right tree species for the local soil conditions is key to long-term tree success. Ensuring best-practice approach to tree planting - including adequate tree pit sizes and the use of high-quality soils - is crucial to the establishment of trees and will influence their ongoing health. Connected soil between street trees can help to reduce heat stress and improve tree health. Soil testing and improvement can be costly and should be reserved for essential cases.
Limited Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Shire has limited resources dedicated to the establishment and management of trees on public land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the tree stock of the Shire and plan for targeted street tree planting - facilitated partly by this Strategy. Focus resources on the early establishment phase of a tree's lifespan. Advocate for increased funding and resources for the management of trees on public land. Improve the skills of staff responsible for the management of trees to maximise the impact of time spent maintaining trees and reduce the need for call-outs to individual assessment sites.

Challenge	Specific Elements	Response
Challenges with Existing Tree Species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some existing tree species are invasive. • Many trees are too large for their locations, often outgrowing the space available. • Many species are not well adapted to the local climate and have struggled to establish or survive. • Removal of unsuitable trees would result in significant loss of landscape quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage existing problem trees through targeted pruning and maintenance. • Gradually phase out unsuitable species through a long-term replacement program. • Focus on building a more resilient, diverse, and climate-adapted urban forest over time. • Take a staged, cost-effective approach that balances canopy renewal with resource constraints.
Pests and Pathogens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees are likely to face more stress due to rising temperatures and reduced water availability making them more susceptible to pests and diseases. • Some pests may become more harmful as climate conditions shift and trees become weaker. • Natural controls like predators or competitors may be disrupted by climate change, making outbreaks harder to manage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase species diversity to reduce the risk of widespread damage from pests or disease. • Keep a close eye on tree health to catch and manage problems early. • Use pest control approaches that support long-term ecological balance. • Plan ahead and stay informed about potential new threats linked to climate change. • Design green spaces that strengthen natural systems and support beneficial wildlife. • Encourage landowners to design green spaces on private land that enhance natural systems and support beneficial wildlife.
Conflicts With Public Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pavements and paved surfaces restrict soil volume and water access for trees. • Trees can interfere with infrastructure by growing into overhead powerlines, dropping branches onto infrastructure or root systems blocking drainage paths. • Underground services like pipes and cables limit available space for root growth. • Improper tree placement can lead to damage to infrastructure or increase maintenance needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carefully match tree species to planting locations based on size and growth habits. • Prioritise low-growing species or species that are tolerant of pruning in areas under overhead power utilities. • Use root barriers or engineered planting solutions to protect nearby infrastructure. • Plan tree locations to ensure adequate offsets to underground utilities and allow adequate soil volume. • Implement regular maintenance to manage tree growth and prevent interference with surrounding infrastructure.
Public Concerns About Trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While most people appreciate street trees, some have worries or negative feelings about them. • There's often fear that branches from native trees might fall and cause harm. • Trees are sometimes seen as messy or as causing damage to nearby roads, footpaths, or utilities. • Some think that money spent on trees could be better invested in other community projects. • Native trees are frequently associated with bushfire risks, which can create unease. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep the community well informed about the benefits of trees to help clear up misunderstandings and promote excitement about increasing tree cover. • Use careful and expert tree care to reduce risks like falling branches and damage. • Involve residents in decision making about trees to build confidence and support.





3.0

STREET TYPES OF YARRIAMBIACK

3.1 Street Type Categorisation

To develop an understanding of the unique character of Yarriambiack’s townships, as well as identify opportunities for additional tree planting, detailed desktop and on-the-ground assessment was undertaken for each of the following seven towns:

- Warracknabeal
- Beulah
- Hopetoun
- Murtoa
- Minyip
- Woomelang
- Rupanyup

While each of these towns has a distinctly unique visual identity, local climate and town character, the assessment process revealed consistent patterns in how streets are configured across all towns. This led to the development of five street types that can be used to categorise the typical streets found in any town within Yarriambiack.

These five street typologies offer a valuable framework for guiding the Strategy, providing consistent principles for tree selection and management - even in towns where detailed site audits may not be possible.

The five street types - illustrated in the diagram below and described in more detail on the following pages - are:

- 1 Main Streets
- 2 Entry Thoroughfares
- 3 Pedestrian Connectors
- 4 Ecological Streets
- 5 Local Residential Streets

Each street type brings its own priorities for tree planting. For instance, there may be a stronger emphasis on visual character in a town’s main street, while streets located near ecological corridors such as Yarriambiack Creek may prioritise the use of endemic species.

The following pages describe the defining characteristics of each street typology, which can be used to guide tree planting, whether or not a detailed site assessment, such as those undertaken in the seven key towns for this Strategy, can be conducted.



The above diagram, for communication purposes only, illustrates the five street types typical to the configuration of a town in Yarriambiack.

1 Main Streets

Each town typically has a clearly defined main street where shops and services are concentrated. These include Phillip Street in Beulah, Lascelles and Austin Streets in Hopetoun, Main Street in Minyip, Marma and Duncan Streets in Murtoa, Cromie Street in Rupanyup, Scott Street in Warracknabeal, and Brook Street in Woomelang.

Tree planting in main streets plays a unique role in shaping a town's aesthetic identity. Species selection should consider the visual role trees play in defining the town's character – potentially favouring one or two species to create a cohesive and recognisable streetscape.

It is also important to select species that minimise leaf and seed drop on busy footpaths and roads, and that can tolerate the constraints posed by underground and overhead services. While trees in main streets are vital for enhancing community cohesion and urban amenity, they must also be suited to often limited growing conditions.

Tree Selection Considerations

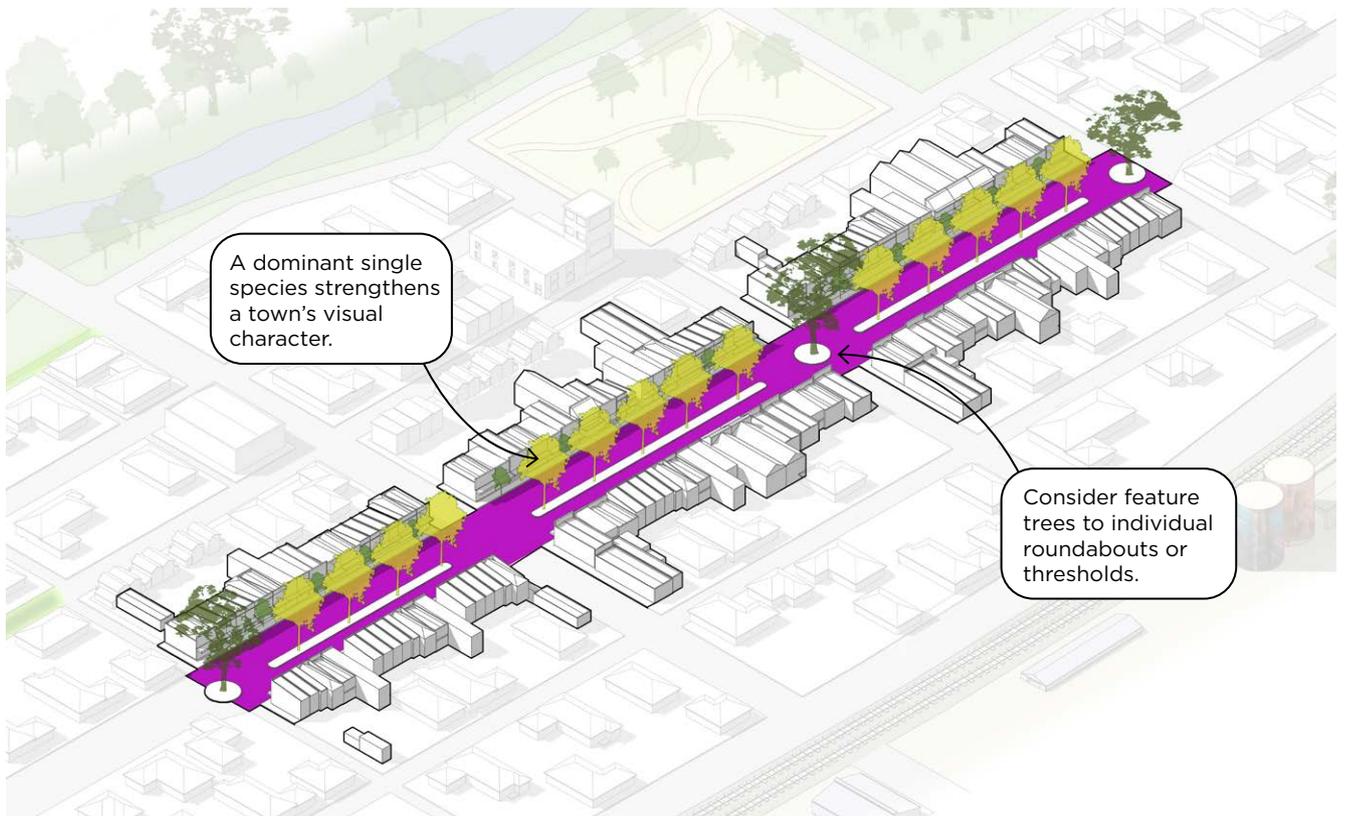
- Have strong visual character and enhance the aesthetic identity of the town and its existing tree species.
- Minimise dropping of large seed pods or branches onto busy footpaths.
- Species size, hardiness and root system invasiveness to consider more congested services.



The dominant feature of Cromie Street, Rupanyup is its street trees.



Scott Street, Warracknabeal is partly defined by its street trees.



2 Entry Thoroughfares

A common feature across the townships is the presence of key thoroughfares that pass through each town, marking major entry points and linking to highways and principal roads beyond the town boundaries. These have been termed Entry Thoroughfares. Examples include Cromie Street in Rupanyup, which is a continuation of the Wimmera Highway, and Lake Street in Murtoa, which extends from the Stawell-Warracknabeal Road.

These streets are important in visually establishing the entry into a town, and are often less constrained by underground or overhead services due to the greater width of these busy streets. Entry thoroughfares offer valuable opportunities for the planting and spacing of larger tree species, supporting the development of entry boulevards, canopy corridors, and connections between the town and the surrounding rural landscape. It is also important to consider traffic safety, suggesting that clear-trunked species would be preferable.



Lake Street in Murtoa is a key entry into town off the Wimmera Hwy which is lined by large, clear-trunked eucalypts.



Lyle Street, Warracknabeal is one of the main entry boulevards.

Tree Selection Considerations

- Visually create a sense of place and arrival, tying into character of town.
- Consider boulevard / avenue style planting.
- Larger species possible due to wider streets.
- Clear trunk preferred for traffic safety.



3 Pedestrian Connectors

Pedestrian connector streets are those that connect to main streets, key community facilities, open spaces and other local landmarks. By connecting these important destinations this street type tends to experience higher levels of pedestrian activity. Pedestrian connector streets require a tailored approach to tree planting that enhances the pedestrian experience while also providing amenity for the residential properties that typically line these routes.

Tree selection and placement should prioritise shade provision and minimise tree litter or debris to ensure pedestrian safety. Consideration should also be given to pruning characteristics - in some areas, lower-hanging branches may be desirable for privacy or to screen views, while in others, higher clearances may be preferred to maintain openness and visibility. Visual characteristics and aligning with the town's preferred aesthetic species will also be an important consideration, but species diversity is still encouraged.

Tree Selection Considerations

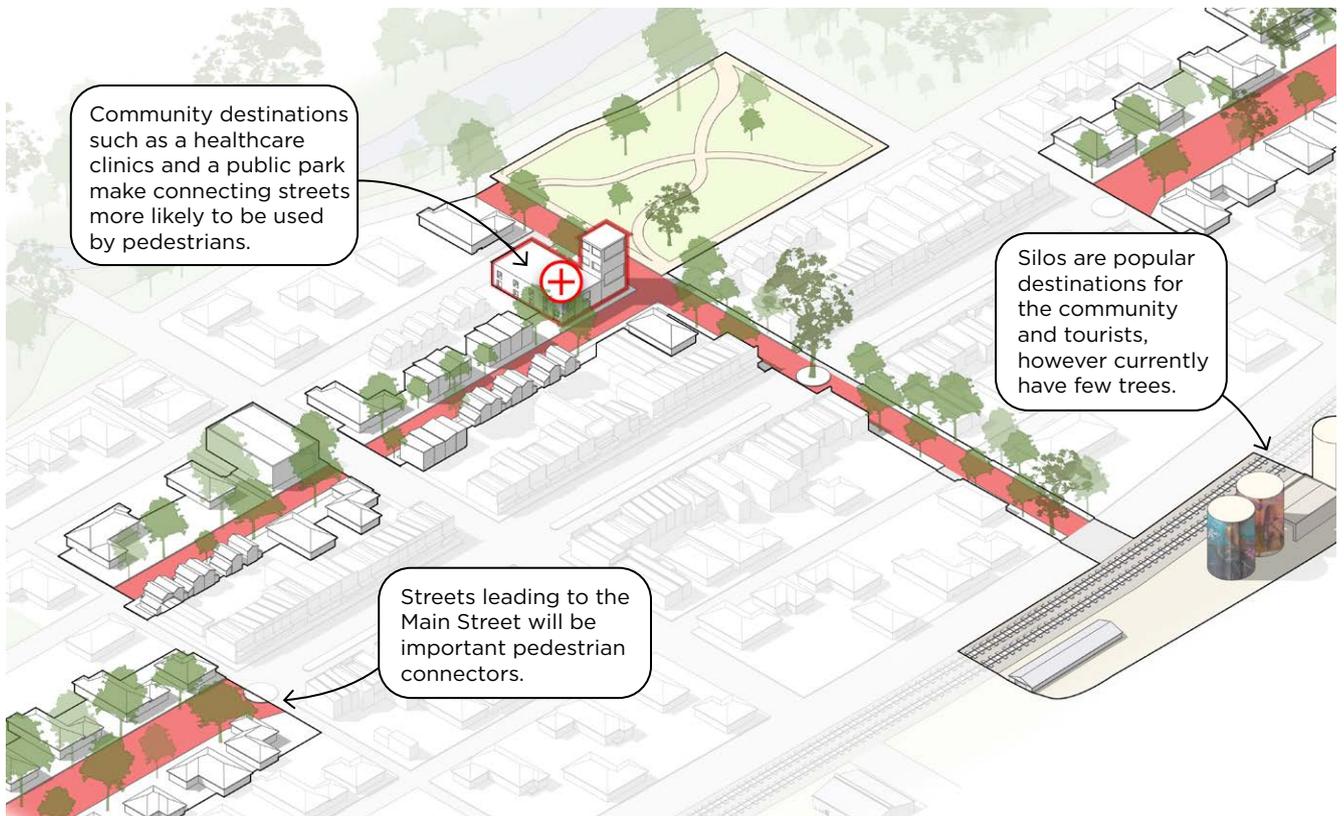
- Preference large spreading species to maximise canopy shade to encourage pedestrians and active travel.
- Consider a unified visual character to enhance wayfinding whilst also encouraging species diversity.
- Minimal dropping of seed pods or branches onto footpaths.
- Ability to withstand hard pruning where needed.
- Maximise planting opportunities near social infrastructure such as healthcare clinics, sporting facilities and schools.



A pedestrian priority street with a footpath in Warracknabeal.



A pedestrian priority street without street trees offers an opportunity in Warracknabeal.



4 Ecological Streets

Ecological streets are those that interface with, or connect between areas of ecological significance. This may include streets that run alongside creek corridors and conservation areas, or streets that link separate areas of ecological significance.

These streets prioritise the planting of trees that integrate with existing native vegetation communities, with the aim of either expanding overall habitat area or enabling the movement of native fauna through towns to other habitat zones.

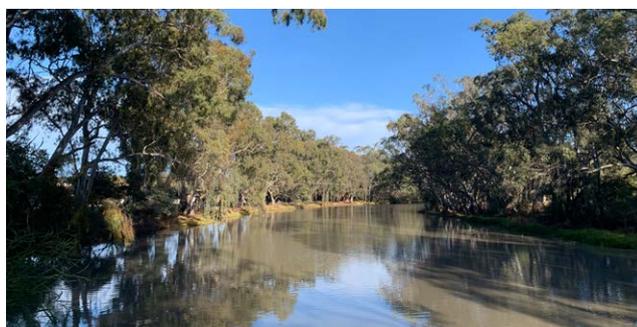
Ecological streets are typically located on the fringes of townships, where aesthetic neatness is less of a priority. Instead, emphasis is placed on selecting a diverse range of endemic or native tree species that can support healthy habitat development for native wildlife. Species selection should also consider establishing a multi-layered canopy with trees of different heights and forms. Where possible, understorey planting is also encouraged to increase biodiversity and create more complex habitat structures.

Tree Selection Considerations

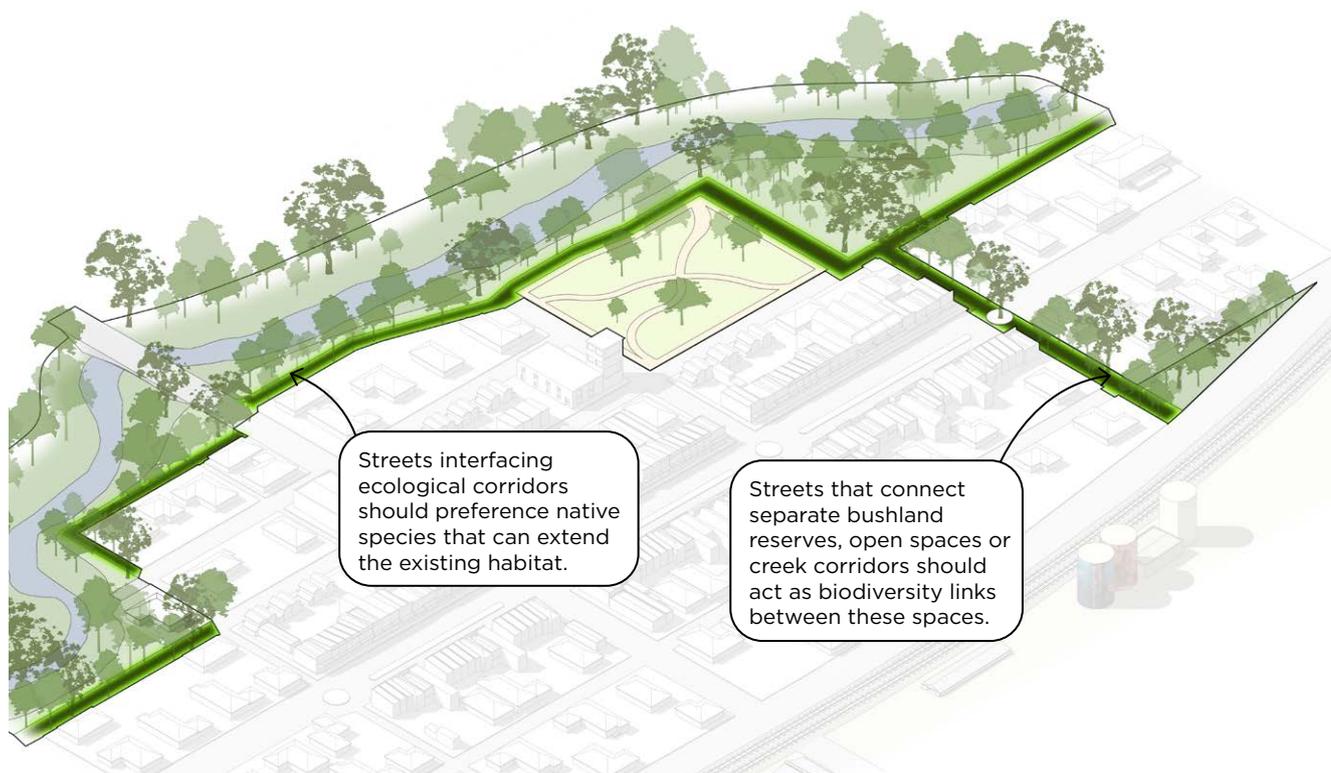
- Preference endemic species that strengthen local biodiversity.
- Diverse mixes of trees preferable in terms of species type, size and habitat structure.
- Plant species close enough to foster habitat connectivity.



A ecological priority street at the fringes of Warracknabeal.



Streets interfacing with Yarriambiack Creek should prioritise ecological sensitivity.



5 Local Residential Streets

Finally, the remaining streets are generally local residential streets. These vary in width and appearance, allowing for greater flexibility in the approach to tree planting. While it is important that trees in these areas provide adequate canopy cover and contribute to biodiversity and species resilience, it is equally important that they are well-received by the community.

Residents often hold strong preferences regarding tree species - particularly in relation to native versus exotic varieties. In local residential streets, where a consistent or uniform streetscape character is less critical, it is important that the community feels a sense of ownership and connection to the trees planted along their streets. Encouraging this sense of investment may, over time, help to reduce the maintenance burden on Council, particularly if residents take an active role in caring for the trees in their nature strips.

Tree Selection Considerations

- Where strong character is not present there is flexibility to accommodate preference of species from residents (in line with Council's approved list).
- Where a strong and identifiable tree character is present this should be reinforced where possible.

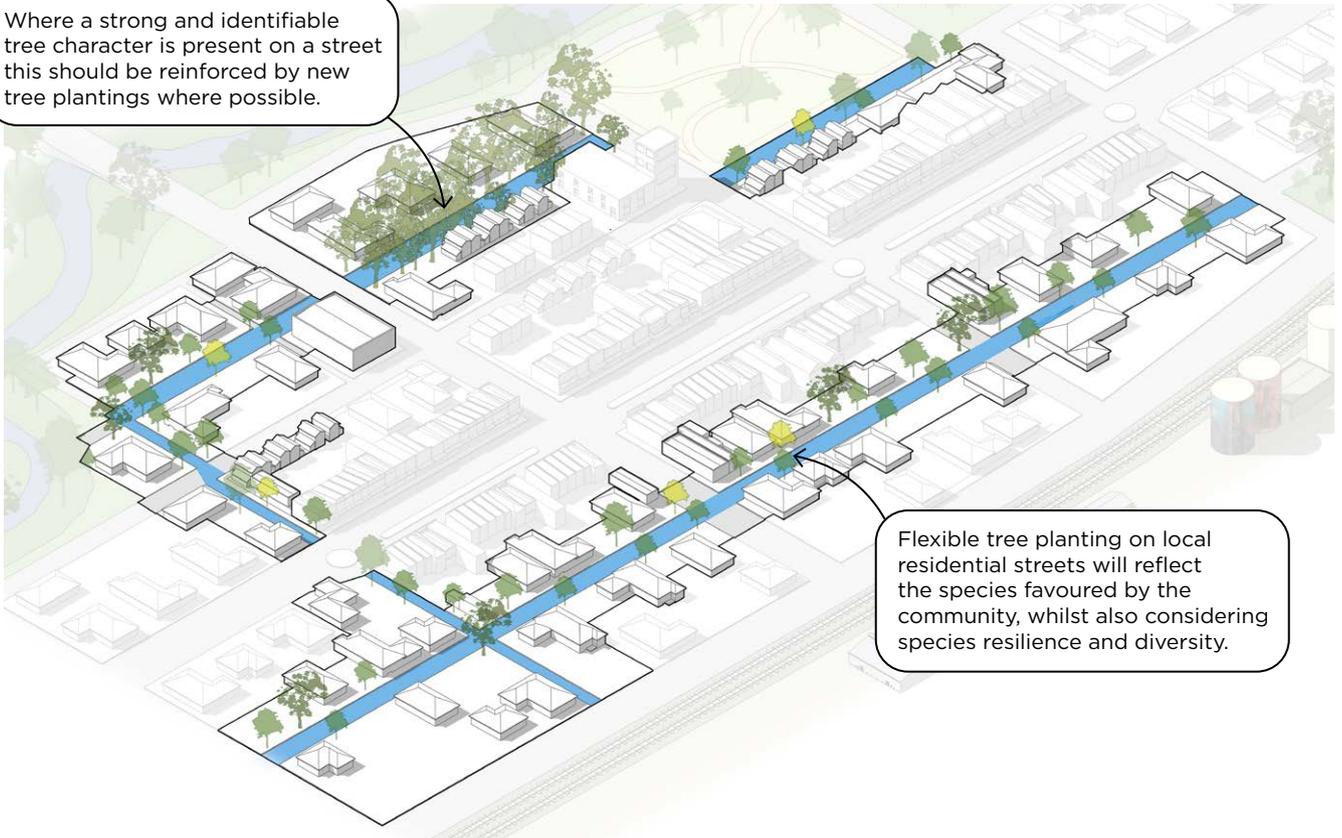


A local residential street in Woomelang has flexible planting options.



A mixture of species on a local residential street in Hopetoun.

Where a strong and identifiable tree character is present on a street this should be reinforced by new tree plantings where possible.



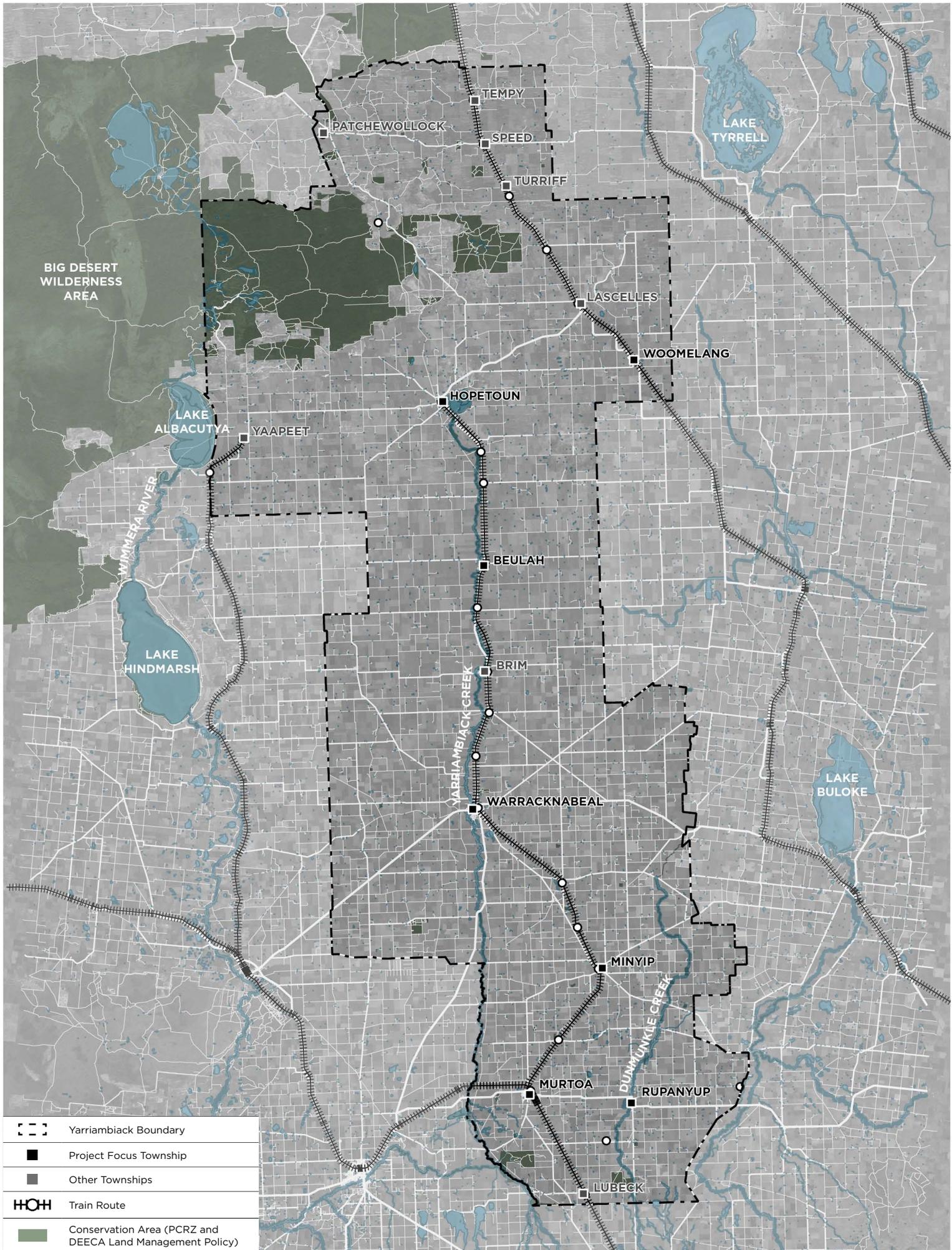
Flexible tree planting on local residential streets will reflect the species favoured by the community, whilst also considering species resilience and diversity.





4.0

TOWNSHIP ASSESSMENT



	Yarriambiack Boundary
	Project Focus Township
	Other Townships
	Train Route
	Conservation Area (PCRZ and DEECA Land Management Policy)



4.1 Yarriambiack Context

The Yarriambiack Shire stretches from the Wimmera River in the south to the centre of the Mallee in the north. The municipality covers 7,158 km² and is home to approximately 6,556 people. The area holds deep cultural significance for Aboriginal communities, with the Barengi Gadjin Land Council recognised as the Registered Aboriginal Party. Multiple language groups, including the Wotjobaluk, Jadawadjali, and Latji Latji, maintain strong cultural ties as custodians of the land.

Named after the Yarriambiack Creek, which flows from the Wimmera River through the Shire to Lake Coorong at Hopetoun, the region is defined by semi-arid, flat landscapes, ephemeral lakes and rural woodland-lined waterways. These include the Yarriambiack and Dunmunkle creeks, which support towns such as Warracknabeal, Beulah and Rupanup. While drought is a constant threat, Yarriambiack has also experienced significant flood events, highlighting the area's climatic extremes.

Yarriambiack sits across two key bioregions – the Murray Mallee in the north and the Wimmera in the south – each supporting unique native flora and fauna. Characteristic vegetation includes Plains Savannah, Plains Woodland, and Riverine Chenopod Woodland, with remnant bushland largely confined to creek lines, wetlands and road reserves. The soils are predominately Quaternary fluvial silt sand and minor gravel (Shepparton Formation); Neogene marine sand and silt (Parilla Sand). Sodic grey texture contrast soils (Sodosols) with grey cracking clay soil (Vertosols) occur on the floodplains and depressions. Inundation and waterlogging are the area's main land degradation issues.

Much of the Shire's pre-colonial landscape has been cleared for agriculture, with the Shire home to some of the most productive grain growing in Victoria and almost half the municipality's population working in agriculture. The area is considered semi-arid. Summer temperatures can reach over 40 degrees and regular frosts are experienced in winter. Average annual rainfall of approximately 415 mm per annum in the southern townships such as Warracknabeal and Murtoa, down to 300 mm per annum in northern townships like Hopetoun.

As climate conditions change and agricultural pressures grow, preserving the region's natural assets – from remnant vegetation to culturally significant landscapes – remains a priority for the future of the Shire.



Yarriambiack is well-known for the silo art trail which celebrates the agricultural history of the area.



Waterbodies such as Lake Lascelles are crucial to life in the townships of Yarriambiack.



Dust storms are common in Yarriambiack due to the harsh, dry climate and poor topsoil conditions.



4.2 Township Assessment

Site visits were undertaken to gain a deeper understanding of the unique aesthetic, climatic and social characteristics of seven key townships within Yarriambiack Shire. These seven towns – illustrated in the adjacent map – were:

- Warracknabeal
- Hopetoun
- Beulah
- Murtoa
- Minyip
- Woomelang
- Rupanyup

Spatial data was also collected during these visits to identify specific opportunity sites for additional tree planting. This data included information on potential species, the presence of overhead services, the extent of permeable surfaces, available soil volume, and other considerations that informed a scoring system used to assess the potential of each site.

As detailed in the previous chapter, the site visit highlighted commonalities in the towns' street layouts, which can generally be categorised into five key street types: main streets, town entry thoroughfares, pedestrian connector streets, ecological streets, and local residential streets. These street types have been mapped alongside the planting opportunity sites for each town assessed, allowing Council to quickly understand the areas of opportunity for increasing tree cover and the type of tree species that should be considered.

4.3 Tree Planting Opportunities Identification Process

A core component of the site visits involved a street-by-street assessment of all seven towns to map and analyse opportunities for additional tree planting.

Areas identified for additional planting included nature strips, median strips, and stretches of streetscape that noticeably lacked canopy cover or where trees required replacement. At the same time, these opportunities needed to offer realistic potential for planting – i.e. not being visibly constrained by overhead services or crossovers. For each opportunity area, the planting width, estimated number of additional trees, and suggested species were recorded.

In addition to identifying areas for planting, specific sites for street trees were mapped across all seven towns. Each individual site was prioritised using a scoring system developed to guide Council decision-making, assigning high, medium-high, medium-low or low priority to tree planting opportunities. Factors contributing to a higher-priority site include:

The site is a simple vacant plot ready for planting, requiring minimal modification. Little excavation or soil amelioration is needed.

The site is located adjacent to main streets, key community facilities, or pedestrian routes.

The site has fewer infrastructure conflicts (e.g. power lines), reducing future pruning requirements and allowing budgets to be directed to other tree management projects.

The site is generally larger, offering greater potential for successful tree establishment and minimising the risk of conflict with infrastructure (e.g. footpaths, services) or private property.

These tree planting opportunity areas and specific sites have been mapped for each of the seven towns and are presented in the following pages. They have also informed the township opportunity summaries included at the beginning of each town section. For a full breakdown of the data contained within each identified area and site, as well as the priority scoring system, refer to the separate spatial dataset.



Beulah



The main commercial strip on Phillip Street has no street trees.



The Beulah Memorial Hall is a local landmark on Phillip Street.



The junction of Bell Street and Phillip Street.



A mix of pines, Kurrajongs and eucalyptus street trees on Gladstone Street, off Phillip Street.

Overview

Beulah is a small rural township located in the heart of Yarriambiack Shire, on the eastern banks of the Yarriambiack Creek. With a population of 312 recorded in the 2021 Census, the township configuration is typical of many other towns in the Shire. It features an orthogonal grid residential street layout, positioned between the creek and the grain-transporting railway line. The former Beulah train station and prominent grain silos mark the township's eastern edge along the Henty Highway.

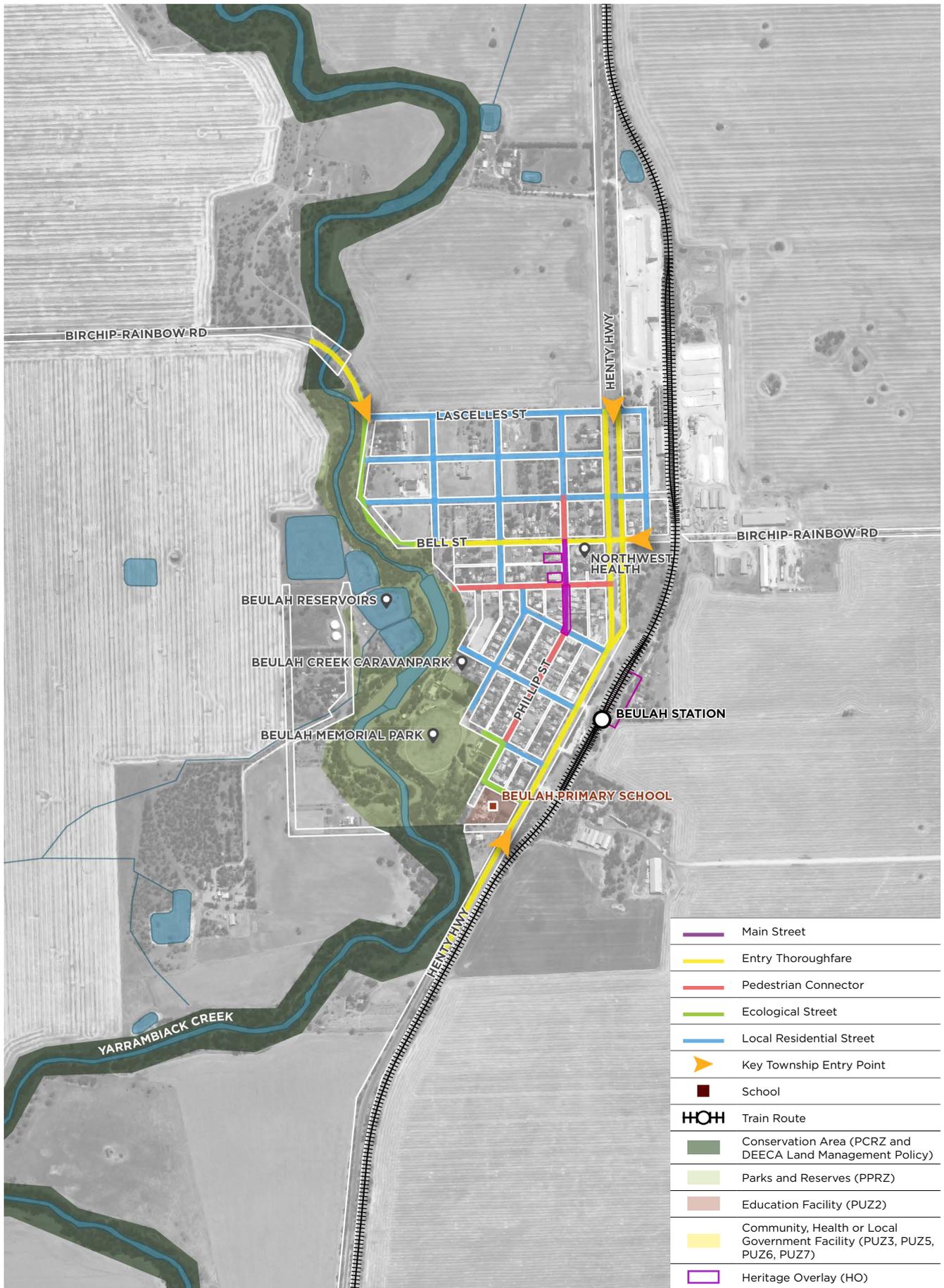
The town's main commercial activity is centred on Phillip Street, between Bell and Teverner Streets, which runs north-south and includes several shop fronts and civic buildings such as the Memorial Hall and library. However, many shop fronts are now closed and there are no street trees in the main strip. Bell Street serves as Beulah's primary east-west thoroughfare, hosting a few active shops including a general store near its intersection with Phillip Street, though it also lacks vegetation, particularly along the southern (powerline) side.

The Henty Highway, forming the eastern boundary of the town, is the principal access route and eastern boundary of the town, with residential streets that run perpendicular to it. There is potential for improved landscaping, especially at the town's entry points spanning off the Henty Highway and Birchip-Rainbow Road.

Community facilities are anchored around Beulah Reserve and Memorial Park on the creek's edge in the south-west of the town, where there is the caravan park, swimming pool, bowls club, and community gardens. This area is linked to the township via Deakin and Phillip Streets, which form important connector streetscapes for pedestrians. The Beulah Primary School and police station also add to the community activity connecting to the southern part of the town along Phillip Street.

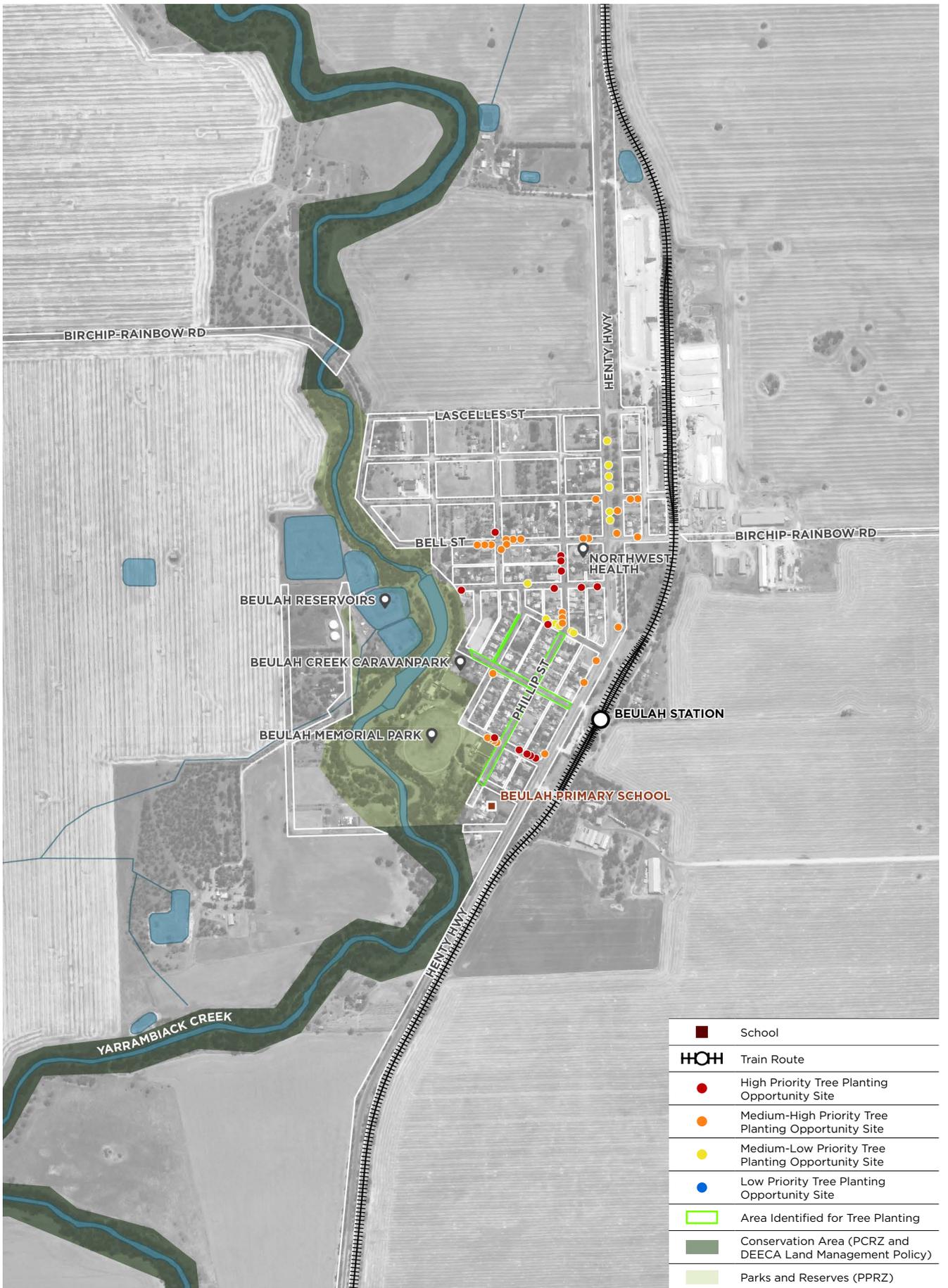
Township Opportunities

- There are no street trees on the main street, Phillip Street – this presents an opportunity to introduce a new street tree species to strengthen the visual identity of the town centre.
- Where Phillip Street extends beyond the main shop front area, it serves as an important pedestrian connector and would benefit from increased canopy shade.
- The southern section of Phillip Street has been identified as an opportunity area for tree planting (see map on following spread).
- Higginbotham Street in the south connects the police station and primary school, and several high priority opportunity sites for tree planting have been identified (see map on following spread).
- Lalor Street has been identified as an opportunity area for additional tree planting. It is an important residential street that leads to the creek.
- Bell Street is a key entry thoroughfare, with several opportunity sites identified—particularly clustered around the Dingwell Street intersection (see map on following spread).

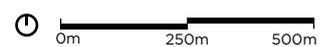


Street Types





Opportunities for Tree Planting





Hopetoun



The main commercial strip on Lascelles Street has no street trees.



The northern entry view looking south on Lascelles Street.



Austin Street shop fronts looking south-west.



A residential streetscape showing the potential for increased canopy.

Overview

Located in the northern part of the Shire, Hopetoun is one of the larger townships, home to a population of 694 as of the 2021 Census. The town has a unique landscape context, positioned just west of Lakes Lascelles and Coorong - the latter serving as the discharge point of the Yarriambiack Creek. These lakes are fringed by open and recreational spaces, including camp grounds, boat ramps and barbecue facilities.

Hopetoun experiences a notably hot and dry climate, receiving just 300mm of annual rainfall—significantly less than its southern counterparts, such as Murtoa and Warracknabeal, which average around 415mm.

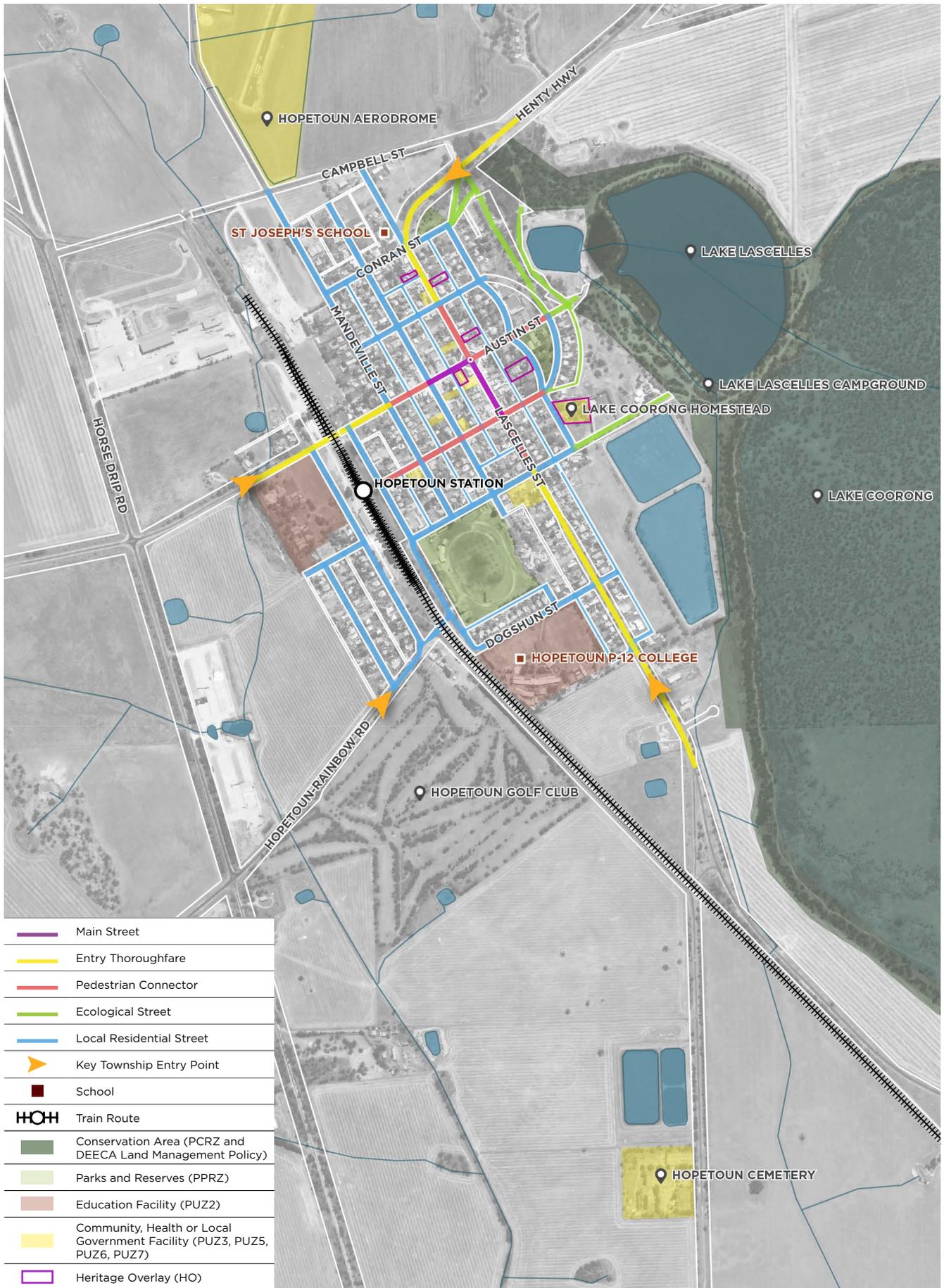
The township's centre is anchored at the intersection of Austin and Lascelles Streets, which form the main commercial and civic hub. These streets also serve as the town's primary axes, connecting directly to key regional roads; the Henty Highway, Hopetoun-Yaaapeet Road and Hopetoun-Rainbow Road. Each of these key roads mark the main entry points into the township, as shown on the adjacent map.

Austin Street extends from the town centre to Lake Lascelles and is home to several important facilities, such as the tennis club, RSL Hall, public toilets and the caravan park. Meanwhile, Lascelles Street is framed by residential areas at both ends of the commercial core, offering potential for boulevard-style landscaping to enhance the township's entryways.

Other significant residential streets include Toole and Strachan Streets, both providing access to key community assets such as the Hopetoun Recreation Reserve, local medical clinic and the lakefront. Strachan Street also connects to the historic silos and former train station. Additional landmarks include the Hopetoun Aerodrome, situated just north of the township, and Hopetoun College and the Hopetoun Golf Club, located at the town's southern.

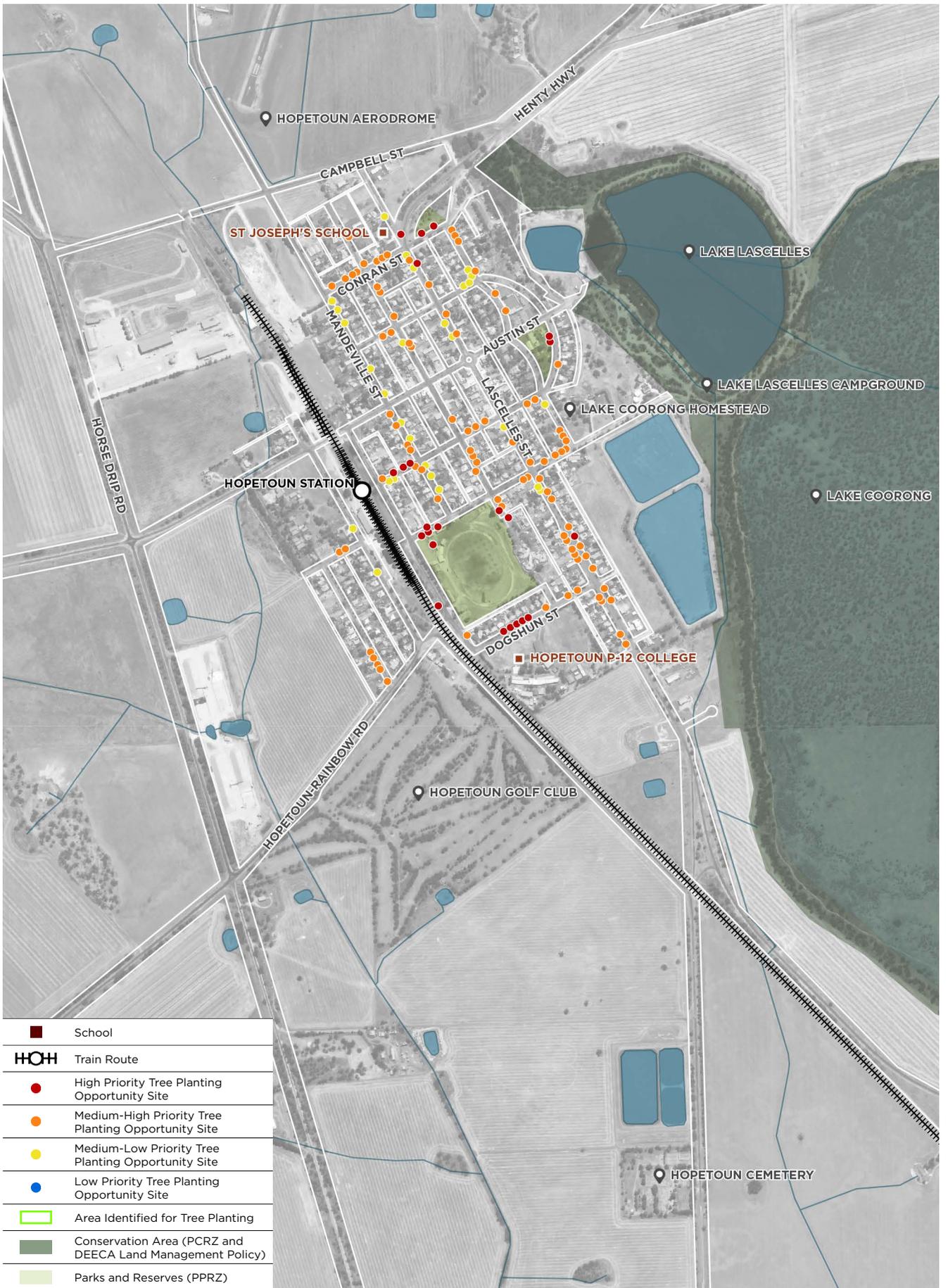
Township Opportunities

- There are very few street trees in the main street blocks along Austin and Lascelles Streets, presenting an opportunity for visual character uplift and a unifying street tree species selection for the town.
- Lascelles Street extends beyond the main shop front area and is one of the two entry thoroughfares into Hopetoun, with several medium- to high-priority tree planting opportunity sites identified south of Austin Street (see maps on following spread).
- Several high-priority tree planting opportunity sites are also identified at the northern town entry on Lascelles Street, near a pocket of open space that could serve as a gateway into the town (see map on following spread).
- Clusters of high-priority tree planting opportunity sites have been identified at the south-eastern ends of Strachan and Dennys Streets, near the rail line (see maps on following spread).
- A cluster of high-priority tree planting sites is also identified on Dogshun Street, adjacent to Hopetoun P-12 College (see map on following spread).



Street Types





Opportunities for Tree Planting





Minyip



Coral Gums in cutouts that could be larger on Main Street.



Edge streets with wide verges and no powerlines could have bigger street tree species.



Despite ample road space, trees have been planted underneath powerlines and are struggling due to heavy pruning.



Kurrajongs are common across the Shire, particularly underneath powerlines, although they vary in condition as shown above.

Overview

Situated in the southern part of the Shire, Minyip has a slightly cooler and wetter climate than the northern townships of Hopetoun and Woomelang. Unlike many of its counterparts, Minyip does not sit beside a natural large waterbody; instead, it has the Minyip Wetlands, located on the edge of town off Petering Street, is a five-hectare recreational area featuring a caravan park, walking tracks, and a bird-watching spot.

The town is laid out in an orthogonal grid, forming a near-perfect square. Its primary axes are the Donald-Murtoa Road and the Stawell-Warracknabeal Road, which define the main entry points at each of the town's four corners, as shown on the adjacent map.

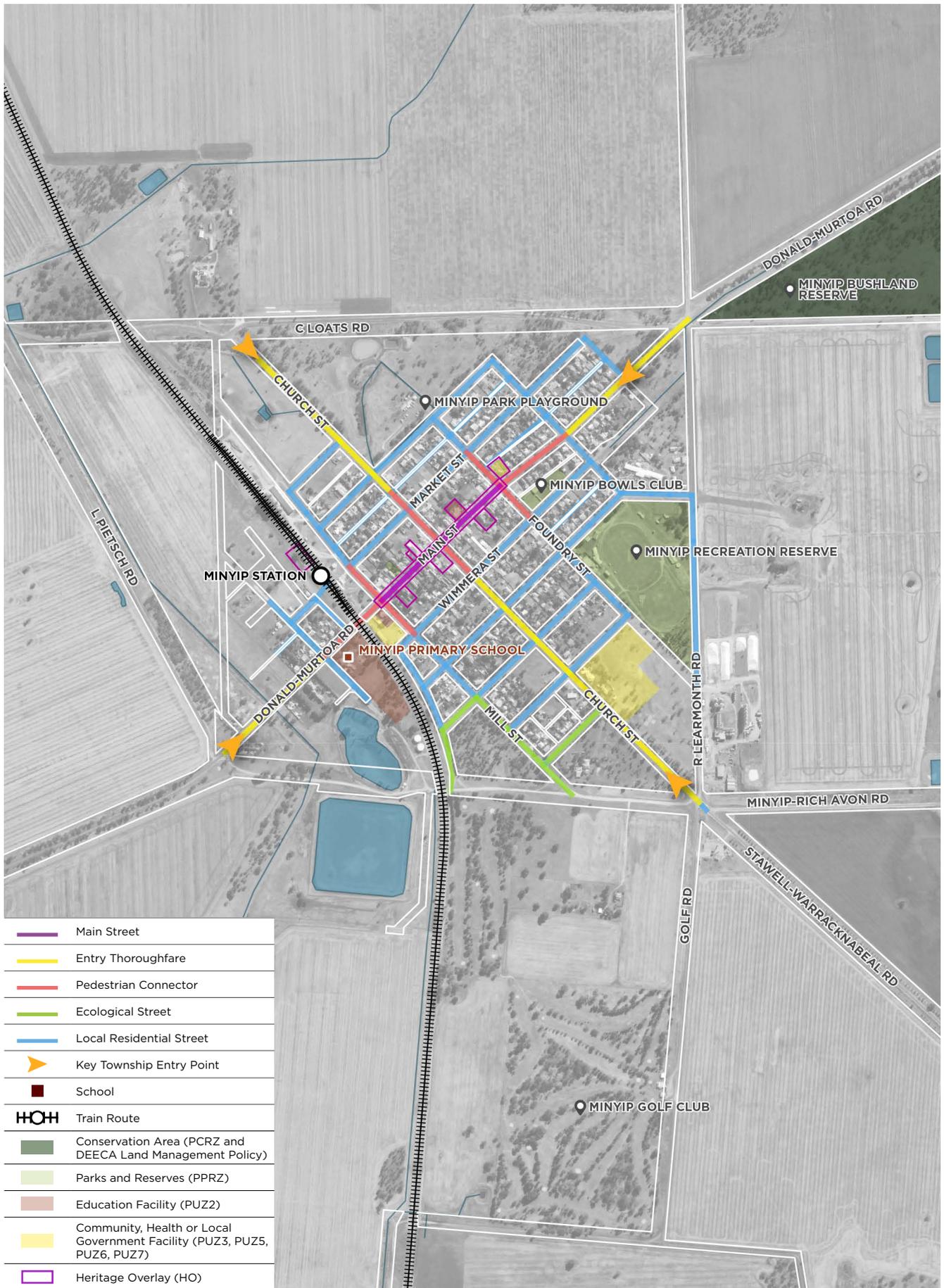
At the centre of Minyip is Main Street, which forms part of the Donald-Murtoa Road and serves as the township's main commercial spine. Main Street features several heritage buildings with a heritage overlay covering the streetscape between Mill and Foundry Streets. Main Street also provides access to the Minyip Bushland Reserve in the north-east, adding to its role as an important thoroughfare.

Just west of Main Street lies the rail line, where Minyip Preschool Centre and Minyip Primary School create a community hub. Church Street, the residential extent of the Stawell-Warracknabeal Road axis, presents opportunities for a boulevard-style tree-lined entry into the township.

Wimmera Street, located one block south of Main Street, is an important residential connector. Other key residential streets close to the town centre include Mill, Market and Foundry Streets, with the latter also providing access to the Minyip Recreation Reserve.

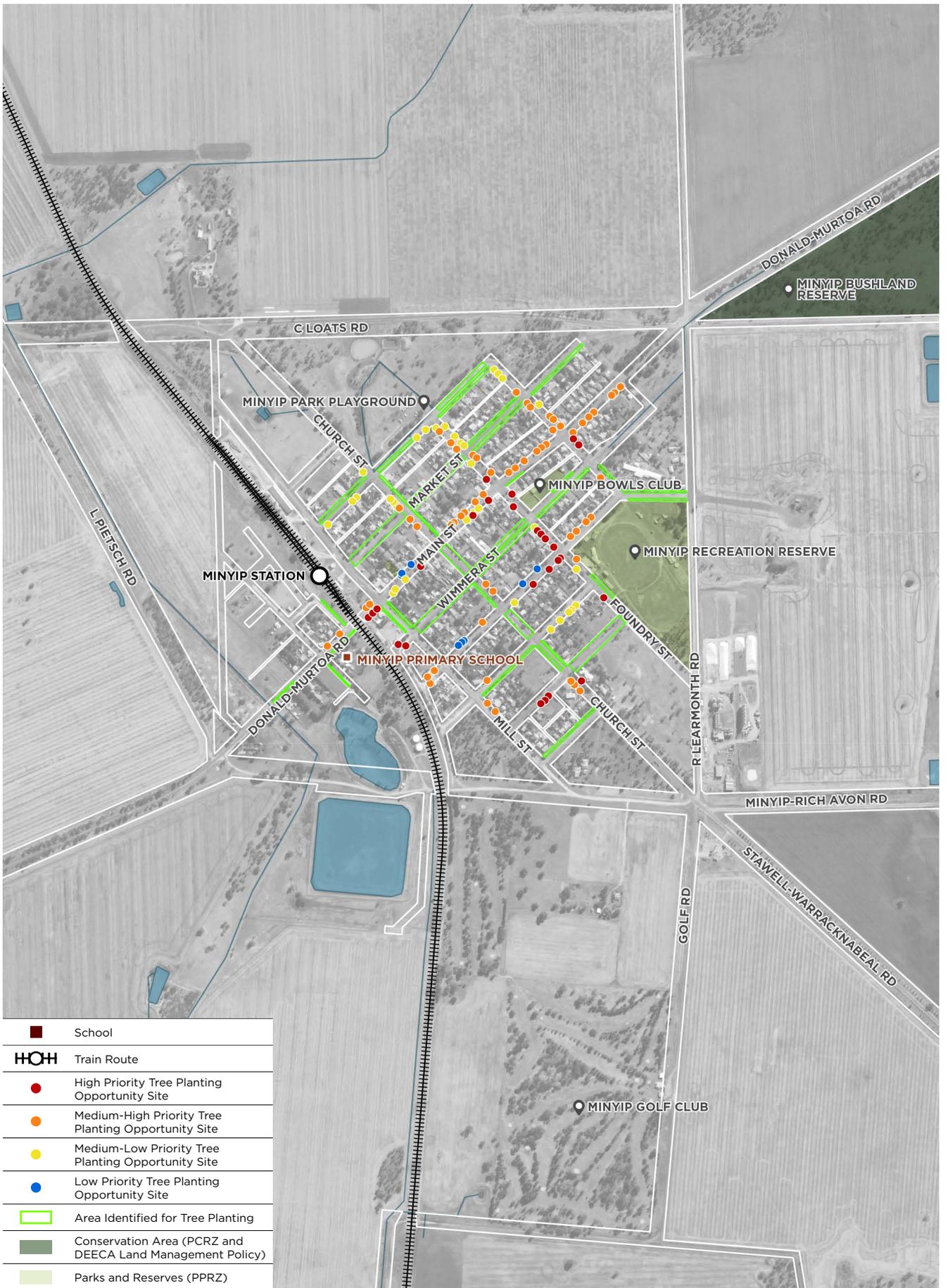
Township Opportunities

- Established street trees on Main Street require larger cut-outs. Some trees are in poor condition, and there is ample space to install larger cut-outs with understorey planting.
- Main Street is an important entry thoroughfare and pedestrian connector, linking to the bushland reserve in the north-east. Tree improvements should continue along the street in both directions, with numerous high- and medium-high-priority tree planting opportunity sites identified (see map on following spread).
- Church Street is a wide entry thoroughfare with identified tree planting opportunity areas (see map on following spread).
- Foundry Street is an important pedestrian connector and local residential street linking to the Minyip Recreation Reserve, where a cluster of high-priority tree planting opportunity sites has been identified (see maps on following spread).
- Extensive opportunities for tree planting have been identified in the verges of almost all streets (see map on following spread).



Street Types





Opportunities for Tree Planting





Murtoa



The rail line is lined by street trees, with the Murtoa Silo Art behind.



Marma Street's central median strip offers canopy potential.



Gums along Lake Street mark an important entry thoroughfare.



49 heritage listed Kurrajong trees line Comyn Street in Murtoa.

Overview

With a population of nearly 1,000 and several regionally famous tourist attractions, Murtoa is a significant township in Yarriambiack Shire. The town is centred around Lake Marma, with Marma Street forming the primary commercial spine running east-west through the township.

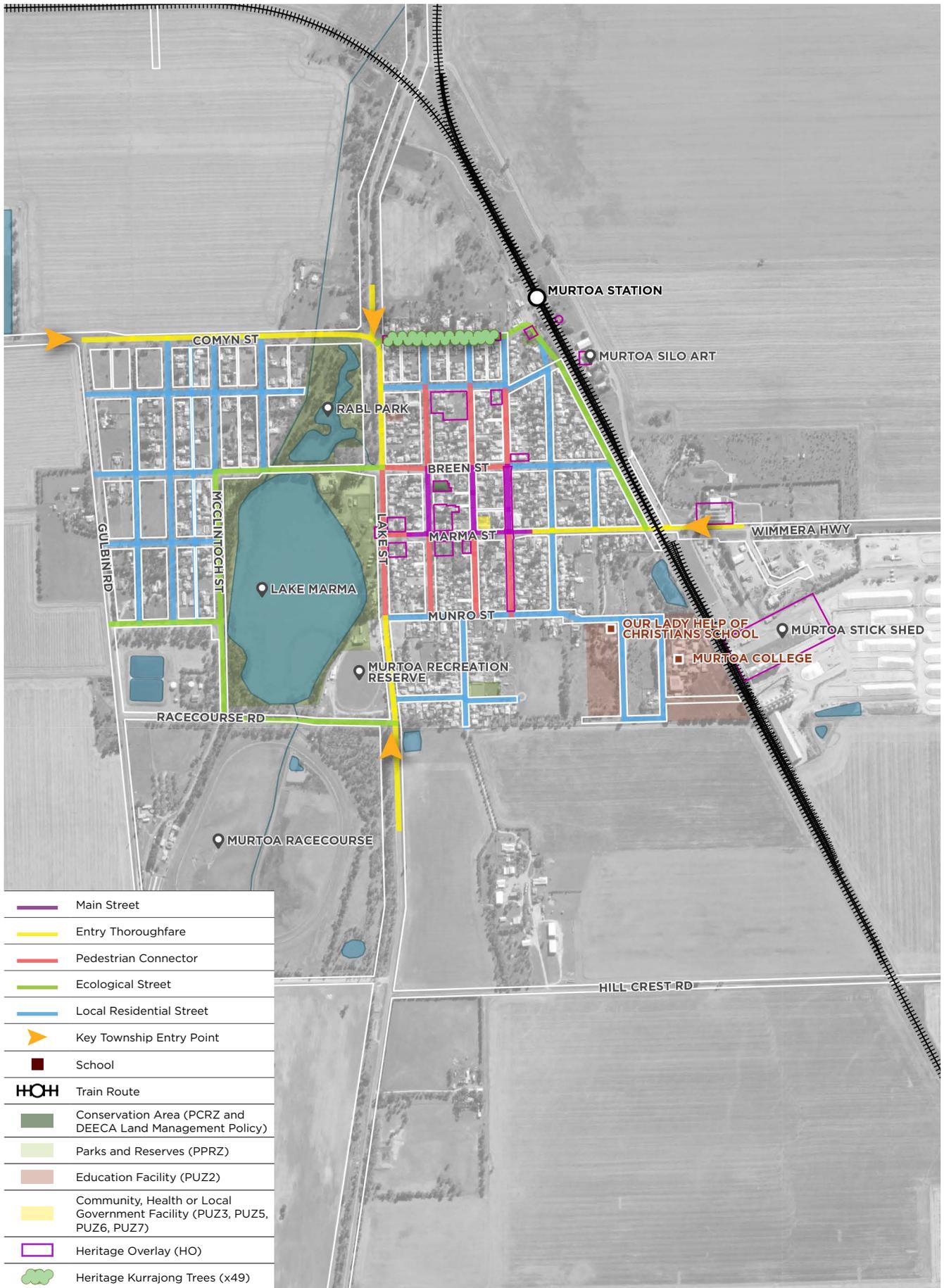
Marma Street intersects with McDonald, Cromie and Duncan Streets, creating a walkable grid of pedestrian blocks that define the town centre. Marma Street also links directly to the Wimmera Highway in the east, serving as a key entry into Murtoa. Notable features along Marma Street include a central median strip in front of a heritage-listed hotel and broad verges, offering potential for boulevard-style tree planting.

Lake Street, running north-south along the lake's edge, is another major thoroughfare, connecting the Donald-Murtoa and Murtoa-Glenorchy Roads. Lake Street also provides access to important community assets such as the Murtoa Recreation Reserve and Racecourse. This corridor is enhanced by mature canopy trees and open spaces, contributing to the town's green character. Murtoa is physically divided by Lake Marma and Rabl Park, with most development occurring to the east, while the western side is more rural.

The northern part of town is marked by Comyn Street, home to a striking row of 49 heritage-listed Kurrajong Trees. Other significant local landmarks include the iconic Murtoa Stick Shed and the Murtoa Silo Art, both situated along the railway line along the eastern edge of town. Educational facilities such as Murtoa College and Our Lady Help of Christians School are located in the south-east and are connected via Munro Street.

Township Opportunities

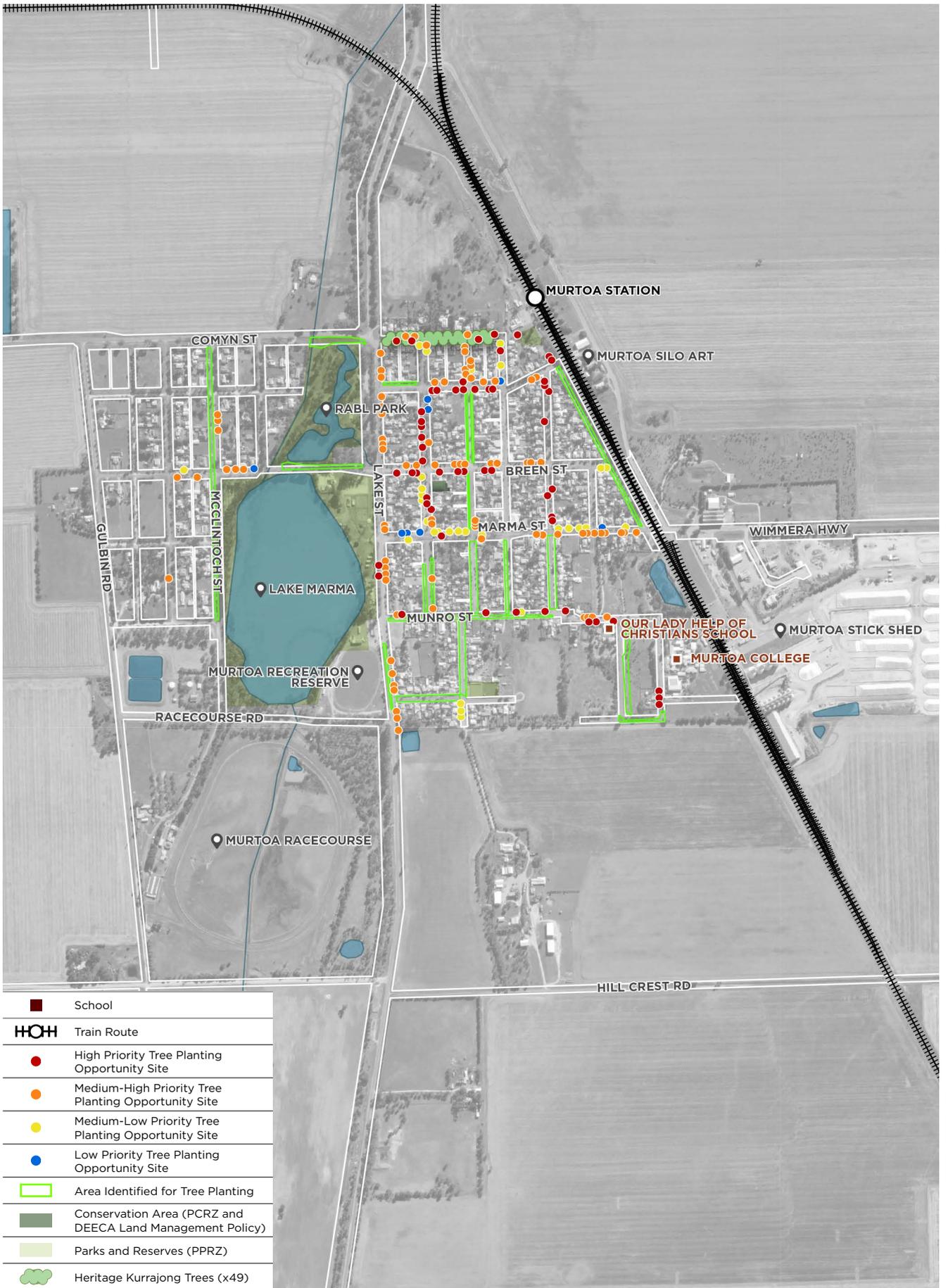
- Marma Street is one of the town's main streets, serving as both an entry thoroughfare and an important pedestrian connector. Several opportunity sites for tree planting have been identified, including within the central median strip, where some existing trees require replacement (see maps on following spread).
- Cromie, McDonald and Duncan Streets run perpendicular to Marma Street and form Murtoa's central and busiest blocks. Tree planting opportunities have been identified along all three streets (see map on following spread).
- Munro Street, running parallel and to the south of Marma Street, contains several high-priority street tree planting opportunity sites.
- Breen Street and Degenhardt Street, located north of Marma Street, have clusters of high-priority tree planting opportunity sites identified (see map on following spread).
- Several tree planting opportunity sites have also been identified on and around Comyn Street's avenue of heritage-listed Kurrajong trees.
- Lake Street offers potential for additional ecological planting of large endemic trees or understorey species to enhance the entry thoroughfare experience alongside Lake Marma.



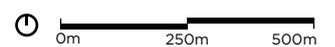
	Main Street
	Entry Thoroughfare
	Pedestrian Connector
	Ecological Street
	Local Residential Street
	Key Township Entry Point
	School
	Train Route
	Conservation Area (PCRZ and DEECA Land Management Policy)
	Parks and Reserves (PPRZ)
	Education Facility (PUZ2)
	Community, Health or Local Government Facility (PUZ3, PUZ5, PUZ6, PUZ7)
	Heritage Overlay (HO)
	Heritage Kurralong Trees (x49)

Street Types





Opportunities for Tree Planting





Rupanyup



A double row of gum trees defines Cromie Street, although many are planted into small cutouts for unused car parking space.



Looking south from the northern end of Cromie Street.



Heritage buildings are dotted along Cromie Street, with stunted Callistemon street trees.



The verges on Cromie Street have no street trees in sections.

Overview

Rupanyup is primarily defined by the north-south spine of Cromie Street, which serves as both the main commercial strip and the key vehicular route through the town. It connects to the Wimmera Highway and the Stawell-Warracknabeal Road, forming the main entry points into the township at the northern and southern ends of Cromie Street.

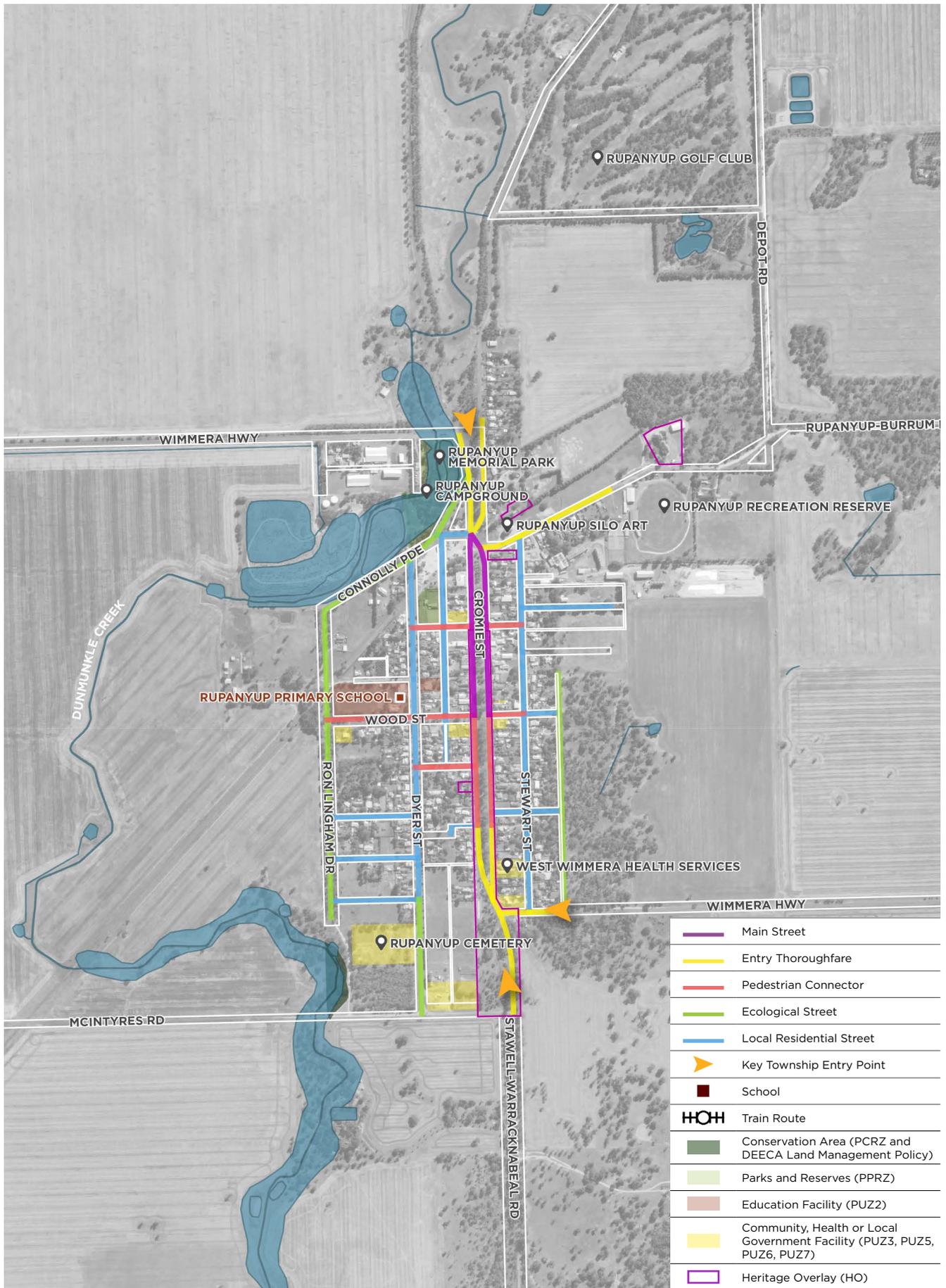
Cromie Street features a double avenue of mature Sugar and Lemon-Scented Gums planted along its central median. The median includes lawn spaces beneath the tree canopy, as well as local artworks, and public shelters. Large parts of the median have been paved for car parking, though much of it appears underused, offering potential to increase green space and tree planting. A streetscape master plan for Cromie Street was prepared in 2022, proposing further landscaping and canopy improvements.

At the northern end of Cromie Street is Dunmunkle Creek, alongside a billabong, open space, and campground. Most shops are in the northern two blocks of Cromie Street. The southern end contains community services including the ambulance station, West Wimmera Health Services, and Rupanyup Cemetery.

The surrounding landscape features pockets of bushland within farmland, with Dunmunkle Creek running to the west of the township. Wood Street runs perpendicular to Cromie Street and links the town centre with Rupanyup Primary School to the west. The north-eastern entry to town features the Rupanyup Silo Art and the Rupanyup Recreation Reserve.

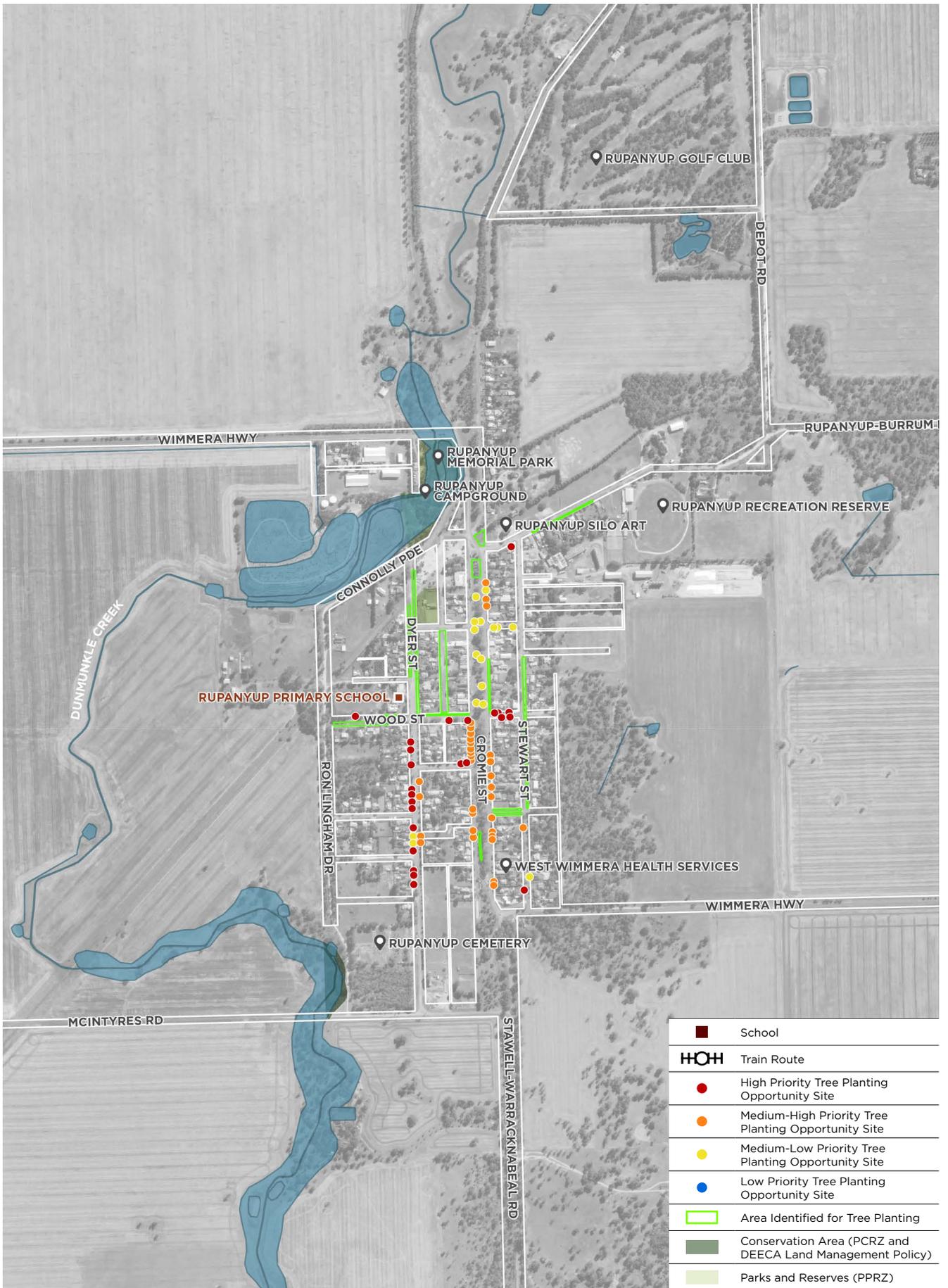
Township Opportunities

- All identified planting opportunity sites should align with and prioritise the future Cromie Street Streetscape Master Plan.
- Numerous tree planting opportunities have been identified along Cromie Street, particularly in the blocks south of Wood Street, where side verge planting can complement the central double avenue of Sugar Gums (see map on following spread).
- Many high-priority tree planting opportunity sites have also been identified along Dyer Street, an important local residential street running parallel to Cromie Street (see map on following spread).
- Additional planting opportunity areas have been identified along the verges of Wood Street, an important pedestrian connector between Cromie Street and the bushland on the town's outskirts.



Street Types





Opportunities for Tree Planting





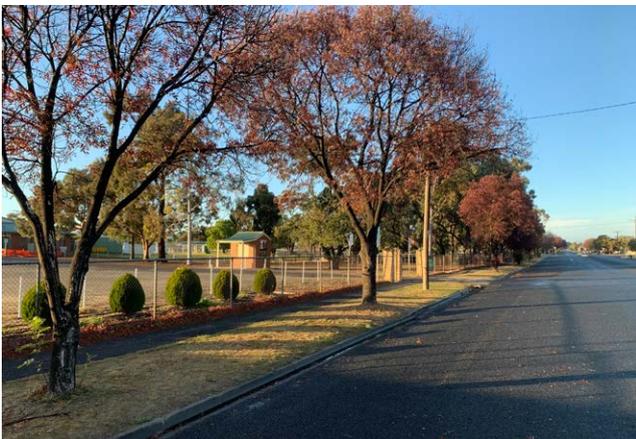
Warracknabeal



Street trees on Scott Street are healthy but stunted by small cutouts and a narrow central median.



The Yarriambiack Creek is an important ecological corridor through the town.



Ashes appear to be a species that has done well in Warracknabeal.



There is huge potential for increased canopy in the residential streets given their lack of trees and wide verges.

Overview

With a population of almost 2,500, Warracknabeal is the largest town in the Yarriambiack Shire and serves as the business and services hub for the northern Wimmera and southern Mallee regions. The town's name is believed to come from a Wotjobaluk phrase meaning 'place of big gums shading the water hole'.

Warracknabeal is situated between Yarriambiack Creek to the west and the grain-transporting railway line to the east. The Henty Highway and Stawell-Warracknabeal Road, along with the rail line, form the town's eastern boundary and key entry points, along with access to the Borung Highway in the town's north-east.

The main commercial area is located along Scott Street, north of Lyle Street, and includes a range of shops, restaurants and pubs. Scott Street extends north along the edge of Yarriambiack Creek, and south through residential areas, linking to the Warracknabeal Community Centre, Anzac Memorial Park and the Warracknabeal Cemetery.

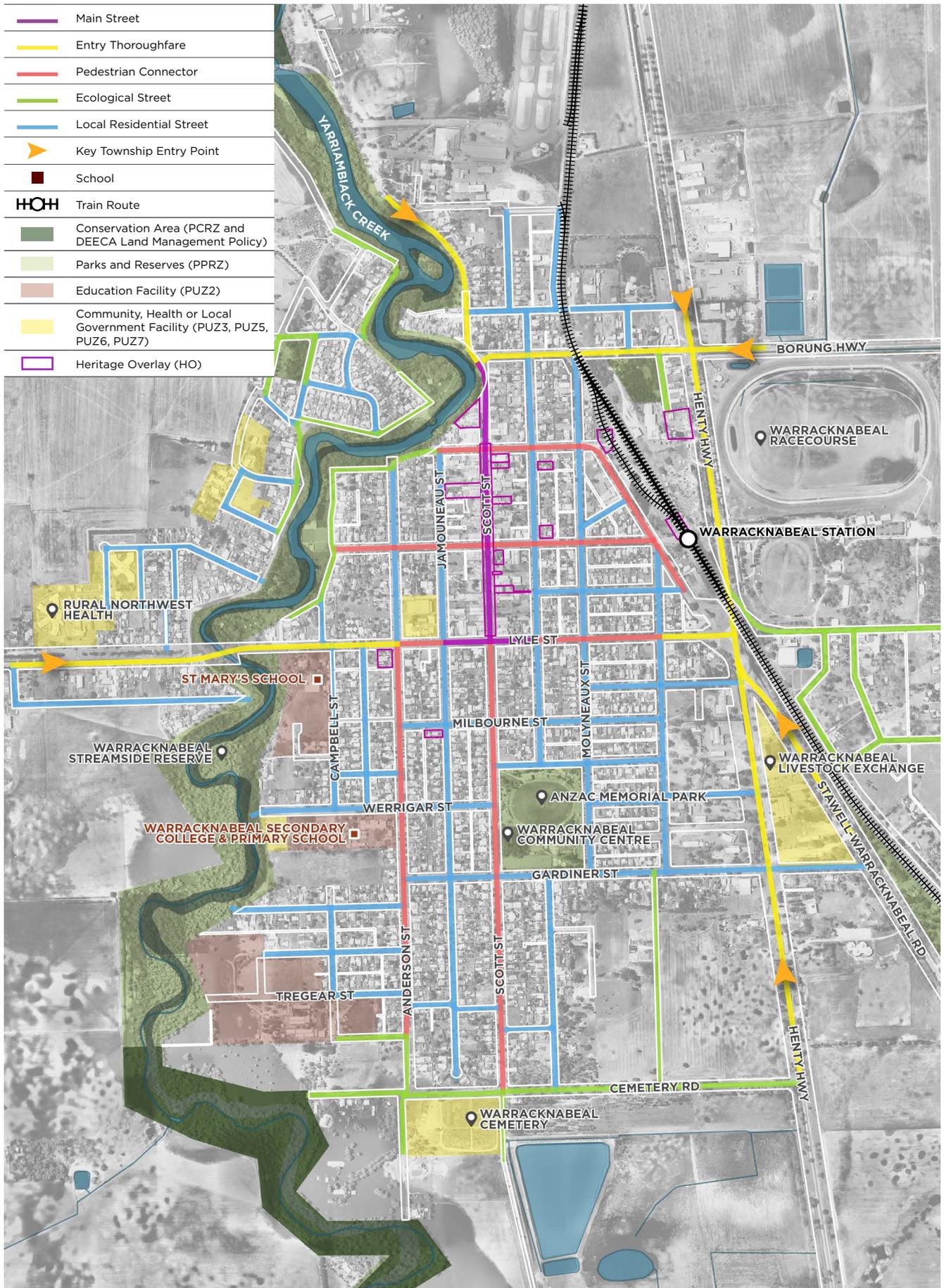
Lyle Street is the primary east-west road through the township. The Yarriambiack Shire Council offices are on Lyle Street near the intersection with Scott Street and Rural Northwest Health sits at the western extent of the town, making Lyle Street an important pedestrian and vehicular thoroughfare.

South of Lyle Street is mainly residential, along with key community facilities. Streets such as Scott, Anderson, Werrigar, Molyneux and Campbell connect local destinations including St Mary's School, Warracknabeal Primary and Secondary Schools, the cemetery and the community centre.

Yarriambiack Creek forms the western boundary of the town and acts as an ecological corridor. While it presents bushfire and flood risks, it also provides valued public open space, a caravan park, and opportunities for leisure and nature access. Warracknabeal Train Station is located in the town's north-east, next to the racecourse. A smaller commercial and light industrial area is situated in the south-east of the township.

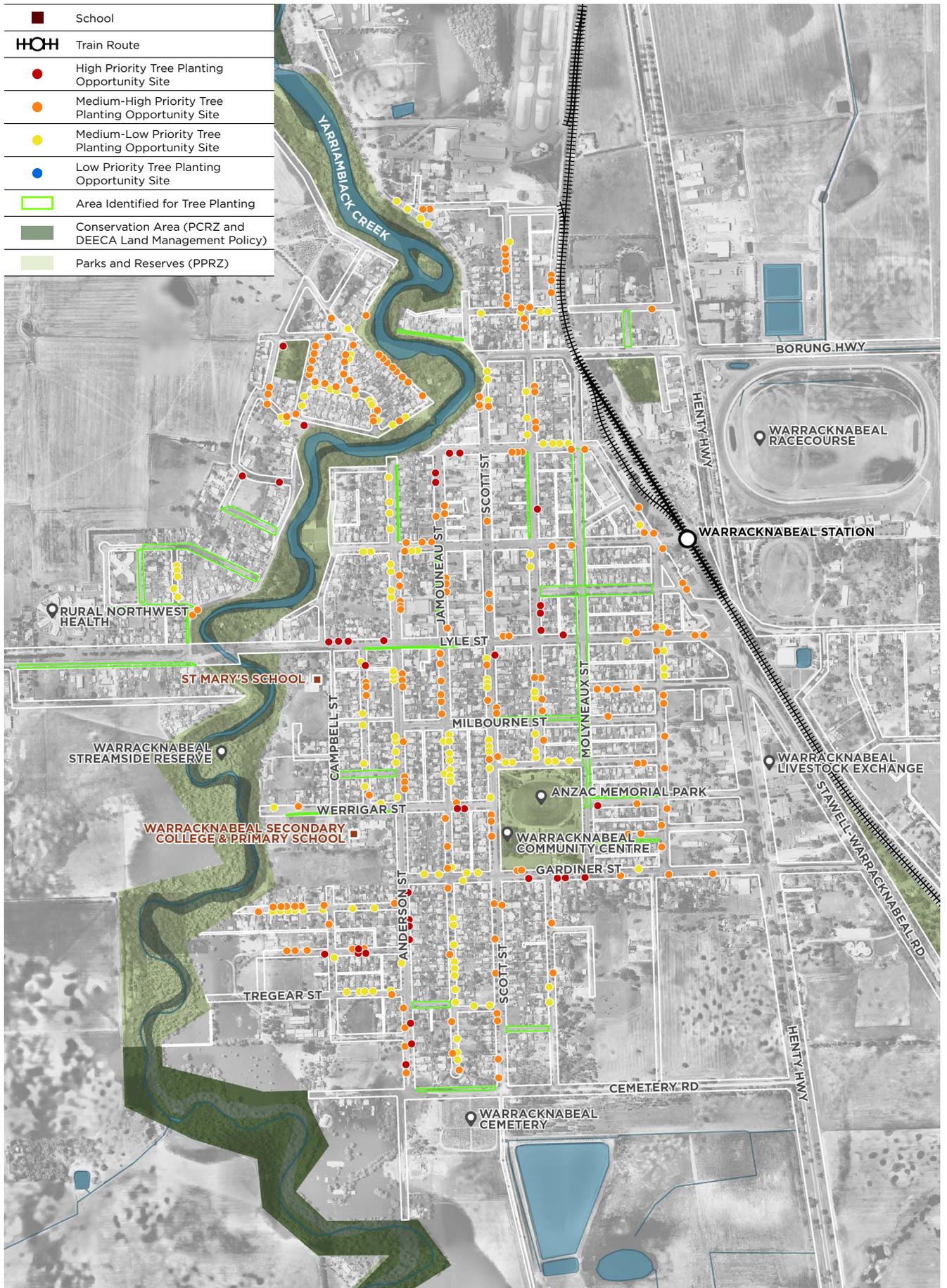
Township Opportunities

- Existing street trees along Scott Street's main commercial strip are confined to small cut-outs at the street edges. These could be enlarged to improve tree health and vigour.
- Across Warracknabeal, local residential and pedestrian connector streets are generally wide, with noticeably broad verges. As shown in the maps on the following spread, there are extensive opportunities for street tree planting in these back streets.
- Lyle Street is an important entry thoroughfare, with several high-priority tree planting opportunity sites identified near Yarriambiack Creek to the west (see map on following spread).
- Streets that lead to and interface with Yarriambiack Creek - such as Craig Avenue, Asquith Avenue, Rainbow Road, Gould Street, and Warunda Avenue in the north, and Werrigar Street, Wood Street, and McLean Street in the south - should prioritise ecological connectivity and the use of endemic species.
- The continuation of Scott Street south towards Warracknabeal Cemetery, along with Anderson Street, Jamouneau Street, Woolcock Street, and Phillips Street, are key pedestrian connectors and local residential streets that require improved canopy cover.



Street Types





Opportunities for Tree Planting





Woomelang



Looking west from the north-eastern entry into Woomelang on Brook Street.



Brook Street has a central median that could have increased canopy.



The main commercial strip on Brook Street has no canopy cover.



Myall Street trees are pruned to a point where they provide no shade as a poor choice was made about the species to grow underneath powerlines.

Overview

Woomelang, with a population of just 191, is one of the smallest towns in Yarriambiack Shire and the smallest of the seven towns assessed for this Strategy. Located furthest to the north, Woomelang experiences a harsh, dry climate, which is reflected in its streetscape vegetation.

The main thoroughfares are Gloucester Avenue, which runs parallel to the rail line, and Brook Street. These streets provide access to the main roads leading in and out of Woomelang, connecting to nearby towns of Sea Lake and Hopetoun.

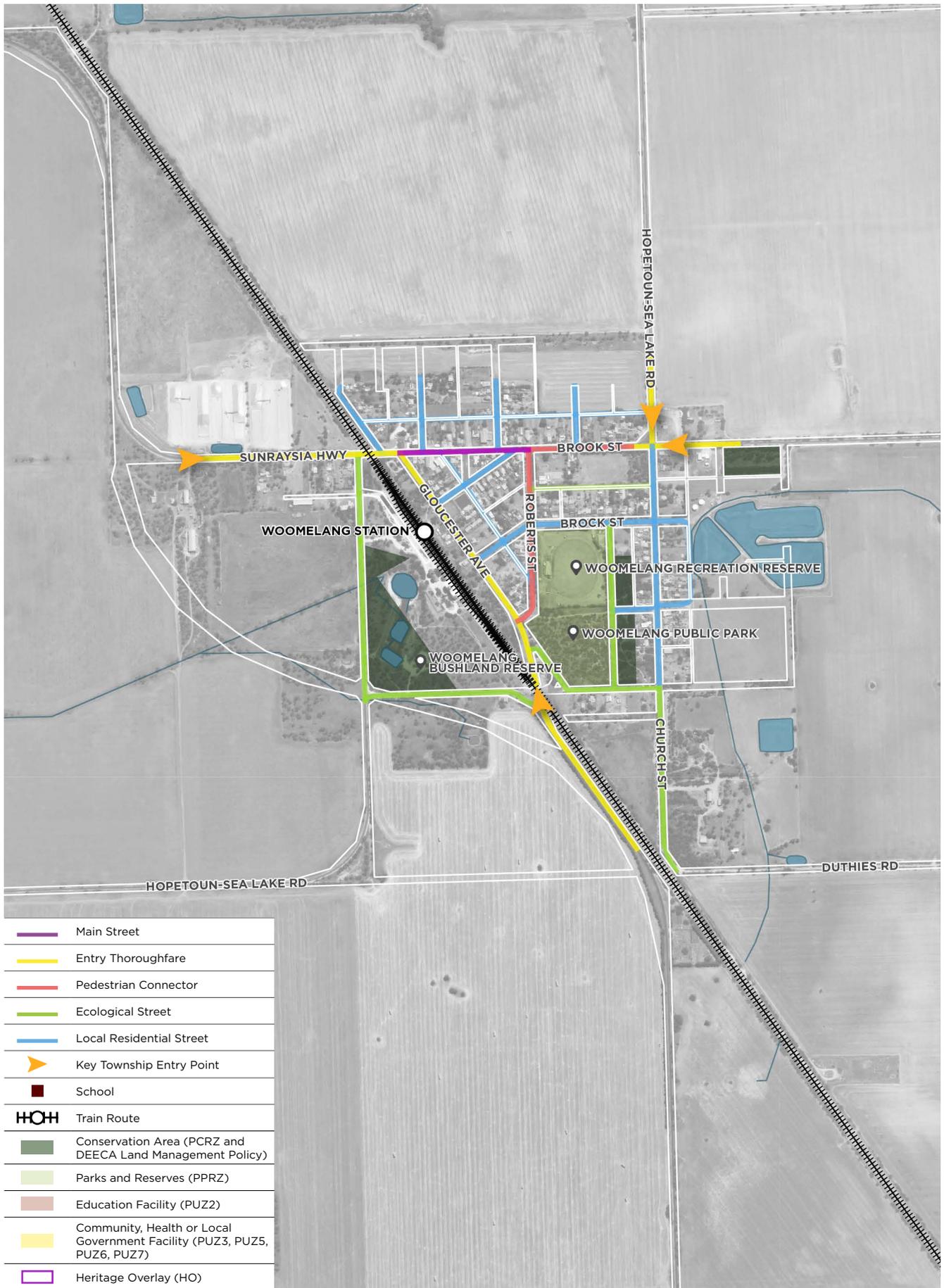
The two blocks of Brook Street between the rail line and Roberts Street is the town's main commercial strip, featuring several shops including a general store and a pub. The streetscape is wide and could accommodate increased tree canopy, which would help address the local need for shade.

Roberts Street connects Brook Street to key community assets such as Woomelang Public Park and the Woomelang Recreation Reserve, located to the south. Brock Street, which intersects Roberts Street, is an important pedestrian route and includes a central median with potential for additional canopy planting.

Several conservation areas are located within and around the town, including the Woomelang Bushland Reserve to the south-west. As with many rural towns in the region, large grain silos along the rail line are a dominant and highly visible feature, particularly from Gloucester Avenue.

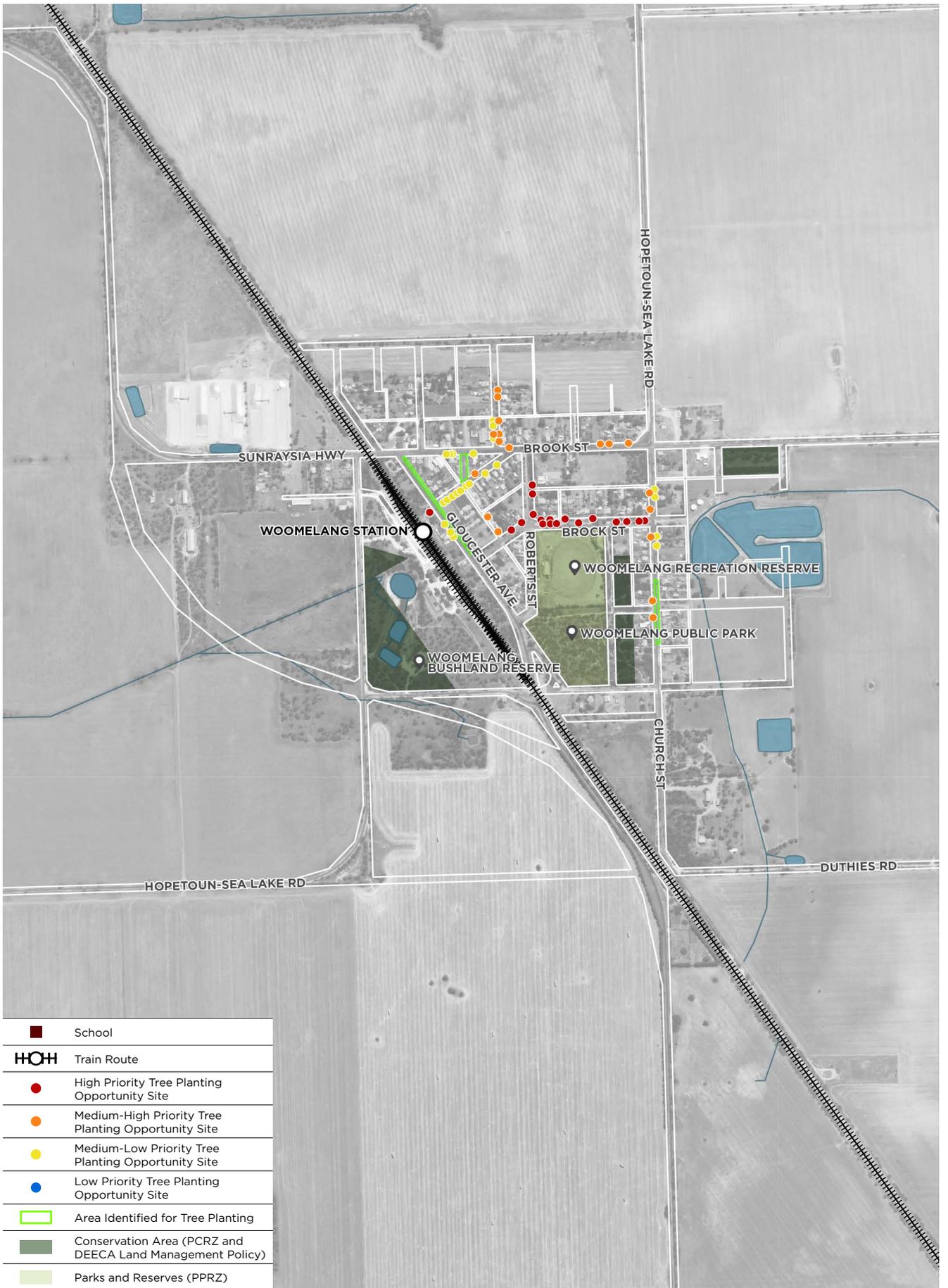
Township Opportunities

- Brook Street, as the town's main street, requires increased canopy cover. Existing street trees are pruned to the extent that they offer little to no shade or habitat. Several tree planting opportunity sites have been identified (see map on following spread).
- Ensure correct species in terms of height, spread and pruning ability are selected from the Species List to be planted underneath powerlines. Selection of the wrong species has resulted in the poor pruning outcome shown on Brook Street and Myall Street trees.
- Brock Street is an important local residential street with a central median suitable for increased canopy cover. A cluster of high-priority tree planting opportunity sites has been identified throughout Brock Street (see map on following spread).
- Roberts Street is a key pedestrian connector running through the town alongside Woomelang Recreation Reserve and Woomelang Public Park, where increased canopy cover could be beneficial.
- Tree planting opportunity areas have also been identified on Gloucester Avenue, the main entry thoroughfare through Woomelang, and on Church Street at the town's eastern edge (see map on following spread).



Street Types





Opportunities for Tree Planting





WHEAT FOODS
WAREHOUSE
SECONDHAND

S
P
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5.0

OVERARCHING INITIATIVES

5.1 Overarching Initiatives

The following key initiatives have been identified through a best-practice case study analysis of similar strategies in similar geographic contexts. These resulting overarching initiatives are intended to guide Council's overarching approach to tree management in Yarriambiack, beyond street and reserve tree planting.

1. Emphasise Climate-Adapted Species Selection:

Shire tree species should be selected based on their capacity to thrive under both current and anticipated future climatic conditions.

2. Succession Planning for Unsuitable Species:

Invasive, under performing, or over-represented tree species should be progressively phased out to support a healthier and more diverse tree stock.

3. Increase Evidence Based Decision Making:

Decisions around tree species and locations should be evidence based. They should consider canopy cover targets, urban heat mapping, pedestrian circulation and environmental conditions.

4. Develop a Digital Toolkit:

Increase the use of digital tools for the effective planning, management, maintenance and monitoring of Shire trees. Such digital tools could include, including trees in other asset management platforms, tree inventory software, spatial data tools and digital community engagement applications.

5. Advocate for Tree Planting on Non-Shire Land:

Use advocacy and Shire approval processes to ensure that tree plantings in private developments, developments by other government agencies and civil infrastructure projects are appropriate and reflect the broader strategies and policies of the Shire.

6. Explore Opportunities for Integrated Water Management:

Explore opportunities for integrated water management in Shire streetscapes to support the health and resilience of street trees. Initiatives could include passive irrigation through kerb inlets and flush kerbs or localised stormwater capture and reuse. Integrated water management in streetscapes improves soil moisture, reduces reliance on potable water, and enhances tree establishment and longevity—particularly in semi-arid areas like Yarriambiack.

7. Ensure a 'Right Tree, Right Place' Approach:

Balancing the selection of the right tree species with the right planting location is a critical process, requiring careful consideration of desired design outcome, site constraints and environmental conditions. Considerations should include environmental conditions—such as soil type, available space, climate, infrastructure constraints, and surrounding land use as well as design requirements including tree form and size, the desired aesthetic community benefit.

8. Continue to Plant More Trees With More Species Diversity:

The Shire should actively identify and prioritise locations across the municipality for new tree plantings to expand overall canopy coverage. Any new trees should include a mix of species to promote biodiversity and ensure that the Shire has a resilient stock of trees.

9. Implement Layered and Local Planting:

The Shire should increase the inclusion of indigenous species in its tree species selections. It should also increase the use of understory vegetation at the base of trees where appropriate. Planting a diverse range of species at different heights supports biodiversity, enhances habitat value, and contributes to a more resilient and ecologically rich urban forest. Layered plantings also create more engaging and attractive public spaces.

10. Explore Retrofit Tree Planting Opportunities:

The Shire should explore the potential of retrofitting trees in narrow spaces—such as road median strips, wide verges, traffic islands, and underutilised car parking areas. These locations present valuable opportunities for urban greening, allowing the Shire to increase canopy cover, improve streetscape amenity, and contribute to urban cooling without requiring large-scale redesign.

11. Increase Public Advocacy for the Benefits of Trees:

The Shire should promote education around the environmental, social, and economic benefits of trees. This could include social media campaigns, drop-in engagement sessions or facilitating community participation through tree planting days or citizen science projects.

12. Effective Procurement Planning:

The Shire should adapt its procurement plan to support the delivery of the tree strategy. This should include sourcing high-quality, resilient tree stock; establishing partnerships with local nurseries; and ensuring species availability aligns with the Shire's desired design outcomes and construction programs. Procurement processes must also factor in nursery lead-times, species diversity and seasonal availability.

13. Embed Greening in Planning Systems to Increase Private Greening:

The Shire should explore ways to embed private greening in Planning Policies. Through planning controls, overlays, and development guidelines, the Shire could encourage or mandate the retention of existing trees and the integration of new plantings in residential, commercial, and industrial developments.

Key Strategic Initiatives for Yarriambiack Shire	Initiative Type*: Actionable Community Strategic	Alignment with Yarriambiack's Master of Environment Strategy (Theme 2: Environment - Water, Land and Biodiversity)			
		Objective 2.7: Carry out streetscape works targeted at reducing heat impacts in main street districts e.g. create more shaded areas and green spaces.	Objective 2.8: Develop a tree strategy for the Shire's towns to guide future plantings which considers species selection and tree placement to maximise the value of plantings and avoid adverse effects.	Objective 2.9: Plant more public trees for amenity and to enhance biodiversity.	Objective 2.10: Protect and enhance existing public trees through best practice tree management and update Tree Management Policy.
1. Emphasise Climate-Adapted Species Selection.	Actionable	✓	✓	✓	
2. Succession Planning for Unsuitable Species.	Actionable Strategic		✓		
3. Increase Evidence Based Decision Making.	Strategic	✓	✓		✓
4. Develop a Digital Toolkit.	Strategic		✓		✓
5. Advocate for Tree Planting on Non-Shire Land.	Actionable Strategic	✓		✓	
6. Explore Opportunities for Integrated Water Management.	Strategic	✓			✓
7. Ensure a "right tree, right place" approach.	Actionable Strategic	✓	✓	✓	✓
8. Continue to Plant More, Trees With More Species Diversity.	Actionable		✓	✓	
9. Implement Layered and Local Plantings.	Actionable	✓	✓	✓	
10. Explore Retrofit Tree Planting Opportunities.	Strategic	✓		✓	
11. Increase Public Advocacy for the Benefits of Trees.	Community Strategic			✓	
12. Develop a Procurement Plan For the Tree Strategy.	Strategic				✓
13. Embed Greening in Planning Systems to Increase Private Greening.	Strategic		✓		✓

*Definitions of the actions types are:

- **Actionable:** initiatives that are practical, tangible actions that can be directly undertaken by Council.
- **Strategic:** initiatives that are grounded in policy, strategy or advocacy, and are essential for setting direction, shaping priorities, and embedding a long-term vision.
- **Community:** initiatives that require consultation and collaboration with the community. Their success depends on community support, shared ownership, and local knowledge.



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