

Wattle Range Council

Roadside Native Vegetation Management Plan

May 2012

Approved by Native Vegetation Council on 14th May 2012

As adopted by Council held on Tuesday 10th July 2012
(Ref: Folio 4787; Item 11.1.1)

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1. OBJECTIVES

The Wattle Range Council Roadside Native Vegetation Management Plan has the objectives of: -

- Fulfilling Council's legal requirements under the *Local Government Act 1999 (Section 221)*, the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*, the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* and the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conversation Act 1999*,
- Reflecting Councils commitment to preserving roadside vegetation in this district, whilst providing a safe road network, and
- Supporting low impact methods to be used for roadside management consistent with guidelines prepared by the Native Vegetation Council.

2. INTRODUCTION

Native vegetation along roadsides and on public land has significant environmental social and economic importance. It forms an important corridor, linking areas of native vegetation for native fauna movement. Native vegetation provides a source of seed for revegetation projects and also provides a shelterbelt for adjoining landowners.

Relatively intact areas of native vegetation usually require little maintenance, and can be of value in suppressing growth of pest plants and of exotic grasses (eg Phalaris), which add to fuel loads.

It is Council's policy to protect and preserve existing roadside vegetation in a manner that allows for the regeneration of existing vegetation without compromising the efficient, effective and safe use of roads in the Wattle Range Council.

Before any Roadside Vegetation can be removed or damaged the following criteria must be met:

- (a) A road must be surveyed and placed into one of the six (6) categories listed in Section 4, and
- (b) The proposed action must comply with the requirements of this Management Plan, and
- (c) Wattle Range Council approval must be obtained.

Where these criteria are not met, the clearance issue will be referred to the Native Vegetation Council.

When assessing vegetation, the form in Appendix 8 shall be filled out and filed and the Vegetation Assessment and Approval table as shown in Appendix 7 shall be considered.

NOTE: This Roadside Native Vegetation Management Plan must be read in conjunction with the Roadside Vegetation Survey Report No. 71 Dated Feb 2008 as produced by EBS and held as a separate document.

3. SUMMARY - ROADSIDE VEGETATION SURVEY 2008

The roadside vegetation survey was carried out during August 2007 (see Appendix 13). This report produced information on the conservation value of roadside vegetation and the location of roadside segments that are of particularly high importance. This report is held as a separate document and must be read in conjunction with this management plan.

In total, approximately 600km of roadside vegetation were surveyed within the Wattle Range Council. Within the surveyed roadsides 45 vegetation associations were recorded during this survey (see Roadside Vegetation Survey Report 2008 Table 4 for full details), with 38 being dominated by native species, five being dominated by exotic species and two resulting from human activities. The most common vegetation associations recorded were Exotic Grassland, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis* (River Red Gum) Open Forest and *Acacia pycnantha* (Golden Wattle) Woodland.

Of these forty-five vegetation associations, ten are listed as being threatened vegetation associations. Five of these are classified as Endangered, two are classified as Vulnerable, one is classified as Rare, one is classified as Threatened and one is classified as Poorly Conserved.

Five threatened plant species were recorded during this survey, with five being classified as rare in South Australia, three being classified as rare in the South-east and one being classified as likely to be threatened or rare in the South-east.

The Overview Condition of the vegetation recorded during this survey varied considerably, however vegetation in the worst category, Very Poor, covered 716km or 61% of the roads surveyed. Vegetation in the best category, Excellent, covered 16km or 1% of the roads surveyed. The following table represents the distance and percentage for each overview condition category recorded.

Overview Condition	Condition Terminology	Distance (Km)	Percentage (%)
1	Excellent	16	1
2	Good	50	4
3	Moderate	165	14
4	Poor	230	20
5	Very Poor	716	61
Total		1177	100

Roadside Significant Sites includes sites with high quality native vegetation that have high ecological and conservation value. For the purpose of this survey, any sites that had an overview condition rating of 1 or 2 were designated roadside significant sites. Some additional sites that had an overview condition rating of 3 were also designated as roadside significant sites within this survey area, due to the paucity of higher quality sites. During the survey, 71 potential roadside significant sites (RSS) were identified (as shown in Appendix 14). Wattle Range Council will commence implementation of this system as soon as possible.

4. **DEFINITIONS**

Clearance, in relation to native vegetation, means—

- (a) the killing, destruction or removal of native vegetation;
- (b) severing of branches, limbs, stems or trunks of native vegetation;
- (d) burning of native vegetation;
- (e) any other substantial damage to native vegetation, and includes the draining or flooding of land.

Incident means in relation to native vegetation where native vegetation has been cleared outside the provisions of this Management Plan.

Maintenance Zone: The area required to maintain the road, table drain and other drainage facilities.

native vegetation means any plant or plants of a species indigenous to South Australia including a plant or plants growing in or under waters of the sea but does not include—

- (a) a plant or part of a plant that is dead unless the plant, or part of the plant, is of a class declared by regulation to be included in this definition; or
- (b) a plant intentionally sown or planted by a person unless the person was acting—
 - (i) in compliance with a condition imposed by the Council under this Act or by the Native Vegetation Authority under the repealed Act, or with the order of a court under this Act or the repealed Act; or
 - (ii) in pursuance of a proposal approved by the Council under Part 4 Division 2; or
 - (iii) in compliance with a condition imposed by a Minister, statutory authority or prescribed person or body under—
 - (A) the *River Murray Act 2003*; or
 - (B) the *Water Resources Act 1997*; or
 - (C) any other Act prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this paragraph;

NOTE: Native vegetation does include dead trees of a species indigenous to South Australia if:

- a) the trunk circumference (measured at a point 300mm above the base of the tree) (i) in the case of a tree located on Kangaroo Island – 1 metre or more, or (ii) in any other case – 2 metres or more), and
- b) the tree provides or has the potential to provide, or is a part of a group of trees or other plants (whether alive or dead) that provides, or has the potential to provide, a habitat for animals of a listed threatened species under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

Remnant vegetation: Native vegetation that remains in much the same form and composition in the same location since European settlement.

Roadside: The area between the road formation and the boundary of the road reserve and the adjacent property, excluding road drainage features.

roadside vegetation means any vegetation growing on roadsides. This includes native vegetation of conservation value or dominated by introduced species.

road formation means

Sealed roads – the sealed traveling surface and shoulder

Unsealed roads – the formed traveling surface, shoulder and table drain.

RVMP means Roadside Vegetation Management Plan.

WRCRVMP means Wattle Range Council Roadside Native Vegetation Management Plan.

5. **ASSESSING NATIVE VEGETATION**

Description

For the purpose of this plan, the roadsides of the Wattle Range Council district are classified in six (6) categories (as shown in Appendix 2), described as follows;

Categories:

- A Should not be disturbed – contains a high priority vegetation association in excellent or good condition.

- B Should not be disturbed – contains a high priority vegetation association in moderate condition or a lower priority association in excellent condition
- C Disturbance should be avoided whenever possible – contains a high priority vegetation association in poor condition or a lower priority association in moderate condition.
- D May be disturbed, subject to further assessment and planning – contains limited native vegetation in poor condition.
- E May be disturbed – very little or no native vegetation present
- F Roadside not surveyed – No works should be carried out until a vegetation survey has been conducted.

The review of the WRCRNMP may at any time, where events such as the ongoing loss of habitat, may result in the classification category of any section of roadside within the Wattle Range Council being upgraded to a higher level.

Policy

Wattle Range Council's roadside management programmes will be based on the six categories listed (Appendix 2).

Strategies

During 2007 a survey of 600 km of roads within Wattle Range Council area was conducted by Environmental Biodiversity Services (EBS) and is contained in a separate report. A complete roadside survey of the whole 2,400 km road network in the Wattle Range Council area was conducted in February 2008 (Appendix 13).

6. NEW ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN UNDEVELOPED ROAD RESERVES

Description

New road construction involving the clearance of native vegetation will require approval from the Native Vegetation Council.

Policy

Where a road reserve contains native vegetation the new road shall be offset to conserve as much existing vegetation as possible.

Construction for each type of road surface shall be carried out in accordance with accepted engineering practices and Austroad Standards.

Guidelines

- Clearance of vegetation on undeveloped road reserves beyond five (5) metres wide will require a clearance application submitted and approved by the Native Vegetation Council.
- Clearance of vegetation on undeveloped road reserves for less than five (5) metres wide requires consultation with the Native Vegetation Council Secretariat.

7. EXISTING ROADS – RECONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Description

Roads which are sealed or unsealed and which require road maintenance or minor construction such as minor widening, intersection upgrading, patrol grading, re-sheeting, replacement or repairs to culverts or bridges etc.

Policy

Wattle Range Council have adopted a policy of undertaking environmental impact assessment of all proposed road works (see Appendix 3). This involves assessment of likely impact upon roadside vegetation and examination of options that will reduce those impacts.

Construction of roads shall be carried out in accordance with accepted engineering practices and standards, especially in relation to the width of the carriageway and width of the shoulders.

All construction activities shall be carried out in such a manner that there is minimal impact on native vegetation and shall occur within the area of designed construction (see Appendix 2 and Appendix 4).

Guidelines

- Where any road construction involves realignment or widening of a road, and the work will impact on roadside vegetation, prior consultation shall occur with the Native Vegetation Council prior to any on-ground works being conducted.
- Low shrubs and ground covers, which do not reduce road safety, shall be retained in safety clearance zones wherever possible.
- Consultation does not apply in the case of very localised vegetation clearances associated with existing discrete road structures e.g. culverts or bridges but will require Wattle Range Council approval (Schedule 9).
- Where road alteration construction work actively impacts on native vegetation every effort shall be taken to offset or align the road to reduce the impact as much as practicable. Where a road reserve contains undisturbed native vegetation any new road shall be located within the road reserve to conserve a broader strip of vegetation. In this regard the new road shall be offset if possible. If clearance is for widening or for the construction of a new road then consultation is required with the Native Vegetation Council Secretariat.

Native vegetation may be cleared to provide and maintain a satisfactory level of road safety and shall be restricted to a width to accommodate;

- a) Main Bitumen Roads - a clearance of 7 metres from the centre of the road but may vary according to vegetation type and the need for roadside drainage works. See Appendix 4 for diagrammatic representation.
- (b) Other Minor Roads – generally 2 metres from edge of the formed carriageway.
- (c) Unsealed shoulder – 2 metres
- (d) Vegetation clearance width of 2 metres from edge of shoulder (each side)

- (e) Property Access/Gateways - Clearance of up to 5 metres is permitted at gateways in accordance with plans shown in Appendix 5.

Consultation and approval from the Wattle Range Council (Appendix 9) and the Native Vegetation Council **shall be undertaken** when:

- Proposed clearance will be in excess of the standards set out in (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e).
- Proposed clearance of significant vegetation **other than regrowth** will be within the zones set out in (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e).

Where native vegetation is removed as part of a road construction project, a Significant Environmental Benefit (SEB) proposal consisting of either/or a combination of revegetation, pest and weed control or payment into the Native Vegetation Council fund determined on the quantity and quality of the vegetation removed may be required. If native vegetation is to be removed as part of a road construction project, revegetation shall be undertaken at appropriate nearby site/s so that the SEB required by the NVC is achieved.

8. VERGE MAINTENANCE FOR ROAD SAFETY

Description

Vegetation may be cleared to provide and maintain a satisfactory level of sight distance for road safety purposes (see Appendix 4).

Policy

Clearing of vegetation shall be carried out using (low impact) methods such as slashing, trimming and hydro-axing or mechanical circular sawing.

Higher impact methods, such as dozing and breaking off limbs shall not occur as this may damage the native vegetation, and has the potential to spread weeds and impact on the local amenity.

Low shrubs and groundcover, which do not adversely affect road safety, shall be retained in the clearance zones wherever possible.

Where the proposed clearance will exceed the widths indicated in this Clause, consultation shall be carried out with the Native Vegetation Council.

Guidelines

Native vegetation may be cleared to provide and maintain a satisfactory level of road safety according to the following guidelines:

- Main bitumen roads.
A clearance of 7 metres from the centre of the road but may be varied according to vegetation type and the requirements for roadside drainage works.
- Other minor roads.
2 metres from the edge of the formed carriageway (also refer to Section 27 – Coastal Wattle), except for established vegetation not cleared previously, eg mature trees, which would require approval from the Native Vegetation Council, unless deemed necessary under Regulation 5(1)(b) – public safety, currently on trial).

- Intersections and curves

Native vegetation will be cleared at intersections to provide adequate sight distance for approaching traffic. The amount of clearance will vary according to specific site requirements and will be based upon assessment of such factors as road design speed, local topography, and type of vegetation (see diagram 2 in Appendix 4). In addition, Wattle Range Council's policy will be to remove only those larger plant species that actually impede visibility. Lower shrubs and groundcovers that are not a problem in this respect will generally be retained.

Trees growing more than 4 metres from the outer edge of the shoulder, but with limbs overhanging the shoulder, may be lopped to a width of 4 metres from the outer edge of the shoulder and to a height of 5 metres.

Native vegetation will be cleared at intersections to provide adequate sight distance for approaching traffic in accordance with Austroad Standards "Guide to Traffic Engineering Practice" (contact Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure on 83432439 for further information).

- Regeneration of vegetation that encroaches back into the previously cleared areas may be cleared without consultation with the Native Vegetation Council.

All native vegetation cleared for road safety purposes shall be disposed of in a way that does not impact upon the remaining roadside vegetation. Options include:

- Chipping and spreading on site providing weed presence is low.
- Removal to stockpile in area/s void of native vegetation for later disposal eg. burning or chipping.

9. REVEGETATION

Description

Roadsides are ideal for revegetation, although the scope of replanting on narrow (e.g. one chain) roads is limited. Care is needed so as not to create future road safety problems through inappropriate plantings. General advice regarding revegetation can be obtained from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

Policy

Revegetation of roadsides, where there is little or no existing native vegetation (i.e. Categories D, and E) is encouraged but will require the consent of the Wattle Range Council. Restrictions apply to revegetation under power lines, road safety, bushfire prevention and any other requirements that the Wattle Range Council will take into account during the assessment process (refer to Appendices 2, 4 and 5 for clearance parameters). For minimal upkeep, local native plants should be used which are most suited to the local conditions. All seed or plants used for replanting on land for revegetation purposes must be from seed collected from naturally occurring areas of native vegetation adjacent to the road reserve area or from areas of similar soil type, slope and aspect as close as practicable to the land to be revegetated.

If there are native species present, revegetation is not required.

Guidelines

- Planting of roadsides (ie. Generally outside of the 80km/h speed limit signs) will be with local native species, preferably using seed or cuttings collected locally.

- Planting within townships may use a broader range of local and non-local species, to be considered in conjunction with Wattle Range Council policy on “Tree Planting on Footpaths”.
- Any non local plants, which have the potential to introduce weeds, must not be used, e.g. Pinus Radiata, Polygana, Acacia Saligna (Golden Wreath Wattle)
- Replanting near powerlines must comply with the legislation and guidelines of ETSA.
- Where some remnants of native vegetation are present, encourage natural regeneration through control of exotic weeds and grasses.
- In native grassland areas it may be inappropriate to plant trees and shrubs.
- Permission must be obtained from Wattle Range Council (Appendix 9) for roadside revegetation programs.
- The 2008 Wattle Range Council Roadside Vegetation Survey Report (refer to table 10 - page 158 for details) has identified Wire Paddock Road, Mayurra Road, Agricultural Bureau Drive, Banya Road and Main South Eastern Road as roads with areas for potential revegetation. These areas are also marked on the plans in Appendix 13.

10. HARVESTING OF TIMBER, SEED, PLANT MATERIAL ETC.

Description

The collection of seeds, cuttings or other specimens from native plants that does not cause substantial damage to the plant.

Policy

The collection of seeds, cuttings or other specimens does not require consent from the Native Vegetation Council provided that damage to the plant is minimal. For collection from roadsides, the consent of the Wattle Range Council and National Parks and Wildlife must be obtained. No collection or harvesting shall occur on total fire ban days and basic fire fighting equipment must be carried during the fire danger season.

Guidelines

- Harvesting of live timber, brush and flowers is prohibited unless indicated to clearances acceptable within the guidelines, ie unless the harvesting is to occur in a zone to be cleared in accordance with other provisions of this management plan.
- Collection of seeds shall be permitted subject to the consent of the Wattle Range Council being obtained (Appendix 10), and a permit from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources is obtained, and shall occur under the direction or guidance of the Wattle Range Council.
- Collection of dead timber, Both fallen and standing timber is of value because of the habitat it provides for wildlife. Fallen and dead timber may be removed where a bushfire hazard has been identified in the Bushfire Prevention Plan under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005*, or pest animals (e.g. rabbits) are utilising this material. A permit will need to be obtained from the Wattle Range Council (Appendix 10). Where permits are given to collect firewood, care must be taken not to damage the surrounding native vegetation.

Roads on which NO collection permits will be issued.

Road Name	Section
Bog Lane	Powell's Rd to Robe/ Beachport Rd
Wire Paddock Rd	Millicent/ Beachport Rd to Princes Highway
Duckhole Flat Rd	Poonada Rd to Browns Flat Rd
Mayurra Rd	Princes Highway to Bakers Rd (now called Plunkett Tce)
Agricultural Bureau Dr	Princes Highway (northern end) to Princes Highway (southern end)
Banya Rd	Main South Eastern Rd to Hatherleigh/Rendelsham Rd
Lake George Rd	Gate and fenceline to Ethel St
Magareys Lane	Main South Eastern Rd to Beachport/Penola Rd
Main Southeastern Rd	Princes Highway to Beachport/Penola Rd
Beachport Penola Rd	Robe/Penola Rd to Main South Eastern Rd
Elgin Rd	Track to Elgin Valley Vineyard to Beachport/Penola Rd
Bowman Rd	Main South Eastern Rd to Canunda Frontage Rd
McKinnons Lane	Princes Highway to Main South Eastern Rd
Manga Rd	Robe/Penola Rd to Kalangadoo/Mt. Burr Rd
Atlantic Heath Rd	Manga Rd to Millicent/Penola Rd
Cave Range Rd	Atlantic Heath Rd to Robe/Penola Rd
L D E Rd	Wattle Range Rd to Manga Rd
V & A Lane	Border Rd to Coles Kilanoola Rd
Diagonal Rd	Coles Kilanoola Rd to Penola/Robe Rd
Coles Kilanoola Rd	V & A Lane to Bool Lagoon West Rd
Old Comaum Rd	Dorodong Rd to Ockley Rd
Mulligans Rd	Maaoupe Rd to End of track
Charcutt Rd	Maaoupe Rd to Coles Kilanoola Rd

11. PLOUGHING/GRADING ON ROAD RESERVES

Description

Undeveloped road reserves can contain significant areas of native vegetation. Agricultural practices substantially modify the natural environment and are in direct conflict with the objectives of protecting and enhancing remnant roadside vegetation. Any ploughing or grading or associated activity on roadsides, as public land, is not appropriate and requires NVC approval if native vegetation clearance is required.

Policy

Ploughing and grading roadsides is prohibited except in times of Bushfire Emergencies where the Country Fire Service will identify areas that are deemed to be tactical fire breaks under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2009* and Regulation 5(A) of the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*.

Guidelines

- Care should be taken when undertaking road grading works, ensure that the grader does not intrude beyond the required carriageway width.
- Water cut-off drains should be located as far as is possible in areas devoid of native vegetation
- When vegetation regrowth encroaches safe movement and sight distance of vehicles, the regrowth may be removed without clearance approval, provided that low-impact methods are used e.g. slashing, rolling, chainsaws.
- For the development of firebreaks during non-emergencies, the District Bushfire Prevention Committee and the Native Vegetation Council will need to be consulted.

12. CROPPING ON ROAD RESERVES

Description

Agricultural practices substantially modify the natural environment and are in direct conflict with the objectives of protecting and enhancing remnant roadside vegetation. Any farming or associated activity on roadsides is not appropriate in areas with significant roadside native vegetation, and requires NVC approval if native vegetation clearance is required.

Many roadsides in the Wattle Range Council area have native vegetation including native grasses that will be damaged by cultivation and cropping.

Some roadsides in the Wattle Range Council area have been cropped for many years. Any farming on roadsides requires a permit from the Wattle Range Council.

Policy

An annual permit (Appendix 11) to crop roadsides will be provided to applicants and approval from Wattle Range Council will be required.

Current road rents and leases should be reviewed annually, giving consideration to the protection of remnant vegetation at the time or renewal of these rents and leases.

Guidelines

- The road has been surveyed and falls into Category E that has no remnant vegetation present.
- Wattle Range Council written approval has been obtained – considering road safety, native vegetation and insurance requirements; and
- Wattle Range Council has inspected the area to ensure no damage to native vegetation will occur and that there is no likelihood of soil erosion.

13. STOCK GRAZING AND DROVING OF ROAD RESERVES

Description

Undeveloped road reserves can contain significant areas of native vegetation. Many such road reserves are leased by adjoining landholders. Undeveloped road reserves with significant vegetation are not permitted to be grazed.

The Wattle Range Council District Bushfire Prevention Committee encourages adjoining landowners to lease road reserves that do not have native vegetation and grasses for fire prevention purposes.

Droving of stock along road reserves can damage native vegetation or revegetated areas through trampling and grazing of native vegetation. At times it is necessary to allow the access of local livestock within the district from one property to another. Any movement of livestock should be closely monitored and controlled. If there is no practical alternative, stock must be kept moving at all times (otherwise may constitute breach of Native Vegetation Act).

Policy

Wattle Range Council stock grazing policies are as follows:

- (a) Where undeveloped roads contain significant native vegetation and are not leased, there will be no leasing of such areas for agricultural purposes or grazing.
- (b) Where such areas are already leased, Wattle Range Council may seek to vary the lease arrangements if necessary, or existing leases shall be discontinued unless grazed by domestic livestock during the previous 10 years, to provide protection to native vegetation.
- (c) Adjoining landowners will be encouraged to lease road reserves for livestock grazing on Category E (no native vegetation present) for the purpose of fire prevention and weed control.

Guidelines

Road Reserve grazing leases (Appendix 11) are only permitted if the following conditions are met:

- It is an un-made road
- Reserve adjoins landowners property
- It is a Category E roadside that has no native vegetation present.
- Wattle Range Council approval has been obtained.
- Wattle Range Council approval should include conditions relating to:
 - (i) Area must be fenced off so that stock cannot become a hazard to traffic,
 - (ii) Stock must be free of pest plants and disease,
 - (iii) Limits to the number of stock,
 - (iv) Duration of grazing lease,
 - (v) The owner to indemnify Wattle Range Council against any action taken due to the presence of stock,
 - (vi) The owner to have public liability insurance that covers the presence of the stock on the road.
- Droving livestock:
 - The movement of livestock that is part of normal farm management, from one property to another is permitted if there are no practical alternatives to avoiding the road reserve.
 - Where the movement of livestock is over a long distance, consultation shall be held with Wattle Range Council, the local Natural Resource Management Authorized Officer, and the Native Vegetation Council Secretariat. Stock must be kept moving at all times.

14. APICULTURE

Apiculture - The keeping of commercial honeybees on all roadsides is prohibited.

15. CLEARANCE FOR FENCELINES ON ROAD RESERVES

Description

Clearing for a fence line to be constructed for controlling access by people, containment or the movement of animals. Clearing will only be permitted if there is no practical alternative for the construction or maintenance of the fence line.

Policy

All clearance of roadside vegetation for fence construction or maintenance purposes requires the consent of the Wattle Range Council. (Appendix 9)

Wattle Range Council favours the placement of all removed vegetation onto the landowner's property. Heaps may be burnt on the road reserve subject to written approval from Wattle Range Council as long as services and other native vegetation are not damaged ie burnt in cleared areas.

Where clearance exceeds the distances detailed in this Clause, consultation and approval with the Native Vegetation Council will occur.

The clearances outlined in this section do not permit the removal of trees that have a trunk diameter of 300 mm or greater measured one (1) metre above ground level.

It is the responsibility of the landowner to dispose of vegetation that has been removed in compliance with these guidelines. This should be carried out immediately to ensure the heaps do not become a harbour for pest animals.

Guidelines

Where the adjoining farmland is cleared, the removal of roadside vegetation is permitted as follows:

- Where native vegetation is protruding through, overhanging the fence or growing on the actual alignment, clearance of one (1) metre of the fence line on the side of the roadside is permitted.
- The adjoining landholder can usually clear up to five metres width on the private land abutting the road reserve, thus allowing for vehicular access to the fence. Consultation with Wattle Range Council and the Native Vegetation Council should occur.
- For greater fence line clearance of vegetation due to increased bushfire risk or fence maintenance problems consultation with the Wattle Range Council District Bushfire Prevention Committee, Wattle Range Council and Native Vegetation Council should be sought.

16. SLASHING AND MOWING

Description

Council has the responsibility for controlling roadside vegetation between the white roadside marker posts and the property boundaries. In order to improve fire safety and road safety Wattle Range Council will manage the roadside accordingly.

Policy

The Wattle Range Council District Bushfire Prevention Committee have developed a plan with a slashing works program identifying strategic roads outside the 80km speed limit zones to be slashed twice annually. This Plan is reviewed annually.

Road Reserves may be slashed or mown in Category E roadsides.

Guidelines

- Slashing or Mowing of introduced and pasture grass along the roadsides by adjoining property owners is encouraged as a means of reducing the risk of fires entering their property
- Native vegetation may not be slashed or mown for any purpose without Wattle Range Council and Native Vegetation Council consent (Appendix 9).

17. **RECREATIONAL TRACKS**

Description

Clearance for the purpose of establishing or maintaining walking tracks, bike tracks (but not motorbikes or other motorised recreational vehicles) or horse trails to be used by for the sole purpose of pedestrians.

Policy

Walking tracks, bike tracks or horse trails that are to be established or maintained shall be no more than one (1) metre in width. Where any new tracks are proposed that will involve damage or removal of native vegetation approval of Native Vegetation Council will be required.

Strategies

- Establishment of walking tracks and bike tracks shall be in consultation with the Engineering Manager and with approval from the Wattle Range Council (Appendix 9).
- Maintenance of existing walking tracks, bike tracks or horse trails shall be kept clear of vegetation to no wider than one (1) metre in width.
- The establishment of a new walking track, bike track, or horse trail should not be established where clearance of native vegetation (especially with good understorey) would occur.
- If the track is a vital part of a network and if there is no reasonable alternative, approval of the Native Vegetation Council is required.
- Trails must not be established where the soil type could result in erosion unless specific measures to prevent the erosion are implemented.
- Any trails need to be part of an overall district or regional trails plan developed in conjunction with Wattle Range Council.

18. **THREATENED PLANT SPECIES AND VEGETATION ASSOCIATIONS**

Description

Rare or endangered plant species whether small, degraded or, as isolated plants will be protected.

The ten vegetation associations identified in the Roadside Vegetation Survey Report No.71 (2008) as being threatened are;

- *Allocasuarina verticillate* (Drooping Sheoak) – Woodland (Endangered)
- *Austrodanthonia* sp. (Wallaby Grass)/*Austrostipa* sp. (Spear Grass) – Grassland (Poorly Conserved)
- *Banksia marginata* (Silver Banksia) - Low Woodland (Endangered)
- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldunsis* (River Red Gum) – Open Forest (Vulnerable)
- *Eucalyptus fasciculosa* (Pink Gum) – Woodland (Threatened)
- *Eucalyptus ovata* var. *ovata* (Swamp Gum) Low Open Forest (Endangered)
- *Eucalyptus viminalis* ssp. *cygnetensis* (River Red Gum) Woodland (Endangered)
- *Gahnia filum* (Thatching Grass) Very open Sedgeland (Vulnerable)
- *Leptospermum continentale* (Prickly Tea-tree) Open Shrubland (Rare)

- *Themeda triandra* (Kangaroo Grass)/*Austrodanthonia* sp. Open Tussock Grassland (Endangered)

In addition there were five threatened plant species recorded, being

- *Austrostipa muelleri* (Tangled Spear-grass) Rare (SE)
- *Eucalyptus fasciculosa* (Pink Gum) Rare (SA)
- *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. *megalocarpa* (Large-fruit Blue Gum) Rare (SA), Rare (SE)
- *Melaleuca gibbosa* (Slender Honey-myrtle) Rare (SE)
- *Spyridium parvifolium* (Dusty Miller) Threatened or Rare (SE)

Refer to the 2008 Wattle Range Council Roadside Native Vegetation Survey No.71 for details of locations and details.

Policy

Threatened plant species and vegetation associations will be protected. If damage or removal seems likely as a result of a roadwork's or bushfire prevention works, there will be prior consultation with Engineering Services Manager, Wattle Range Council approval (Appendix 9), Department for Environment and Natural Resources and in consultation with the Native Vegetation Council.

Guidelines

- If plant or tree species are difficult to identify, advice will be sought from the Department for Environment and Natural Resources.
- Wattle Range Council will maintain records as they become available, of any threatened plants or plant association of conservation significance on roadsides in the district.
- Protecting and avoiding removal or damage to areas with rare or endangered plant species as much as possible during Wattle Range Council's works programmes is recommended.
- Wattle Range Council shall liaise with adjoining Landholders where necessary to ensure that pest control and fencing operations do not damage significant species.

19. WILDLIFE

Description

Hollows in large dead trees and branches of flora species indigenous to South Australia have the potential to provide habitat for fauna nesting and/or roosting.

Guidelines

A fauna species that use or potentially use large dead trees as habitat in South Australia (that are listed as threatened under the Commonwealth Act) includes Red Tailed Black-Cockatoo (SE form) *Calypotorhynchus banksias graptogyne*.

The removal of any dead eucalypt south of Bordertown and east of Lucindale with a trunk diameter of 600 millimetres or more with hollows or a rotten butt is included as native vegetation under the definitions of the Native Vegetation Act and as such approval from the Native Vegetation Council will need to be sought.

See Appendix 6 for known range of Red-tailed Black-cockatoo

20. **PEST PLANTS**

Description

A weed or pest plant is any plant growing in an area or place where they are not wanted and competing with other plants for water, nutrients and light. Environmental pest plants are a major threat to the protection and enhancement of remnant vegetation.

The spread of environmental pest plants along roadsides is enhanced by the linear nature of the roadways and is aided by machinery and vehicles, the movement of water in drains, the movement and dumping of soil and grading of roadway shoulders. Continual disturbance of roadsides by indiscriminate burning, clearing, grazing, ploughing of firebreaks, or pest plant and animal control, creates conditions for invasion by pest plants and exotic grasses.

Pest plants are plants considered to be a serious threat to agriculture, the environment and public safety and are generally declared as such under the Natural Resource Management Act 2004.

The most recognised proclaimed plants that grow throughout our region are:

Western Cape Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*),
Common Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*),
Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*),
Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*),
Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*),
African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)
Sweet Briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*).

Other proclaimed plants that the community is aware of include:

Cape Broom (*Genista monspessulana*),
English Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*),
Olive (*Olea europaea*).

Policy

The control of pest plants on roadsides is the responsibility of the neighbouring landowner. The local Natural Resource Management Authorised Officer has a responsibility to help prevent the further spread of pest plants along roadsides.

Control of pest plants on Categories A, B C and D roadsides, should whenever possible be based on the principles of the Bradley Method of Weed Control (Appendix 1). Depending on the rate of natural regeneration, a supplementary program for revegetating in areas with indigenous plants may be required where pest plants have been removed.

It is important that herbicide use be restricted to dealing with specific problems that cannot be adequately dealt with in any other way. Whenever manual control methods are effective, herbicides should not be used.

Except in the control of noxious and environmental weeds (which includes exotic grass species invading indigenous vegetation), only herbicides with the active ingredient of glyphosate, will be used to control weeds on roadsides. It is important to keep up with information on any new herbicides introduced onto the market and adapt these management guidelines accordingly. The local Natural Resource Management Authorised Officer should be consulted for advice.

Guidelines

There is a legal requirement that damage to native vegetation be minimised during pest control works and a wide range of low-impact methods have been developed.

Some important basic principles are:

- Small infestations of weeds may be best dealt with by hand pulling while minimising soil disturbance.
- Weed control should start in areas of low weed infestation working towards denser infestations.
- Herbicides and poisons must be used carefully and selectively to avoid off-target damage.
- Herbicides must only be used by trained staff according to the instructions recommended by the manufacturer. Records should be kept whenever herbicides are used.
- Revegetation of local native plants can be an effective long-term means of weed control.
- Plants other than scheduled pest plants can create management problems on roadsides. These include pasture grasses and non-local Australian natives. While there is no legal requirement that these be controlled, it is important that they be discouraged as they can increase the fire hazard as well as replace native vegetation. Their control will be undertaken where required by Wattle Range Council staff.
- Pest plants existing on roadsides should be disposed of at a designated dumpsite, burnt on site or in a cleared area, or destroyed and left on site if they cannot re-shoot or covered to prevent pest plant seeds blowing onto the roadside and colonising further areas.
- Shrub pest plants should not be removed when they are in seed unless there is no alternative.

In the event that significant damage to native vegetation is anticipated (such as that associated with non-selective spraying in mixed weeds/native vegetation, and burning of native vegetation to assist pest control) in carrying out these measures, consultation shall occur with the Native Vegetation Council.

21. PEST ANIMALS

Description

Pest animals or vermin are animals considered a pest to agriculture and declared under the Natural Resource Management Act 2004 and include rabbits, foxes and goats. Landholders have a legislative requirement to control pest animals. The Natural Resource Management Authorised Officers, as the responsible authority, can enforce the legislation.

Rabbits are of particular concern to the conservation of remnant vegetation remaining on roadsides. Rabbits like to feed on young tender seedlings, and many regenerating plants provide the perfect fodder. This impacts significantly on the regeneration of native vegetation.

Policy

Where pest animals are harbouring on any roadside, the Natural Resource Management local Authorised Officer must be contacted to give advice on appropriate control measures.

Control of pest animals on Category A, B, and C roadsides must be undertaken in a manner that causes the least disturbance to the native vegetation and by skilled

operators. Burrows may be ripped but with great care so as not to disturb surrounding vegetation.

Guidelines

- To control rabbits the Local Natural Resource Management Authorised Officer recommends a three way process involving poisoning with 1080, fumigation, and ripping of burrows. Depending on the situation, only one, or two of these methods may be practical or desirable.
- The local authorised officer for Natural Resource Management will (if desired) serve a notice on the landowner to control the incidences of pest animal infestation as the landowner is required to undertake control measures on the land.
- Clearance of significant native vegetation for control of proclaimed animals e.g. ripping of warrens, non-selective spraying or burning where native vegetation will be affected, requires the consent of Natural Resource State Management Committee and Native Vegetation Council. It does not include minor damage, such as removal of branches to gain access to pests.

22. ROADSIDE PASTURE GRASSES

Description

Where roadsides have been disturbed or substantially modified (Category E), exotic pastures grasses, and small herbaceous perennial or annual weeds can become the dominant vegetation type. In accordance with the Wattle Range Council District Fire Prevention Plan these areas are programmed to be slashed on a regular basis. The floristic composition of the site and the seasonal conditions determine the best time to slash these areas. Programs should be timed to control particularly invasive grasses and to enhance the growth of indigenous species.

Policy

In accordance with the Wattle Range Council District Fire Prevention Plan exotic grasses on roadsides will generally be slashed on a twice yearly basis. This will only occur on Category E roadsides and should be carried out at a time specified by the Local Authorised Officer. Blades on slashers will be set no lower than 100mm above the ground.

Weed control by ploughing, cultivation or broad acre herbicide use, is prohibited on all roadsides, unless authorised by the Natural Resource Management Authorised Officer and Wattle Range Council. This will only occur in Category E roadsides.

Guidelines

- To prevent the growth of exotic grasses, slashing will be carried out some time between August and December, depending on the vegetation type and the seasonal conditions, to be followed up, if necessary, in the late summer to early Autumn.
- Time of slashing should be reviewed annually according to the seasonal conditions.

23. PROPERTY ACCESS/GATEWAYS

Description

For the establishment or maintenance of track/s reasonably required for vehicle access, or possibly to cater for wide farm machine/s to a property or for fire access purposes. The safety of the vehicle or machinery user needs primary consideration and the options that involve least disturbance of native vegetation should be selected.

Policy

Clearing of native vegetation to provide access to a property that is not more than five (5) metres in width shall be allowed so as to provide sufficient area for safe movement and manoeuvrability of farm implements and machinery, and for safe entry and exit of the property, where there is no practical alternative to siting the access track that would involve no clearance.

Guidelines

- Clearance of native vegetation for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a property access track of not more than five (5) metres in width plus minimum clearance along the road reserve needed to provide adequate sight distance shall be in consultation with the Engineering Manager and with approval from the Wattle Range Council (Appendix 9).
- For wider farm vehicles; (primary production properties). Ten (10) metres in width plus minimum clearance along the road reserve needed to provide adequate sight distance shall be in consultation with the Engineering Manager, Department of Environment and Natural Resources and with approval from the Wattle Range Council (Appendix 9).
- Clearance of native vegetation which exceeds the above standards will require approval from the Wattle Range Council (appendix 9) and Native Vegetation Council.

24. VEHICLE AND MACHINERY MOVEMENT AND HYGIENE

Description

Careful use and manoeuvring of large machinery during work operation can prevent unnecessary damage to roadside vegetation. Machinery will also be cleaned to prevent the spread of weeds and other pathogens.

Policy

Soil and plant debris left on vehicles and machines is a significant factor in the spread of weeds and soil borne fungal and pathogens from one area to another. Vehicle hygiene is important in reducing the spread of weeds and disease and all machinery must be cleaned on site before being transported to another site. Care shall be taken to avoid vegetation damage when machinery is being manoeuvred.

Guidelines

- Where vehicles and machinery are left for a period of time or overnight they shall be parked in a cleared area, in a designated wayside stop or private road not of conservation value.

- All vehicles and machinery shall operate from the road formation or cleared private land if possible, while carrying out works.
- Vehicles and machinery working in known weed infested or pathogen areas shall be cleared of all soil and debris prior to commencing work on a road.
- Vehicles and machinery shall be cleared of soil and debris before being transported to any new location.
- Vehicles and machinery may only be serviced on the roadside if no other alternative is available. This work should only be carried out in a cleared area ensuring no damage to native vegetation.

25. **TOWNSHIPS**

Native Roadside Vegetation within the township boundaries of Coonawarra, Penola, Nangwarry, Kalangadoo, Mount Burr, Millicent, Hatherleigh, Rendelsham, Southend, Beachport, Tantanoola and Glencoe may be lopped or removed if considered a hazard to traffic, services or buildings, and if clearance is in accordance with the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2003*. Adjoining residents should be consulted and the vegetation should be replaced with a more appropriate species.

Removal of native vegetation for fire prevention purposes requires a strategic planned approach across the landscape and therefore needs to be in accordance with a Bushfire Management Plan (BMP) or a Bushfire Management Area Plan (BMAP) (or equivalent) under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005*.

In the case where bushfire prevention works are not covered under such a plan works will require advice and written approval from the SA CFS Regional Prevention Officer.

[A Bushfire Management Plan (or equivalent) is endorsed by the Limestone Coast Bushfire Management Committee – see section 26].

26. **BUSHFIRE HAZARD REDUCTION**

Description

Road managing authorities are charged with the dual responsibility of managing roads for fire management under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005* and for the conservation of flora and fauna under the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*. Achieving both these goals can be difficult and requires careful planning, thorough evaluation of all the issues involved and a reasoned approach to decision making.

Policy

A Bushfire Management Plan (BMP) or a Bushfire Management Area Plan (BMAP) (or equivalent) under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005* that has been endorsed by the Limestone Coast Bushfire Management Committee is the best mechanism for strategic planning of bushfire prevention works across the landscape. Plans are reviewed annually.

If the bushfire prevention works are not covered under such a plan, advice and written approval from the SA CFS Regional Prevention Officer is required.

Guidelines

Fuel Reduction Burning

Careful planning is required regarding the use of fire on roadsides. In some situations, prescribed burning is a useful tool for reducing fuel loads in areas of vegetation.

However fire can also result in increased weed invasion including spread of exotic grasses, thus increasing the fire hazard within a short time frame.

Prescribed burning used as a management tool to aid in weed control programs, requires targeted follow-up control works - crucial for successful eradication of weeds.

Fire can also encourage natural regeneration of native plants and create a mosaic of vegetation age classes, but too frequent fire regimes/events may result in a biodiversity decline of flora and fauna species.

Consultation and Approval

Burning of native vegetation is classified as **clearance** under the **Native Vegetation Act 1991**. Any proposed plans for implementing a prescribed burn in native vegetation within the road reserve will require approval from the SA CFS Regional Prevention Officer if works are not contained within an approved Bushfire Management Plan or equivalent.

Advice on native vegetation can be obtained from the Native Vegetation and Biodiversity Management Unit.

27. COASTAL WATTLE (*Acacia longifolia* var *sophorae*)

Description

There are two subspecies of Coastal Wattle, including:

- *Acacia longifolia* var. *sophorae* (*Coastal Wattle*) subspecies that is native to parts of South Australia and is covered under the Native Vegetation Act.
- *Acacia longifolia* var. *longifolia* (*Sallow Wattle* or *Sydney Golden Wattle*) subspecies that is native to New South Wales (ie not native to South Australia) and therefore not covered by the Native Vegetation Act.

Both subspecies may be present therefore species identification by a person with good plant knowledge/skills (to identify the variation present) will need to be carried out.

Coastal Wattle was naturally restricted to a narrow band in the immediate vicinity of the South East Coast, but has spread rapidly inland. Coastal Wattle is an invasive species that readily establishes on roadsides and in blocks of native vegetation. Coastal Wattle is progressively choking out other native plant species on roadsides and is creating problems for animal and plant control, particularly rabbits.

Policy

Coastal Wattle may be cleared under the guidelines in this Clause. Replanting of large areas denuded by the removal of Coastal Wattle with locally indigenous species will occur.

Guidelines

Coastal Wattle may be cleared in the following circumstances: -

- (i) Where Coastal Wattle occurs *outside* the area of their original natural distribution (i.e. Outside of the coastal dune environment in the South East NRM region)
- provided that there is minimal damage to other native vegetation and minimal soil disturbance, as such methods are less likely to damage other indigenous flora and induce a prolific seed bank response,
 - methods of manual control (according to best practice bush regeneration techniques) include:
 - Hand removal of small plants by pulling,
 - Cutting and pasting (with herbicide) larger plants using hand held equipment, such as loppers or a chainsaw,
 - the use of heavy machinery is not approved under these guidelines and if proposed would require supporting documentation and separate consent from the Native Vegetation Council,
 - debris must be disposed of in a manner which does not impact upon other native vegetation, and
 - any weed species that become established upon removal of the Coastal Wattle should be controlled.
- (ii) Where Coastal Wattle occurs *within* the area of their original natural distribution (i.e. within the coastal dune environment in the South East NRM region) clearance limited to:
- A distance of 3 metres outside the white post line (where posts are located a standard distance from the edge of seal or traffic lane), for the purpose of traffic hazard reduction, and methods of removal follow the guidelines for minimal disturbance as outlined above.
 - The minimum needed for adequate animal and plant control and is conducted in accordance with the Native Vegetation Council Guidelines 'Clearance of Native Vegetation associated with the Control of Plant and Animal Pests', and is restricted to cutting limbs where possible, or where the removal of entire plants for animal and plant control is required, it should be coupled with:
 - Revegetation with appropriate local species, or
 - Creation of conditions which will promote natural regeneration of local species,
- Coastal Wattle control will only occur using minimal disturbance weeding techniques, i.e. cut and paste or drill and fill techniques.*

28. INDICENT REPORTING

Where an incident occurs outside of the provisions of the WRCNVMP whether by Council staff, contractors, or landholders the Incident should be reported to the Works Manager or CEO of Council and a written report must be submitted to the Native Vegetation Council (Appendix 12)

29. **ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS**

There are three main alternatives for the assessment process for any proposals for clearance of native vegetation on roadsides, these include:

- maintaining consultative links with the Native Vegetation and Biodiversity Unit;
- establishing a local advisory group, a function of which would be environmental assessment of proposed works;
- having appropriately trained council staff that could do the assessment.

In the event that a local advisory group is not formed then use of appropriately trained and skilled Council staff in conjunction with consultation with the Native Vegetation and Biodiversity Management Unit will occur.

30. **REVIEW AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE PLAN**

Wattle Range Council shall review the effectiveness of the plan after an initial period of 12 months in consultation with the Native Vegetation Council.

Distribution of the Wattle Range Council Roadside Native Vegetation Management Plan will be to the following:

Chief Executive Officer,
General Manager – Business & Corporate Services,
General Manager – Operations,
Manager – Environmental Services,
Senior Planner,
Operations Engineer,
Director Operations,
Parks and Gardens Activity Leader,
General Inspectors/Fire Prevention Officers,
Limestone Coast Bushfire Management Committee
Native Vegetation Council
Department of Environment & Natural Resources

Notification to following of WRCRNVMP available for viewing:

General Public via web site and notice in local media.
Adjoining Councils

31. **RECORD OF AMENDMENTS**

DATE	REVISION NO	REASON FOR AMENDMENT
6 th June 2006	Rev: 00	Draft copy of Roadside Vegetation Policy prepared by Carol Johnson
15 th September 2006	Rev: 01	2 nd Draft (revised by Luke Geelan, DEH)
20 th April 2007	Rev: 02	3 rd Draft (Zig Osis)
February 2008	Rev: 02A	Inclusion of maps from the WRC Roadside Vegetation Survey Report
29 th June 2009	Rev 03	Minor amendments (Zig Osis)
8 September 2009	Rev 04	Minor amendments (Zig Osis)
January 2011	Rev 05	Amendments as advised by Native Vegetation Council in April 2010
April 2012	Rev 06	NVC Amendments considered by Council and updated (Megan Tilley/Frank Brennan)

APPENDIX 1

PRINCIPLES OF THE BRADLEY METHOD OF WEED CONTROL

1. Map the weed infestation – know what you are working with.
2. Attack isolated patches first.
3. Completely remove all weeds before moving forward.
4. Isolate the major infestation.
5. Move towards the centre.
6. Advance slowly and allow native vegetation to grow into the spaces created.
7. Might spray dense remaining patches to clean up in one go.
8. Should have to treat the area once only, but follow-up may be needed.

APPENDIX 2

WATTLE RANGE COUNCIL ROADSIDE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT MATRIX

DEFINITION	Overall Significance / Management Category				
	A	B	C	D	E
1. Value 2. Restrictions	VERY HIGH value. Many restrictions apply	HIGH value. Restrictions apply	HIGH value. Restrictions apply	MODERATE value. Some restrictions apply	LOW values. Few restrictions apply
Activity	ROADSIDE		MANAGEMENT	RESTRICTIONS	
GENERAL	AVOID ALL disturbance outside shoulder	AVOID ALL disturbance outside shoulder	LIMIT disturbance outside shoulder to designated sites	LIMIT disturbance outside shoulder to designated sites	MINIMISE general disturbance outside shoulder
Site Marking ➤ Section 5 – Page 6	Mark and list on register of roadside significant sites	Mark and list on register of roadside significant sites	Not marked unless rare species present	Not marked unless rare species present	Not marked
Stockpiling	NOT PERMITTED	AVOID	AVOID	Select site with care	No restrictions
Borrow pits	NOT PERMITTED	AVOID	AVOID	Select site with care	No restrictions
Clearing table drains (sealed roads) ➤ Section 7 – Page 8	DO NOT spray or grade	DO NOT grade Selectively spray	DO NOT grade Selectively spray	DO NOT grade Selectively spray	LIMIT grading or spraying if possible
Clearing table drains (unsealed) ➤ Section 7 – Page 8	DO NOT place grading rill outside pavement. Keep clear of drain.	DO NOT place grading rill outside pavement. Keep clear of drain.	DO NOT place grading rill outside pavement. Keep clear of drain.	DO NOT place grading rill outside pavement. Keep clear of drain.	DO NOT place grading rill outside pavement
Shoulder widening ➤ Section 8 – Page 9	AVOID	AVOID	LIMIT	LIMIT if possible	No restrictions
Shoulder maintenance (sealed roads) ➤ Section 8 – Page 9	REMOVE grading spoil Spray with caution (limit to furniture)	REMOVE grading spoil Spray with caution (limit to furniture)	REMOVE grading spoil Spray with care (limit to furniture)	REMOVE grading spoil Spray with care	No restrictions
Drain turn-outs (sealed roads) ➤ Section 7 – Page 8	DO NOT grade. Cut or excavate only. Get approval for new drains.	DO NOT grade. Cut or excavate only.	DO NOT grade. Cut or excavate only.	MINIMISE graded turn-outs	MINIMISE graded turn-outs where possible

DEFINITION	Overall Significance / Management Category				
	A	B	C	D	E
1. Value 2. Restrictions	VERY HIGH value. Many restrictions apply	HIGH value. Restrictions apply	HIGH value. Restrictions apply	MODERATE value. Some restrictions apply	LOW values. Few restrictions apply
Activity	ROADSIDE MANAGEMENT RESTRICTIONS				
Drain turn-outs (unsealed roads) ➤ Section 7 – Page 8 ➤ Section 11 – Page 12	Only where necessary. MINIMISE DISTURBANCE	Only where necessary. MINIMISE DISTURBANCE	No restrictions. MINIMISE DISTURBANCE	No restrictions. MINIMISE DISTURBANCE	No restrictions. MINIMISE DISTURBANCE
Vegetation control (sealed roads) ➤ Section 20 – Page 18	S.O.P., incl. LIMIT to 0.5m guidepost offset REMOVE pruning debris DO NOT spray or grade	S.O.P., incl. LIMIT to 0.5m guidepost offset REMOVE pruning debris DO NOT spray or grade	S.O.P., incl. LIMIT to 0.5m guidepost offset REMOVE pruning debris DO NOT spray or grade	S.O.P., incl. LIMIT to 1.0m guidepost offset SCATTER pruning debris in open areas - do not pile up DO NOT grade	No restrictions
Service Installation ➤ Section 6 – Page 7	AVOID	AVOID	AVOID	Select degraded sites Subject to S.O.P.	No restrictions
Service Maintenance ➤ Section 7 – Page 8	LIMIT disturbance to a minimum & prepare site protection plan. Subject to S.O.P. No vehicle access	LIMIT disturbance to a minimum & prepare site protection plan, Subject to S.O.P. No vehicle access	LIMIT disturbance to a minimum & prepare site rehabilitation plan. Subject to S.O.P. No vehicle access	Rehabilitate sites. Subject to S.O.P. No vehicle access	Rehabilitate sites
Revegetation ➤ Section 9 – Page 10	AVOID	AVOID	AVOID	Reinforcement planting OK only in open areas	Broad-acre revegetation with local indigenous species suitable
Firewood Collection ➤ Section 10 – Page 11	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED	PERMITTED subject to Council approval	PERMITTED subject to Council approval
Rubbish Dumping	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED
Fire Management ➤ Section 16 – Page 15 ➤ Section 26 – Page 22	Control of weeds only	AVOID Control of weeds only	Subject to S.O.P. AVOID / slash breaks if essential	Subject to S.O.P. Slash breaks in preference to grading	No restrictions
Pest Plant Control ➤ Section 20 – Page 18	Subject to S.O.P. eg. TARGETED removal by Bush care only	Subject to S.O.P. eg. TARGETED removal by Bush care only	Subject to S.O.P. eg Spot spraying of target species	Subject to S.O.P eg. Spot spraying of target species	No restrictions

DEFINITION	Overall Significance / Management Category				
	A	B	C	D	E
1. Value 2. Restrictions	VERY HIGH value. Many restrictions apply	HIGH value. Restrictions apply	HIGH value. Restrictions apply	MODERATE value. Some restrictions apply	LOW values. Few restrictions apply
Activity	ROADSIDE MANAGEMENT RESTRICTIONS				
Stock grazing ➤ Section 13 – Page 13	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED	AVOID
Stock Movement ➤ Section 13 – Page 13	AVOID	AVOID	AVOID	Permit only, subject to conditions (eg MOVE quickly, clean vehicles)	No restrictions
Fence line clearance ➤ Section 15 – Page 14	MINIMISE disturbance	MINIMISE disturbance	MINIMISE disturbance	No restrictions	No restrictions
Fertiliser / Herbicide drift ➤ Section 20 – Page 18	Alert landholder	Alert landholder	Alert landholder	Alert landholder	Alert landholder
Off-road access (parking, turning, detour) ➤ Section 23 – Page 21	AVOID all access off the road formation	AVOID all access off the road formation	LIMIT access off the road formation to previously disturbed sites	LIMIT access off the road formation to previously disturbed sites	No restrictions
Parking bays ➤ Section 23 – Page 21	NOT PERMITTED	AVOID	AVOID	Select disturbed sites	No restrictions

**WATTLE RANGE COUNCIL
ROADSIDE VEGETATION
RISK MATRIX**

1 Introduction

An environmental risk assessment is used to:

- identify the level of risk of damage from any activity to roadside vegetation, and
- develop appropriate control measures.

2 Methods

There are steps associated with undertaking risk assessment of roadside vegetation being:

1. Identify all the activities and factors that may impact upon roadside vegetation
2. Identify all of the consequences (what can happen/how) of each activity
3. Determine the severity of the consequences (refer to Table 1)
4. Identify the likelihood (or frequency) with which these consequences may occur
5. Establish the level of risk
6. Determine how the risk can be managed/treated to reduce risk.

2.1 Identify Consequences

Identify the key potential environmental consequences of the activities and associated hazards.

For example:

Activity	Hazard	Consequence
Proclaimed Plant Control – cover spraying	overspray herbicide spillage vehicle access to roadside	destruction or damage to native plants
Patrol grading	placing grading rill outside formation placing grading rill in table drain or across turnouts turning grader in roadside	destruction or damage to native plants (smothering) Siltation / smothering of native plants in roadside Damage to / destruction of native plants (eg grasses, shrubs) in roadside

2.2 Consequences

The severity of the consequences of an activity is categorised on a descriptive scale, from negligible to disastrous. Table 1 shows impacts to good quality roadside vegetation.

Table 1: Severity of Consequences

Severity	Description of Environmental Consequences ¹
Negligible	No demonstrable or measurable effect.
Minor	Few plants affected. No damage to threatened species or vegetation of conservation significance. No long-term damage to vegetation.
Major	Significant numbers of plants killed. Limited damage to threatened species or vegetation of high conservation significance or moderate damage to vegetation of lower conservation significance. Damage reversible in less than five years.
Severe	Substantial damage to vegetation. Moderate damage to threatened species or vegetation of high conservation significance or severe damage to vegetation of lower conservation significance. Eventual recovery possible, but not necessarily to the same pre-incident conditions.

Disastrous	Irreversible and irrecoverable changes to areas of vegetation, with little prospect of recovery to pre-incident conditions. Extensive damage to and loss of vegetation of high conservation significance, possibly loss of threatened species.
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¹Based on impacts to good quality native vegetation.

2.3 Likelihood

Likelihood (or frequency) is the chance that the predicted consequences will occur.

The likelihood of environmental consequences occurring is categorised according to the qualitative criteria outlined in Table 2.

Table 2: Likelihood of Occurrence of damage

Likelihood	Qualitative description of exposure
Virtually Impossible	Has almost never occurred, but conceivably could
Rare	Has occurred but only a few times
Unlikely	Occurs, but not likely
Likely	Likely to occur
Virtually Certain	Can be expected to occur more than once and includes continuous impact

2.4 Level of Risk

To determine the level of risk associated with an event or activity, both the severity and likelihood of consequences of that event need to be combined.

The matrix in Table 3 must be used to determine the level of risk, given the likelihood and severity of environmental consequences arising from activities.

Table 3: Risk Matrix

		LIKELIHOOD OF CONSEQUENCE				
		Virtually Impossible	Rare	Unlikely	Likely	Virtually Certain
SEVERITY OF CONSEQUENCE	Negligible Effect	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
	Minor Effect	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM
	Major Effect	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH
	Severe Effect	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH
	Disastrous Effect	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH

An **example** of establishing a level of risk for an activity is provided below:

Activity	Hazard	Consequence	Severity	Likelihood	Risk
Weed Control boom spraying	over-spray	death or damage to non-target plants	Severe/Major	Likely	Medium-High
	herbicide spillage	death or damage to non-target plants	Severe/Major	Rare	Medium
Slashing	slashing of native vegetation	death or damage to non-target plants	Severe/Major	Virtually certain	High
Shoulder grading	vegetation disturbance	death or damage to non-target plants	Severe/Major	Likely	Medium-High
	fuel spill	contamination of soil &/or water leading to vegetation death	Major	Rare	Medium
	parking of vehicles	death or damage to non-target plants	Minor/Major	Likely/Certain	Medium-High

2.5 Management of Risks to Roadside Vegetation

Measures that can be used to reduce the risk of impact to roadside vegetation and achieve legislative compliance are:

- Code of Environmental Practice – each broad activity (e.g. roadwork's, animal and plant control, fire prevention) may have a specific Code of Practice
- Standard Operating/Environmental Procedures - outline specific environmental management techniques and practices to be followed whilst undertaking various activities.
- Awareness and Training – on council policy and requirements for roadside vegetation protection for staff, contractors and landholders.
- Monitoring and Audits – for high risk activities of Council as a means of informing managers whether vegetation protection standards are being met
- Reporting - implementation of both internal and external reporting procedures to ensure that issues and/or incidents are appropriately responded to.
- General induction of new employees – include relevant requirements of the RVMP in the induction procedure.
- Standard contract specifications – Inclusion of vegetation protection requirements or clauses within the master specification for each high-risk activity.

2.6 Roadside Impact Matrix

The final step in the process is the preparation of the roadside impact matrix, such as the example shown in Table 4. The roadside impact matrix provides a summary of activities or hazards, associated levels of risk and control measures for each activity.

Table 4: Roadside Impact Matrix

Activity or hazard*	Level of risk to native vegetation	Threat posed by	Control Measures
Fire prevention	High	Landholders	Education & Training Policy & guidelines (RVMP) Permit System
Firewood collection	Medium to High	Landholders or general public	Policy (RVMP) Permit System Education
Road Maintenance: Patrol grading	Medium	Council personnel or contractors	Code of Practice S.O.P.# Training
Road Maintenance: Clearing diversion drains	High	Council personnel or contractors	Code of Practice S.O.P. Training
Proclaimed plant Pest and Animal Control:	Medium to High	Landholders / PIRSA, NRM Boards, landholders	Education S.O.P.
Clearance envelope – lateral vegetation control	Low	Council / landholders	Road / route classification system S.O.P. Education

*Note that not all activities or hazards associated with roadsides are listed in this example

Standard Operating Procedure for that activity

CLEARANCE ENVELOPE DIAGRAMS ON A PUBLIC ROAD

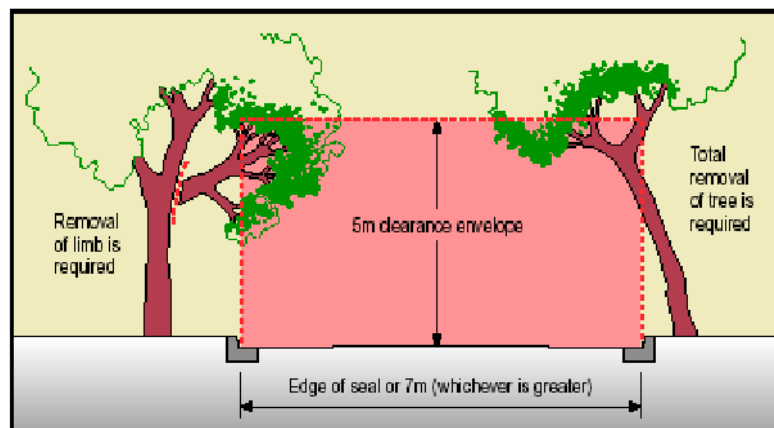


Figure 1. Main Bitumen Roads envelopes

Note: Only maintenance clearance to occur in this envelope

- Clearance of vegetation less than 5yrs old does not require approval in this clearance envelope, Consultation with the NVCS is required for clearance of vegetation between 5 to 10yrs old, and approval must be sought from the Native Vegetation Council if native vegetation is over 10 years old.

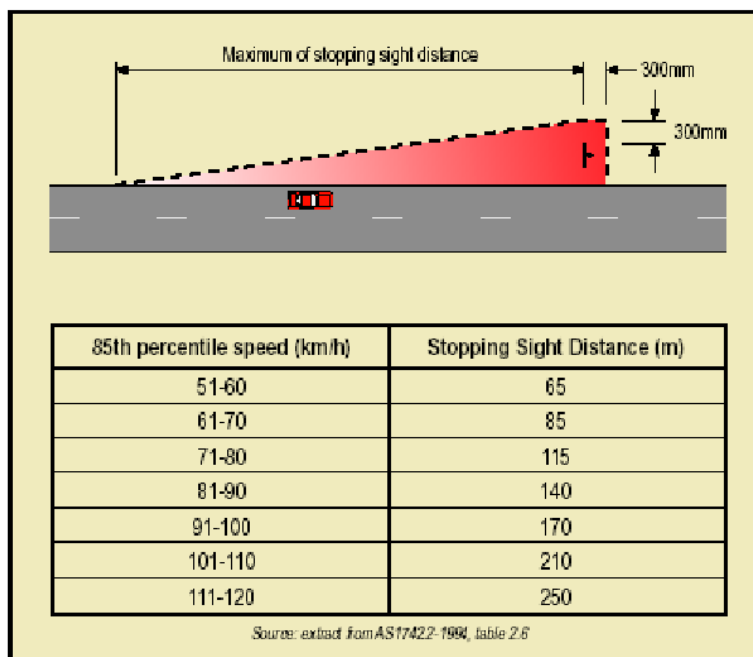


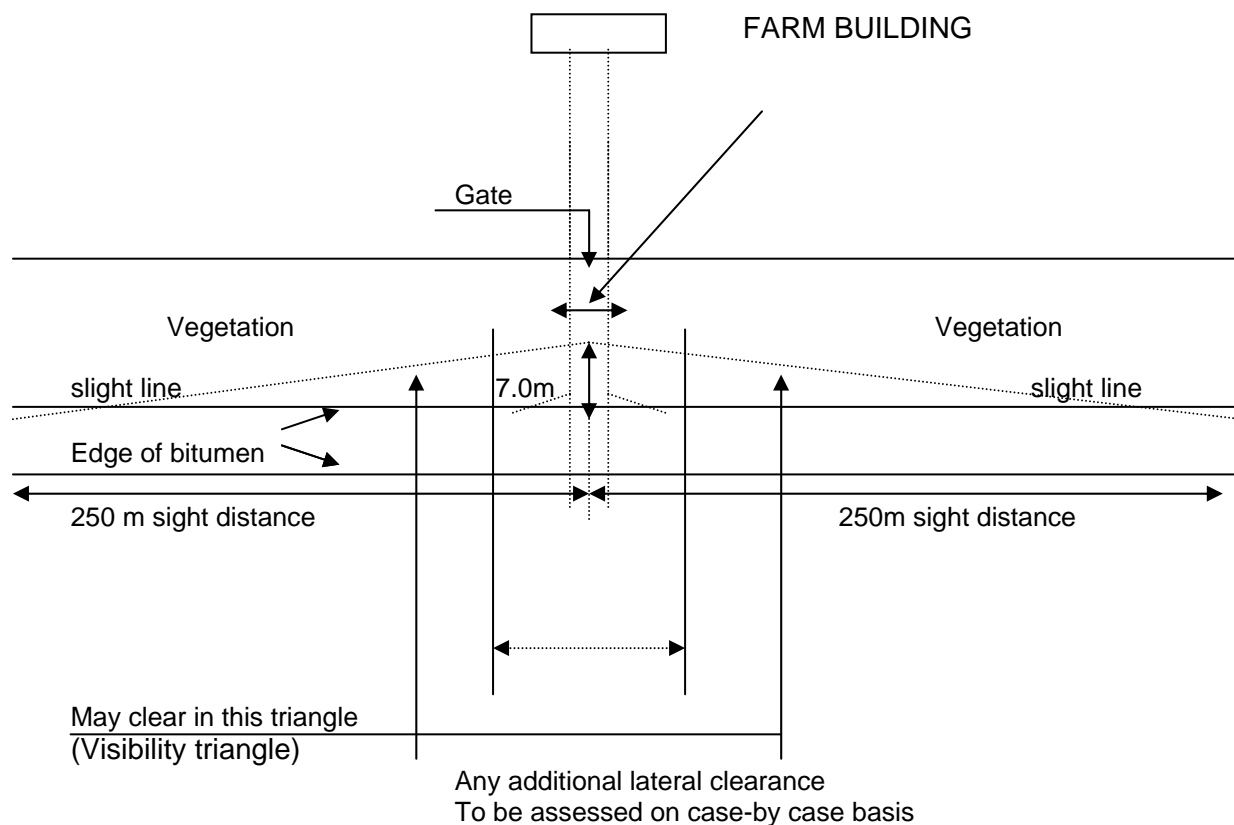
Figure 2: Secondary Clearance Envelope Along Road

WATTLE RANGE COUNCIL

CLEARANCE PARAMETERS FOR ENTRANCES

(1) Main Bitumen Road

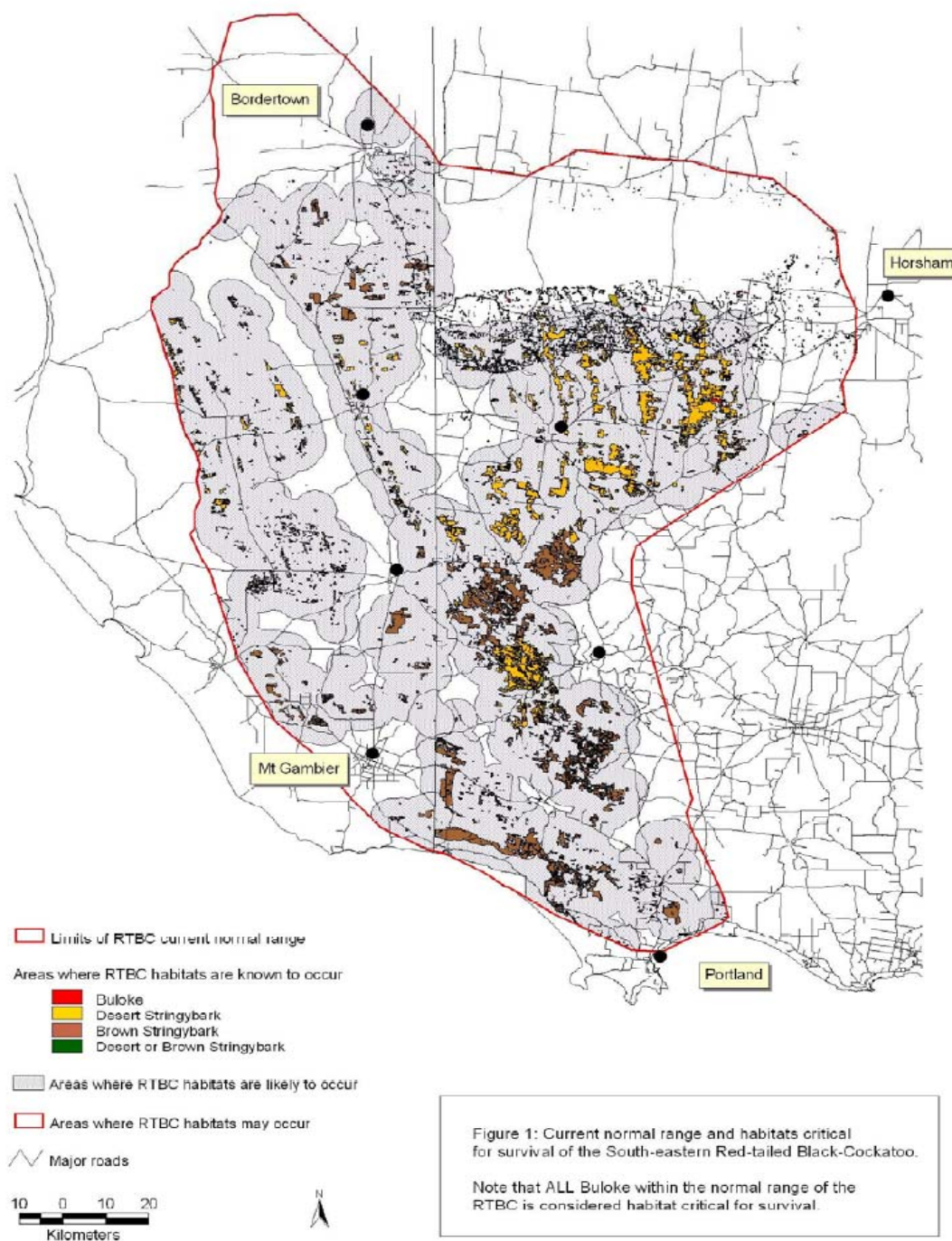
Track to be at right angles to road. Width of clearing normally up to 5m but maybe up to 20m if in accordance with fire hazard reduction guidelines(see Section 26).



(2) Minor Roads

- (a) Dimensions of "visibility triangle" (7m x 500m in above instance) to be determined through individual assessment.

RED-TAILED BLACK – COCKATOO RANGE



APPENDIX 7

Activity	Assessment / Approval Requirements		
	<i>None</i>	<i>Internal</i>	<i>External (NVC)</i>
Road Maintenance <i>(Patrol grading, drain clearing, vegetation trimming, pavement resheeting, pothole repairs, etc)</i> <i>(See 7 Existing Roads – Reconstruction and Maintenance, page 7)</i>	<i>If all work occurs within NVC approved “maintenance envelope”</i>	<i>Minor clearance as defined in the endorsed RVMP such as:</i> <i>Clearing existing open drains (eg turn-outs); vegetation control at intersections & driveways; new roadside turning of temporary storage areas for mobile plant?</i>	<i>Any clearance outside NVC approved “maintenance envelope”.</i> <i>(eg. Construction of new open drains; new stockpiles or work areas outside approved “maintenance envelope”; other maintenance requiring increased clearance or use of high impact methods.)</i>
Road Construction <i>(Pavement widening, curve realignment, reconstruction & sealing, intersection modification, etc)</i> <i>(See 6 New Road Construction in undeveloped Road Reserves, page 7)</i>	<i>If work occurs within existing road formation or in previously cleared roadside areas.</i>	<i>Minor clearing restricted to degraded sites (eg for temporary stockpiles; equipment turning or temporary storage areas).</i>	<i>Any clearance of vegetation outside existing road formation (excluding previously assessed sites).</i>
Animal & Plant Control <i>(See 20 Pest Plants, page 17 and 21 Pest Animals, page 19)</i>	<i>If no native vegetation is present based on previous assessment.</i>	<i>Minor clearance based on low off-target damage risk (eg selective control using low impact methods) in degraded native vegetation.</i> <i>Rabbit/fox baiting trail baiting programmes where native vegetation is present.</i>	<i>All but minor clearance as defined in the endorsed Plan.</i> <i>Large control programs involving high off-target damage risk.</i>
Fence lines <i>(See 15 Clearance for fencelines on Road Reserves, page 14)</i>	<i>If vegetation is to be removed within 1m of existing fence-line and no plants of conservation significance are likely to be affected based on previous assessment.</i>	<i>If vegetation is to be removed within 1m of existing fence-line where plants of conservation significance may be present.</i>	<i>Any clearance exceeding approved standard as defined in the endorsed Plan</i>
Property access <i>(See 23 Property access/gateways, page 20)</i>	<i>If no native vegetation is present based on previous assessment</i>	<i>Maximum 5m wide (normal access), 10 m wide (machinery) if native vegetation is present (but not of conservation significance).</i>	<i>Any clearance exceeding approved standard as defined in the endorsed Plan.</i>

Activity	Assessment / Approval Requirements		
	None	Internal	External (NVC)
<i>Bushfire hazard reduction (See 26 Bushfire Hazard Reduction, page 22)</i>	<i>If firebreak has been ploughed in the previous year. If no native vegetation is present based on previous assessment.</i>	<i>If firebreak has been ploughed prior to previous year and natural regeneration may have since occurred. New breaks maximum 20m long across roadside, not < 500m apart, on previously cleared or areas not containing native vegetation.</i>	<i>Any other proposed clearance for fire prevention.</i>
<i>Grazing/Droving (See 13 Stock Grazing on Road Reserve, page 13)</i>	<i>If no native vegetation is present based on previous assessment.</i>	<i>No native vegetation or only mature native trees and exotic grasses present. Short-term (ie <1 week)</i>	<i>Where native understorey or regenerating native vegetation is present.</i>
<i>Removal of plant material (See 10 Harvesting of Timber, seeds, plant material etc, page 11)</i>	<i>If no native vegetation is present based on previous assessment</i>	<i>Vegetation is dead or removed under permit from Council or as per Native Vegetation guidelines</i>	<i>Live timber, flowers, rare or scheduled species, and significant habitat.</i>
<i>Maintenance of vegetation diversity (See 18 Threatened plant species and vegetation associations, page 16)</i>	<i>If no native vegetation is present based on previous assessment</i>	<i>If trimming or pruning of vegetation using appropriate, low impact cutting tools is proposed.</i>	<i>Any measures involving burning, lopping or other disturbance of native vegetation</i>
<i>Cropping (See 12 Cropping on Road Reserves, page 12)</i>	<i>If no native vegetation is present based on previous assessment</i>	<i>Annual Permit required</i>	<i>Any measures involving burning, lopping or other disturbance of native vegetation</i>
<i>Recreation Tracks (See 17 Recreational Tracks, page 15)</i>	<i>If no native vegetation is present based on previous assessment</i>	<i>Establishment of walking tracks or horse trails</i>	<i>Where native understorey or regenerating native vegetation is present.</i>
<i>Vehicle & Machinery Movement and Hygiene (See 24 Vehicle and Machinery Movement and Hygiene, page 21)</i>	<i>Where vehicles are left or parked in cleared areas or designated wayside stop.</i>	<i>Where operation of machinery is not on the road formation or cleared private land</i>	<i>Where native understorey or regenerating native vegetation is present in close vicinity of machinery operation.</i>
<i>Management of Coastal Wattle (Acacia longifolia var. sophorae) (See 27 Coastal Wattle, page 22)</i>	<i>Clearance restricted to cutting of limbs only (not removal of entire plant).</i>	<i>Removal of entire plants where > 4 metres from sealed road, > 3m from unsealed road or >3m from fence lines on road reserves.</i>	<i>Where native understorey or regenerating native vegetation is present.</i>

APPENDIX 8



JOB ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS CHECKLIST

Job Type	Y/N	Job Description
Roadworks - Construction		
Roadworks - Maintenance		
Service Install/Maintenance		
Animal & Plant Control		
Revegetation/Rehabilitation		
Other		
Location		
Road Name:		Section:
Road Number:		Length (km):
From:		To:
Project Manager/Supervisor:		
Department/Contractor undertaking work:		
Start Date:		Finish Date:

Applicable	Y/N	Action / Quantity
PLANNING		
Will there be any deviation from the existing alignment?		
Will the road formation be widened?		
1 Will the new alignment and cross-section alter the existing safety Clearance Envelope for vegetation?		
Will the new alignment and cross-section alter the existing safety Clearance Envelope for vegetation?		
Will services need relocation?		
Does the site have any roadside vegetation?		
Does adjacent land have any native vegetation?		
Is any native vegetation clearance required?		
What is its conservation value / management category?		
Is vegetation clearance consistent with RVMP?		
Are there any rare or threatened species present?		
What native vegetation protection is required?		

Applicable	Y/N	Action / Quantity
What approval for vegetation clearance is required?		
Are there any special restrictions or requirements for undertaking work in this area?		
Has the area of vegetation disturbance been identified and marked on site?		
Are there any proclaimed weed species present? 2 What control is required?		
Are weed or disease control measures required in this area (ie. vehicle hygiene requirements)		
Are there any proclaimed animal species present? 3 What control is required?		
Are vehicle turnouts required? 4 Have suitable vehicle turnouts sites been identified?		
Is any stripping of vegetation and topsoil required?		
Are stockpile or staging areas required? 5 Have suitable stockpile or staging areas been identified?		
Is there a natural watercourse in the vicinity? 6 What protection is required?		
Will this activity result in the alteration to drainage? 7 Have alterations to drainage been considered? 8 Have the appropriate steps been taken to minimise the impact of drainage alterations on roadside vegetation? 9 Have appropriate spoil management practices been chosen to minimise vegetation disturbance?		
Will this activity result in the generation of sediment? 10 Have the appropriate steps been taken to minimise the impact of sedimentation on roadside vegetation?		
Are traffic management measures required? 11 Will they impact roadside vegetation? 12 Have the appropriate steps been taken to minimise the impact on roadside vegetation?		
Is any extraction of raw material (eg. fill, gravel, water) required?		
Have all project personnel (including contractors) received the appropriate environmental training for the task?		
Are rehabilitation or revegetation measures required?		
UNDERTAKING TASK		
Has the task footprint or activity zone been identified or marked on site?		

Applicable	Y/N	Action / Quantity
Have significant vegetation sites with a buffer area (25m) been flagged off to prevent disturbance?		
Are adequate vehicle hygiene practices being followed?		
Are weather conditions being taken into account when undertaking specific activities (eg. spraying, grading)?		
TASK COMPLETION AND ASSESSMENT		
Were any areas outside the activity zone cleared?		
Were the designated vehicle turnouts/stockpile sites used?		
Were appropriate vehicle hygiene practices followed?		
Was the impact of drainage alterations on roadside vegetation kept to a minimum?		
Was the impact of sedimentation on roadside vegetation kept to a minimum?		
Have appropriate site clean-up or rehabilitation activities been carried out?		
Checklist completed by:		
Position/Title:		
Date:		

APPENDIX 9



WATTLE RANGE COUNCIL ROADSIDE VEGETATION CLEARANCE APPLICATION

APPLICANT

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE No. (.....)..... FAX No. (.....).....

E-MAIL ADDRESS.....

ROAD NEAREST INTERSECTING ROAD

DISTANCE FROM INTERSECTION HUNDRED OF

AREA REQUESTED TO BE CLEAREDHa/sqm

LOCATION DESCRIPTION

VEGETATION EFFECTED

.....

.....

REASON FOR APPLICATION

.....

VEGETATION INSPECTED BY.....

POSITION.....DATE...../...../.....

PRACTICAL ALTERNATIVES (to avoid clearance) YES/NO

RECOMMENDATIONS

COMPLY WITH COUNCIL POLICY YES/NO COMMENTS

.....

RECOMMENDATION.....

.....

SIGNED

DATED/...../.....

APPROVED/REFUSED

SIGNED GENERAL MANAGER - OPERATIONS

DATED/...../.....



WATTLE RANGE COUNCIL AUTHORISATION TO ALTER A PUBLIC ROAD

Applicant's Name/s:

Postal Address:.....

I/We hereby apply to Wattle Range Council pursuant to Section 221 of the Local Government Act 1999 to alter the road at (insert address of property).....

NOTE: The Act provides that a road extends from property boundary to property boundary and includes the carriageway, footpaths and verges.

The following activities are considered to be making an alteration to a road pursuant to the Local Government Act 1999.

(It is an offence to undertake alterations to a road without a written Authorisation from the Council. Maximum Penalty \$5,000)

Please indicate (✓) the nature of the proposed alteration:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Install Stormwater Pipe | <input type="checkbox"/> Open Driveway Crossover |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Install Underground Pipe or Cable | <input type="checkbox"/> Close Driveway Crossover |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Install Underground Electrical Service | <input type="checkbox"/> Extend Driveway Crossover |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Install Structure (e.g. pipes, wires, cables fixtures, fittings or other objects) | <input type="checkbox"/> Install Irrigation on Nature Strip |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Storage of Hay | <input type="checkbox"/> Planting Trees on Road or Footpath |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)..... |

Please provide further details, if necessary:

Contractor's Name: (If applicable): Telephone No:.....

Is the Proposed Alteration: (Tick whichever is applicable)

- ☐ **Permanent**
- ☐ **Temporary** – (Indicate period of time for which the authorisation is required)
.....

Location Plan

Please draw a sketch of your requirements and attach any relevant plans, if available.

See Over Page for Conditions

The issuing of this Authorisation is subject to:

- A. The Applicant agreeing to the General Conditions of the Authorisation as contained herein;
- B. The Applicant agreeing to any/all Special Conditions that the Council may determine and attach to this Authorisation;
- C. The Applicant paying the prescribed fee.
- D. The Applicant using only qualified contractors to carry out the work in accordance with Council's specifications.
- E. The Contractor (or person carrying out the works) are to provide Council prior to works commencing:-
 - 1. Copy of current public liability insurance;
 - 2. Where appropriate evidence that staff are trained in Workzone Traffic Management; and
 - 3. A traffic management plan being provided for the project.

General Conditions of the Authorisation:

The Applicant further agrees:-

- 1. For the term of the Authorisation, to comply with all applicable industry standards, health or safety standards, current standards of Standards Australia or any applicable Code of Practice.
- 2. To ensure that all works carried out are undertaken to the highest standards and are carried out promptly and with all due care, skill and diligence.
- 3. To ensure that any alteration to the road does not interfere with or cause damage to or in any way affect the property of any other person.
- 4. To comply with any direction given by any authority, statutory authority or Council to remove, maintain or otherwise modify the alteration to the road subject to this Authorisation.
- 5. That all fixtures and equipment erected or installed in, on, across, under or over the road remain the property of the Applicant pursuant to Section 209 of the Local Government Act, 1999.
- 6. For the term of the Authorisation, to maintain all fixtures and equipment erected or installed, or vegetation planted, in good condition and to recognised standards.
- 7. To indemnify the Council, its servants and/or agents against all actions, costs, claims and demands for injury, loss or damage arising out of or in relation to the alteration to the road, the granting of this Authorisation and the general and special conditions contained herein and such indemnity shall be in addition to any statutory immunity in favour of the Council.
- 8. For the term of the Authorisation, to take out and keep current a public liability policy of insurance to an appropriate level of cover per claim in respect of the alteration to the road or any activity arising out of or from the granting of this Authorisation by the Council.
- 9. At the expiration or earlier termination of this Authorisation to remove, if so directed by the Council, any structure or object erected or installed on the road and to reinstate the road to the satisfaction of the Council.
- 10. This Authorisation does not confer on the Applicant any exclusive right, entitlement or interest in the road and does not derogate from the Council's powers arising under the Local Government Act, 1999.

In making this application, I/we acknowledge that I/we have read, understand and agree to be bound by the Conditions of the Authorisation and declare that the particulars provided by me/us with regard to the Proposed Alteration are true and accurate.

Dated the day of 2012.

Signed by the Applicant

Name:

Signature:

Applicant's Contact Telephone Number/s:

Signed by or on behalf of Wattle Range Council

Name:

Position:

Signature:

APPENDIX 11



PERMIT TO CONDUCT A BUSINESS ON A PUBLIC ROAD

I/We
(hereinafter called "the Licensee")

of
(Address)

being the owner/occupier of the land situate at

.....
hereby make application to Wattle Range Council ("the Council") for a Permit to use portion of the public road described herein for business purposes pursuant to Section 222 of the Local Government Act 1999, as amended in accordance with the information described below.

Location of public road as set out in plan attached

.....
(hereinafter called "the defined area")

Proposed use of the public road

Location Plan

Please draw a sketch of the proposed public road reserve including measurements of the proposed location. Additional information can be attached.

NOTE: A plan of the public road reserve showing the location of any structures including fences, gates, ramps etc. to be installed on the public road is to be attached with this application.

See Over Page for Conditions

THE APPLICANT HEREBY AGREES THAT THE APPLICANT SHALL:

- A. Comply with the general conditions of the Permit as contained herein;
- B. Comply with any special conditions which the Wattle Range Council determines and attaches hereto;
- C. Pay the Permit fee set out herein;
- D. Comply with conditions prescribed in Section 222 of the Local Government Act 1999, as amended.

A GENERAL CONDITIONS OF PERMIT

1. **INDEMNITY**

The Licensee agrees to indemnify and to keep indemnified and to hold harmless the Council, its servants and agents and each of them from and against all actions, costs, claims, damages, charges and expenses whatsoever which may be brought or made or claimed against them or any of them arising out of or in relation to the granting of such Permit or by reason of the use of or access to the defined area.

2. **PUBLIC RISK INSURANCE**

The licensee shall take out and keep current a public risk insurance policy for the minimum sum of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) insuring the licensee against all actions, costs, claims, damages, charges and expenses whatsoever which may be brought or made or claimed against the Council or the licensee or both in relation to the use of the defined area.

3. **DISCLOSURE AND EVIDENCE OF POLICY**

The licensee shall not occupy the said land until evidence of such public risk insurance policy is given to the Council. Such policy shall bear the endorsement of the Insurer indicating the Insurer accepts the indemnity given by the Licensee.

4. **PERMIT NOT TRANSFERABLE**

The licensee shall not transfer, sub-Permit, mortgage or deal with its rights under this Permit in any way whatsoever.

5. **DUTY OF LICENSEE**

The licensee shall maintain in a safe condition all fences, gates, ramps or other additions effected pursuant to the granting of this Permit and will not take any action that will or is likely to cause degradation of the land subject to the Permit or any nearby land. The licensee is to observe any direction given by Council in relation to the protection of such areas.

6. **RENEWAL OF PERMIT**

This Permit will commence from the date of approval being given and will terminate on the following 30th day of June but may be renewed for a further term of one year upon payment of the Permit Fee.

7. **FEES**

The licensee shall pay to the Council in respect of every Permit a fee as determined by the Council, such fees to be reviewed annually (hereinafter called the "Permit Fee"). Where such Permit is granted for a period less than twelve (12) months, a proportionate reduction of the determined annual fee based on the number of full months expired shall be made by Council.

8. **TERMINATION OF PERMIT**

The Council may terminate this Permit at any time by giving to the licensee three (3) months prior notice in writing of such termination. The Council may terminate the Permit in the event of any breach or non-observance of any provision or condition of the Permit by giving 24 hours notice in writing, signed by the Chief Executive Officer.

9. **NO ALTERATION TO DEFINED AREA OR USE**

Upon the granting of this Permit no alteration to the defined area, the use as described in the application or the location of any fence, gate, ramp or other addition will be allowed. Any such alteration shall constitute a breach of condition of Permit if any alteration to the Permit is required then a new application for a Permit must be made.

10. **PERMIT TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN WORKS**

The licensee shall make good any damage to the area as set out in Clause 5 above. The Council may give notice requiring such work to be done by the Licensee within 14 days from the giving of such notice. If such work specified in the notice has not been completed within the said 14 days the Council may by notice in writing signed by the Chief Executive Officer terminate the Permit in accordance with Clause 8.

11. **REMOVAL**
Every person whose Permit has been terminated or has expired and has not been renewed, shall within seven (7) days after such termination or expiry remove any fences, gates, ramps or other additions to the area subject to the Permit. In default of such removal the Council may remove any such fences, gates, ramps or other additions and recover the cost of doing so from the Licensee.
12. **RIGHTS OF LICENSEE**
The rights conferred by issuing this Permit shall rest in contract only and shall not create in or confer upon the Licensee any tenancy or any estate or interest whatsoever in or over the land or any part thereof and the right of the Licensee shall be those of a Licensee only.
13. **MINERALS AND TREES**
The Licensee shall not remove from the land any minerals including sand, gravel, stone or other materials, or cut down or remove any dead timber or cut down, top, lop, bark, ring-bark or otherwise destroy any tree or shrub which now is or hereafter shall be growing upon the land without approval in writing from the Chief Executive Officer being first obtained.
14. **PEST PLANTS**
The Licensee shall keep the land clear of all plants required to be controlled under the Natural Resource Management Act 2004.
15. **JOINT AGREEMENT**
Where two or more persons are the Licensee their agreements and obligations hereunder shall be jointly and several and this agreement shall be construed accordingly and reference to the Licensee shall be read as references to the Licensees each and every one of them.
16. **LIVESTOCK**
The Council shall not directly or indirectly be responsible or liable for the safety or welfare of the Licensee's livestock and the Licensee shall properly and efficiently tend and care for such stock at the Licensee's own expense and shall promptly remove from the land all dead stock.
17. **CULTIVATION NOT PERMITTED**
The Licensee shall not be permitted to use the land for cultivation purposes.
18. **OCCUPATION AFTER TERMINATION**
Any person who remains in use or occupation of a road after the expiration of the Permit period without having given to the Council written notice of intention to terminate the Permit is liable to pay to the Council the same amount as if the Permit were not terminated; and so long as any fence or gate or part of a fence or gate or any other obstruction placed by the person across or on a road remains there, the licensee will be taken to remain in occupation of the road notwithstanding the giving of notice of intention to terminate the Permit and the Permit will be construed as continuing for all purposes.
19. **USE BY THE PUBLIC**
Beyond the erection of such fences, gates, ramps or other additions as provided in this Permit, nothing entitles the licensee to prevent the free use of the land by the public in all respects as if it were unenclosed.
20. **MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR**
The licensee shall and will from time to time and at all times during the term of the Permit at its own cost and expense in all things keep in good and substantial repair, order and condition land and any fence, gate, ramp or other additions or erections installed or located in and about the land from time to time and shall at its own cost and expense erect, install, supply any additional improvement or fixtures reasonably required in writing by the Council for the protection and preservation of the land or any part thereof from time to time and for the safety and care of any persons who may be on the land or use any of the erections thereon from time to time and shall keep and maintain such improvements and erections in a like condition at all times.
21. **COUNCIL POWER TO ENTER AND REPAIR**
It shall be lawful for the Council or any officer of the Council with or without workmen and others upon giving twenty-four (24) hours notice to the Licensee (except in the case of an emergency where no notice shall be required) to enter into and upon the land in order to view and examine the state and condition thereof and if they shall find any repairs for works to be necessary.

22. **STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS**

The Licensee shall comply with and give all notices required by any Act of Parliament, ordinance, regulation or by-law relating to the occupation and use of this land including the CFS Act and Native Vegetation Act.

B. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Copy of current cover note or similar in relation to your Public Liability Policy to be supplied with the Application.
1. The structures, if any, to be erected on the public road and detailed in this application are hereby granted authorisation pursuant to Section 221 of the Local Government Act, 1999 subject to the General Conditions of Permit attached to this Permit.
3. The licensee shall be responsible for stock proofing and maintenance of fencing adjoining the road reserve.

C. PERMIT FEES

The Permit fee shall be \$ per annum.

Signed by the Applicant

In making this application, I/we acknowledge that I/we have read, understand and agree to be bound by the Conditions of the Authorisation and declare that the particulars provided by me/us with regard to the Proposed Use are true and accurate.

Name:

Signature:

Dated the day of 200

Signed by or on behalf of Wattle Range Council

Name:

Position:

Signature:

APPENDIX 12



WATTLE RANGE COUNCIL NATIVE VEGETATION INCIDENT REPORT

1. REPORT OF INCIDENT			
Date Reported:		Time Reported:	
Date of Incident:		Time of Incident:	
Location of Incident/Hazard:			
Details of Incident/Hazard (causes, effects, personnel involved):			
Witness Name:		Phone No.:	
Contact Details:		Signature:	
Was anyone injured?			
Has the Health and Safety Person been notified?			
2. REMEDIAL ACTION			
Remedial action required: YES / NO			
Details of proposed rectification work:			
(Attach additional comments if necessary)			
Name:		Title:	Signature:
Approved by:		Signature:	Date:
3. CLOSE OUT REPORT			
Outcome of remedial work:			
Name:		Title:	
Signature:		Date:	

APPENDIX 13



WATTLE RANGE COUNCIL ROADSIDE SURVEY PLANS

ROADS SURVEYED

Wattle Range Survey
Roadside Vegetation Survey

R71-1 Survey Number - Route Number

Direction of Travel

Note: Different colours signify different roadside vegetation orders.



Roadside data shown on this map was collected using the Roadside Vegetation Survey methodology developed by the Department for Environment and Heritage. Spatial data was recorded using vehicle odometer readings. Attribute data is stored in an Oracle database and is accessed by GIS software using the Dynamic Segment Editor module.

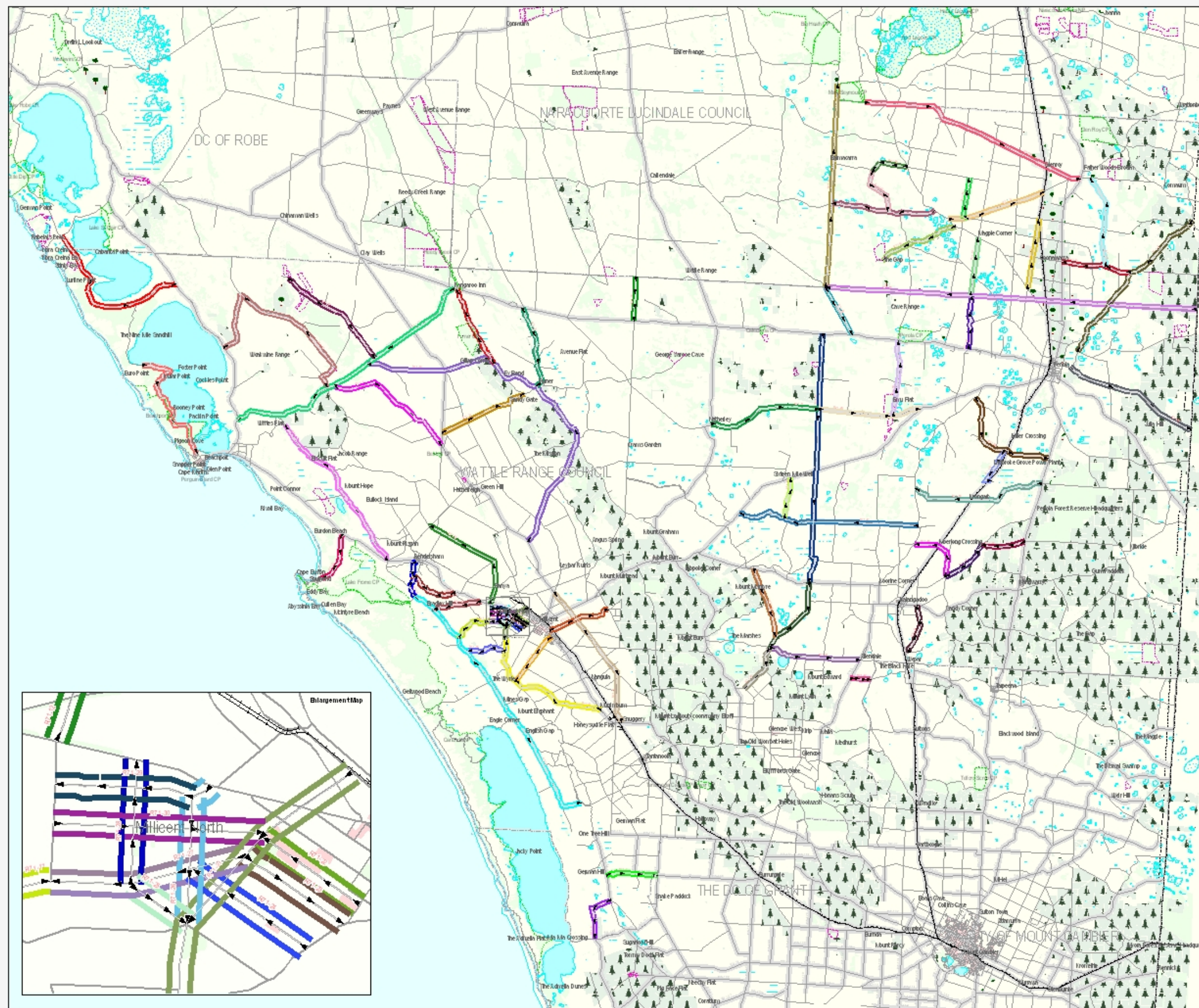
Roadside widths have been exaggerated for display purposes.



Produced by: Environmental Information
Department for Environment and Heritage
GPO Box 1047 Adelaide SA 5001
Data Source: NPWSA Reserves, Heritage Agreements, Railways, Roads and Local Government Area boundaries supplied by the Department for Environment and Heritage.
Roadside vegetation supplied by Wattle Range Council and the Department for Environment and Heritage.
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic GDA94
Compiled: February 2008

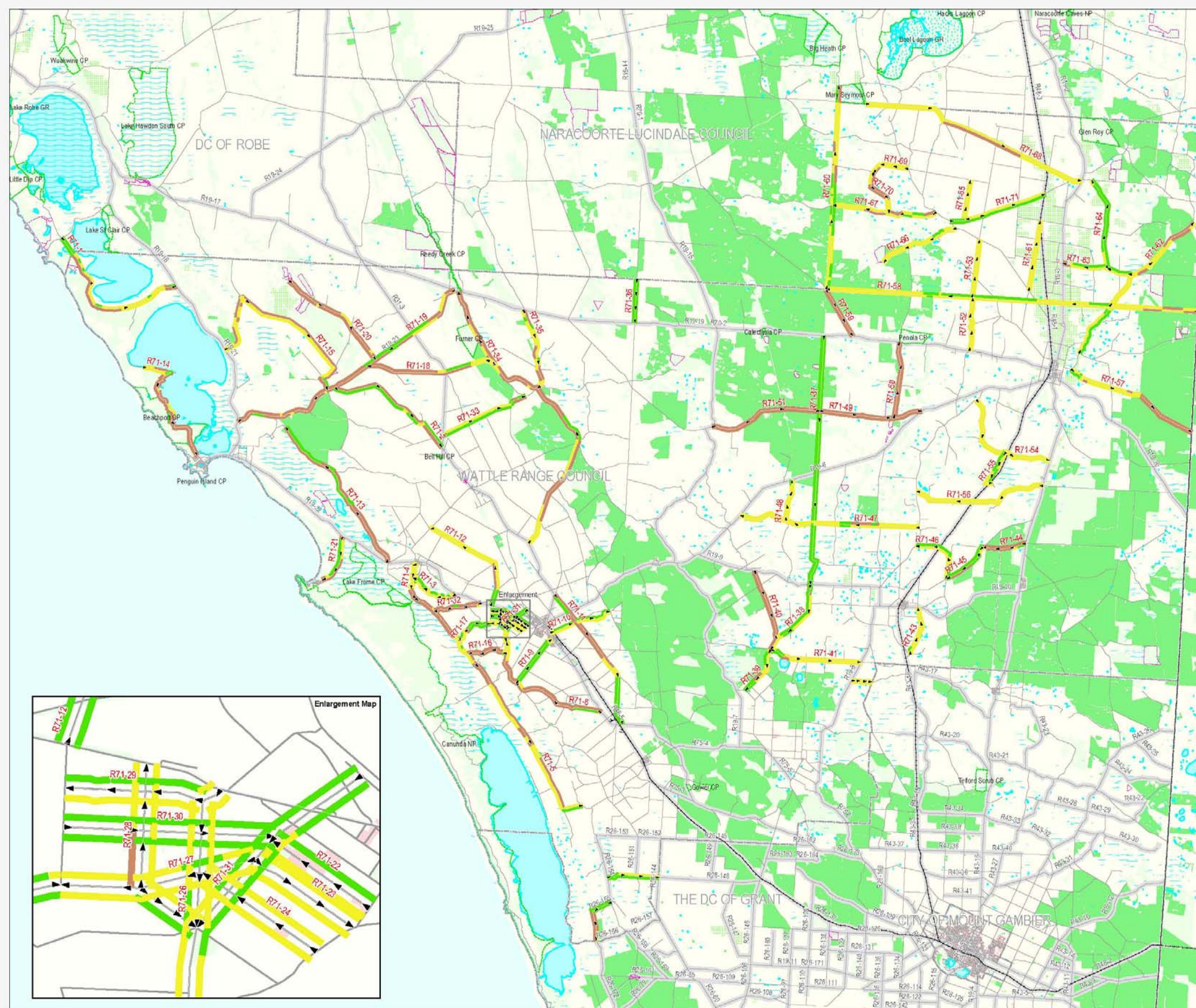
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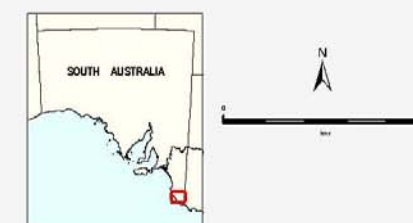
WIDTH OF ROADS

Wattle Range Survey
Roadside Vegetation Survey



- Width 1-8m
- Width 6-15m
- Width > 15m
- R71-1 Survey Number - Route Number
- Direction of Travel
- Road
- Railway
- Coastline
- NPWSA Reserve
- Heritage Agreement
- Local Government Areas
- Orchard/Vineyard
- Plantation (Hardwood/Softwood)
- Built-up Areas
- Cropland / Pasture / Other
- Native Vegetation
- Inland Waterbody
- Waterbody Intermittent
- Waterbody Mainly Dry
- Land subject to inundation
- Land subject to flooding

Roadside data shown on this map was collected using the Roadside Vegetation Survey Methodology developed by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Spatial Data was recorded using vehicular odometer readings. Attribute data is stored in an Oracle database and is accessed by GIS ArcInfo software using the Dynamic Segmentation module. Roadside widths have been exaggerated for display purposes.



Produced by Science Resource Centre
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
GPO Box 1047 Adelaide SA 5001
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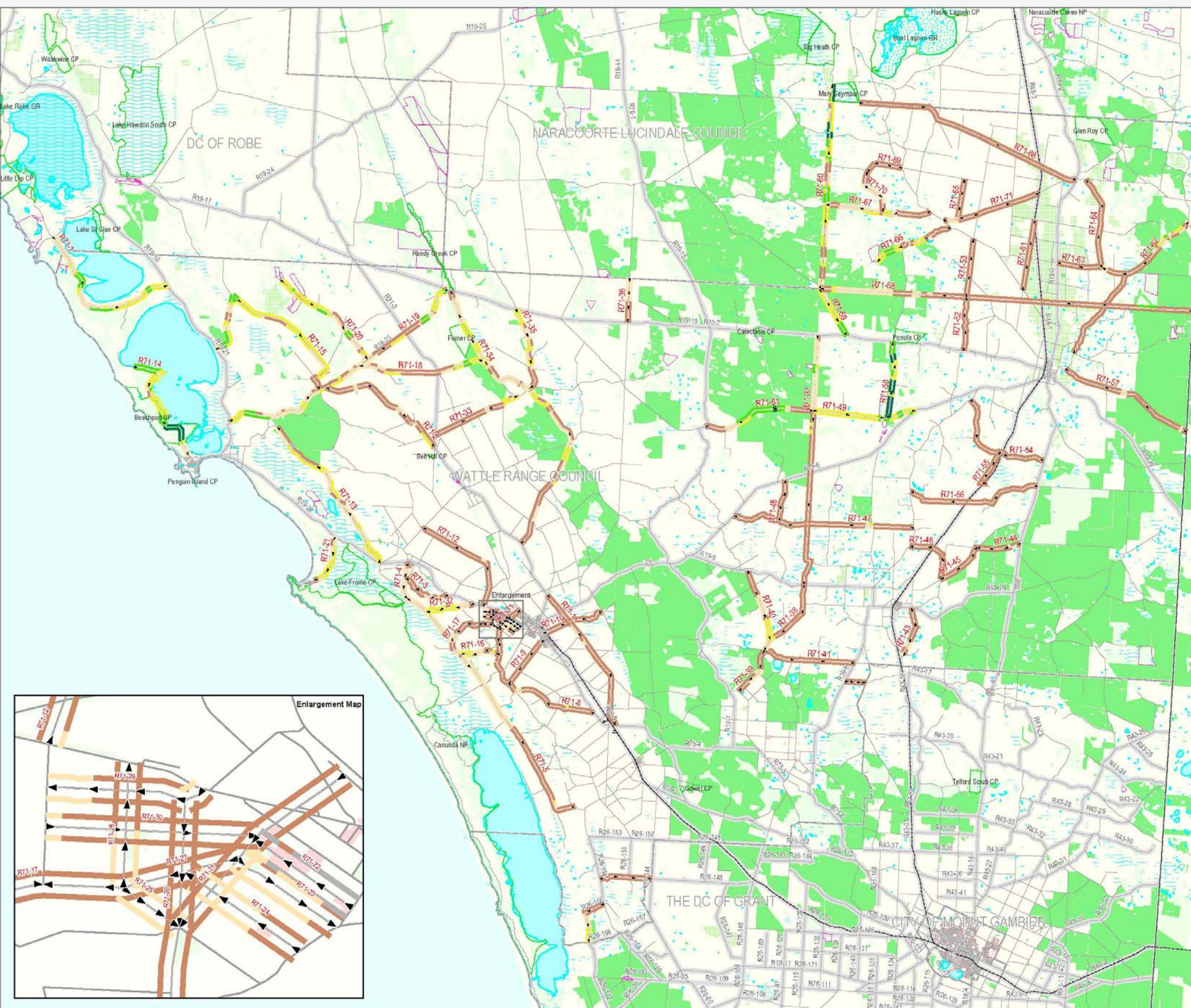
Data Source NPWSA Reserves, Heritage Agreements, Railways, Roads and Local Government Area boundaries supplied by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Roadside vegetation supplied by Wattle Range Council and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

Projection Lambert Conformal Conic GDA94
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OVERALL CONDITION

Wattle Range Survey Roadside Vegetation Survey

- EXCELLENT - very little or no sign of alien vegetation in the understorey*, resembles probable pre-European condition
- GOOD - high proportion of native species and native cover in the understorey*, reasonable representation of probable pre-European vegetation
- MODERATE - substantial invasion of aliens, but native understorey* persists; for example, may be a low proportion of native species and high native cover, or high proportion of native species and low native cover
- POOR - the understorey* consists predominantly of alien species, although a small number of natives persist
- VERY POOR - the understorey* consists only of alien species *Or overstorey if grassland
- NOT RELEVANT

*Or all strata if upper or lower strata are difficult to distinguish eg. grasslands, sedge/land, low shrublands

R71-1 Survey Number - Route Number

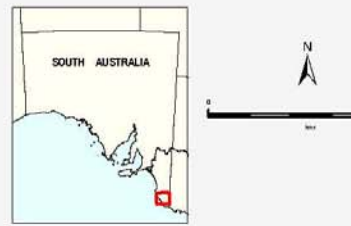
Direction of Travel

- Road
- Railway
- Coastline
- NPWSA Reserve
- Heritage Agreement
- Local Government Areas
- Orchard/Vineyard
- Plantation (Hardwood/Softwood)
- Native Vegetation
- Built-up Areas
- Cropland / Pasture / Other
- Inland Waterbody
- Waterbody Intermittent
- Waterbody Mainly Dry
- Land subject to inundation
- Land subject to flooding

CONDITION refers to a qualitative assessment of the weed invasion of the understorey (or all strata if a grassland) taken during the field survey. The term OVERVIEW used here does not mean the midpoint between maximum and minimum values nor is it the most frequently occurring condition rating. OVERVIEW is used to mean an overview rating that best represents the weed invasion along the segment's entire length.

Minimum and maximum condition values, which record the variation of weed invasion within a segment length, are also assessed for each segment in the field survey but these values are not represented on this map.

Roadside data shown on this map was collected using the Roadside Vegetation Survey Methodology developed by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Spatial Data was recorded using vehicular odometer readings. Attribute data is stored in an Oracle database and is accessed by GIS ArcInfo software using the Dynamic Segmentation module. Roadside widths have been exaggerated for display purposes.



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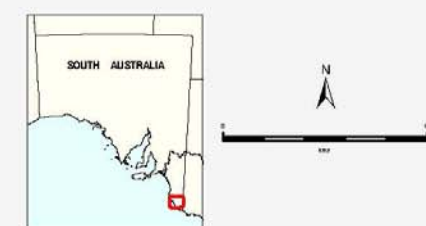
OVERALL SIGNIFICANCE

Wattle Range Survey Roadside Vegetation Survey

- Category A:
Contains native vegetation in excellent condition
 - Category B:
Contains significant vegetation in moderate condition
or less significant vegetation in excellent condition
 - Category C:
Contains degraded significant vegetation or less
significant vegetation in moderate condition
 - Category D:
Contains limited native vegetation in poor condition
 - Category E:
Very little or no vegetation present
 - Not Relevant
- R71-4** Survey Number - Route Number
- Direction of Travel
- Road
 - Railway
 - Coastline
 - NPWSA Reserve
 - Heritage Agreement
 - Local Government Areas
 - Orchard/Vineyard
 - Plantation (Hardwood/Softwood)
 - Native Vegetation
 - Built-up Areas
 - Cropland / Pasture / Other
 - Inland Waterbody
 - Waterbody Intermittent
 - Waterbody Mainly Dry
 - Land subject to inundation
 - Land subject to flooding

The term OVERALL SIGNIFICANCE is used here to describe one component of the analysis of field data, to rank the vegetation of each segment according to its overall ecological value. The overall significance analysis is based on two attributes: the conservation priority rating of the assigned Vegetation Association; and the condition rating as collected in the field. In an overall significance analysis every segment is assigned a category (A,B,C,D or E) according to the combination of these two attributes. This provides a simple summary of the relative ecological value of the vegetation of each segment.

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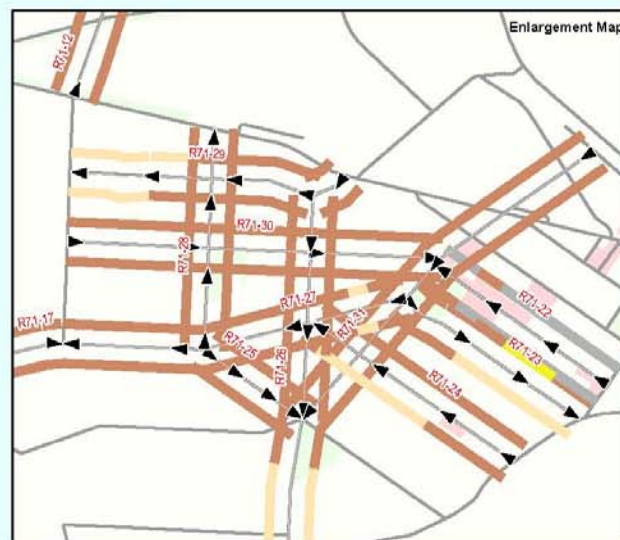
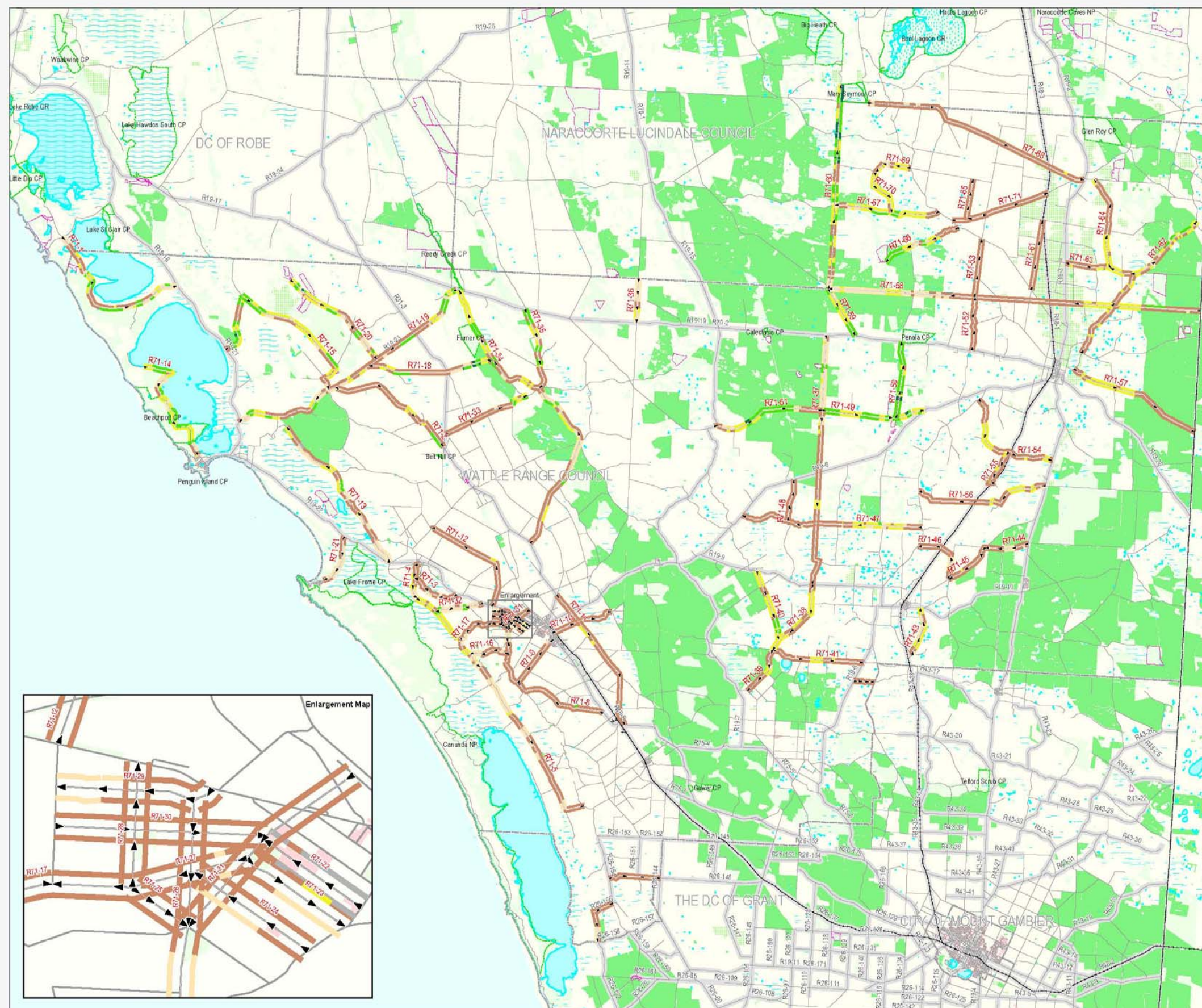
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VEGETATION ASSOCIATIONS

Wattle Range Survey Roadside Vegetation Survey

- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis* Forest
- *Eucalyptus viminalis* ssp. *cygnensis* + *Eucalyptus ovata* var. *ovata* Forest
- *Eucalyptus fasciculosa* Forest
- *Eucalyptus leucosybn* ssp. *pruinosa* + *Eucalyptus fasciculosa* Forest
- *Eucalyptus ovata* var. *ovata* Low Forest
- *Acacia mearnsii* Woodland
- *Acacia melanoxylon* Woodland
- *Acacia pycnantha* Woodland
- *Allocasuarina verticillata* Woodland
- *Banksia marginata* Low Woodland
- *Eucalyptus obliqua* Woodland
- *Eucalyptus baxteri* Woodland
- *Eucalyptus viminalis* ssp. *cygnensis* Woodland
- *Eucalyptus viminalis* ssp. *cygnensis* + *Eucalyptus baxteri* Woodland
- *Eucalyptus diversifolia* ssp. *diversifolia* Mallee
- *Acacia leptophylla* Shrubland
- *Acacia longifolia* ssp. Shrubland
- *Acacia longifolia* ssp. + *Acacia pycnantha* + *Leucopogon parviflorus* Shrubland
- *Acacia pycnantha* Shrubland + *Acacia longifolia* + *Banksia marginata* + *Melaleuca lanceolata*
- *Adriana quadripartita* Shrubland
- *Allocasuarina paludosa* Shrubland
- *Banksia marginata* Shrubland
- *Leptospermum continentale* + *Allocasuarina paludosa* Shrubland
- *Leptospermum longum* Shrubland
- *Leucopogon parviflorus* Shrubland
- *Melaleuca brevifolia* + *Allocasuarina paludosa* Shrubland
- *Melaleuca halmaturorum* Shrubland
- *Melaleuca lanceolata* Shrubland
- *Melaleuca lanceolata* + *Acacia pycnantha* Shrubland
- *Burmea juncea* / *Isoplepis nodosa* Sedgeland
- *Gahnia flum* Open Sedgeland
- *Isoplepis nodosa* Sedgeland
- *Juncus kraussii* Sedgeland
- *Leptosperme* sp. Sedgeland
- *Pteridium esculentum* Fernland
- *Austrostipa* sp. Grassland
- *Poa* sp. Open Tussock Grassland
- Exotic Shrubland
- Exotic Grassland
- Exotic Hermland
- Plantation
- Built Up

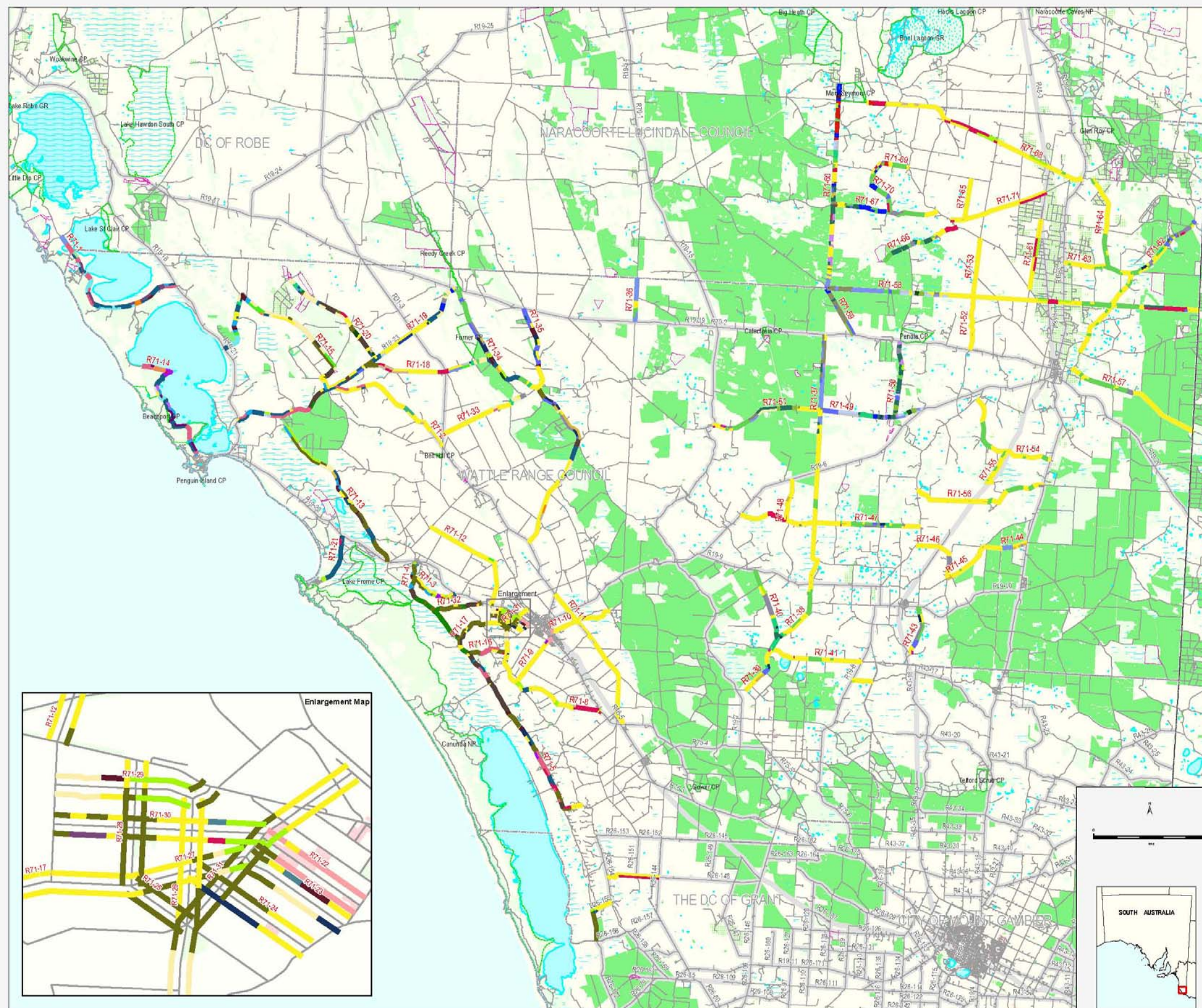
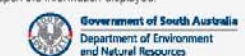
- R71-1 Survey Number - Route Number
- Roads
- Native Vegetation
- Built-up Areas
- Crepland / Pasture / Other
- Coastline
- NPWSA Reserve
- Heritage Agreement
- Local Government Areas
- Orchard/Vineyard
- Plantation (Hardwood/Softwood)
- Inland Waterbody
- Waterbody Intermittent
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PROPOSED POTENTIAL SITES

Wattle Range Survey Roadside Vegetation Survey

- RSS - Roadside Significance Site
- REF & RSS - Reference Site & Roadside Significance Site
- REV - Revegetation Site
- Not Relevant

R71-14 Survey Number - Route Number

▶ Direction of Travel

Note: Any reference site has the potential to be a "Bush for Life" site.

- Road
- + + + Railway
- Coastline
- NPWSA Reserve
- Heritage Agreement
- Local Government Areas
- Orchard/Vineyard
- Plantation (Hardwood/Softwood)
- Native Vegetation
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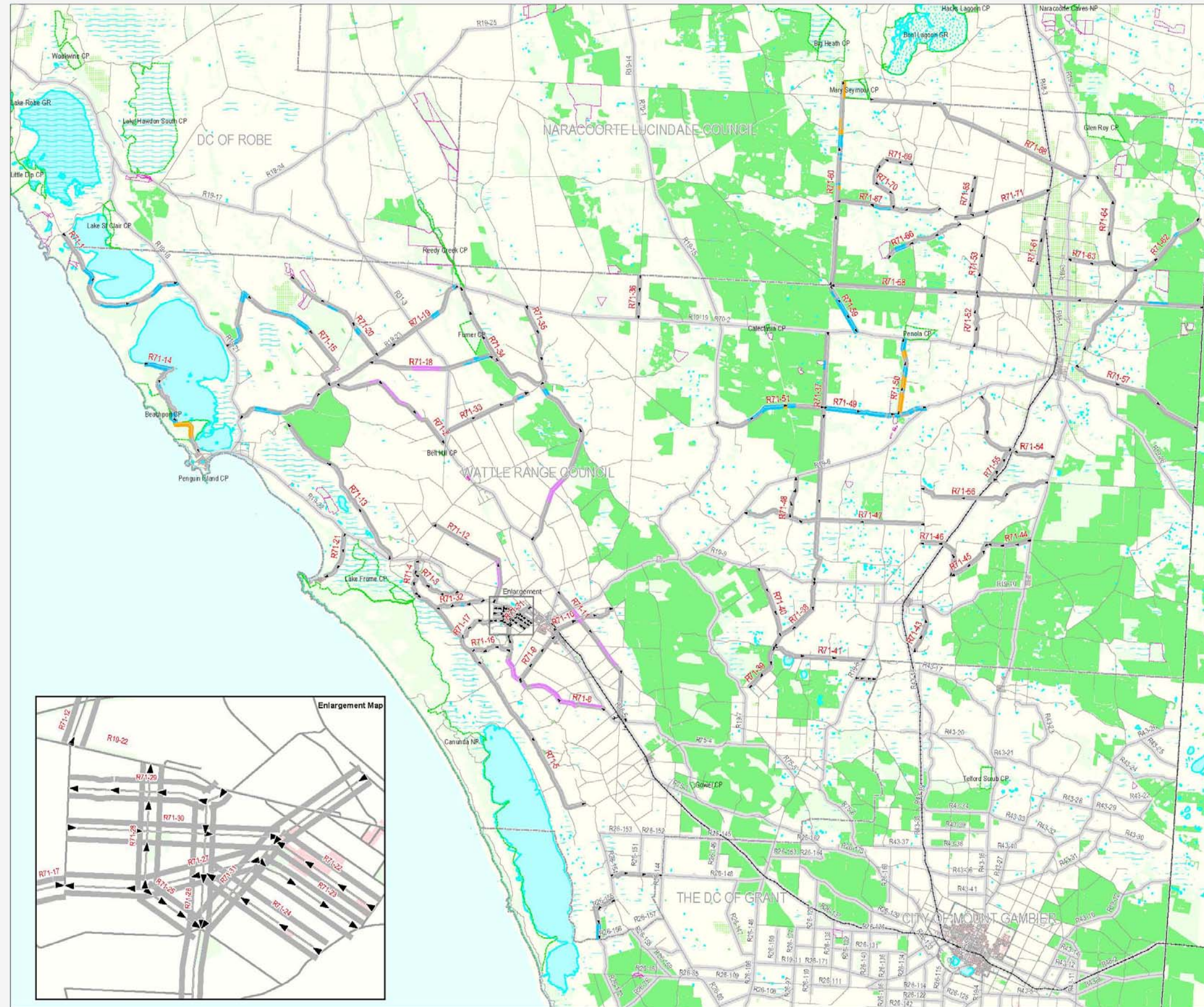
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Proposed Potential Roadside Significant Sites (RSS)

Number	Road No.	Road Name	Odometer reading	Side	Association No.
1	1	Bog Lane	3.58 – 5.25	L	15, 17, 18
2	1	Bog Lane	3.58 – 5.25	R	15, 18
3	1	Bog Lane	7.31 – 10.47	R	15, 17, 28
4	1	Bog Lane	11.73 – 13.00	R	9, 17
5	1	Bog Lane	12.10 – 13.00	L	17
6	1	Bog Lane	13.44 – 14.46	R	18
7	6	Duckhole Flat Road	3.15 – 3.52	L	8
8	6	Duckhole Flat Road	3.15 – 4.37	R	8
9	13	Lake George Road	0.00 – 2.45	L	17, 18, 25, 27
10	13	Lake George Road	0.00 – 2.09	R	17, 18
11	13	Lake George Road	4.44 – 4.95	L	33
12	13	Lake George Road	7.70 – 8.80	L	18, 27
13	13	Lake George Road	7.70 – 8.80	R	17, 18, 27
14	15	Magareys Lane	0.45 – 2.32	L	15, 22, 28
15	15	Magareys Lane	0.45 – 0.95	R	15
16	15	Magareys Lane	4.54 – 6.00	L	5, 9, 11
17	15	Magareys Lane	4.54 – 6.00	R	5, 9, 17
18	15	Magareys Lane	8.44 – 12.03	L	8, 11
19	15	Magareys Lane	10.82 – 12.03	R	11
20	18	Main South Eastern Road	14.87 – 15.45	L	8
21	18	Main South Eastern Road	14.87 – 15.45	R	8
22	18	Main South Eastern Road	21.86 – 23.26	L	1, 5, 11
23	18	Main South Eastern Road	22.77 – 23.26	R	5, 11
24	18	Main South Eastern Road	23.39 – 24.21	L	5, 10
25	19	Beachport Penola Road	0.18 – 0.38	L	3
26	19	Beachport Penola Road	0.18 – 0.38	R	3
27	19	Beachport Penola Road	2.98 – 3.71	L	17
28	19	Beachport Penola Road	2.98 – 3.71	R	17
29	19	Beachport Penola Road	19.50 – 21.82	L	18, 26
30	19	Beachport Penola Road	20.84 – 21.82	R	18
31	20	Elgin Road	1.24 – 1.45	L	5
32	20	Elgin Road	4.03 – 4.98	R	19
33	20	Elgin Road	7.35 – 7.85	L	22
34	20	Elgin Road	7.35 – 7.85	R	22
35	32	Bowman Road	1.76 – 2.11	L	19
36	33	McKinnons Lane	6.74 – 7.50	R	11
37	37	Manga Road	2.44 – 3.21	R	12
38	49	Atlantic Heath Road	0.15 – 5.32	L	3, 5, 7, 12, 13, 26
39	49	Atlantic Heath Road	0.15 – 5.32	R	2, 3, 5, 7, 12, 13, 26
40	49	Atlantic Heath Road	5.50 – 5.85	L	2, 23
41	49	Atlantic Heath Road	5.50 – 5.85	R	2, 23
42	49	Atlantic Heath Road	6.08 – 6.55	L	12
43	49	Atlantic Heath Road	6.08 – 6.55	R	12
44	49	Atlantic Heath Road	6.70 – 7.81	L	5, 22, 26
45	49	Atlantic Heath Road	7.34 – 7.81	R	22, 26
46	49	Atlantic Heath Road	7.93 – 8.40	L	14
47	49	Atlantic Heath Road	7.93 – 8.92	R	14, 26
48	50	Cave Range Road	2.03 – 2.16	R	12
49	50	Cave Range Road	3.30 – 4.15	L	1, 12
50	50	Cave Range Road	3.30 – 4.15	R	1, 14
51	50	Cave Range Road	5.53 – 6.61	L	2, 12, 23
52	50	Cave Range Road	5.53 – 6.61	R	2, 12, 23
53	51	L D E Road	2.83 – 6.31	L	1, 12, 14, 19
54	51	L D E Road	4.27 – 6.31	R	12, 14
55	51	L D E Road	6.66 – 7.39	L	12
56	51	L D E Road	6.66 – 7.39	R	12
57	58	V & A Lane	3.07 – 4.71	R	12
58	59	Diagonal Road	0.39 – 1.00	R	19
59	59	Diagonal Road	1.25 – 4.60	L	13, 19
60	59	Diagonal Road	1.25 – 4.60	R	13, 14, 19
61	60	Coles Kilanoola Road	8.63 – 8.78	L	12
62	60	Coles Kilanoola Road	8.63 – 8.78	R	12
63	60	Coles Kilanoola Road	10.85 – 11.04	R	1
64	60	Coles Kilanoola Road	11.19 – 11.38	L	5
65	60	Coles Kilanoola Road	11.19 – 11.38	R	5
66	60	Coles Kilanoola Road	11.92 – 12.97	L	4, 26
67	60	Coles Kilanoola Road	11.92 – 12.97	R	4, 26
68	62	Old Comaum Road	12.95 – 13.45	L	13, 14
69	66	Mulligans Road	5.32 – 6.26	L	1, 12
70	66	Mulligans Road	5.32 – 6.26	R	12
71	67	Charcutt Road	4.47 – 5.91	R	1, 3