Native Vegetation Clearance

Proposed Native Vegetation Clearance - 85-87 Hannaford Road, Blackwood, South Australia 5051.

Data Report

Clearance under the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*

4 December 2023

Prepared by Grant Fleming

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1. Application information

Application Details

Applicant:	[redacted]		
Key contact:	[redacted]		
Landowner:	[redacted]		
Site Address:	85 - 87 Hannaford Road, Blackwood 5051		
Local Government Area:	City of Mitcham	Hundred:	Adelaide
Title ID:	CT5661/405 CT5661/405	Parcel ID	D2241AL56 D2241AL55

Summary of proposed clearance

Purpose of clearance	Clearance required for the construction of a meeting hall, vehicle access, parking spaces and retaining wall.
Native Vegetation Regulation	Regulation 12, Schedule 1; clause 33, House or Buildings
Description of the vegetation under application	Size, type and general condition The vegetation present was comprised of scattered remnant trees 4 healthy Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) trees, 77 *Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box) trees and 19 *Acacia pycnantha* (Golden Wattle) trees. The understorey was comprised of exotic pasture grasses and environmental weeds although some individual native ground cover species including *Lomandra sp* (Iron Grass) and *Dianella s*p (Flax Lily) were present they did not meet the threshold to be considered a native vegetation association. The understory had been recently slashed for bushfire preparedness. The trees present ranged in health from poor to good with many appearing to show evidence of storm damage (tops snapped off). A 10 m clearance had been established around the existing buildings present. A significant edge effect was present along the southern fence line with a band of exotic trees and environmental weeds present.
Total proposed clearance - area (ha) and number of trees	No native vegetation associations are present on the property. A total of 35 remnant scattered trees are proposed to be cleared, comprised of: Two *Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp leucoxylon* (Blue Gum) [Tree Numbers: 18 & 29] Twenty-two *Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box) [Tree Numbers: 1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 21, 22, 23, 25, 30, 33, 34, 38, 42, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 & 54] Eleven *Acacia pycnantha* (Golden Wattle) [Tree Numbers: 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37 & 39].
Level of clearance	Level 4 (Increased to level 4 as Seriously At Variance with Principle 1(b). Consultant advising Level 3 due to moderating factors)
Overlay (Planning and Design Code)	ZONES Hills Neighbourhood Zone (Z2405) – HN OVERLAYS Airport Building Heights (Regulated) (O0303)

	Character Area (O0901) – MitC3 Hazards (Bushfire – High Risk) (O2408) - High Native Vegetation (O4202) Prescribed Wells Area (O4804) Regulated and Significant Tree (O5404) Stormwater Management (O5710) Traffic Generating Development (O6001) Urban Tree Canopy (O6302) Water Resources (O6902)
Map of proposed clearance area. The site map of the proposed clearance area (Figure 1) shows: • Proposed position of the meeting hall, driveway, car parking spaces and retaining wall • Presence of the scattered trees subject to clearance. • The location of the trees to be retained on the property. Designated tree positions are subject to the accuracy of the GPS – readings were taken adjacent to the trunk.	
Mitigation hierarchy	<u>Avoidance</u> The steeply sloping property influences the location of the infrastructure on the block. The meeting hall has been positioned adjacent to the existing girl guide hall within a partially cleared area thereby avoiding trees along the southern boundary. Location of the meeting hall within the middle of the block would require more extensive cut and fill creating a greater clearance envelope. <u>Minimization</u> The location of the development footprint adjacent the existing girl guides hall facilitates the retention of some of the scattered trees present on the block and takes advantage of the existing clearing. <u>Rehabilitation or Restoration</u> The clearance is permanent so there is no ability to rehabilitate the clearance once conducted. There is capacity to undertake restoration on the block through the removal of the woody and environmental weeds including but not limited to **Olea europaea* (Olive), **Cotoneaster sp* (Cotoneaster) and **Fraxinus angustifolia* (Desert Ash) that are concentrated in a wide band at the base of the retaining wall present along the southern boundary. <u>Offset</u> The proposed clearance of 35 scattered trees will be offset by payment into the NVC fund.
SEB Offset proposal	Payment of $43,972.30

PROPOSED NATIVE VEGETATION CLEARANCE - 85 HANNAFORD ROAD, BLACKWOOD, SA

DETAILED SITE MAP

Legend

- Tree to be removed
- Tree to be retained
- Retaining Wall
- Site Boundary
- Survey
- 10m Building Buffer
- 1m Driveway and Parking / Retaining Wall Buffer
- Approximate Cadastral Boundary
- Driveway and Parking
- House Footprint
- Path

NOTE:

GPS location points are subject to GPS accuracy.

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0 5 10 15 20 m

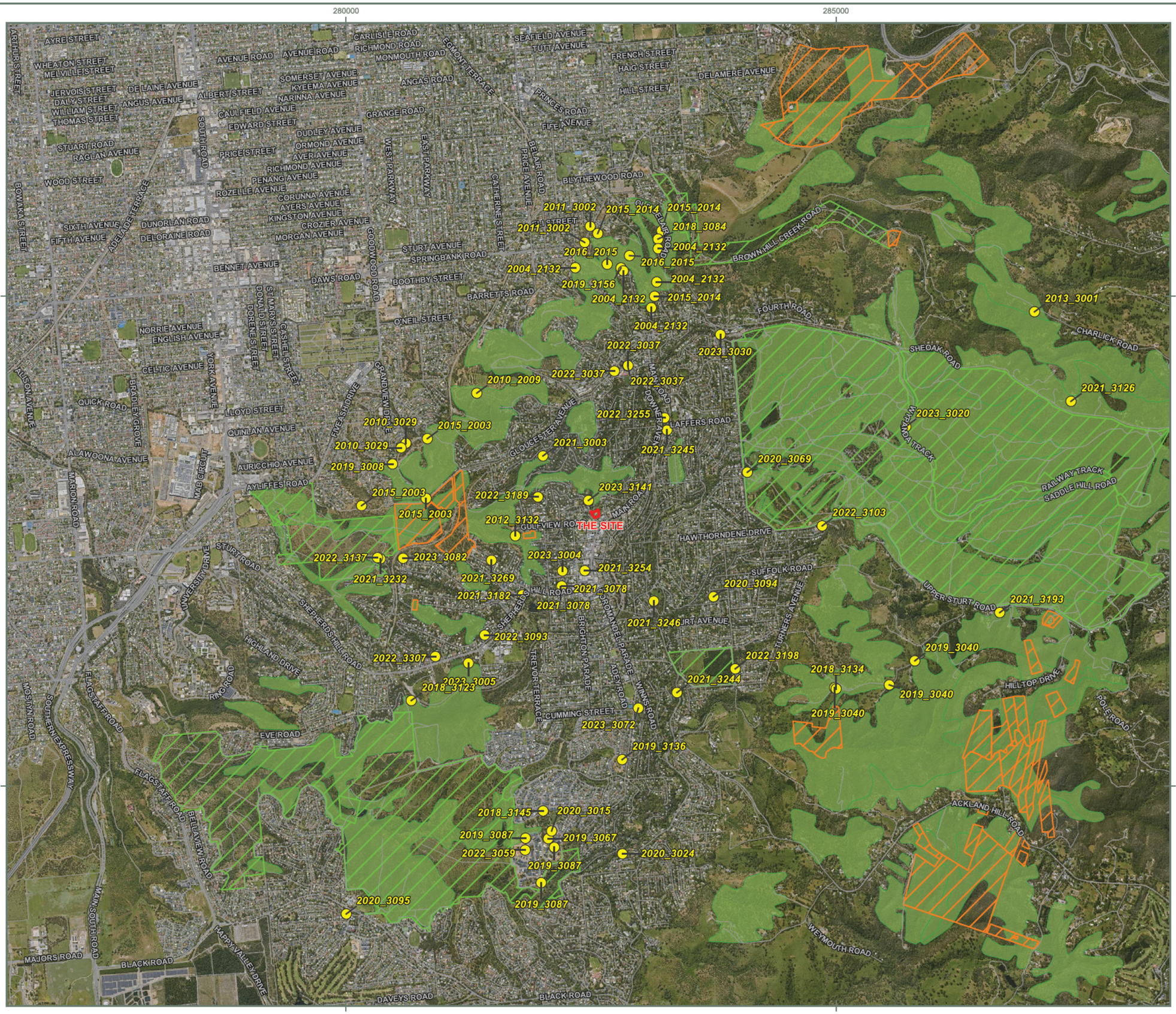
SCALE (at A3):	1:500
PROJECTION:	GDA2020 / MGA zone 54
DRAWING NO:	GFE-034-F0001-Rev0.qgs
DATE:	04/12/2023
DRAWN:	KB
CHECKED:	GF

FIGURE 1

GFE
GRANT FLEMING ENVIRONMENTAL

PROPOSED NATIVE VEGETATION CLEARANCE - 85 HANNAFORD ROAD, BLACKWOOD, SA

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP



Legend

- Clearance Application Trees / Area
- Site Boundary
- NPWSA Reserve
- Vegetation Heritage Agreement

SA Vegetation

- Eucalyptus forest and woodland

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1. Aerial image sourced from Metromap, aerial dated 02.10.203, sourced 17.11.2023.
2. Roads, NPWS, vegetation heritage agreement, sa vegetation data sourced from SA Data, sourced 25.05.2021 and November 2023.

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 m

SCALE (at A3):	1:37,500
PROJECTION:	GDA2020 / MGA zone 54
DRAWING NO:	GFE-034-F0002-Rev0.qgs
DATE:	04/12/2023
DRAWN:	KB
CHECKED:	GF

FIGURE 2

GFE
GRANT FLEMING ENVIRONMENTAL

2. Purpose of clearance

2.1 Description

The purpose of the clearance is to establish a meeting hall, driveway with car parking spaces (including disabled car park space) for attendees.

2.2 Background

The properties were purchased by the current owners on 17 January 2023 with a previous girl-guide hall and shed existing on the properties. The existing building was utilised by the Girl-Guides with the shed behind the meeting hall used by the Adelaide Hills Amateur Radio organization since 2011, both organisations have since re-located. The surrounding land use is comprised of residential allotments to the north, east and west of the site along Hannaford Road that is immediately west of the site. The site adjoins the Hungry Jacks carpark immediately to the south with a retaining wall separating the two properties. Immediately north of the site is a road reserve for the continuation of Myall Avenue.

Existing mapping indicates that no native vegetation association is present at the site.

Potential exists for a future residential subdivision of the site that would impact upon the retained remnant scattered trees.

The site is located within the Green Adelaide Landscape Management Region, within the Flinders Lofty Block IBRA Region (FLB) and Mount Lofty Ranges IBRA Sub-region. The FLB has 77% vegetation cover with 7% of vegetation protected and 5% of the Region protected. The Mount Lofty Ranges Sub-region has 15% vegetation cover with 27% of vegetation protected and 5% of the Sub-region protected. The site is within the Mount Terrible South Australian IBRA Association that has 41% vegetation cover with 41% of vegetation protected (NatureMaps 2023).

2.3 General location map

The site map is provided in Figure 1 and the general location map is provided in Figure 2.

2.4 Details of the proposal

The footprint of the proposed meeting hall, driveway, parking spaces and retaining wall is shown in Figure 1. The slope of the site has an influence upon the position of infrastructure,

2.5 Approvals <u>required</u> *or* <u>obtained</u>

Native Vegetation Act 1991

Consent to clear scattered trees is required under the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* and is subject to this application and data report.

Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016

A Development Application has yet to be lodged with Mitcham City Council in order to obtain planning approval and building consent. The location of the proposed development is within the Bushfire – High Hazard overlay, however it may not trigger a referral to CFS, as the building is a meeting hall.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

No direct impacts upon matters of national significance have been identified associated with the proposed clearance. The Grey Box (Eucalyptus microcarpa) Grassy Woodland Association is not present at the site although grey Box trees occur across the site. Grey-headed Flying-Fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act have

been recorded from multiple locations within 1 km of the site and may utilise trees at the site for perching or foraging.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972

There were no occurrence records of threatened species listed under *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (NPW Act) identified as occurring on the site. The search of the Biological Database of South Australia (BDBSA) and the search for Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) under the EPBC Act identified the occurrence of species listed under the NPW Act that were possible or likely to occur at the site.

Landscape South Australia Act 2019.

The site is located within the Green Adelaide Landscape Management Region. The proposed development does not involve a water affecting activity. Pest animal and plant weed control is regulated under this legislation, landowners are required to manage and control Declared Plants on their property under this legislation.

The proposed development does not involve activities that require a water licence.

Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988

There are no known Aboriginal heritage sites located within the allotment (NatureMaps 2023). There remains the potential for cultural artefacts to be located within the property. Tree 54 *Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box) the subject to this application contains a scar that may be consistent with Aboriginal use, Photo 5. The property has been subject to bushfire and the scar may be formed due to regrowth around a fire scar with the formative process unable to be definitively determined. The property is located within an area of native title claim Kaurna People Native Title Settlement ILUA (Formatted Agreement Number SI2018/004) (NatureMaps 2022).

2.6 Native Vegetation Regulation

Regulation 12, Schedule 1; clause 33, House or Buildings

2.7 Development Application information (if applicable)

A Development Application will be required to be lodged with the City of Mitcham. The following Zoning and Overlays apply to the development.

ZONES

Hills Neighbourhood Zone (Z2405) – HN

OVERLAYS

Airport Building Heights (Regulated) (O0303)

Character Area (O0901) – MitC3

Hazards (Bushfire – High Risk) (O2408) - High

Native Vegetation (O4202)

Prescribed Wells Area (O4804)

Regulated and Significant Tree (O5404)

Stormwater Management (O5710)

Traffic Generating Development (O6001)

Urban Tree Canopy (O6302)

Water Resources (O6902)

3. Method

3.1 Flora assessment

The desktop assessment of flora and vegetation associations of conservation significance included the following database searches:

- A search for Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) under the *EPBC Act 1999* within a 5 km radius from the property.
- A threatened species report utilising the Biological Database of South Australia (BDBSA) for the site with a 5 km buffer for records from the last 20 years applied from NatureMaps SA.
- A search of threatened species listed within the 5 km buffered site area utilizing the Atlas of Living Australia.
- A search for mapped SA vegetation associations was conducted to establish an indicative species list of flora prior to undertaking the fieldwork.

The site was visited on four days 23, 25, 26 and 27 November 2023 with a total of 102 trees assessed.

A total of 102 trees were assessed at the site. The native trees were assessed in accordance with the Native Vegetation Council (NVC) (2019) Scattered Tree Assessment Manual July 2020.

Figure 1 shows the location of the scattered trees subject to this application and the location of the remnant native trees that will be retained at the site.

During the 4 days spent on the site conducting the scattered tree assessments the site was checked for the presence of the threatened plant species that were recorded within 5 km of the site and the additional species identified by the EPBC Protected Matters Search. The presence of Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) was noted.

3.2 Fauna assessment

The desktop assessment of fauna of conservation significance included the following database searches:

- A search for Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) under the *EPBC Act 1999* within a 5 km radius from the property.
- A threatened species report utilising the Biological Database of South Australia (BDBSA) for the site with a 5 km buffer for records from the last 20 years applied from NatureMaps SA.
- A search of threatened species listed within the 5 km buffered site area utilizing the Atlas of Living Australia.

On site observations included evidence of tracks and scats and direct observation of birds and reptiles located following active searching and incidental observations. Observations were made across the four days (16 hours) that the site was visited.

4. Assessment Outcomes

4.1 Vegetation Assessment

General description of the vegetation, the site and matters of significance

The site is located on the upper hill slopes with a gully present at the confluence of the two slopes. The hill slopes downward from the southeast to the northwest and downwards from the southwest to the northeast, with the later slope only present on allotment D2241A55. A Strahler first order stream would occupy the gully. The site is part of the Coromandel Valley Land System (COV) with areas classified as Land Type F of soil formed on deeply weathered material with ironstone and an area classified as Land Type A of shallow stony soil formed on basement rock with variable amounts of rock outcrop(NatureMaps 2023).

The results of the site vegetation assessment indicate that no extant vegetation association remains at the property with the understory effectively removed across the entire site. The groundcover of pasture grasses and environmental weeds had been recently slashed as a fire prevention measure across the site. A few scattered native species were present in the area of the gully but did not meet the threshold to be considered a native vegetation association. The canopy included 100 scattered remnant native trees including *Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box), *Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp leucoxylon* (Blue Gum) and *Acacia pycnantha* (Golden Wattle) with a small amount of regeneration of Grey Box and Golden Wattle evident across the site. A planted individual *Corymbia citriodora* (Lemon-scented Gum) healthy tree was present in the footprint of the proposed development with a circumference of 1.1 m (non-significant or non-regulated) under the PDI Act. There were multiple **Fraxinus angustifolia* (Desert Ash) trees present at the site with larger specimens particularly common along the southern boundary adjacent the Hungry Jacks carpark. A dense band of environmental weeds was present along the length of the southern property boundary, Photo 1.

While the dominant canopy species across the site is *Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box) the EPBC listed as Endangered Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia does not occur at the site.

Vegetation had been cleared from around the existing buildings and the site had been recently slashed when visited as a fire prevention measure. There was a moderate amount of rubbish present at the site, largely attributed to the proximity of the Hungry Jacks outlet and adjacent car park, as the junction between these properties contained the greatest concentration of rubbish. Some construction waste was present within the gully including concrete blocks and there was some evidence that garden waste (discarded pot plants) had been dumped in the vicinity of the gully.

There are multiple protected areas within 5 km that form a ring around the site including; Belair National Park, Blackwood Forest Recreation Park, Brownhill Creek Recreation Park, Shepherds Hill Recreation Park and Sturt Gorge Recreation Park.

The search of Commonwealth MNES returned 15 properties with unnamed Heritage Agreements established within a 5km radius of the property subject to this application, namely; HA1025, HA1209, HA1249, HA1262, HA13, HA131, HA1323, HA1430, HA1445, HA1538, HA268, HA461, HA642, HA653 and HA789.

Clearance approvals for patches of native vegetation and trees are mapped within Figure 2 for a 5km radius from the site. Some of these tree clearance approvals include but is not limited to the following: 2022_37 (1.4 km north), 2021_3245 (1 km northeast), 2020_3069 (1.5 km northeast), 2020_3074 (1.4 km southeast), 2021_3246 (1 km southeast), 2021_3254 (0.5 km south), 2021_3269 (1.1 km southwest), 2021_3232 (2 km southwest), 2015_2003 (2.4 km west), 2010_3029 (2 km northwest) and 2023_3141 (0.4 km north).

The surrounding land use is residential that retains tree canopy with commercial properties along Main Road to the southeast of the site.

Details of the vegetation associates/scattered trees proposed to be impacted

Photos are provided in Appendix 7.6.

Tree #	Tree spp.	No. of trees	Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Canopy dieback (%)	Hollows	Biodiversity Score	General comments	Photo #
1	*Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box)	1	4	14	5	0	0.12	Near road, pruned.	P001
2	*Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box)	1	11	19.3	2	0	0.58		P003
8	*Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box)	1	8	23	40	4 Small 1 Medium	0.28	Multi trunk with scars. Health very poor.	P010
10	*Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box)	1	12	29.5	80	22 Small 1 medium	0.31	Very poor health, borer holes in trunk.	P012
11	*Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box)	1	20	40.5	15	0	3.56		P013
12	*Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box)	1	23	48.4	5	0	4.07		P014
14	*Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box)	1	1.1	0	20	0	0.04	Sapling	P016
21	*Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box)	1	16	37	10	1 Small	0.50		P023
22	*Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box)	1	9	28.5	80	1 Medium	0.11	Very poor health, trunk split.	P024
23	*Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box)	1	12	16.8	20	0	1.14	Near south boundary in amongst Desert Ash & environmental weeds.	P004
25	*Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box)	1	15	17	5	0	0.48		P025
30	*Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box)	1	14	19.5	50	1 Small	0.10		P030
33	*Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box)	1	11	13.2	15	0	1.08		P033
34	*Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box)	1	14	47.5	5	0	2.58	End of trunk pruned, within 10 m buffer from shed.	P034
38	*Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box)	1	14	37	20	0	0.17	Branches pruned within 10 m buffer from shed.	P038
42	*Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box)	1	22	51	20	0	0.27	Two trunks.	P042 & P043
49	*Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box)	1	20	28.5	20	0	1.08		P051
50	*Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box)	1	18	36.2	95	3 Small	0.42	Very poor health.	P052
51	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	1	11	23	70	3 Small	0.57	Scar on tree trunk.	P053 &

Tree #	Tree spp.	No. of trees	Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Canopy dieback (%)	Hollows	Biodiversity Score	General comments	Photo #
	(Grey Box)					1 Medium			P054
52	*Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box)	1	14	23	30	0	0.18	Scar on tree trunk Poor health.	P055 & P057
53	*Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box)	1	15	26	50	0	0.24	Poor health	P058
54	*Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box)	1	22	63.5	5	6 Small 1 Medium	0.44	Scar on trunk	P059 & P060
18	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp leucoxylon* (Blue Gum)	1	12	21.9	20	0	2.34		P019
29	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp leucoxylon* (Blue Gum)	1	11	13.5	5	0	0.19		P029
15	*Acacia pycnantha* (Golden Wattle)	1	3	3.5	0	0	0.63		P017
16	*Acacia pycnantha* (Golden Wattle)	1	2	3.5	0	0	0.16		P018
17	*Acacia pycnantha* (Golden Wattle)	1	7	7.5	5	0	1.38		P022
19	*Acacia pycnantha* (Golden Wattle)	1	1.8	3	0	0	0.23		P020
20	*Acacia pycnantha* (Golden Wattle)	1	7	7	5	0	3.78		P021
31	*Acacia pycnantha* (Golden Wattle)	1	4	5.5	20	0	2.21		P031
32	*Acacia pycnantha* (Golden Wattle)	1	4	6.4	0	0	0.45		P032
35	*Acacia pycnantha* (Golden Wattle)	1	3.5	5.4	5	0	0.26		P035
36	*Acacia pycnantha* (Golden Wattle)	1	6	7.5	5	0	0.62		P036
37	*Acacia pycnantha* (Golden Wattle)	1	5	7	60	0	0.60		P037
39	*Acacia pycnantha* (Golden Wattle)	1	4	6.2	2	0	7.00		P039

Site map showing areas of proposed impact

The distribution of the scattered trees proposed to be cleared is presented in Figure 1.

Photo log

Photo 1. View Northeast along southern boundary - Environmental weeds including but not limited to **Pelargonium graeveolens* (Geranium), **Crassula multicava ssp multicava* (Shade Crassula), **Tropaeolum majus* (Nasturtium) and **Fraxinus angustifolia* (Desert Ash) trees.

Photo 2. View west from Location E 282568 N6122771 shows the location of the proposed meeting hall adjacent (foreground) of existing Girl Guides hall.

Photo 3. View southwest from Location E 282568 N6122771 shows the location of the proposed new driveway and car parking spaces.

Photo 4. View northwest from Location E 282568 N6122771 shows the location of the proposed meeting hall, driveway and rear car parking spaces.

Photo 5 Tree 54 with scar Location E282578 N6122780 *Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box).

4.2 Threatened Species assessment

No threatened flora or fauna species were located during the site assessment. Four *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoos) listed as Vulnerable under the NP&W Act flew across the site and it is considered Possible that this species may use the taller Grey Box and Blue Gum trees or utilize the larger *Acacia pycnantha* Golden Wattles present at the site.

The EPBC Protected Matters Report identified an additional four fauna species not recorded within the BDBSA records where the "*Species or species habitat known to occur within area*". This includes the EPBC listed *Botaurus poiciloptilus* (Australasian Bittern) listed as Endangered, *Hirundapus caudacutus* (White-throated Needletail) listed as Vulnerable, *Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri* listed as *Calamanthus pyrrhopygia parkeri* (Chestnut-rumped Heathwren) listed as Endangered and *Stagonopleura guttata* (Diamond Firetail) listed as Vulnerable. Migratory wetland birds were considered unlikely to utilize the site as there are no wetlands present and suitable habitat is absent. It is considered Unlikely that the Australasian Bittern and Chestnut-rumped Heathwren would utilize the site as suitable habitat is not present at the site or within the immediate surrounding area. It is Possible that White-throated Needletails may overfly the site but it is considered Unlikely that they would roost in the trees present at the site and this species has not been recorded from within the 5km buffer area over the past 20 years. Similarly, the Diamond Firetail has not been recorded from within 5 km of the site for the previous 20 years, although some habitat attributes preferred by this species are considered to be present, these attributes are marginally suitable and it is considered that overall this species is Unlikely to utilize the site.

It was noted that numerous Biological Database of SA (BDBSA) records of the Grey Currawong have been recorded from within 5 km of the site over the previous 20 years these records list the species as *Strepera versicolor* and do not clarify which subspecies was recorded. As only the Grey Currawong (far western subspecies) *Strepera versicolor plumbea* is listed as Endangered under the SA NP&W Act it is considered Unlikely that this listed subspecies may utilize the site, while it is entirely Possible that the unlisted *Strepera versicolor ssp. melanoptera* (Black-winged Currawong) *or Strepera versicolor ssp intermedia* (Brown Currawong) may utilize the site.

Species observed on site, or recorded within 5km (50km in the arid zone) of the application area since 1995, or the vegetation is considered to provide suitable habitat

Species (common name)	NP&W Act	EPBC Act	Data source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments
Antechinus flavipes (Yellow-footed Antechinus)	V	-	1	2023	Leaf litter, rock cover and hollow bearing trees and structurally intact dry sclerophyll forest.	Unlikely – suitable habitat is not present.
Corcorax melanorhamphos (White-winged Chough)	R	-	1	2023	Open Forests and Woodlands with deep leaf litter and wetter areas.	Unlikely – suitable habitat is not present.
Egernia cunninghami (Cunningham's Skink)	E	-	1	2017	Areas with large rock outcrops.	Unlikely – suitable habitat is not present.
Falco peregrinus macropus (Peregrine Falcon)	R	-	1	2018	Open woodlands near water with abundant prey	Possible – the site contains open areas with a resident flock of Rock Doves present.
Falcunculus frontatus frontatus (Eastern Shriketit)	R	-	1	2008	Grassy or heathy woodland & riparian habitats.	Unlikely –habitat is marginal and range is limited with population in decline.
Hirundapus caudacutus *(White-throated Needletail)*	V	VU	5	Not recorded in last 20 years	Migratory aerial bird that could perch in larger trees on site.	Unlikely – potential exists for the species to fly over the site.
Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri – listed as *Calamanthus pyrrhopygius parkeri* (Chestnut-rumped Heathwren)	E	EN	5	Not recorded in last 20 years	Heath, dense undergrowth of forests and woodlands	Unlikely – suitable habitat is not present.
Isoodon obesulus obesulus (Southern Brown Bandicoot)	V	EN	1	2023	Dense scrubby habitats and areas with dense low cover e.g. blackberry.	Unlikely – suitable habitat is not present.
Lophoictinia isura (Square-tailed Kite)	E	-	1	2019	Mainly coastal/sub-coastal in woodlands and forests.	Unlikely – suitable habitat is not present.
Myiagra inquieta (Restless Flycatcher)	R	-	1	2008	Open forests and woodlands	Unlikely –habitat is marginal as no shrub layer.
Oriolus sagittatus sagittatus (Olive-backed Oriole)	R	-	1	2004	Forests, woodlands, well treed areas with fruiting trees.	Unlikely –habitat is marginal as it lacks fruiting trees.
Petroica boodang boodang (Scarlet Robin)	R	-	1	2022	Open forests, woodlands, urban parks and gardens	Unlikely –habitat is marginal as no shrub layer.
Pseudophryne bibronii (Brown Toadlet)	R	-	1	2010	Damp areas with cover from long grass, logs or rocks.	Unlikely – suitable habitat is not present.
Pteropus poliocephalus	R	VU	1	2020	Range of habitats, with fruit or nectar sources,	Possible – the site has larger trees suitable for

Species (common name)	NP&W Act	EPBC Act	Data source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments
(Grey-headed Flying-fox)					includes orchards.	foraging or roosting.
Stagnopleura guttata (Diamond Firetail)	V	VU	5	Not recorded in last 20 years	Open grassy woodland, heath, farmland or grassland with scattered trees.	Unlikely –habitat is marginal as the grassland is largely absent.
Strepera versicolor ssp plumbea (Grey Currawong)	ssp	-	1	2022	Wide range of treed habitats including parklands.	Unlikely – outside of the normal range for the western subspecies.
Trichosurus vulpecula (Common Brushtail Possum)	R	-	1	2020	Woodlands with large hollows.	Unlikely – suitable habitat is not present.
Varanus rosenbergi (Heath Goanna)	V	-	1	2007	Heath, temperate woodlands with sandy soil and termite mounds.	Unlikely – suitable habitat is not present.
Zanda funerea whiteae (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo)	V	-	1 & 4	2023	Eucalypt woodland and pine plantations.	Likely –observed flying over the site
Zoothera lunulata halmaturina (South Australian Bassian Thrush [southern FR, MLR, KI])	SP (R)	EN	1	2022	Creek lines, dune swales and damp habitats	Unlikely – suitable habitat is not present.
Source; 1- BDBSA, 2 - AoLA, 3 – NatueMaps 4 – Observed/recorded in the field, 5 - Protected matters search tool, 6 – others NP&W Act; E= Endangered, V = Vulnerable, R= Rare EPBC Act; Ex = Extinct, CR = Critically endangered, EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable						

Criteria for the likelihood of occurrence of species within the Study area.

Likelihood	**Criteria**
Highly Likely/Known	Recorded in the last 10 years, the species does not have highly specific niche requirements, the habitat is present and falls within the known range of the species distribution or; The species was recorded as part of field surveys.
Likely	Recorded within the previous 20 years, the area falls within the known distribution of the species and the area provides habitat or feeding resources for the species.
Possible	Recorded within the previous 20 years, the area falls inside the known distribution of the species, but the area provide limited habitat or feeding resources for the species. Recorded within 20 -40 years, survey effort is considered adequate, habitat and feeding resources present, and species of similar habitat needs have been recorded in the area.
Unlikely	Recorded within the previous 20 years, but the area provide no habitat or feeding resources for the species, including perching, roosting or nesting opportunities, corridor for movement or shelter. Recorded within 20 -40 years; however, suitable habitat does not occur, and species of similar habitat requirements have not been recorded in the area. No records despite adequate survey effort.

4.3 Cumulative impact

When exercising a power or making a decision under Division 5 of the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017, the NVC must consider the potential cumulative impact, both direct and indirect, that is reasonably likely to result from a proposed clearance activity.

The proposed infrastructure associated with the development is shown in Figure 1. The area of clearance has included the 10 m clearance allowed from a building and a 1m clearance buffer has been included around the driveway, car park spaces and the retaining wall.

A power pole is already present adjacent the existing driveway within the property, while drainage has been incorporated into the proposed driveway and car parking spaces

The NVC should be aware that the potential exists for the remainder of the property (85-87 Hannaford Road) to be subdivided at some point in the future that would necessitate additional tree clearance.

4.4 Address the Mitigation Hierarchy

When exercising a power or making a decision under Division 5 of the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017, the NVC must have regard to the mitigation hierarchy. The NVC will also consider, with the aim to minimize, impacts on biological diversity, soil, water and other natural resources, threatened species or ecological communities under the EPBC Act or listed species under the NP&W Act.

a) Avoidance – outline measures taken to avoid clearance of native vegetation

The steeply sloping property influences the location of the infrastructure on the block. The meeting hall has been positioned adjacent to the existing Girl Guide hall within a partially cleared area thereby avoiding trees along the southern boundary. Locating of the meeting hall within the middle of the block would have required more extensive cut and fill and would have created a larger clearance envelope.

b) Minimization – if clearance cannot be avoided, outline measures taken to minimize the extent, duration and intensity of impacts of the clearance on biodiversity to the fullest possible extent (whether the impact is direct, indirect or cumulative).

The location of the development footprint adjacent to the existing Girl Guides hall facilitates the retention of some of the scattered trees present on the block and takes advantage of the existing largely cleared area. No threatened species occur within the footprint of the proposed development.

c) Rehabilitation or restoration – outline measures taken to rehabilitate ecosystems that have been degraded, and to restore ecosystems that have been degraded, or destroyed by the impact of clearance that cannot be avoided or further minimized, such as allowing for the re-establishment of the vegetation.

The clearance is permanent so there is no ability to rehabilitate the cleared area once conducted. There is capacity to undertake restoration on the block through the removal of the woody and environmental weeds including but not limited to **Olea europaea* (Olive), **Cotoneaster sp* (Cotoneaster) and **Fraxinus angustifolia* (Desert Ash) that are concentrated in a wide band at the base of the retaining wall present along the southern boundary.

d) Offset – any adverse impact on native vegetation that cannot be avoided or further minimized should be offset by the achievement of a significant environmental benefit that outweighs that impact.

The clearance of the 35 scattered trees that is the subject of this application will be offset by payment into the NV Fund.

The NVC will only consider an offset once avoidance, minimization and restoration have been documented and fulfilled. The SEB Policy explains the biodiversity offsetting principles that must be met.

4.5 Principles of Clearance (Schedule 1, *Native Vegetation Act 1991*)

The Native Vegetation Council will consider Principles 1(b), 1(c) and 1(d) when assigning a level of Risk under Regulation 16 of the Native Vegetation Regulations. The Native Vegetation Council will consider all the Principles of clearance of the Act as relevant, when considering an application referred under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*.

Principle of clearance	**Considerations**
Principle 1a - it comprises a high level of diversity of plant species	Relevant information No remnant native vegetation associations were present at the site. The ground cover was comprised of pasture/exotic grasses including **Phalaris aquatica* (Phalaris), **Avena barbarta* (Bearded Oat), **Bromus diandrus* (Great Brome), **Pennisetum clandestinum* (Kikuyu), **Piptatherum miliaceum* (Rice Millet), **Ehrharta longiflora* (Annual Veldgrass) with **Plantago lanceolata* (Ribwort) common. The southern boundary of the site was occupied by a band of woody weeds principally **Fraxinus angustifolia* (Desert Ash), **Olea europaea* (Olive), **Cotoneaster sp* (Cotoneaster) trees and environmental weed species including but not limited to **Pelargonium graeveolens* (Geranium), **Ipomoea indica* (Morning Glory), **Crassula multicava ssp multicava* (Shade Crassula), **Tropaeolum majus* (Nasturtium),**Aloe arborescens* (Tree Aloe), **Cytisus scoparius* (English Broom) and **Chasmanthe floribunda* (African Cornflag). Of the remnant trees present at the site the dominant canopy species was *Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box) [77 trees], *Acacia pycnantha* (Golden Wattle) [120 trees] and *Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp leucoxylon* (Blue Gum) [4 trees]. Patches; Bushland Plant Diversity Score – Not applicable
	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance - No vegetation Associations At Variance – - No vegetation Associations
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC The plant diversity that exists at the site is attributed to the exotic plant species and no native vegetation associations were identified.
Principle 1b - significance as a habitat for wildlife	Relevant information No threatened fauna species were observed at the site. Four individual *Zandra funereal whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoos) listed as Vulnerable under the NPW Act were observed flying low immediately over the site and are considered to have the potential to utilize some of the trees present at the site. This species was also identified from multiple records from within 5 km of the site over the previous 20 years. The Grey-headed Flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and Rare under the NPW Act is considered Likely to utilize the taller Grey Box and Blue Gums at the property for feeding or perching. The Grey-headed Flying-fox is known to roost within the Adelaide Parklands and to fly into the Adelaide Hills to feed and there were 152 records of this species from within 5 km of the site over the last 20 years. The *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon) rated as Rare under the NPW Act is known from 9 records from within 5 km of the site over the last 20 years and it is considered Possible that this species would utilize the site in order to hunt or perch in the taller trees. It was considered unlikely that any of these three species would utilize the small saplings of Grey Box or Golden Wattle present at the site. Tree health was also taken into consideration when assessing the likelihood that these threatened species may utilize a tree at the site. Trees that were considered unlikely to be utilised by any of the three threatened species had a Fauna

habitat score of 0, while those trees that supported just the Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoos had a Fauna habitat score of 1.4, and those trees that were considered to provide habitat for all three listed species had a Fauna habitat score of 1.8.

The trees at the site did not support a high diversity of fauna with the following common bird species located at the property across the three days the assessment was conducted:
Dacelo novaeguineae (Laughing Kookaburra) x 2
Gymnorhina tibicen (Australian Magpie) x 2
**Columba livia* (Rock Dove) x 24
Parvipsitta porphyrocephala (Purple Crowned Lorikeets) x 2
Anthochaera carunculata (Red Wattlebird) x 1
A single species of skink *Lampropholis delicata* (Garden Skink) was located at the site, although they were very numerous.
The trees under application do not provide a corridor for movements between other areas of native vegetation, or a habitat refuge, within a heavily cleared area. Rather the trees are part of the urban tree scape within the suburb of Blackwood that retains a high proportion of tree cover. The removal of 35 trees for a meeting hall is consistent with development within the area and is part of the broader process of fragmentation.

Trees;
Fauna Habitat Score – 0
Tree Identification Numbers: 1, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 19, 22, 23, 31, 32, 35, 37, 39, 50 and 51.
Fauna Habitat Score – 1.4
Tree Identification Numbers: 17, 20 and 36
Fauna Habitat Score – 1.8
Tree Identification Numbers: 2, 11, 12, 18, 21, 25, 29, 30, 33, 34, 38, 42, 49, 52, 53 and 54.

<u>Tree Biodiversity Scores:</u>
Tree Identification Number 1 – 0.12
Tree Identification Number 2 – 0.58
Tree Identification Number 8 – 0.28
Tree Identification Number 10 – 0.31
Tree Identification Number 11 – 3.56
Tree Identification Number 12 – 4.07
Tree Identification Number 14 – 0.04
Tree Identification Number 15 – 0.5
Tree Identification Number 16 – 0.11
Tree Identification Number 17 – 1.14
Tree Identification Number 18 – 0.48
Tree Identification Number 19 – 0.1
Tree Identification Number 20 – 1.08
Tree Identification Number 21 – 2.58
Tree Identification Number 22 – 0.17
Tree Identification Number 23 – 0.27
Tree Identification Number 25 – 1.08
Tree Identification Number 29 – 0.42
Tree Identification Number 30 – 0.57
Tree Identification Number 31 – 0.18
Tree Identification Number 32 – 0.24
Tree Identification Number 33 – 0.44
Tree Identification Number 34 – 2.34
Tree Identification Number 35 – 0.19
Tree Identification Number 36 – 0.63
Tree Identification Number 37 – 0.16
Tree Identification Number 38 – 1.38

	Tree Identification Number 39 – 0.23 Tree Identification Number 42 – 3.78 Tree Identification Number 49 – 2.21 Tree Identification Number 50 – 0.45 Tree Identification Number 51 – 0.26 Tree Identification Number 52 – 0.62 Tree Identification Number 53 – 0.6 Tree Identification Number 54 – 7.0
	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance Tree Identification Numbers: 17, 20 and 36 **(Fauna habitat score 1.4)** Tree Identification Numbers: 2, 11, 12, 18, 21, 25, 29, 30, 33, 34, 38, 42, 49, 52, 53 and 54. **(Fauna habitat score 1.8)** At Variance – - No trees
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC The trees under application are considered non-essential habitat for the threatened species considered to have the potential to utilize the habitat they provide. In particular, the Grey-headed Flying-fox while a listed species is widespread in distribution and is considered more likely to utilize orchards and larger Eucalypt trees within the region that the predominantly Grey Box within the site. Similarly, the trees under application are considered to provide minimal habitat to the Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo and while the Peregrine Falcon may utilize the open areas on the site for hunting, in particular as there appears to be a resident population of Rock Doves present, the trees are considered to provide minimal habitat for this species also. It is considered that the clearance would have negligible impact upon these threatened species local populations over the long term. No tree under application exceeds the Total Biodiversity Score required to be considered Seriously at Variance. It is therefore considered reasonable to reduce the assessment against this principle to At Variance
Principle 1c - plants of a rare, vulnerable or endangered species	Relevant information No threatened plant species were recorded for the site or may be present but undetectable at the time of assessment (e.g. orchids). The native understory of the site has effectively been removed, with the site also having been slashed as a fire prevention measure. Threatened Flora Score(s) -0
	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance No trees; At Variance – - No trees;
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC Not applicable
Principle 1d - the vegetation comprises the whole or	Relevant information There are no threatened communities under the EPBC Act or threatened ecosystems under the DEW Provisional list of threatened ecosystems present. Threatened Community Score - 0

***part of a plant community that is Rare, Vulnerable or endangered*:**	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance - No Associations are present.
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC Not applicable
Principle 1e - it is significant as a remnant of vegetation in an area which has been extensively cleared.	Relevant information The site is located within the Green Adelaide Landscape Management Region, within the Flinders Lofty Block IBRA Region (FLB) and Mount Lofty Ranges IBRA Sub-region. The FLB has 77% vegetation cover with 7% of vegetation protected and 5% of the Region protected. The Mount Lofty Ranges Sub-region has 15% vegetation cover with 27% of vegetation protected and 5% of the Sub-region protected. The site is within the Mount Terrible South Australian IBRA Association that has 41% vegetation cover with 41% of vegetation protected (NatureMaps 2023). Numerous trees under application showed the effects of storm damage with the top branch/branches snapped off. Of the 35 trees under application 7 trees had dieback of greater than 40% and overall tree health was considered poor to moderate, there was however recruitment at the site and several large trees suggesting that the site could improve if managed effectively, in particular with the removal of woody and environmental weeds that were posing a threat to the longevity of the trees. Total Biodiversity Score – 38.16
	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance None At Variance The impact is considered to be At Variance.
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC The potential exists for the site to be degraded by competition from **Fraxinus angustifolia* (Desert Ash) if they are not controlled. Overall tree health is considered poor to moderate and the long term longevity of the trees is considered uncertain without effective management of woody and environmental weeds at the site.
Principle 1f - it is growing in, or in association with, a wetland environment.	Relevant information The scattered trees are not associated with a wetland.
	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance - No trees; At Variance – - No trees;
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC Not applicable
Principle 1g - it contributes significantly to the amenity of the area in which it is growing or is situated.	Relevant information It is considered that while the trees under application contribute to the local amenity, this contribution is not significant as many trees are small (Golden wattle) or saplings (Grey Box) with the many trees damaged or with dieback that reduces their appeal within the landscape. A scar exists on Tree 54 (Photo 5) that may be of indigenous origin. The removal of the trees under application significantly reduces the canopy cover at the site, however the location of the proposed meeting hall adjacent the existing Girl Guides Hall is considered to be consistent with the prior community land use. The retention of trees along the southern boundary adjacent Hungry Jacks carpark retains some degree of screening from the commercial buildings along Main Road. The construction of a building on the property is

	consistent with the surrounding residential land use and in that regard is in keeping with the local amenity.
	N/A
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC The retention of trees along the southern perimeter retains some of the amenity value attributed to the site. The trees within the gully and remainder of the site are retained, although it is noted that potential future subdivision of the property will impact upon the tree coverage.

Principles of Clearance (h-m) will be considered by comments provided by the local NRM Board or relevant Minister. The Data Report should contain information on these principles where relevant and where sufficient information or expertise is available.

4.6 Risk Assessment

Determine the level of risk associated with the application

Total clearance	No. of trees	35
	Area (ha)	0.1330
	Total biodiversity Score	38.16
Seriously at variance with principle 1(b), 1(c) or 1 (d)		1(b)
Risk assessment outcome		Level 4

4.7 NVC Guidelines

Provide any other information that demonstrates that the clearance complies with any relevant NVC guidelines related to the activity.

Not applicable

5. Clearance summary

Scattered trees Summary table

Tree or Cluster ID	Number of trees	Fauna Habitat score	Threatened flora score	Biodiversity score	Loss factor	SEB Points required	SEB Payment ($)	Admin Fee ($)
1	1	0	0	0.12	1	0.13	131.62	7.24
2	1	1.8	0	0.58	1	0.61	636.25	35.00
8	1	0	0	0.28	1	0.29	301.72	16.60
10	1	0	0	0.31	1	0.33	342.84	18.86
11	1	1.8	0	3.56	1	3.74	3885.83	213.73
12	1	1.8	0	4.07	1	4.27	4441.81	244.30
14	1	0	0	0.04	1	0.05	47.75	2.63
21	1	0	0	0.50	1	0.53	549.22	30.21
22	1	0	0	0.11	1	0.11	118.11	6.50
23	1	1.4	0	1.14	1	1.19	1241.65	68.30
25	1	1.8	0	0.48	1	0.50	522.42	28.74
30	1	0	0	0.10	1	0.10	106.73	5.88
33	1	1.4	0	1.08	1	1.13	1174.88	64.62
34	1	1.8	0	2.58	1	2.71	282.33	155.23
38	1	0	0	0.17	1	0.18	191.10	10.52
42	1	0	0	0.27	1	0.28	293.07	16.12
49	1	1.8	0	1.08	1	1.14	1183.60	65.10
50	1	1.8	0	0.42	1	0.44	453.87	24.97
51	1	1.8	0	0.57	1	0.60	625.15	34.39
52	1	0	0	0.18	1	0.19	196.63	10.82
53	1	0	0	0.24	1	0.25	261.04	14.36
54	1	1.8	0	0.44	1	0.46	483.42	26.59
18	1	1.8	0	2.34	1	2.46	2559.07	140.75
29	1	0	0	0.19	1	0.19	202.51	11.14
15	1	1.4	0	0.63	1	0.66	686.98	37.79
16	1	0	0	0.16	1	0.16	169.30	9.32
17	1	1.8	0	1.38	1	1.45	1503.49	82.70
19	1	0	0	0.23	1	0.24	253.13	13.93
20	1	1.8	0	3.78	1	3.96	4123.43	226.79
31	1	1.8	0	2.21	1	2.32	2415.50	132.86
32	1	0	0	0.45	1	0.47	487.50	26.82
35	1	0	0	0.26	1	0.28	286.41	15.76
36	1	1.8	0	0.62	1	0.65	679.28	37.37
37	1	1.8	0	0.60	1	0.63	658.65	36.23
39	1	1.8	0	7.00	1	7.35	7643.44	420.39
Total	**35**			**38.16**		**40.07**	**$41,679.91**	**$2,292.39**

Totals summary table

	Total Biodiversity score	Total SEB points required	SEB Payment	Admin Fee	Total Payment
Application	38.16	40.07	$41,679.91	$2,292.39	$43,972.30

Economies of Scale Factor	0.5
Rainfall (mm)	697

6. Significant Environmental Benefit

A Significant Environmental Benefit (SEB) is required for approval to clear under Division 5 of the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*. The NVC must be satisfied that as a result of the loss of vegetation from the clearance that an SEB will result in a positive impact on the environment that is over and above the negative impact of the clearance.

ACHIEVING AN SEB

Indicate how the SEB will be achieved by ticking the appropriate box and providing the associated information:

☐ Establish a new SEB Area on land owned by the proponent.

☐ Use SEB Credit that the proponent has established. Provide the SEB Credit Ref. No. _____

☐ Apply to have SEB Credit assigned from another person or body. The application form needs to be submitted with this Data Report.

☐ Apply to have an SEB to be delivered by a Third Party. The application form needs to be submitted with this Data Report.

☒ Pay into the Native Vegetation Fund.

PAYMENT SEB

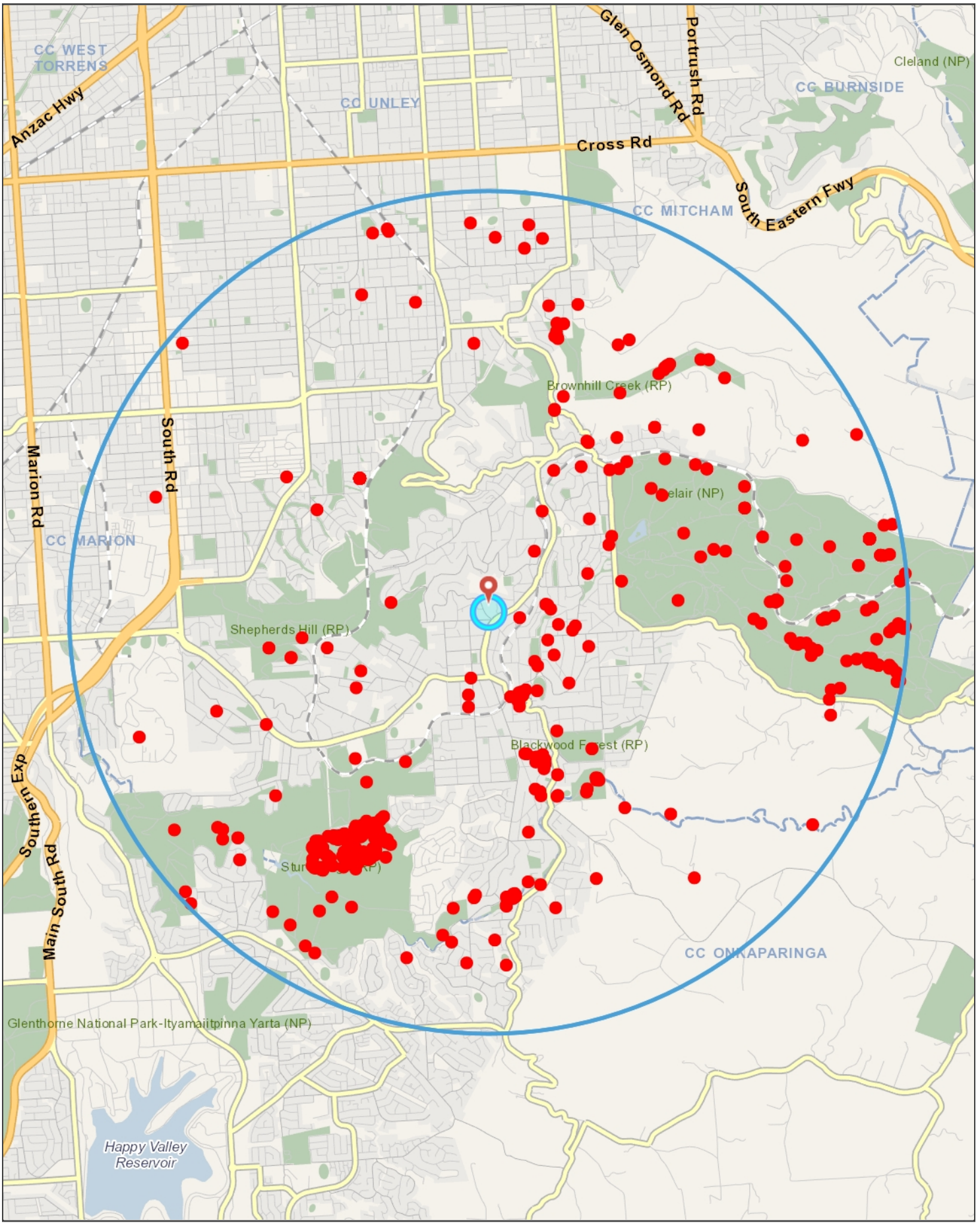
If a proponent proposes to achieve the SEB by paying into the Native Vegetation Fund, summary information must be provided on the amount required to be paid and the manner of payment:

- Total SEB amount (including Administration Fee) is **$43,972.30** will **be paid into the** Native Vegetation Fund.

7. Appendices

Appendix 1. Threatened Fauna Distribution – 5km buffered BDBSA last 20 years

Listed Fauna Species, 5km buffer, last 20 yr.



Map data is compiled from a variety of sources and hence its accuracy is variable.

Compiled:	2-Dec-2023
Generated at:	www.naturemaps.sa.gov.au
Datum:	Geocentric Datum of Australia, 2020
Projection:	Web Mercator (Auxiliary Sphere)

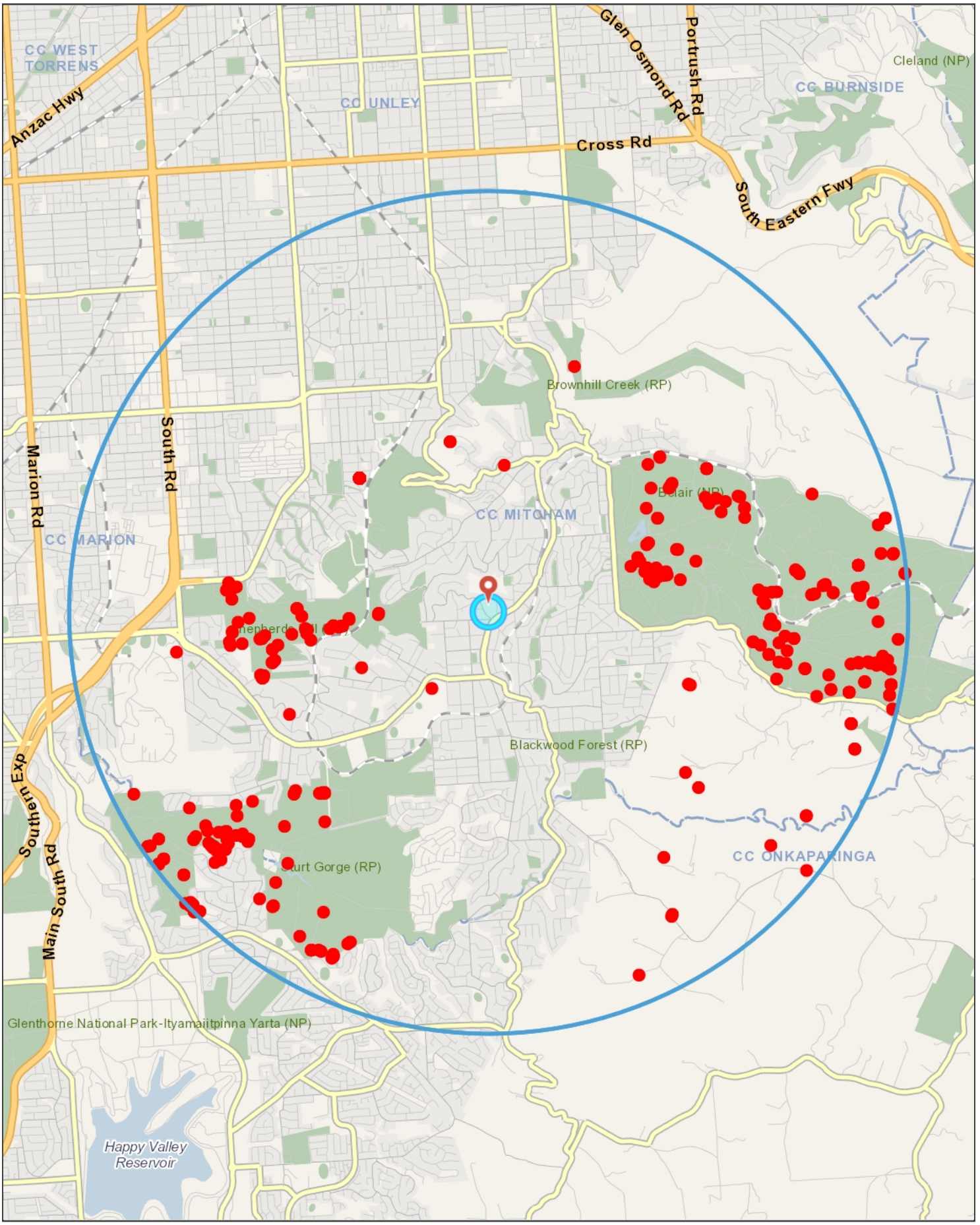
N

0 2,961 Kms

Government of South Australia
Department for Environment and Water

Appendix 2. Threatened Flora Distribution – 5km buffered BDBSA last 20 years

Listed Flora Species, 5km buffer, last 20 yr.



Map data is compiled from a variety of sources and hence its accuracy is variable.

N

0 2,961 Kms

Compiled:	2-Dec-2023
Generated at:	www.naturemaps.sa.gov.au
Datum:	Geocentric Datum of Australia, 2020
Projection:	Web Mercator (Auxiliary Sphere)

Government of South Australia
Department for Environment and Water

Appendix 3. Scattered Tree Assessment Scoresheets associated with the proposed clearance.

SEB Required for Scattered Trees

(Version - 28 July 2023)

Landscapes Region	**GA**
Mean Annual Rainfall (mm)	**697**
Economies of Scale factor	**0.5**

IBRA Association	**Mt Terrible**

Total Biodiversity Score	38.16
Total SEB Points required	**40.07**
Payment $ (GST exclusive)	**$41,679.91**
Admin fee (GST inclusive)	**$2,292.39**
Total SEB $ required	**$43,972.30**

Surveyors	**Grant Fleming**
Survey Date	**25/11/2023**
Datum	**WGS84**

Tree Species	Number of Trees (total)	Number of trees (proposed removed)	Number of trees (proposed pruning)	Total SEB Points required	Payment in NV Fund (GST Exclusive)	Administration fee (GST Inclusive)	Total
Eucalyptus microcarpa	22	22	0	34.36	$35,743.37	$1,965.89	$37,709.26
Acacia pycnantha	11	11	0	4.77	$4,960.24	$272.81	$5,233.05
Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. leucoxylon	2	2	0	0.94	$976.30	$53.70	$1,030.00
0	0	0	0	0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

Tree No.	Species description)	Number of trees in a clump (enter 1 for individual trees)	Height (m)	Diameter at 1m above ground level (cm)	Dieback %	Number of Hollows			Suitability for fauna threatened species				Threatened sp.	Remnancy IBRA Assoc. % veg remaining	Loss Factor	Species	Fauna habitat Score	Threatened flora score	Biodiversity score (Max 15) (Score per tree)	Total biodiversity score	SEB Points Req.	Total SEB Payment $	Optional Unique tree ID	Optional Photo No.	Easting (6 digits)	Northing (7 digits)	Zone (52, 53 or 54)
									Number of species																		
						Small	Medim	Large	Uncommon	NP&W Act - Rare	NP&W Act - Endangered or Vulnerable (exclude EBPC Spp)	EPBC Listed spp.	Tree species is; R = Rare V = Vulnerable E = Endangered													
1	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	1	4.0	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		41	1.0	Eucalyptus microcarpa	**0**	**0**	0.12	0.12	0.13	$138.86	1.00	P001	282538	6122743	54
2	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	1	11.0	19.3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		41	1.0	Eucalyptus microcarpa	**1.8**	**0**	0.58	0.58	0.61	$671.25	2	P003	282546	6122747	54
3	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	1	8.0	23	40	4	1	0	0	0	0	0		41	1.0	Eucalyptus microcarpa	**0**	**0**	0.28	0.28	0.29	$318.32	8	P010	282544	6122758	54
4	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	1	12.0	29.5	80	22	1	0	0	0	0	0		41	1.0	Eucalyptus microcarpa	**0**	**0**	0.31	0.31	0.33	$361.70	10	P012	282549	6122756	54
5	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	1	20.0	40.5	15	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		41	1.0	Eucalyptus microcarpa	**1.8**	**0**	3.56	3.56	3.74	$4,099.56	11	P013	282551	6122756	54
6	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	1	23.0	48.4	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		41	1.0	Eucalyptus microcarpa	**1.8**	**0**	4.07	4.07	4.27	$4,686.11	12	P014	282550	6122762	54
7	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	1	1.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		41	1.0	Eucalyptus microcarpa	**0**	**0**	0.04	0.04	0.05	$50.38	14.00	P016	282545	6122766	54
8	*Acacia pycnantha*	1	7.0	9.5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		41	1.0	Acacia pycnantha	**0**	**0**	0.50	0.50	0.53	$579.43	15.00	P017	282555	6122766	54
9	*Acacia pycnantha*	1	2.0	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		41	1.0	Acacia pycnantha	**0**	**0**	0.11	0.11	0.11	$124.61	16.00	P018	282548	6122769	54
10	*Acacia pycnantha*	1	7.0	9.5	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		41	1.0	Acacia pycnantha	**1.4**	**0**	1.14	1.14	1.19	$1,309.95	17.00	P022	282555	6122757	54
11	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp leucoxylon (see map)*	1	12.0	21.9	20	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		41	1.0	Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. leucox	**1.8**	**0**	0.48	0.48	0.50	$551.16	18.00	P019	282555	6122762	54
12	*Acacia pycnantha*	1	1.8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		41	1.0	Acacia pycnantha	**0**	**0**	0.10	0.10	0.10	$112.61	19.00	P020	282556	6122759	54
13	*Acacia pycnantha*	1	7.0	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		41	1.0	Acacia pycnantha	**1.4**	**0**	1.08	1.08	1.13	$1,239.50	20.00	P021	282556	6122759	54
14	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	1	16.0	37	10	1	0	0	0	1	1	1		41	1.0	Eucalyptus microcarpa	**1.8**	**0**	2.58	2.58	2.71	$2,977.56	21.00	P023	282552	6122754	54
15	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	1	9.0	28.5	80	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		41	1.0	Eucalyptus microcarpa	**0**	**0**	0.17	0.17	0.18	$201.62	22.00	P024	282554	6122746	54
16	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	1	12.0	16.8	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		41	1.0	Eucalyptus microcarpa	**0**	**0**	0.27	0.27	0.28	$309.19	23.00	P004	282544	6122749	54
17	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	1	15.0	17	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		41	1.0	Eucalyptus microcarpa	**1.8**	**0**	1.08	1.08	1.14	$1,248.70	25.00	P025	282557	6122753	54
18	*Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp leucoxylon (see map)*	1	11.0	13.5	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		41	1.0	Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. leucox	**1.8**	**0**	0.42	0.42	0.44	$478.84	29.00	P029	282557	6122757	54
19	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	1	14.0	19.5	50	1	0	0	0	1	1	1		41	1.0	Eucalyptus microcarpa	**1.8**	**0**	0.57	0.57	0.60	$659.54	30.00	P030	282560	6122764	54
20	*Acacia pycnantha*	1	4.0	5.5	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		41	1.0	Acacia pycnantha	**0**	**0**	0.18	0.18	0.19	$207.45	31.00	P031	282562	6122761	54
21	*Acacia pycnantha*	1	4.0	6.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		41	1.0	Acacia pycnantha	**0**	**0**	0.24	0.24	0.25	$275.40	32.00	P032	282561	6122760	54
22	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	1	11.0	13.2	15	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		41	1.0	Eucalyptus microcarpa	**1.8**	**0**	0.44	0.44	0.46	$510.01	33.00	P033	282563	6122764	54
23	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	1	14.0	47.5	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		41	1.0	Eucalyptus microcarpa	**1.8**	**0**	2.34	2.34	2.46	$2,699.82	34.00	P034	282562	6122764	54
24	*Acacia pycnantha*	1	3.5	5.4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		41	1.0	Acacia pycnantha	**0**	**0**	0.19	0.19	0.19	$213.65	35.00	P035	282563	6122767	54
25	*Acacia pycnantha*	1	6.0	7.5	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		41	1.0	Acacia pycnantha	**1.4**	**0**	0.63	0.63	0.66	$724.77	36.00	P036	282562	6122768	54
26	*Acacia pycnantha*	1	5.0	7	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		41	1.0	Acacia pycnantha	**0**	**0**	0.16	0.16	0.16	$178.62	37.00	P037	282562	6122770	54
27	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	1	14.0	37	20	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		41	1.0	Eucalyptus microcarpa	**1.8**	**0**	1.38	1.38	1.45	$1,586.19	38.00	P038	282566	6122770	54
28	*Acacia pycnantha*	1	4.0	6.2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		41	1.0	Acacia pycnantha	**0**	**0**	0.23	0.23	0.24	$267.06	39.00	P039	282567	6122762	54
29	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	1	22.0	51	20	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		41	1.0	Eucalyptus microcarpa	**1.8**	**0**	3.78	3.78	3.96	$4,350.22	42.00	P043	282568	6122766	54
30	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	1	20.0	28.5	20	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		41	1.0	Eucalyptus microcarpa	**1.8**	**0**	2.21	2.21	2.32	$2,548.36	49.00	P051	282571	6122775	54
31	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	1	18.0	36.2	95	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		41	1.0	Eucalyptus microcarpa	**0**	**0**	0.45	0.45	0.47	$514.32	50.00	P052	282571	6122777	54
32	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	1	11.0	23	70	3	1	0	0	0	0	0		41	1.0	Eucalyptus microcarpa	**0**	**0**	0.26	0.26	0.28	$302.17	51.00	P054	282570	6122782	54
33	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	1	14.0	23	30	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		41	1.0	Eucalyptus microcarpa	**1.8**	**0**	0.62	0.62	0.65	$716.65	52.00	P057	282574	6122782	54
34	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	1	15.0	26	50	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		41	1.0	Eucalyptus microcarpa	**1.8**	**0**	0.60	0.60	0.63	$694.88	53.00	P058	282573	6122783	54
35	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	1	22.0	63.5	5	6	1	0	0	1	1	1		41	1.0	Eucalyptus microcarpa	**1.8**	**0**	7.00	7.00	7.35	$8,063.83	54.00	P060	282578	6122780	54
36																											

Appendix 4. Proposed Meeting Hall Design.

HANNAFORD ROAD

PROPOSED BUILDING

FFL 261.60

PROPOSED CARPARK
(BITUMEN)

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.

TBM RL XXXXXX
RAMSET NAIL
KERB (A.H.D)

TK 261.50
RL 261.50
RL 262.50
RL 261.50
RL 261.30
RL 261.20
RL 263.20
TW 263.20
RL 261.70
TW 263.50
RL 262.20

E1 5
E2 5
E3 5

1300 5500 7950 5500
2000
3600 2700 2700
5500
5500
5500
1278
24250
1119
2700 2700 2700 2700 2700 2700

north

SITE PLAN
SCALE 1:100 AT A1

0 1 2 3 4 5 10m

PROPOSED MEETING HALL 85 HANNAFORD ROAD, BLACKWOOD

D M LAWRENCE
D E S I G N

9 Sherwood Ave
Bellevue Heights
South Australia 5050
Ph/ Fax : 8276 3525
Mobile : 0417 845 563
Email : dmlplan@adam.com.au

drawn:	J LAWRENCE		
check:	D LAWRENCE		
date:	20.9.2019		
job:	1898		
sheet:	WD04	issue:	A

CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY ALL LEVELS, DIMENSIONS, DETAILS, SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE AND SITE CONDITIONS PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ANY CONSTRUCTION WORK OR SHOP DRAWINGS.

THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN PREPARED WITH INFORMATION AND DIRECTION AS SUPPLIED BY BUILDER / OTHERS. THIS OFFICE WILL NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DETAILS, MOVEMENT, SETTLEMENT, OR FAILURE THAT MAY OCCUR

CONTRACTOR TO COMPLY WITH ALL CURRENT MANUFACTURERS INSTRUCTIONS AND CODES OF PRACTICE RELEVANT AT TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

ANY VARIATION, OMISSION OR DISCREPANCY TO BE REPORTED TO THIS OFFICE IMMEDIATELY.

DO NOT SCALE, IF IN DOUBT ASK

Appendix 7.5. Message of support from Trustees.

From:	Craig Hornsey
To:	grant.fleming@gfenvironmental.com.au
Cc:	Justin Gooden | Voltex Electrical; Wright, Michael; Kevin Seeley
Subject:	85-87 Hannaford Road, Blackwood
Date:	Wednesday, 6 December 2023 2:19:58 PM

Hello Grant,

This is to confirm that the ownership of 85-87 Hannaford Road, Blackwood is in the names of: Michael Wright, Justin Gooden & Craig Hornsey (as trustees of the Blackwood Gospel Trust).

We give approval for the native vegetation clearance application.

Kind regards,

Craig Hornsey
Director

AU: 1300 140 140 **NZ:** 0800 130 140
Intl: +618 8275 6000 **Mob:** 0437 700 186
Email: craig.hornsey@puretecgroup.com
Web: puretecgroup.com

Appendix 7.6. Tree Photographs.

Tree 1 Grey Box – pruned due to overhead wires

Tree 2 Grey Box

Tree 8 Grey Box – very poor health

Tree10 Grey Box – very poor health

Tree 11 Grey Box

Tree 12 Grey Box

Tree 14 Grey Box

Tree 21 Grey Box

Tree 22 Grey Box – very poor health trunk split

Tree 23 Grey Box – surrounded by Desert Ash

Tree 25 Grey Box

Tree 30 Grey Box

Tree 33 Grey Box

Tree 34 Grey Box – end of trunk pruned.

Tree 38 Grey Box

Tree 42 Grey Box

Tree 49 Grey Box

Tree 50 Grey Box

Tree 51 Grey Box – scar on trunk, poor health

Tree 52 Grey Box

Tree 53 Grey Box

Tree 54 Grey Box

Tree 18 Blue Gum

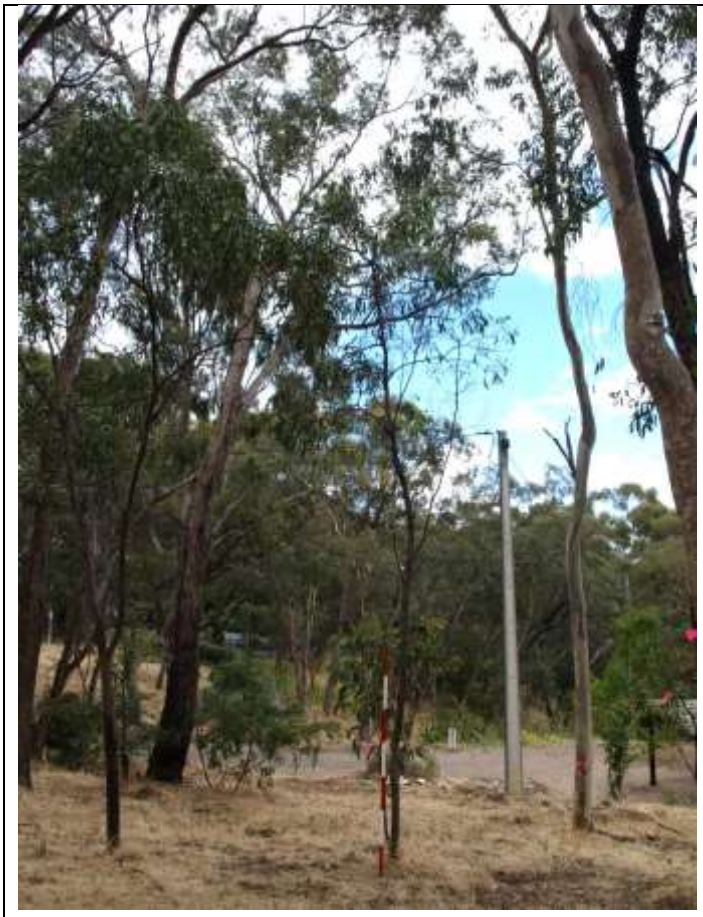
Tree 29 Blue Gum

Tree 15 Golden Wattle

Tree 16 Golden Wattle

Tree 17 Golden Wattle

Tree 19 Golden Wattle



Tree 20 Golden Wattle

Tree 31 Golden Wattle

Tree 32 Golden Wattle

Tree 35 Golden Wattle

Tree 36 Golden Wattle

Tree 37 Golden Wattle

Tree 39 Golden Wattle