



MOUNT BARKER
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Native Vegetation Roadside Management Plan

Decision Notification approval received 16 September 2025



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Acronyms

NVRMP	Native Vegetation Roadside Management Plan
NVC	Native Vegetation Council
LGA	Local Government Area
BCM	Bushland Condition Monitoring
RMS	Roadside Marker Scheme
NVRMS	Native Vegetation Roadside Marker Scheme
CFS	Country Fire Service
SSA	Spectrum Spatial Analyst

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 What is roadside vegetation

For the purposes of defining roadsides and roadside vegetation, the Native Vegetation Council (NVC) defines a roadside as the strip of land between the road formation and the boundary of the road reserve. Roadside vegetation is defined as any vegetation growing of a road reserve, including vegetation on a roadside (the area adjacent a formed road) and vegetation growing on an unmade road reserve or undeveloped road reserve. Roadside vegetation ranges from native vegetation with significant conservation value to vegetation dominated by introduced species.

The road (opening and closing) Act 1991 defines a road as:

- a) a public road within the meaning of Section 4 of the Local Government Act 1999;
- b) an alley, laneway, walkway or other similar thoroughfare vested in a council; or
- c) in relation to a part of the State not within a council area
 - (i) a road or street delineated and shown on a public map or plan of the State as laid out for public purposes by the Crown;
 - (ii) a road or street opened under this Act or any other Act relating to the opening of new roads and streets;
 - (iii) a road or street transferred or surrendered to the Minister of Local Government or the Crown by the owner or lessee for use as a public road or street
 - (iv) a road or street declared or dedicated under any other Act to be a public road or street
- d) and includes part of a road.

1.2 Roadside or rail corridor vegetation management.

This regulation allows for clearance of roadside vegetation by, or on behalf of a Local Council where the vegetation that is growing or is situated on land comprising a road reserve for the purpose of— a) ensuring the safety of persons entering or passing the land or of property on the land; or b) controlling pests on the land Under this regulation, clearance of vegetation can only occur if;

- i. the clearance complies with these guidelines approved by the Native Vegetation Council; OR
- ii. the clearance complies with a Roadside Management Plan prepared by The Mount Barker District Council or DPTI and approved by the Native Vegetation Council and the clearance meets all the other requirements of Regulation.

1.3 Defining a roadside

The diagram below defines the terminology used within these guidelines - particularly the primary envelope and verge. See figure 1.31.

Carriageway

The portion of a road or bridge devoted particularly to the use of vehicles, inclusive of shoulders and auxiliary lanes (Austroads, 2003).

Shoulder

The portion of the formed carriageway that is adjacent to the traffic lane and flush with the surface of the pavement (Austroads, 2010).

Travelled way

The portion of a carriageway ordinarily assigned to moving traffic, and exclusive of shoulders and parking lanes.

Verge

The portion of the formation not covered by the carriageway or footpath (Austroads, 2010). This is typically the strip beyond the shoulder comprising the area cleared when the road was constructed, including drains (excluding mitre drains) and batters. There is usually a small embankment or change in ground surface that identifies the outer edge of the verge.

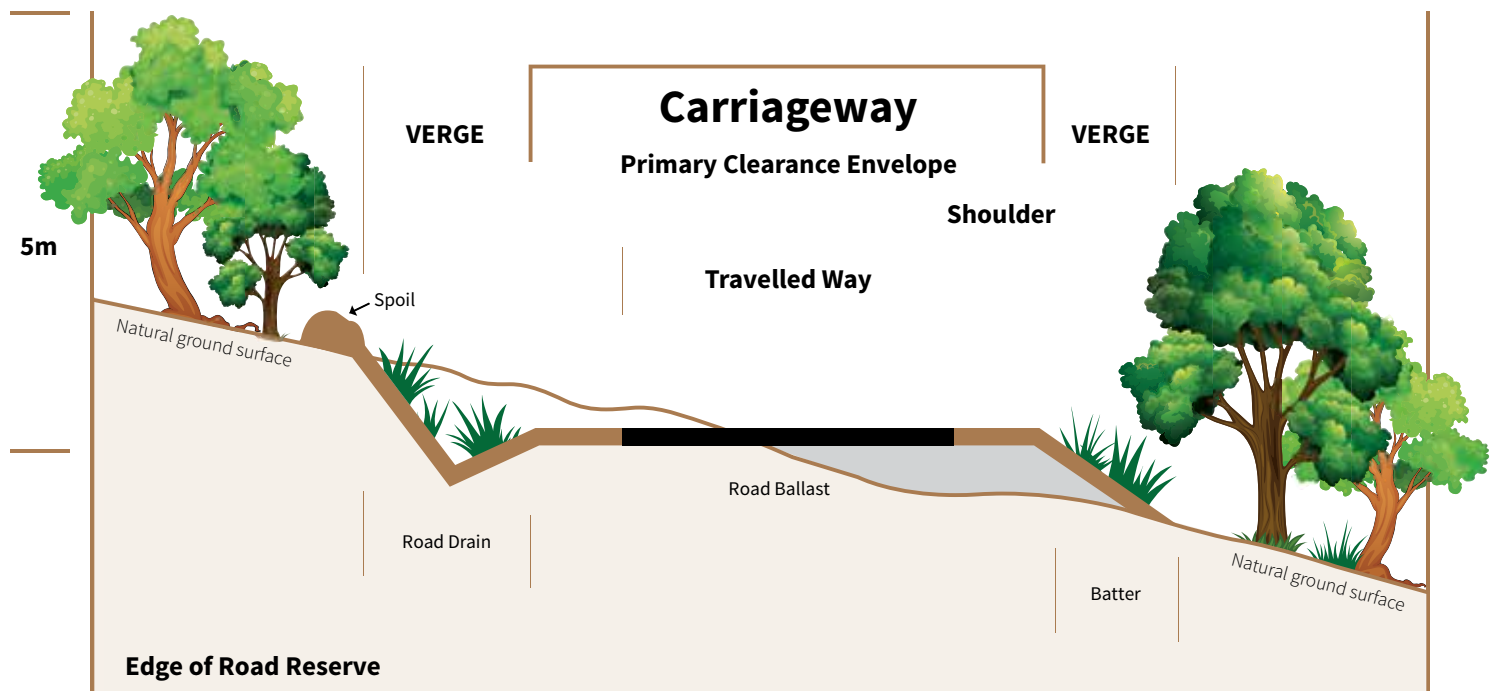


Fig 1.31 – shows the roadside areas with definitions below.



1.4 Importance of native roadside vegetation

Native vegetation that occur on roadsides hold significant importance for a variety of reasons. Due to such wide scale vegetation clearance, remaining roadside vegetation from an ecological conservation perspective is of extremely high importance. In some areas, it is the only remaining remnant vegetation providing habitat for wildlife such as hollows, food, shelter and corridors allowing for movement between natural areas. It also provides a seed source for revegetation projects, contains rare and threatened plant species, assists in pollination of plants and the suppression of weeds.

Functionally, roadside vegetation have many benefits such as reducing the flow of water runoff which in high flows can cause erosion of embankments, assists in lowering the water table that may affect road structure, provides shade for walkers, cyclists and for stock and crops in adjacent land and contains insects that assist farmers in natural insect control. Native vegetation also defines curves and roads assisting in a safer driving environment.

Native Roadside Vegetation plays an important role in social benefits including visual aesthetics of the unique heritage and landscape of the District. This provides visual interest from plants and wildflowers that contributes to the natural character and appeal of the area. This can reduce boredom when driving, and inadvertently becomes

an environmental educational opportunity.

1.5 Threats to roadside vegetation

Like many remaining areas of remnant vegetation, roadside vegetation is increasingly under threat. Surrounded by roads and landholders, the vegetation on a roadside is particularly susceptible to damage through a range of activities. The main threats to roadside vegetation are:

1) Operational and maintenance activities such as poorly planned:

- road design and construction;
- roadwork activity;
- clearance;
- drain clearing;
- grading;
- inappropriate fire prevention methods; and
- installation and service maintenance.

2) Improper ecological activities such as:

- weed control;
- firewood collection/wood removal;
- weed invasion;
- tree maintenance;
- inappropriate plants;
- illegal and excessive plant/seed collection;
- spray drift;
- pest animals;
- plant diseases; and
- garden escapees.

3) Public and landholder activities such as:

- dumping of waste and littering;
- illegal clearance for driveways and fences;
- spraying;
- stock grazing; and
- inappropriate roadside plantings.



1.6 Protection of native roadside vegetation

South Australia's native roadside vegetation is protected and regulated under State and Commonwealth Legislation.

The Native Vegetation Act 1991 and the Native Vegetation Regulations 2003 controls the clearance of native vegetation, including vegetation found on roadsides. Clearance of any native vegetation must be permitted by the NVC unless a specific regulation applies.

The Regulation 5(1)(y) – Roadside Vegetation allows the clearance by Local Councils, or a representative of the Local Council, if the vegetation is growing on a road reserve in relevant the Local Government Area (LGA) and the person undertaking the clearance complies with:

- 1) **The management plan prepared by council approved by the NVC (this NVRMP) or;**
- 2) **with NVC guidelines for the Management of Roadside Vegetation.**

Clearance for activities such as new roadworks, fire prevention, public safety and service provisions fall under other **Regulations** as follows.

The Local Government Act 1999 (Section 221) where any works on road reserves requires permission of the local council.

- **The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972**, which prohibits the removal of native vegetation without a permit from reserves, wilderness protection zones, Crown land, public land or forest reserves in South Australia.
- **The Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999**, which promotes the conservation of biodiversity by providing strong protection for nationally listed species of threatened indigenous plants and animals and important habitats. Any action that will have a significant effect on these species or habitats requires assessment and Commonwealth approval.
- **Landscape South Australia Act 2019**, an Act to promote sustainable and integrated management of the State's landscapes, to make provision for the protection of the State's natural resources, and for other purposes.
- Numerous other Acts of parliament include, but are not limited to the **Fences Act 1975, Electricity Corporations Act 1994, Development Act 1993, Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005, Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Act 1986 and Road Traffic Act 1961.**

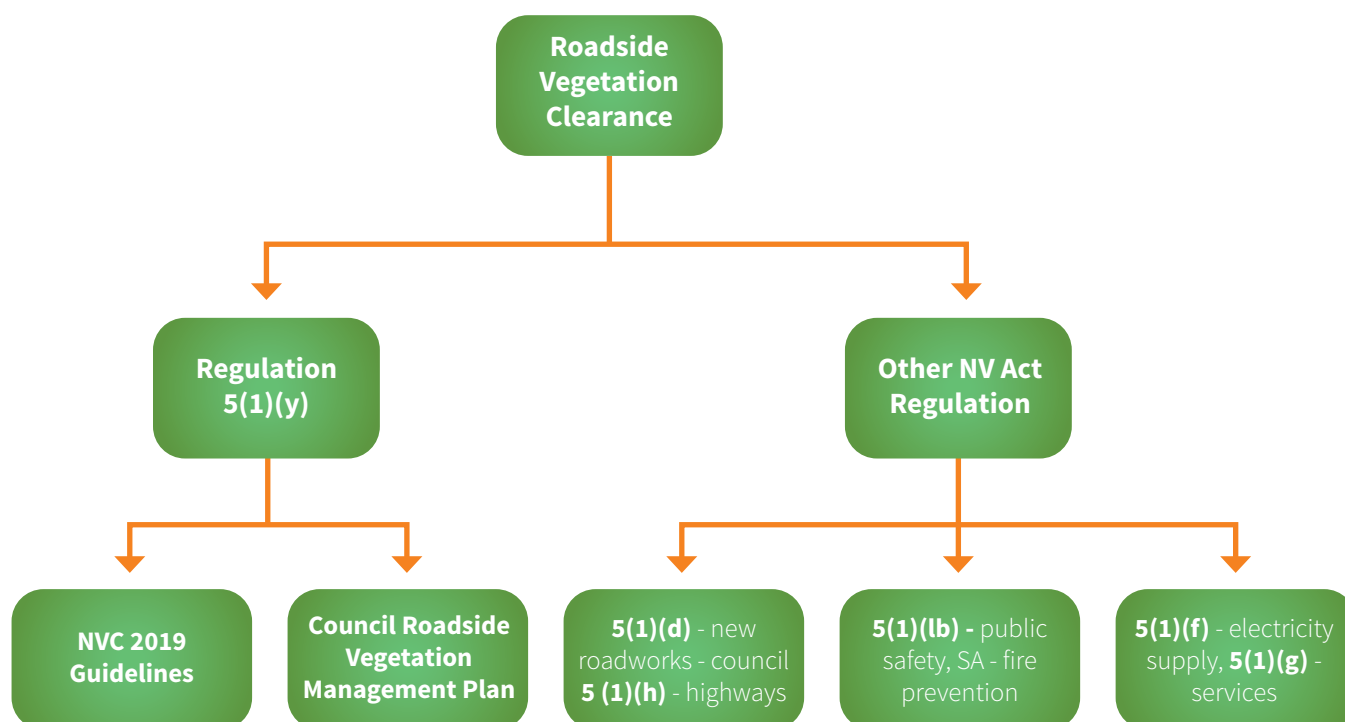


Figure 1.6 Roadside Vegetation Clearance mechanisms under the Native Vegetation Act 1991.

The Native Vegetation Regulations has a fundamental **Mitigation Hierarchy** that needs to be considered and applied prior to any clearance.

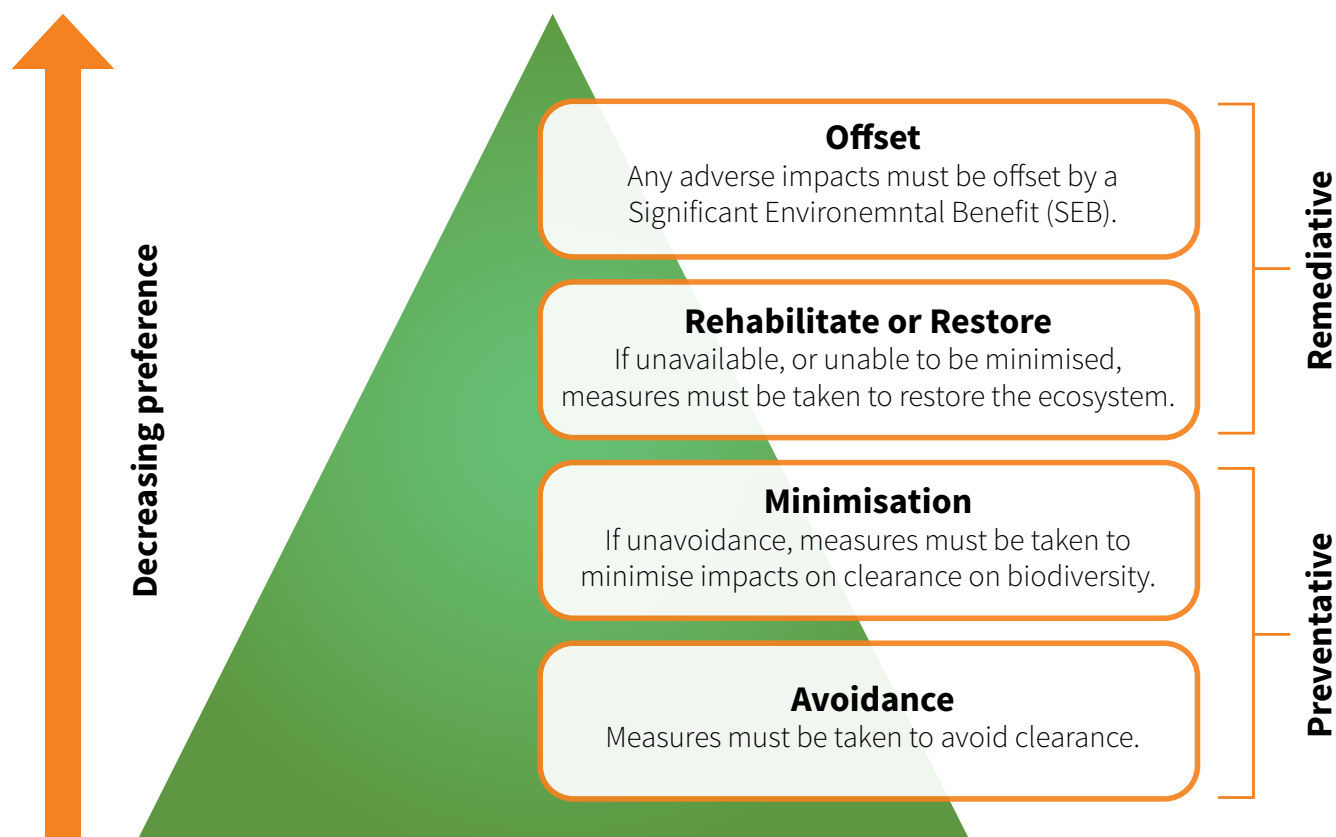


Figure 1.62 Roadside Vegetation Clearance Mitigation Hierarchy.



1.7 Purpose and Objectives of the NVRMP

The purpose of the Native Vegetation Roadside Management Plan (NVRMP) is to guide a consistent and integrated approach to managing roadside vegetation throughout different and sometimes conflicting Council operations.

Local Government is responsible for a majority of roads through the State and plays an integral role in consultation with other relevant authorities and stakeholders.

The Native Vegetation Roadside Management Plan ultimately aims to:

- Meet legal requirements for the provision of maintenance of safe road networks and the protection of native vegetation;
- Protect threatened plant species that exist on roadsides;
- Protect threatened fauna species that rely on specific vegetation found on roadsides;
- Maintain and enhance species/genetic diversity and the unique vegetation associations;
- Protect the habitat for fauna;
- Maintain and develop corridors and linkages between natural areas for flora and fauna;
- Protect and provide a source of plants for pollinators;
- Minimise impacts of activities that occur in the vegetation corridor;
- Stabiliser for batters and embankments
- Suppress weed establishment;
- Provide wind and sun protection;

- Assist in lowering the water table;
- Protect and restore the Mount Barker District's major tourism draw-card, nature based tourism by restoring natural aesthetics;
- Protect the natural areas that will increase with activities including bush walking, hiking, bike riding, birdwatching, nature play and picnics;
- Enhance the environmental and cultural heritage and reputation of the Adelaide Hills; and
- Improve awareness of native roadside vegetation of staff, contractors, other authorities, landholders and the general community.

By

- Clearly defining objectives, actions and activities in the management of roadside vegetation, which consider all
- ecological, operational, recreational, public safety management, clearance and other stakeholder activities;
- Providing evidence based justification for proposed actions;
- Clearly identify conservation significance of roadsides; and
- Clearly identify actions to protect native vegetation and minimise any impacts of any actions.

The NVRMP will be used as a working reference and guideline for Mount Barker District Council. The development of the plan is linked to the Community Plan 2020-2035 and the Biodiversity Strategy with the objective to "Implement best practice roadside vegetation management to support biodiversity goals and road safety"

Ecological Sustainability Goals		Ecological Sustainability Strategies
ES Goal 3 Urban Greening The district's urban areas are known for the high levels of tree canopy coverage, biodiverse watercourses, linear trails and parklands. Natural and remnant vegetation is integrated with and enhances residential and commercial development	ES 3.1	Ensure that trees and other vegetation including vegetated roofs and vertical gardens are an integral part of the urban landscape
	ES 3.2	Plan for and manage healthy and functional watercourses as the spines of the open space network and ecologically functional wildlife corridors
	ES 3.3	Establish and maintain and high-amenity urban landscapes that are suited to current and future conditions and outcomes
	ES 3.4	Apply a strategic, planned and consistent approach to the provision, development and maintenance of public open space
	ES 3.5	Provide well vegetated and shaded transport corridors and green, biodiverse buffers between urban and rural environments
ES Goal 4 Nature and Wildlife The district's nature and wildlife and highly valued and thriving, appropriately protected and replenished. Urban and rural areas are designed and managed to allow harmonious co-existence between people and other species	ES 4.1	Lead biodiversity protection and restoration initiatives and foster partnerships with ecologically focused not-for-profit, government and commercial entities, including philanthropic organisations
	ES 4.2	Integrate human environments with natural areas using urban ecology principles
	ES 4.3	Develop buffers and corridors that extend habitat and favour native species
	ES 4.4	Promote and celebrate native fauna and flora and engage the community in its protection.
	ES 4.5	Encourage, support and reward environmental volunteering and stewardship

Table 1.7 - Link to the 2020-2035 Community Plan

2. PROFILE OF MOUNT BARKER DISTRICT ROADSIDES

2.1 Mount Barker District's vegetation

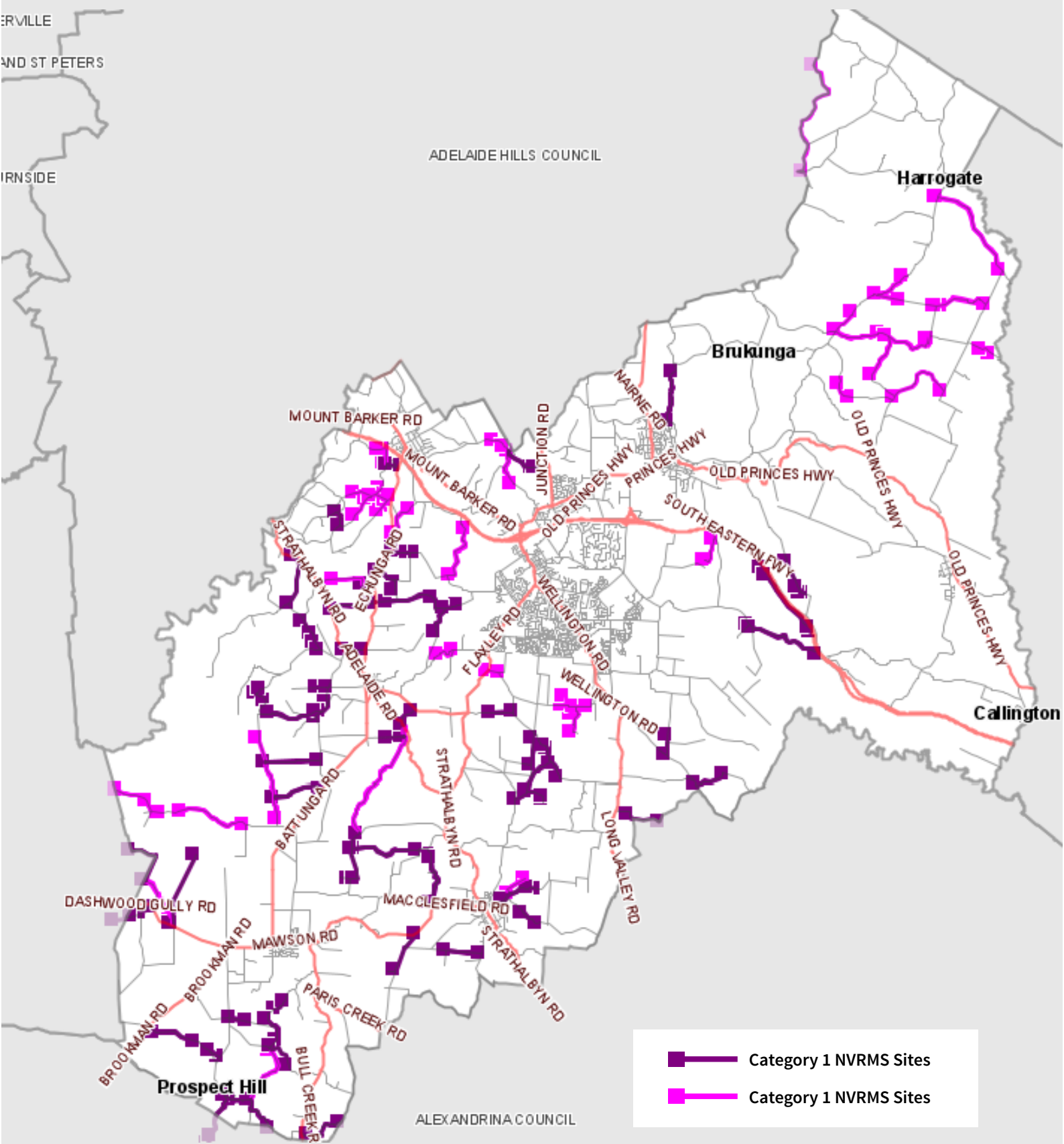
The Mount Barker District Council comprises area of 597km². Townships within the district include, Mount Barker, Hahndorf, Meadows, Echunga, Macclesfield, Flaxley, Prospect Hill, Littlehampton, Nairne, Brukunga, Harrogate, Dawsley, Kanmantoo, Wistow and part of Callington. The District Council of Mount Barker Local Government Area (LGA) contains substantial biodiversity and has areas located within the “biodiversity hotspot”, Mount Lofty Ranges.

The district has an impressive ecological portfolio of natural area asset including:

- Over 30 thousand street and reserve trees;
- 17.5 Bush for Life sites incorporating around 61 hectares;
- There are 58 regionally, state or nationally threatened fauna species within the district.
- There are around 60 nationally listed plant species, state listed plant species and/or regionally listed plant species;
- There are two nationally threatened ecological communities that remain in the district: Iron-grass *Lomandra* species Natural Temperate Grassland; and Peppermint Box (*Eucalyptus odorata*) Grassy Woodland.
- Council's Community Land Register has over 400 parcels of community and crown. Many of these community land parcels and road reserves contain remnant native vegetation
- The district has a network of 855 kms of made roads comprising 664 kms of Council roads and 191 kms of DIT roads.
- Over 150 kms of road reserve remain undeveloped. 265 roadsides are protected under the Native Vegetation Roadside Marker Scheme (NVRMS)

The LGA sits within the Landscape South Australia Hills and Fleurieu region, which is described as “a hilly temperate region, isolated from similar environments by flatter, more arid landscapes. It is dominated by the southern Mt Lofty Ranges and features significant water resources. Other natural assets include grassy woodland habitats and rare vegetation” (Landscape SA 2021). The land possesses significant areas of vegetation and its major land uses are agriculture (horticulture, dairying, cropping, grazing), water catchment, conservation and areas of urban development, mainly centred in the Mount Barker, Littlehampton and Nairne townships.

Prior to European settlement the Mount Barker District was covered in forests and woodlands, which supported a diverse range of flora and fauna. These vegetation associations were predominately Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis*) Woodland, Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) Woodland, Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*) Woodland, Drooping Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) Woodland and Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) and Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*) Woodland. Smaller patches of forests, woodland and grassland occurred throughout the region including Peppermint Box (*Eucalyptus odorata*) +/- Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*) Woodland, Scented Mat-rush/ Irongrass (*Lomandra effusa*) Open Tussock Grassland, Messmate Stringybark (*Eucalyptus obliqua*) and Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*) Woodland, Messmate Stringybark (*Eucalyptus obliqua*) Open Forest, and small patches of Mallee Box (*Eucalyptus porosa*) Low Woodland (Crompton & Williams 1998).



2.2 Hierarchy of road network

The hierarchical road classification system, combined with the 5 roadside and reserve NVRMS classifications listed below, is a useful tool to identify and recognise roads within the network containing high quality roadside vegetation to avoid the loss of vegetation that may occur through the reclassification of a road and application of a higher clearance envelope standard (i.e. increase of clearance width). The width of roadsides supporting good quality native vegetation should be maintained by recognising and identifying the roads where this occurs. A system of road classification based on functional

use, including the roadside environment, allows for a consistent treatment of all roads in a network. An important factor to consider for route location, and therefore road classification, is the quality of roadside vegetation. This may require the examination of several alternative routes and a detailed evaluation based on environmental and social, as well as traffic considerations. A road classification system based on routes designated for specific traffic needs and providing for protection of roadside vegetation will ensure that ad hoc management decisions at the expense of roadside vegetation can be avoided. The four hierarchical road classification categories within Mount Barker District Council is shown in Table 2.21

Category	Description
1	Distributor - These sealed roads are main roads that link South Australia or National road networks or links between regional centres.
2	Major collector - these are sealed roads used by residents to connect between local roads and arterial roads
3	Minor Collector - these roads often allow a direct route for traffic between smaller towns and may allow a passage for vehicles to access the main sealed roads.
4	Local - These are predominantly undeveloped tracks used by adjoining property owners

Table 2.21 – Hierarchical road classification in the Mount Barker District

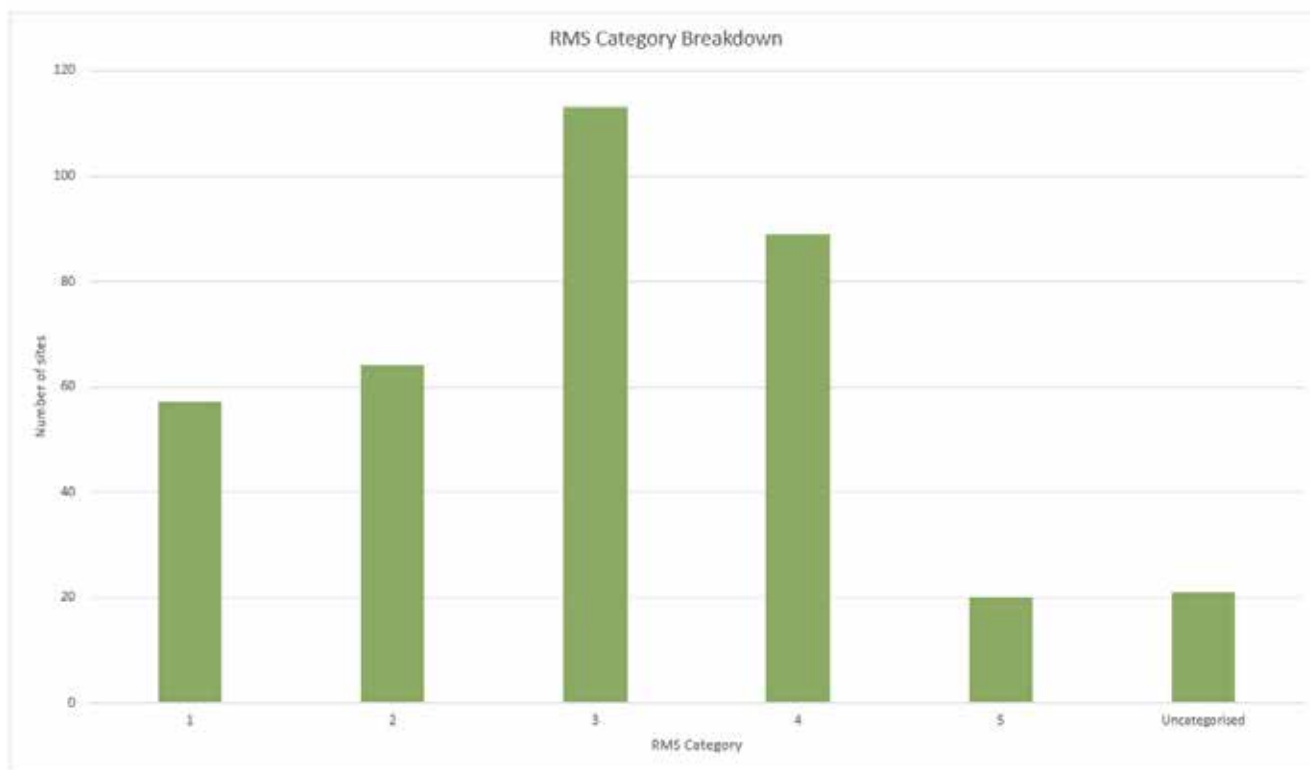
2.3 Classification and surveys of native vegetation roadside marker scheme (NVRMS) sites

Council actively participates in the Native Vegetation Roadside Marker Scheme (NVRMS) to assist with on ground management of key roadside remnants, previously named Roadside Marker Scheme (RMS). The initiative allows responsible authorities, such as council, Transport SA, CFS, community groups, contractors and landholders to identify and maintain good quality patches of roadside vegetation. Significant patches of vegetation are identified by distinctive green and white signage that allows the

start and end of these sites to be quickly identified. For management purposes, each NVRMS site is categorised the quality of the vegetation and amount of disturbance. Initially, 366 roads have been categorised from 1-5 based on 8 relevant criteria including canopy cover, understorey flora & strata, biodiversity & habitat integrity, reflects original vegetation, weed invasiveness, ground cover disturbance, management and sustainability of the site. The full description of the criteria can be found in the appendices.

Category	Summary of NVRMS Category Criteria
1	Dominant indigenous vegetation with minimal or no weed invasion or disturbance. Self-sustaining site requiring little or no maintenance
2	Dominant indigenous vegetation limited weed invasion or disturbance (5-20%). Requires some assistance to maintain or improve.
3	Mix of indigenous and exotic cover (20-50%) and moderately disturbed. Requires ongoing resources to maintain or improve.
4	Dominated by exotics (50-70%) and bare ground with some remnant vegetation. Distinct disturbance. Not sustainable and requires input.
5	Dominated by exotics (70%) and bare ground. Highly degraded and disturbed.

Table 2.31 - Summary of NVRMS Roadside Categories



2.4 Data Collection and Roadside Surveys

In recent years, all Category 1 and 2 sites were assessed using the “BushRAT” technique developed by the Department for Environment, Water and Natural Resources. This technique is derived from the Nature Conservation Society of South Australia’s ‘Bushland Condition Monitoring’ (BCM) methodology, including a Rapid Assessment version (Croft et al, 2005), but uses an area of vegetation of consistent condition rather than the 30m x 30m quadrats used in the BCM methodology. Three ‘components’ of the biodiversity value of the site are measured and scored:

1. vegetation condition
2. conservation value and
3. landscape context (Milne, 2019).

Generally, the higher the BushRAT score, the better the vegetation and lower NVRMS category.

The NVRMS roadside locations and categories can be found in the appendices.



**MOUNT BARKER
DISTRICT COUNCIL**

SIGNIFICANT NATIVE VEGETATION

100

**This roadside contains significant
remnant native vegetation including
threatened shrubs, grasses, trees, fallen
logs and leaves that provide important
habitat for native birds, bats, reptiles,
frogs, mammals and insects.**



3. ROADSIDE MANAGEMENT

The following sections outline the management issues relevant to Mount Barker District Council that impact on native vegetation on roadsides and provides guidelines to reduce likely impacts, as well as any consultation or assessment procedures that are required. The purpose of a risk assessment is to identify the key threats to roadside vegetation and their likelihood of occurring to develop appropriate control measures to minimise or eliminate the risk.

- The guidelines that follow include a standard section entitled **Consultation and Approval Procedures**. This refers to the need for clearance approval, which is interpreted as follows:
- Native vegetation clearance approval is required under the Native Vegetation Act 1991;
- The Native Vegetation Branch should be the first point of contact regarding such clearance, as the Unit may be able to approve clearance of a small amount of vegetation known to be common to an area and that would not impact on the biodiversity of the area;
- The Unit will determine whether the proposed clearance requires formal clearance approval from the NVC in the form of a Clearance or Regulation Application;
- The Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board can be contacted for advice regarding native vegetation on roadsides. Both the Native Vegetation Branch and the NVC can be contacted at: GPO Box 1047 ADELAIDE 5001 Telephone (08) 8303 9777 Email; NVC@sa.gov.au Web; environment.sa.gov.au/nativevegetation;

Table 3.1 (next page, is a quick reference guide to the legal requirements under the Native Vegetation Act 1991



Quick reference guide to the legal requirements under the Native Vegetation Act

Key Theme	Activity	NVC Clearance approval not required (standards)	NVC Clearance Approval
Operational and Maintenance	New road construction	Approval required or any removal of native vegetation	All (apart from very minor clearance) vegetation All. Application submitted to the NVC under Regulation 12(34) Infrastructure
	Road maintenance	Not applicable	With increased clearance other than existing clearance or high impact methods. See guidelines in section 4.
	Public Safety	Not applicable	Any clearance for public safety that includes new clearance or increased clearance.
	Service provision/ construction	The maintenance of vegetation associated with infrastructure services does not require approval from the NVC.	Any new services requiring clearance requires approval by the Native Vegetation Council under Native Vegetation Regulation 5(1)(d) – Building or provision of infrastructure (Telecommunications exempt – see section 3 Operational Management)
	Bushfire Prevention	Maintenance of legally established existing breaks	Any other clearance for fire prevention, unless following a District Bushfire Management Plan under the Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005, or through an application to the CFS Regional Prevention Officer
Ecological Management	Weed and pest animal control	Very minor clearance e.g., pruning for access	All but very minor clearance
	Plant diseases	Not relevant	Not relevant
	Vegetation removal and collection	Dead vegetation other than that defined in the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017	Live timber, flowers or other vegetation removed e.g., brush-cutting Clearance of dead plants of a class declared by regulation to be included in the definition of native vegetation
	Restoration of roadside vegetation	Not relevant	Any measures involving burning, lopping or other disturbance of native vegetation.
	Planting verges/ Weed Control	Not relevant	No NVC approval but Council approval required
Recreational Consideration	Recreational trails	N/A	Under the Native Vegetation Act 1991, clearance approval is required for any trail development involving clearance of native vegetation
	Off-road vehicles	N/A	Ensure any unlawful off-road activities within road reserve areas will be reported to Mount Barker District Council, Police, and if damage to native vegetation occurs, the NVC
Landholder Activities	Fence lines	Where the roadside vegetation consists largely of trees, only branches protruding through or overhanging the fence, or trees growing on the actual fence alignment can be removed; Where shrubs or bushes are growing through the fence line, those plants growing within one metre of the fence alignment can be removed	Clearance approval from the NVC is required for any vegetation clearance along fence lines that exceeds the standards
	Access to adjoining land	Maximum 5m wide – normal access. Maximum 10m wide – machinery. (Careful site selection to minimise clearance)	Any clearance exceeding standards
	Cultivation and Cropping	Not permitted under Council	N/A
	Grazing	No native vegetation or only trees & exotic grasses present (see section 4 for existing leases)	Where understorey or regenerating veg. present
	Planting verges/ Weed Control	Needs approval via Council	N/A

3.1 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

3.11 Roadworks - construction, reconstruction, resealing, road widening and maintenance.

Objective: *To provide a safe and efficient road network whilst achieving minimal disturbance to roadside native vegetation*

In the case that new roadworks or road upkeep are required that involve clearance of native vegetation, the vegetation must be assessed prior to any works to minimise impact. If significant vegetation is present such as a NVRMS site, the Mitigation Hierarchy needs to be considered prior to any works to reduce

or avoid critical impact. Whenever new roads are constructed, this should aim to be established in areas of no or limited remnant vegetation.

Such new roadworks can include:

- construction of new roads along previously undeveloped road reserves,
- widening or realignment of existing roads,
- construction of new drains, borrow-pits, and stockpile sites, and
- any other new works incidental to road construction or roadworks within the road reserve as defined in Section 221 of the Local Government Act.

CONSULTATION AND APPROVAL PROCEDURES FOR NEW ROADWORKS

Clearance approval under Regulation 12(34) Infrastructure is required for new roadworks (such as construction, widening, realignment, new drains, borrow pits or stockpile sites) that involve clearance of native vegetation. Where clearance is required for public safety, Regulation 11(23) Roadside or rail corridor vegetation management may apply.

NOTE: (1) This requirement does not apply to very minor and localised clearance, such as pruning of branches or removal of one or two tree saplings or shrubs that are known to be common in the area. If in doubt as to what constitutes minor clearance, consultation with the Native Vegetation Branch is recommended.

(2) Prior to undertaking any work, consult the Native Vegetation Branch or a suitably qualified person with good plant identification skills. The site may

contain small, visually insignificant plant species, such as orchids or native grasses that are of particular conservation significance.

Local councils are asked to contact the Native Vegetation Branch early in the planning and design stages of new roadworks, in order to obtain information about potential native vegetation issues and any associated clearance approval requirements under the Native Vegetation Act 1991, therefore minimising delays.

Under the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017, Regulation 12(34) Infrastructure permits clearance of native vegetation for new road works provided that it is located such that it avoids or minimises the impact on significant areas of native vegetation. In particular, new road works or widening activities should seek to avoid areas containing an intact stratum of native vegetation. These types of activities require specific NVC approval and require an SEB to offset the clearance.

Guidelines

The following best operating guidelines and rehabilitation requirements should be implemented in the planning and works phase in order to preserve vegetation and habitat of roadside vegetation

Road Design

- Mount Barker District Council will consider the following design principles when planning new roadworks (before obtaining Native Vegetation Council approval):
- Avoid vegetation communities of high conservation significance.
- One wide roadside is preferable to two narrow roadsides
- If widening is necessary where native vegetation is present on both sides, widening on the narrow roadside is preferred.
- The value of roadside vegetation is greater where there is native vegetation adjacent (outside the road reserve).
- Drainage systems and batters will be designed to minimise sedimentation of watercourses, minimise discharge into disease-susceptible plant communities, and control erosion.
- To minimise potential environmental impacts of new roadworks, SEB requirements and the necessary clearance approvals, MBDC will consult with DEW during the planning phase. If significant vegetation is present Council will investigate possible options to modify the roadworks to reduce or avoid critical impacts.

Road Construction

- Apply Mitigation Hierarchy to activities and favour avoidance and minimisation options when planning road design
- Identify if clearance approval is required (see flow chart)
- Clearly identify any threatened species, significant vegetation, protected and sensitive areas prior to commencing work
- Use the most low impact methods for each activity including machinery
- Identify appropriate and minimal number of stockpile and plant storage areas in cleared land remain in this area
- Limit soil disturbance
- Mitre drains are to be located where native vegetation will not be disturbed
- Ensure machinery and workers follow weed and pathogen protocols
- Chip any small native vegetation on site and use as mulch
- Retain large logs and hollows on site for habitat

- Weeds are to be disposed appropriately
- Ensure drains do not deposit sediment into native vegetation, waterways or neighbouring land
- Changes to ground level around vegetation should be avoided
- Limited herbicide use

Road Standards

The following standards for new road construction (ARRB and Australian Road Standards) are adopted by MBDC, and are to be carried out subject to approval from the NVC under Regulation 12(34) Infrastructure. To minimise potential environmental impacts of new roadworks, SEB requirements and the necessary clearance approvals, the MBDC consults with DEW during the planning phase. If significant vegetation is present the MBDC investigates the possible options to modify the roadworks to reduce or avoid critical impacts.

New Sealed Roads

- **Road Carriageway Widths**
New Category 1 or Category 2 (sealed) roads are to have a maximum road carriageway width of 7 m, a shoulder width of up to 2 m and a verge width of up to 1 m on either side of the edge of the sealed carriageway, see Figure 10 as an example.
- **Vertical Height Clearance**
The vertical height clearance envelope of new sealed roads is to be up to a maximum of 5 m from the edge of the sealed carriageway.

New Unsealed Roads

- **Road Carriageway Widths**
New Category 1 or Category 2 (unsealed) roads are to have a maximum carriageway width of 7 m and a verge width of up to 3 m on either side of the carriageway, see Figure 10 as an example; New Category 3 roads are to have a maximum carriageway width of up to 7 m and a verge width of up to 2 m on either side of the carriageway; New Category 4 roads are to have a maximum carriageway width of 6 m and a verge width of up to 2 m on either side of the carriageway;
- **Vertical Height Clearance**
The vertical height clearance envelope of all new unsealed roads is to be up to a maximum of 5.5 m from the edge of the grader line.

If unsure about any environmental controls, contact the site supervisor or Council Environmental Project Officer.

Identify any plant rescue options for translocation opportunities with Landscape SA and community groups.

3.12 Roadside and Roadside Vegetation Maintenance

To ensure best management practises for roadside vegetation maintenance works are compliant to achieve a safe road system while minimising clearance or pruning

Roadside Maintenance refers to the clearance of regrowth vegetation (native and introduced) in order to maintain a road corridor on road reserves. Council has a legal responsibility under the Road Traffic Act 1961 to ensure safe and convenient routes of travel along roads under its care and control.

Care must be taken to ensure that only the minimum vegetation is removed to achieve the adequate vertical and lateral clearance, according to the specific requirements of the road. The degree of clearance needed will vary according to the standard of the road, the type and amount of traffic and the characteristics of the vegetation.

Operating Requirements

All roadside vegetation management must be undertaken in accordance with these requirements:

1. Where clearance is restricted to regrowth vegetation only, clearing any vegetation that is more than 20 years old will require an application to the Native Vegetation Council.
2. Use the most low-impact methods possible for the given activity. Ensure works cause minimal ground disturbance, cut cleanly rather than breaking branches, and use low-impact methods like slashing, trimming, mowing, or rolling.
3. Limit the use of herbicides to spraying around roadside furniture and for selective weed control.
4. Ensure graders and other high-impact machinery do not intrude beyond the existing carriageway width, as grading a little further each time can have significant impact over a number of years).
5. Position mitre drains in areas devoid of native vegetation (unless clearance approval is given).
6. Ensure that drains do not deposit sediment into native vegetation, waterways or neighbouring private land.
7. Minimise soil disturbance and general intrusion beyond the designated carriageway, as disturbance encourages weeds that compete with native species, leading to potential increases in maintenance costs. More specifically:
 - a. Parking or turning machinery must be at a limited number of designated sites that do not have native vegetation.
 - b. Materials must be stockpiled at a limited number of designated sites that do not have native vegetation;
 - c. Equipment must be cleaned on-site before moving to other sites. . This is particularly important where machinery is operating in weed-infested or infected areas (e.g. land affected by *Phytophthora* spp.);
 - d. Any required tree-trimming must be performed in accordance with recognised arboriculture standards.
 - e. Any debris from trimming operations must not be deposited on or among other native vegetation and must be disposed of in a manner that does not affect native vegetation, unless it is useful as habitat for wildlife, or is scattered sparsely among the remaining vegetation.
8. Threatened plant species on roadsides must be mapped, where possible, and roadworks at those sites must be carefully planned to avoid any impact to those plants. It is recommended that roadside markers are installed to identify sites with threatened plant species, and that best-practice training is undertaken by staff and contractors.
9. Retain native vegetation, including dead timber, wherever possible and integrate it into revegetation programs. Particular care must be taken to preserve areas of native grasses, which can be difficult to distinguish from exotic grasses.
10. Wherever possible, clear exotic vegetation or undertake proposed works on already cleared land in preference to clearing native roadside vegetation
11. Start works with clean machinery in areas of less degraded vegetation and work towards the more degraded sites. This will help to prevent spreading weeds and, in turn, reduce ongoing maintenance.

The primary clearance envelope refers to the area of road that will support regular vehicular movement within the carriageway. The secondary clearance envelope refers to the surrounding roadside furniture, guardrails, signs and upcoming traffic to allow for sufficient sight line for road users. No approval is required for existing clearances in the primary or secondary clearance envelope if the vegetation is less than 5 years old and it is done by low-impact methods.

Clearance of vegetation within the primary envelope
Clearance is permitted within the envelope, as it is important to maintain the safety of the road users. In addition to the Operating Requirements listed on Page X above, specific requirements apply for primary clearance envelopes:

1. Vegetation clearance is required to allow for legal-height vehicles (i.e., vehicles measuring 4.6 m in height or less) to pass along the full width of the carriageway. To allow for regrowth between pruning and sagging of branches caused by wet or windy conditions, maintain a clearance height of up to 5.5m within the primary clearance envelope.

2. For sealed roads, measure the primary clearance envelope of up to 5.5 m from the edge of the shoulder, which represents the edge of the carriageway.
3. For unsealed roads, measure the primary clearance envelope of up to 5.5 m from the edge of the grader line, which is taken to be the edge of the carriageway. Keep grading to the pre-existing width.
4. Any regrowth native vegetation may be cleared within the carriageway where it extends into the primary clearance envelope, and limbs extending into the primary clearance envelope can be trimmed back to the trunk or major limb, in a manner to maintain the health of the tree (see Figure 3.121). It is not permitted to remove to the base.

Any native vegetation may be cleared within the carriageway where it extends into the primary clearance envelope (up to 6m high and across the whole of the carriageway). Any limbs extending into the primary clearance envelope can be trimmed back to the trunk or, if the trunk extends into the primary clearance envelope, back to ground level using a saw or chainsaw, in a manner to ensure the health of the tree is maintained where possible.

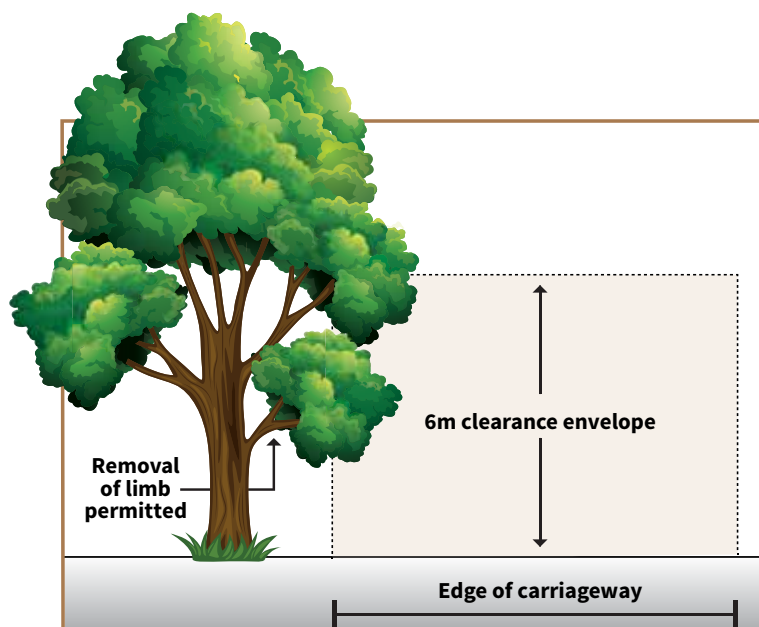


Figure 3.121 Clearance of vegetation within primary clearance envelope up to 6m high:

- a. (left-hand side) removal of limbs hanging into primary clearance envelope
- b. (right-hand side) example of possible clearance within the primary envelope.

CONSULTATION AND APPROVAL PROCEDURES FOR SECONDARY CLEARANCE ENVELOPES

No approval or consultation with the Native Vegetation Council is required for clearance within the primary clearance envelope.

Clearance of vegetation within the secondary envelope

Vegetation in this envelope can only be cleared to how it was when the road was constructed or the roadside furniture was installed (i.e. only vegetation that has grown or regrown in areas previously lawfully cleared for the construction, installation or maintenance of the road or associated infrastructure may be cleared)



Operating Requirements Within the secondary clearance envelope:

1. Regrowth vegetation growing up to 500mm around existing roadside furniture (Figure 3.212) can be cleared.
2. Regrowth vegetation growing on the approach side of signs and road delineation markers can be cleared to ensure these signs and markers are clearly visible from a distance equivalent to the stopping sight distance for the speed environment of the road according to Austroad standards (Figure 4.213).
3. At road intersections, existing verge clearance can be maintained on corners for safe sight distance according to Austroad Guidelines.
4. To maintain mitre and longitudinal drains, existing clearance can be maintained. Ensure clearance is confined to the original extent of the drain and that cleared debris is not pushed into native vegetation within the natural ground surface.



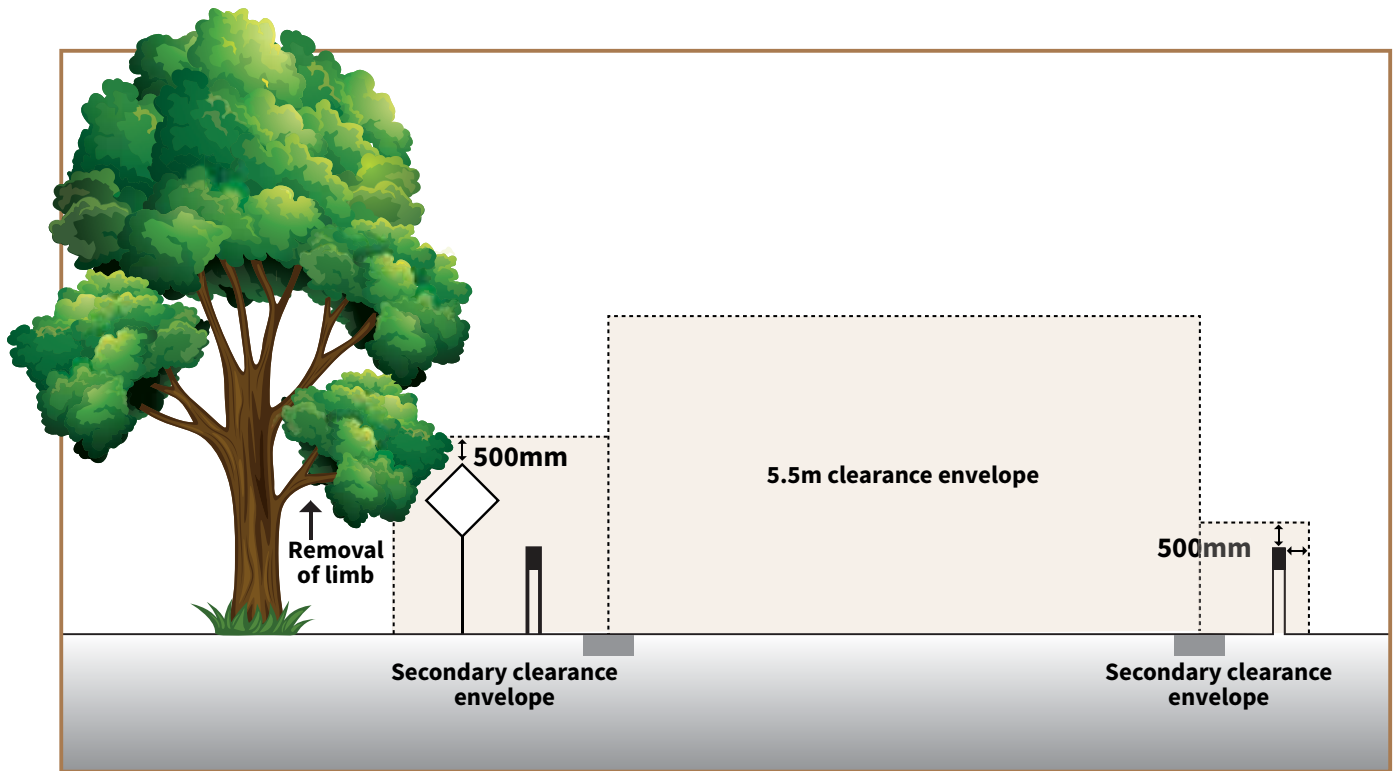


Figure 3.212 Secondary clearance envelope maintained around existing roadside furniture.

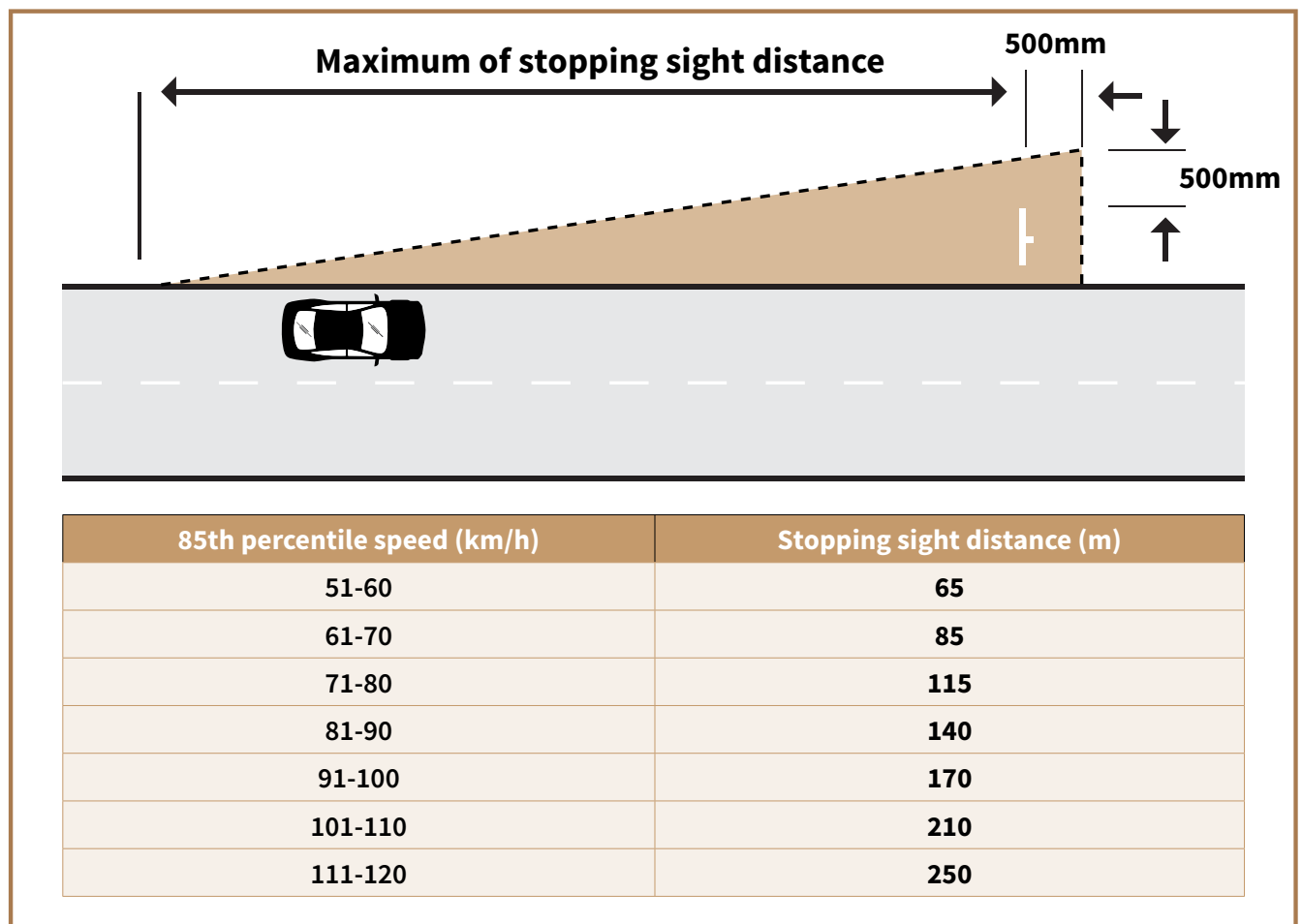


Figure 3.213 Secondary clearance envelope along a road.

CONSULTATION AND APPROVAL PROCEDURES FOR SECONDARY CLEARANCE ENVELOPES

No approval or consultation with the Native Vegetation Council is required for clearance within the primary clearance envelope.

Verge clearance

Verge clearance beyond the primary and secondary clearance envelopes is sometimes required. Only regrowth less than 20 years old can be cleared using low-impact methods and can only be conducted within 3m for arterial and collector roads and 2m for local roads. This is limited to 1m and 2m in Category 1 and 2 NVRMS sites respectively.

Operating Requirements Within the verge.

1. Only regrowth vegetation less than 20 years old that has previously been cleared as part of roadside maintenance (determined from local council works records, by the size of the trees in the regrowth, or by comparing aerial images of various dates) can be cleared.
2. Clearance must use the most low-impact methods possible for the given activity. Ensure works cause minimal ground disturbance, cut cleanly rather than breaking branches, and use low-impact methods like slashing, trimming and mowing. (Note: high-impact methods include any activity that disturbs the soil or results in plants being uprooted, such as the use of graders or bulldozers). Retain native vegetation at a minimum height of 10cm above ground-level. Any regrowth trees with a trunk circumference greater than 10cm should be removed by poisoning or cut and stump-grind only, rather than heavy machinery.
3. Clearance can only be conducted within a maximum width of 3m (measured from the edge of the carriageway) for arterial and collector roads and 2m for a local roads, but:
 - a. must be confined to a maximum width of 1m in Category 1 roadside vegetation (i.e. vegetation with high conservation significance – see Table
 - b. must be confined to a maximum width of 2 metres in Category 2 roadside vegetation (i.e. vegetation with moderate conservation significance – see Table 2.22 - Summary of NVRMS Roadside Categories

Verges should be managed in a way that does not encourage the growth of introduced plants or fast-growing shrubby natives that lead to worse ongoing management problems (e.g. fire hazards or reduced visibility). This commonly occurs when the soil surface is disturbed using high-impact methods, whereas low-impact methods do not generally affect the soil surface and aim to retain existing vegetation. Use of an offset or articulated mower/slasher/mulcher enables regrowth on the verge to be managed effectively without needing to drive machinery on the verge.

Note: In some instances there is no or little verge, with the natural ground surface extending to the shoulder or edge of the carriageway. This has usually occurred when the carriageway has been widened at some stage after the original road construction. Removal of native vegetation to create a new verge is considered a road upgrade and is not considered by this section of the guidelines.

Process of clearance assessment and approval

Any clearance activities need to consider the “Mitigation Hierarchy”, this hierarchy comprises of four principles:

- a. Avoidance—measures should be taken to avoid clearance of native vegetation wherever possible;
- b. Minimisation—if clearance of native vegetation cannot be avoided, measures should be taken to minimise the duration, intensity and extent of impacts of the clearance on biological diversity to the fullest possible extent (whether the impact is direct, indirect or cumulative);
- c. Rehabilitation or restoration—measures should be taken to rehabilitate ecosystems that have been degraded, and to restore ecosystems that have been destroyed, by impacts of clearance of native vegetation that cannot be avoided or minimised;
- d. Offset—any adverse impact on native vegetation or ecosystems that cannot be avoided or minimised should be offset by the achievement of a significant environmental benefit that outweighs that impact.

The process to undertake clearance within the verge as permitted by this section is:

1. Determine annual works program Local council determines which roads are to be managed annually or on an ad hoc basis.
2. Assess regrowth Local council determines if the regrowth vegetation is less than 20 years of age, either by checking local council works records, measuring the size of the trees in the regrowth, or comparing aerial images from various dates. Where regrowth cannot be determined to an acceptable standard, as determined by the Native Vegetation Council using the methods above, then it will be treated as remnant vegetation.
3. Determine extent of proposed clearance Local council determines the width of the verge clearance that is required. Although these guidelines permit clearance up to particular parameters, native vegetation clearance should be avoided where there are practicable alternatives.
4. Assessment requirements If the proposed clearance of the verge is less than 1m from the edge of the carriageway, clearance can occur with no approval. If the proposed clearance of the verge is greater than 1m from the carriageway, an assessment of the roadside vegetation must be undertaken by the local council with the assistance of a person with specific qualifications, which include:
 - tertiary qualifications in botany (or a related field)
 - 10 years' experience in a related area
 - demonstrated knowledge in plant identification.

If the proposed clearance of the verge is greater than 1m from the carriageway, the Annual Works Form datasheet contained in Appendix 1 also needs to be completed and discussed with the Native Vegetation Council. Assessing a proposed verge clearance needs to consider its conservation significance, as set out in Table 1. The intent is to allow adequate management of roadside vegetation while minimising impacts on areas of significant and important native vegetation.

CONSULTATION AND APPROVAL PROCEDURES FOR THE VERGE

Clearance of vegetation greater than 1m into the verge from the edge of the carriageway requires the approval of the Native Vegetation Council.

Consultation with the Native Vegetation Branch is required if the width of the verge is unclear.

Clearance can occur without the approval of the Native Vegetation Branch if undertaken in accordance with the requirements of this section (<1M into verge)

Where approval is required, local council are required to complete and submit the Annual Works form contained in Appendix 1 to the Native Vegetation Branch.





Travelled-way and carriageway are the same width in this instance, with verge regrowth clearance restricted to understorey only.



In this instance the carriageway has been created at a width where there is only remnant vegetation remaining on either side of the road. Any clearance beyond the carriageway would require an application



Verge is directly adjacent to the bitumen, and regrowth clearance is restricted to understorey only in this instance. The large trees would not fall under these guidelines and clearance would require an application as they are not considered regrowth under 20 years old.

3.19 Public Safety

The section covers native vegetation clearances permitted to be undertaken if required for public safety, and are therefore beyond the scope previous operational sections. This Framework for Public Safety covers clearances that need to be undertaken for safety measures related to sight distances, intersections, clearance adjacent to the travelled-way, or other safety concerns that cause a risk to people or property. The purpose of this framework is to provide guidance when the Public Safety Framework may apply for clearance of frangible (vegetation that can typically bend) and non-frangible (vegetation that cannot bend) native vegetation on roadsides, intersections and rail crossings.

The section allows for clearance to occur beyond that provided for in Part 4– Management of roadside vegetation, where required for public safety. The section allows for clearance to occur for safety measures related to sight distances, intersections, clearance adjacent to the travelled way, or other safety concerns that cause a risk to people or property.

The public safety framework does not apply to any clearance associated with new works or upgrades of infrastructure. This includes intersection realignment/modification, road widening activities, retrospective upgrade works, new intersections and new road works such as new roads, construction of rest areas, installation of safety cameras and overtaking lanes or weigh stations. Clearance associated with new works or upgrades requires application and approval under Regulation 12(34) Infrastructure.

For the framework to apply, the road authority can clear non-frangible native vegetation within specified distances along sealed and unsealed roads and at rail crossings, intersections and curves with written approval from the NVC. It is a requirement that the road authority as far as practicable addresses the Mitigation Hierarchy to avoid or minimise the impacts that any proposed actions may have on biodiversity or native vegetation (section 1 for a full explanation of the Mitigation Hierarchy). Clearance will be approved without the need for an SEB requirement.

Note that some activities may also require approval under other legislation; for example, the Development Act 1993 and the Environment

Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Any areas approved for clearance under this framework can subsequently be maintained under Regulation 11(23) either following the guidelines for the Management of Roadside Vegetation or incorporated into the Maintenance Section of the Council's Roadside Vegetation Management Plan (NVRMP)

Public Safety Categories

In this framework, there are three categories for assessing clearance of native vegetation on roadsides, intersections and rail crossings for public safety purposes. The three clearance categories are:

Category 1 - Sight distance line/triangles at road intersections and rail crossings

This section applies to both frangible and non-frangible native vegetation to address an existing risk to public safety along road intersections and rail crossings. The size of the sight triangle established under the Austroads Guide is dependent upon factors such as traffic volume, designated road speed and daily vehicle and heavy vehicle usage. This approach is easy to implement and transparent in its calculation of approved sight distance lines for vegetation clearance associated with road intersections and rail crossings and are consistent with a nationally accepted benchmark used by road authorities. Where practicable, calculating the visibility triangle for the clearance of native vegetation should be limited to meet the required standards as outlined in Austroads Guide to Road Design: Part 4: Intersections and Crossings-General (2009). The determination of the offset from the edge of the travel way is dependent on the stopping sight distance, which in turn increases with speed. Consequently, alternative mechanisms to remove the safety issue must be fully considered. The clearance of non-frangible native vegetation along sight lines should be limited to targeted removal. Depending upon the type of vegetation/biodiversity present within the sight triangle, trimming of understory frangible native vegetation (if required) should be limited to a height that sustainably maintains the understory and not cleared down to bare earth.

Category 2 - Clearance adjacent to the edge of the travelled way

This is the area defined as a zone where non-frangible native vegetation can be cleared adjacent to the edge of the travelled way for sealed roads, or adjacent to the edge of the grader line as defined in Councils' infrastructure plan for unsealed roads. It applies differently to the following situations;

1. Category 2 (Sealed- ≤ 80 km/h)
2. Category 2 (Sealed- > 80 km/h)
3. Category 2 (Unsealed)

This section outlines what can be done to manage non-frangible native vegetation to protect Public Safety along sealed and unsealed roads based on set widths from the edge of the travelled way. Non-frangible vegetation may be removed with NVC approval if it presents a road safety issue and the road authorities first demonstrate that they have considered the Mitigation Hierarchy (Part 1) to avoid or minimise the impacts that any proposed actions may have on biodiversity or native vegetation. The road authority must show it has considered other safety improvement options as opposed to clearance. On sealed roads, the Category 2 zone is dependent upon road speed design (km/hr). On unsealed roads, the Category 2 zone is not dependent upon road speed design (km/hr) rather it is based on set widths from the edge of the travelled way. The Category 2 zone is based on Austroads guideline that demonstrates a 50% probability that a vehicle travelling at speeds and hitting non-frangible native vegetation within that Category 2 zone, would likely result in a casualty or serious injury.

Sealed Roads

On sealed roads with a speed design of less than 80 km/hr, up to 2 metres of non-frangible native vegetation can be reduced, modified or removed from the edge of the travelled way for public safety. On sealed roads with a speed design of greater than 80 km/hr, up to 3 metres of non-frangible native vegetation can be reduced, modified or removed from the edge of the travelled way for public safety.

Speed limit (km/hr)	Category 2 zone widths adjacent to the edge of the travelled way
≤ 80 km	2m
> 80 km	3m

Unsealed Roads

On unsealed roads, up to 2 metres, either side of the defined carriageway (the edge of the grader line as defined in Councils' infrastructure plans) can be cleared of non-frangible native vegetation for the purpose for public safety. The Category 2 zone is capped at a total width including the carriageway itself of up to 12 metres. This option is tailored to take into account varying road widths. It caters for narrow unsealed roads where only 2 m of non-frangible native vegetation can be cleared either side (i.e., 4 m carriageway width plus 2 m non-frangible clearance either side total 8 metres). Conversely, a 10 m carriageway can only clear 1 metre either side of the carriageway as the Category 2 zone is capped at 12 m.

It caters for wider roads where the road design incorporates an existing safety margin within the carriageway width.

Carriageway width (metres)	Category 2 zone - carriageway width plus 1m either side of Carriageway (capped at 12 m)
6m	$6\text{m} + 1\text{m} + 1\text{m} = 8\text{m}$
6.5m	$6.5\text{m} + 1\text{m} + 1\text{m} = 8.5\text{m}$
7m	$7\text{m} + 1\text{m} + 1\text{m} = 9\text{m}$

Category 3 - Clearance beyond Category 1 and 2 zones

This is the area beyond the Category 1 and 2 zones. If the road authority can demonstrate that the non-frangible native vegetation is a risk to public safety, clearance may be approved. Category 3 applies to the areas/activities that are out of the scope of Category 1 and Category 2 but still may present as a public safety concern; this includes:

- Beyond Category 1 approved sight distance triangles/lines, or
- Beyond Category 2 specified distances from the edge of the travelled way,
- Applies only to safety treatments which result in clearing:
 - Less than 6 scattered trees (non-frangible)
 - Less than 0.5 ha canopy area of non-frangible vegetation, and

- Applies to trees that present a danger of falling or a limb or some other part of the plant falling, causing a risk to people or property. Consider any application concerning this provision against the requirements of Native Vegetation Regulation 8(6) – Safety of Persons and property

If the proposed safety treatments do not fall within this threshold, the framework will generally not apply. However, the Native Vegetation Council will consider matters on a case-by-case basis where sufficient justification can be provided.

For the justification of clearance of non-frangible native vegetation within this Category, the road authority should demonstrate that they have considered the Mitigation Hierarchy (Part 1) to avoid or minimise the impacts that any proposed actions may have on biodiversity or native vegetation. The road authority needs to show it has considered other safety improvement options as opposed to clearance.

	Category 1 Sight distance line/ triangles at intersections and rail crossings	Category 2 Clearance adjacent to edge of travelled way	Category 3 Clearance beyond category 1 and 2 zones
Justification	Consideration must be given to: Mitigation Hierarchy and other safety improvement options to be detailed in the application.		
Clearance that can be applied for	Clearance of both frangible and non-frangible native vegetation (if required) for the establishment of safe sight lines at road intersections and rail crossings. Clearance must be consistent with clearance guidelines outlined in <i>Austroads Guide to Road Design: Part 4: Intersections and Crossings - general 2009</i> , and <i>AS 1742.7:2007 Manual of uniform traffic control devices, Part 7: Railway Crossings</i> .	Sealed Roads Removal on non-frangible native vegetation: • <80km/hr = up to 2m from the edge of travelled way. • >80km/hr up to 3m from the edge of travelled- way. Unsealed roads • up to 2m either side of the edge of the grader line, capped at a total width including the travelled-way itself of up to 12m.	Areas or activities beyond the scope of Category 1 and Category 2 but still present as a public safety concern AND Applies only to safety treatments which result in clearing: > Less than 6 non-frangible scattered trees. > Less than 0.5 hectares canopy area of non-frangible vegetation. AND Applies to trees that present a danger of falling, or if a limb or some other part of the plant is in danger of falling, causing a risk to people or property. Note: the Native Vegetation Council will consider matters that do not meet the above criteria on a case-by-case basis, should sufficient justification be provided.
Application	Complete application form - refer to Appendix 2		
Written approval	Clearance approved by the Native Vegetation Council or a delegate.		

3.2 Service Provision

To minimise disturbance to road reserves and native vegetation during the installation and maintenance of service assets and maintaining a safe operating environment for the asset.

Road reserves often provide a site for the location of utility services such as power, telecommunications, water and sewage. The initial construction/installation and maintenance of these services can involve clearance of native vegetation.

Any new services requiring clearance requires approval by the Native Vegetation Council under Native Vegetation Regulation 5(1)(d) – Building or provision of infrastructure. This regulation permits clearance of native vegetation for the construction or expansion of a building or infrastructure that the Minister for Environment and Conservation

considers to be in the public interest, provided that it is located such that it avoids or minimises the impact on significant areas of native vegetation. NVRMS categories 1, 2 and 3 roadsides should be avoided when planning for the location of new services. When the location of utility services conflicts with the protection of remnant vegetation on road reserves, alternative strategies need to be considered to ensure that the impact on any remnant vegetation is kept to a minimum. Telecommunications are exempt from some State and Territory laws and environmental laws, including the Native Vegetation Act 1991. However, the carrier must comply with the requirements of the Telecommunications Act and the Telecommunications Code of Practice 1997.

The maintenance of vegetation associated with infrastructure services does not require approval from the NVC.

CONSULTATION AND APPROVAL PROCEDURES FOR CLEARANCE ASSOCIATED WITH INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF SERVICES

Clearance approval is required for clearance associated with any new services or maintenance clearance in excess of existing standards (excluding carriers authorised under the Telecommunications Act 1997 to install a low impact facility); Refer to Regulation 12(34) Infrastructure.

Approval is not required for maintenance of existing clearances – refer to Regulations 8(4) Clearance under the Electricity Act 1996 or Emergency Management Act 2004 and 8(2) Maintenance of Infrastructure.

3.3 Bushfire Prevention

To take reasonable steps to inhibit the outbreak of fire on roadsides and the spread of fire through roadsides

To minimise the adverse effects of fire management on roadside native vegetation whilst to protecting life and assets.

Australian ecosystems have successfully adapted to the presence of bushfire and native vegetation even relies on bushfires for important ecological processes such as reproduction. Native vegetation occurring on roadsides and road reserves has important ecological value and should be protected where possible.

In accordance with the Native Vegetation Regulations 2003, there are provisions to enable clearance and management of native vegetation for Bushfire Protection works. This applies to road reserves. 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 Regional Bushfire Management Committee is the best mechanism for strategic planning of bushfire protection works across the district and landscape. If any proposed bushfire prevention works are not included under such a plan, advice and written approval from the SA CFS Regional Prevention Officer is required.

Two types of firebreaks may be considered for road reserves, however these must have approval from Council and consent from CFS:

1. Fenceline firebreak

- Where there is native vegetation on a road reserve adjoining cleared land, the firebreak should be established on the cleared land and not on the road reserve.
- Where there is native vegetation on a road reserve adjoining a block of native vegetation a firebreak should only be required on one side of the fence line.

2. Transverse firebreak

- A firebreak may be established across a road verge to break a continuous length of roadside vegetation. These breaks may be for firefighting vehicles to access adjoining paddocks. Breaks should be established at property access points or, where possible, sections of road reserve that do not contain native vegetation
- The maximum width of a firebreak should be 20 m, which includes the width of the property access track.
- The distance between adjoining firebreaks should not be less than 500 m.
- Any firebreaks need to be approved by the CFS Chief Officer.

CONSULTATION AND APPROVAL PROCEDURES FOR BUSHFIRE PROTECTION

Clearance associated with firebreaks and fuel reduction within the road reserve require approval from the CFS for ecological burning, seek CFS advice prior to submitting a management plan to the Native Vegetation Council.

Guidelines – Bushfire Hazard Reduction

All bushfire protection works on roadsides should link in with the Council's Bushfire Management Plan for the district that has been endorsed by the Regional Bushfire Management Committee. Bushfire Management planning is focused on risk assessment of life, property and environmental values threatened by bushfire, followed by planning and implementation of strategies to mitigate those risks.

Planning includes:

- strategic placement of fuel breaks and fire access tracks per GAFLC Guidelines
- adoption of Zoning Principles in response to risk assessment; and
- consultation with the SA CFS to plan and evaluate fire prevention works that provide the best practices for the conservation and fire prevention on roadsides
- Native Vegetation Branch.

Clearance methods

- Low impact methods of clearance (e.g., minimal ground disturbance, cutting cleanly rather than breaking branches, slashing, trimming, mowing, or rolling) should be used wherever possible when clearing vegetation to reduce potential weed invasion and erosion problems.
- Grazing and herbicide use should only be contemplated where no or minimal impact upon native vegetation is likely (such as where there are mature trees over exotic grasses (i.e., no native understorey and no evidence of natural regeneration of the tree species).
- Limit the use of herbicides to spraying: around roadside furniture; for selective control of particular weeds where it is the most appropriate means of control; to control the growth of potentially serious weeds on firebreaks (subject to the approval of the SA CFS Regional Prevention Officer); or when weather conditions will minimise the likelihood of spray drift affecting non-target plants. Only remove vegetation that is referred to in the approved Bushfire Management Plan (e.g., strategic clearance, removal of fine fuel), and retain all other vegetation including dead timber.
- Such work should preferably be combined with a native vegetation re-establishment program.
- In the vast majority of cases, adequate fuel reduction on roadsides can be achieved by selective planning focusing on the removal of exotic vegetation. Take particular care to avoid areas of native grasses, which can be difficult to distinguish from exotic grasses.

Prescribed burning for fuel reduction

- Prescribed burning of native vegetation if followed up with weed control methods such as selective spraying or hand weeding, can be a useful management tool for lowering fuel levels thereby minimising the threat of a bushfire burning vast areas across the landscape.
- Careful planning and management are required before implementing a prescribed burn including preparation of a prescribed burn plan that is approved by the SA CFS Regional Prevention Officer. [Fire can also encourage weed invasion, thus increasing fire hazard within a short time, and if used too frequently or at the wrong time or intensity, can lead to loss of biodiversity over time].
- The advice can be sought from the CFS Regional Prevention Officer.

Other considerations

- Where a well-vegetated road reserve adjoins cleared farmland, any required fuel break should be established on the cleared land rather than through clearance of roadside vegetation.
- Any applications to revegetate roadsides must be assessed and approved by the Council Fire Prevention Officer to ensure bushfire risk is not increased for areas that are designated as strategic fuel reduced zones.
- Design weed slashing programs to begin with clean machinery in areas of good vegetation condition and work towards the more degraded sites. This will assist in the prevention of the further spread of weeds

Operation & Maintenance	Roadworks – construction, reconstruction, resealing, road widening and maintenance			
	Activity	Objective	Actions	Timeline
	New road works	To provide a safe and efficient road network whilst achieving minimal disturbance to roadside native vegetation.	Refer to vegetation mapping and/or survey if Category 1 or 2 in project scoping. If vegetation has not been surveyed, consult Natural Assets and Environment team.	Each project as required
			Consult with Natural Assets Team for proposed new road works to determine if works are likely to have a significant impact on native vegetation, consult with the NVC	
			Design road with minimal vegetation impacts (apply mitigation hierarchy).	
			Ensure staff and contractors have adequate training on vegetation prior to works.	Ongoing
	Roadside and Roadside Vegetation Maintenance	To ensure best management practises for roadside vegetation maintenance works are compliant to achieve a safe road system while minimising clearance or pruning.	Provide adequate sight distance by the maintenance of clearance envelopes based on previous clearance envelopes (the upper limit should be bound by the nominal width of the road according to the function or hierarchy of the road).	Every 5 years
			Conduct site inspections before the commencement of maintenance activities to reduce potential impacts of maintenance work on native vegetation.	Ongoing
	Service Provision	To minimise disturbance to road reserves and native vegetation during the installation and maintenance of service assets and maintaining a safe operating environment for the asset.	Council to provide service authorities with the appropriate information regarding permit requirements before any proposed new works on roadsides commence.	Ongoing/as required
	Public Road Safety – Framework for Public Safety - sight distances, intersections, clearance adjacent to the travelled-way			
	Road safety	To provide a safe road network whilst achieving minimal disturbance to roadside native vegetation	Conduct a road safety audit to identify roads with a high risk to public safety	Ongoing
			Conduct site inspections before the commencement of maintenance activities to reduce potential impacts of maintenance work on native vegetation	Ongoing

Operation & Maintenance	Bushfire Protection – Firebreaks and Fuel Reduction			
	Activity	Objective	Actions	Timeline
	Bushfire Prevention	To take reasonable steps to inhibit the outbreak of fire on roadsides and the spread of fire through roadsides. To minimise the adverse effects of fire management on roadside native vegetation whilst to protecting life and assets.	Implement an approved Bushfire Management Strategy in conjunction with the Council Fire Prevention Officer	Revised annually
			Develop and implement strategies to reduce areas of high fuel loads that have been identified in the BMP as Asset Protection or Bushfire Buffer Zones with CFS, Council Fire Prevention Officer and landholders adjoining Council roadside reserves	
			Ensure NVRMS vegetation sites are identified and techniques are appropriate to protect these areas In the BMP	
			Include, the conservation categories of roadsides designated as strategic fire breaks in conjunction with DEW in the BMP	
			Develop a priority list of Strategic fuel breaks and roadways for broad-scale fire prevention purposes. Develop an annual maintenance program to establish standards for: - the identified roads; - dates to be achieved; - management plans for site specific conflict areas in conjunction with DEW and Landscape SA	As required
			Consider ecological restoration and management of vegetation (application under Native Vegetation Regulations 11(25) with an endorsed (by NVC) Management Plan	

Quick reference guide to the legal requirements under the Native Vegetation Act			
Key Theme	Activity	NVC Clearance approval not required (standards)	NVC Clearance Approval
	New road construction	Approval required or any removal of native vegetation	All (apart from very minor clearance) vegetation All. Application submitted to the NVC under Regulation 12(34) Infrastructure
	Road maintenance	Not applicable	With increased clearance other than existing clearance or high impact methods. See guidelines in section 4.
	Public Safety	Not applicable	Any clearance for public safety that includes new clearance or increased clearance.
	Service provision/ construction	The maintenance of vegetation associated with infrastructure services does not require approval from the NVC.	Any new services requiring clearance requires approval by the Native Vegetation Council under Native Vegetation Regulation 5(1)(d) – Building or provision of infrastructure (Telecommunications exempt – see section 3 Operational Management)
	Bushfire Prevention	Maintenance of legally established existing breaks	Any other clearance for fire prevention, unless following a District Bushfire Management Plan under the Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005, or through an application to the CFS Regional Prevention Officer

3.4 ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT

3.41 Weed and pest animal control

- **Reduce the establishment of new pest plants and animals and contain existing pest plants and animals and their range and numbers in road reserves**
- **Reduce the impacts of pest plants and animals on roadside native vegetation.**

Pest plants and pest animals are also commonly known as ‘weeds’ and ‘feral animals’. They can invade rural land or natural habitats and because of their characteristics and/or location, they can cause economic, ecological, physical or aesthetic problems, often with significant potential impacts on local and regional biodiversity. Pest plants and animals can be categorised as those that require control under legislation (“declared” species) and those that, whilst still damaging, are not considered significant enough to warrant legislative control at this stage. The control of declared species on roadsides falls under the jurisdiction of the regional Landscape Boards under the Landscape South Australia Act 2019. Landholders are responsible for the control of pest species on their land and Landscape Boards have the responsibility to control declared pest plants or pest animals on road reserves. Within some local council areas, landholders may be required to contribute to the control of pests on adjacent roadsides. Where landholders opt to control the pests on adjacent roadsides, they must seek approval of the Landscape Board and the local council. Local councils can only give consent if they are acting in accord with the Native Vegetation Act 1991 and have the relevant approvals or exemptions regarding clearance. In this instance, any clearance of native vegetation must be compliant with Native Vegetation Regulation 8(15) – Plant and Animal Control. Under this regulation is a guideline that describes the level of impact on native vegetation that is permitted. See appendices for the NVC Fact sheet on “Clearance associated with Plant and Animal Control”

The following guidelines and rehabilitation requirements should be implemented in the planning and works phase in order to preserve vegetation and habitat of roadside vegetation:

- a. Clearance approval is required where a proposed animal or plant control program is likely to cause significant damage to native roadside vegetation. “Significant” in this context includes:
 - ripping of warrens where native vegetation will be affected;
 - non-selective spraying in mixed weeds/native vegetation; and
 - burning of native vegetation to assist pest control. It does not include minor damage, such as removal of branches to gain access to pests.

The NVMB Unit is able to determine whether the proposed clearance is of a sufficiently significant nature to warrant referral on to the NVC for decision.

- b. In districts where there are serious problems with roadside pest control, local Boards are encouraged to develop overall management strategies in consultation with the Native Vegetation Branch. This can avoid the need for consultation with the Unit on a case-by-case basis. This approach has been adopted in several local council areas.
- c.. Where pest control works are planned that could affect roadside native vegetation, the local authorised Landscape SA Management Officer should be the first point of contact. The need for consultation with the Native Vegetation Branch can then be determined.

General Guidelines Under Section 221 of the Local Government Act, 1999, it is illegal for landholders to undertake pest plant and animal control work on the road reserve adjoining their property without authority from Mount Barker District Council. Where adjoining landholders are planning roadside pest control that could affect native vegetation, the Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board should be the first point of contact. The need for consultation with the Native Vegetation Conservation Section can then be determined.

3.42 Plant diseases

To manage and minimise the spread of Phytophthora and other soil-borne diseases in the local government area

Phytophthora can be spread by infested soil, gravel and plant material on vehicles, heavy machinery, by bushwalkers, bicycles or animals and is spread most rapidly when rainfall coincides with warm temperatures.

Diseases of native plants such as *Phytophthora* can occur along road reserves. *Phytophthora* ‘Dieback caused by the root-rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi*’ is listed as a ‘key threatening process’ noted within the Commonwealth’s Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

Phytophthora is a microscopic, soil and water borne organism that attacks the roots and basal stem tissue of some native and introduced plants. Depending upon environmental conditions and plant susceptibility (e.g. Banksia species, Yacca species, myrtle wattle, cone-bush, beaked hakea), the pathogen can destroy vegetation communities and plant species with extinction by reducing the plant's ability to take up water and nutrients, eventually rotting the root system of the plant and leading to the plant's death

It is often referred to as a “fungus”. Phytophthora infects the roots and basal stem tissue preventing the uptake of water and nutrients by the plant, causing dieback and death. Any movement of soil, water and/or plant material has the potential to spread Phytophthora to new areas. Once an area is infested with *Phytophthora* it is always infested. There are many species, but the most widespread and destructive to native vegetation in South Australia is *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (*P.cinnamomi*). Vulnerable areas are those sites where susceptible vegetation is present and where environmental conditions are such that there is the potential for *P.cinnamomi* to become established. Such conditions include average annual rainfall of 400mm or more and neutral to acid soils, and soil with poor drainage and temperature of at least 15 degrees Celsius.

There are confirmed cases of Phytophthora throughout the Mount Barker District Local Government Area. A database of local areas that have confirmed cases is being established, with testing expected to increase in the future.

The following management **guidelines** for Phytophthora:

The MBDC has been identified in a vulnerable area for Phytophthora, and will follow ‘*Phytophthora Management Guidelines*’ by the Phytophthora Technical Group (2006, 2nd edition). This provides a framework for the management of Phytophthora by all Government and nongovernment organisations, landholders, community groups and individuals. Some general principles include:

- avoid driving, riding or walking in areas when soils are wet and sticky;
- stay on designated roads and track because vehicles, bikes and people moving off roads into infested areas may pick up infested soil and transfer it to un-infested areas;

- brush soil off vehicles, bikes, boots and camping gear before entering an un-infested area and after leaving an infested area - do not take them home to clean;
- obey road signs because roads and tracks may be closed, sometimes permanently, to help stop the spread of Phytophthora;
- use wash down or hygiene stations when provided;
- protect your bush and your garden by ensuring that purchased plants are free of Phytophthora; and report any unusual plant death.
- For further information on Phytophthora contact the PIRSA's Biosecurity Ecologist, Nature Conservation Unit or contact the Native Vegetation Branch for advice.

3.43 Vegetation removal and collection

To promote the statutory requirements for retaining roadside native vegetation and to ensure that only a sustainable amount of native vegetation is removed or collected from roadsides

The removal of plant material from roadsides includes:

- cutting of live timber for safety purposes only;
- brush-cutting ;
- seed collection; and
- flower harvesting

All such activities require written permission from the Mount Barker District Council and other constraints may apply – as set out below. The following management **guidelines** for the removal and collection of vegetation on roadsides should be followed.

Removal of plant material Permission • Removal of plant material within a road reserve as set out below requires written permission from the Mount Barker District Council. Any unauthorised clearance of road reserve native vegetation caused by activities will be referred by the Mount Barker District Council staff to the Native Vegetation Branch.

Collection of dead timber

Dead timber should not be “tidied up” on roadsides, and removal is not permitted unless outlined as necessary for fuel reduction in the approved the Region 3 Bushfire Plan16 – see Bushfire Hazard Reduction section of this Plan), to assist rabbit control, or to remove timber which is hazardous to traffic or fencing. Dead timber on roadsides is not controlled under the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*, except in the case of dead plants in some parts of the state that provide habitat for nationally threatened species, which are defined as native vegetation under

Section 3(1) of the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*¹⁷. Contact the Native Vegetation Branch for further details, including a fact sheet “*Dead trees as native vegetation*”.

Also available at; environment.sa.gov.au/topics/native-vegetation/clearing Despite this, Mount Barker District Council controls this activity under the *Local Government Act 1999*, as dead timber, both standing and fallen:

- provides cover and foraging places for native fauna;
- shelters young seedlings and small plants adapted to and protected by the sheltered conditions provided by fallen timber;
- protects from severe sunshine and drying winds;
- may protect small plants physically from grazing by rabbits, kangaroos etc;
- provide optimal conditions for survival – darker and moister micro-habitats; and
- is important in the recycling of nutrients.

The development of hollow timber takes many years and is a limited resource for wildlife, and therefore should not be collected for firewood. Retention of dead timber (and fallen leaves, bark and twigs) is also encouraged so that soil disturbance and the creation of open areas suitable for weed invasion is minimised. The removal of dead timber from all roadsides is prohibited.

Cutting of live timber

Any cutting of live timber outside of the scope of guidelines in this plan requires the consent of the Mount Barker District Council and clearance consent under the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*.

Brush-cutting

The cutting of brush (*Melaleuca uncinata*) on roadsides requires clearance approval unless it is undertaken per other guidelines in this plan. (b) that provide or have the potential to provide, or are a [part of a group of trees or other plants (whether alive or dead) that provide, or have the potential to provide, a habitat for animals of a listed threatened species under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* of the Commonwealth, is declared to be included in that definition.

Seed collection (cuttings and specimens)

Revegetation programs using local species are strongly supported and roadsides are often ideal sites for seed collection. However, care is needed to minimise damage to the parent plant and to avoid depleting the seed supply to such an extent that natural regeneration of plants on the roadside is affected. The collection of seeds, cuttings and specimens from native vegetation from roadsides, requires the consent of

Mount Barker District Council. A permit is also needed under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* and can be requested from the Permit Unit, Department of Environment and Water: environment.sa.gov.au/Do_It_Online/Plant_permits. The Unit can also guide seed collection methods. On private land, seed collection requires the consent of the landholder and, if the plant is a prescribed species under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*, a permit from the Department is also needed. It should be noted that expertise is required to know how and when to collect seed from some native plants to ensure the collection of viable seed. Such expertise should be sought from the regional Landscape Board. The collection of seeds, cuttings or other specimens from native plants does not require consent from the NVC provided that damage to the plant is not substantial. As a guide, cutting a substantial branch off a tree or bush to collect seed would not be regarded as exempt; nor would the removal of virtually all harvestable seed from a single plant. Nevertheless, Mount Barker District Council will give preference to seed collecting permits associated with local revegetation projects, and tree trimming programs (for verge maintenance) will be undertaken in consultation with local revegetation groups to facilitate the collection of seed from trimmed vegetation.

Flower harvesting

The harvesting of flowers from roadsides requires the consent of the local council and clearance consent from the NVC. The local council should be the first point of contact. Harvesting of roadside flowers, particularly for commercial purposes, is not favoured because of its impact on the vegetation and on the landscape or amenity of the area.

3.44 Protection of significant sites

To protect and reverse the deterioration of roadside native vegetation by improving management practices.

To identify and record roadside native vegetation of high conservation significance.

Roadsides may contain plants or vegetation types of high conservation significance such as threatened at a national, state, or local level, and/or vegetation classed as Category 1 and 2 (see appendix). These locations must be identified, recorded and protected. Category 3, 4 and 5 will be audited and marked as a part of the implementation of this plan.

While all native vegetation on roadsides is protected and must not be cleared unless clearance is considered exempt as defined in this plan, vegetation of high conservation significance requires:

- extra precautions (such as signage) to prevent accidental damage; and
- active management such as minimal disturbance bushcare work to prevent a decline in quality (also see next section – Restoration).

Vegetation of high conservation significance is important to the region as it can:

- provide habitat for native animals and plants, including endangered species;
- assist the movement of native animals to move from one habitat area to another; and
- provide unique genetic reference areas for sourcing seed for revegetation projects

Guidelines - Protection of Vegetation of High Conservation Significance

Permission

- Any activity occurring in areas of high conservation significance requires consent from the Mount Barker District Council, and if native vegetation clearance is proposed, then consent is also required from the Native Vegetation Council.
- Any activity that impacts on vegetation of National Significance needs to be referred to the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*.
- Any unauthorised clearance of road reserve native vegetation caused by activities will be referred by the Mount Barker District Council to the Native Vegetation and Biodiversity Management Unit.

Roadside Surveys

Roadside vegetation surveys have been undertaken using the standard DEWNR roadside vegetation survey methodology to determine where significant vegetation occurs (see appendix)

- The overall ecological significance of sections of roadside vegetation has been determined.

Database

- A site register or database for significant roadside flora (Category 1 And 2) has been developed, and will be used by the Mount Barker District Council relating to all roadwork activities. The “Native Vegetation Roadside Marker System (NVRMS)” has prioritised significant locations.

Roadside Markers and Bushcare work

- A site marking system to identify significant NVRMS sites, particularly for Council staff or contractors, have been implemented to ensure protection of significant sites.
- In consultation with Bush for Life, Landscape SA, Native Vegetation and Biodiversity Management Unit and expert contractors, will also be encouraged wherever possible to help actively manage these important areas of native vegetation

Roadside Activities

- Training programs for Council staff and others (e.g. contractors), and development of work procedures to ensure protection of significant sites, will be implemented by the Mount Barker District Council
- A map of the vegetation categories for the road network within the Mount Barker District Council will be used to minimise or avoid any loss or disturbance of native vegetation of conservation significance by locating proposed development or roadside works away from these areas.
- If it is not possible to avoid loss of native vegetation when planning roadworks, the Mount Barker District Council will use the data collected and associated maps to identify areas of roadside vegetation that can be managed better as a way of providing an SEB offset which would be a requirement for clearance of vegetation associated with any new works under Native Vegetation Regulation 5 (1)(d) of the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*.

CONSULTATION AND APPROVAL PROCEDURES FOR ACTIVITIES IN AREAS OF HIGH CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANCE (NVRMS SITES)

Any activity in areas of high conservation significance requires consent from the Mount Barker District Council

Any activity in areas of high conservation significance involving native vegetation clearance also requires clearance approval from the Native Vegetation Council

3.45 Restoration of roadside vegetation

To prevent further degradation and encourage the re-establishment of native vegetation along roadsides identified as cleared or degraded in high conservation significance.

Mount Barker District Council recognises the importance of roadside vegetation and is committed to roadside restoration. Council recognises the ecological and aesthetic importance of restoring, maintaining and enhancing roadside native vegetation as areas of habitat for wildlife, to increase the biological diversity and seed stock of the area, and to create linkages for wildlife movement. Other benefits include improving the amenity of an area, reducing the risk of soil erosion and soil salinity and possibly reducing the risk of fire through appropriate fire management practices.

Council will consider allowing areas of degraded vegetation to rehabilitate through natural regeneration and carefully controlled management practices. Council will consider in previously cleared or degraded roadsides using local native species to establish linkages with remnant bushland areas in the district. If further information on revegetation strategies in the region becomes available (such as revegetation plans), this NVRMP will incorporate the recommendations wherever possible

CONSULTATION AND APPROVAL PROCEDURES FOR THE RESTORATION OF NATIVE ROADSIDE VEGETATION

It is essential, and a legal requirement, that the permission from the Mount Barker District Council be obtained for roadside revegetation programs. Planned revegetation programs will be conducted under Council's authorisation and will incorporate other Council maintenance policies aimed at minimising soil disturbance and associated weed establishment, control introduced plants and animals, and restrict grazing or development along roadside areas in the district.

Proposals must also take into account the existing native vegetation present, and consultation with the Native Vegetation Council is required where revegetation is to occur within areas of existing vegetation, particularly open areas (i.e., areas possessing few if any trees or shrubs) as some areas of the State naturally had areas of open grassland, sedgeland and wetland.

Guidelines – Restoration of Roadside Vegetation

Permission

- Any activity occurring in rehabilitated and revegetated areas requires consent from Mount Barker District Council, and if native vegetation clearance is proposed, then consent is also required from the NVC.
- Any unauthorised clearance of road reserve native vegetation caused by activities will be referred by Council to the Native Vegetation Branch.

Roadside rehabilitation and restoration

- Rehabilitation of existing roadside vegetation is usually seen as the priority for restoration work, however, depending on the desired goals, reconstruction of habitat from scratch may be implemented.
- Mount Barker District Council will undertake the rehabilitation and revegetation of suitable, degraded areas of road reserve through natural regeneration of native plant species and through utilising local native species.
- Restoration and rehabilitation programs will only be undertaken after the overall ecological significance of sections of roadside vegetation has been determined in the vegetation survey.
- Natural regeneration should be encouraged in High and Medium Conservation Value roadsides.
- Take care when planning the planting of trees or shrubs in areas dominated by native grassland species. The area may be naturally occurring grassland and therefore disturbance may constitute clearance under the Native Vegetation Act 1991. Consult with Council's Environmental Project Officer.

Database

- Rehabilitated sites will be recorded on the site register or database.
- Sites will be monitored with photo-point photos and undergo regular surveys

Roadside markers and bushcare work

- Roadside Revegetation Sites are to be added to the "Native Vegetation Roadside Marker System (NVRMS)" to ensure the protection of significant sites.



Ecological Management

Ecological Management	Activity	Objective	Actions	Timeline
	Weed and pest animal control	<i>Reduce the establishment of new pest plants and animals and contain existing pest plants and animals and their range and numbers in road reserves.</i>	Implement relevant sections of the Landscape SA Hills and Fleurieu Regional Pest Strategy.	Ongoing
			Monitor and map infestations of priority pest plant species and implement containment/eradication.	
		<i>Reduce the impacts of pest plants and animals on roadside native vegetation.</i>	Develop and implement a Standard Operating Procedure for pest plant and animal control activities using standard minimal disturbance techniques.	2024/25
			Develop community awareness programs to ensure landholders understand their responsibilities regarding pest plants and animal control activities on roadsides.	2024/25
	Plant diseases	<i>To manage and minimise the spread of Phytophthora and other soil-borne diseases in the local government area.</i>	Map and monitor locations of phytophthora.	2025/26
			Use appropriate hygiene procedures when undertaking roadworks to prevent spread from infected areas, erect signage on-site to identify Phytophthora locations.	Ongoing
			Develop and implement hygiene procedures and wash stations.	2024/25
			Undertake community and staff education campaign of information relating to Phytophthora.	2024/25
			Use rapid Phytophthora testing kits when translocating soil between sites.	Ongoing as required
	Vegetation removal and collection	<i>To promote the statutory requirements for retaining roadside native vegetation and to ensure that only a sustainable amount of native vegetation is removed or collected from roadsides</i>	Assess applications for seed collection permits on roadsides (preference for local revegetation projects. DEW and Council permission is required for seed collection).	As required
			Undertake consultation with local revegetation groups to facilitate the collection of seed from trimmed vegetation (Tree trimming programs for verge maintenance).	Ongoing
			Prepare information to landholders on the guidelines for removal of plant material on road reserves.	2024/225

Ecological Management

Ecological Management	Activity	Objective	Actions	Timeline
	Protection of significant sites	<i>To protect and reverse the deterioration of roadside native vegetation by improving management practices. To identify and record roadside native vegetation of high conservation significance</i>	Continue to conduct roadside vegetation surveys to determine/monitor where significant species or vegetation occurs.	Ongoing
			Maintain and extend (cat 3-5) Native Vegetation Roadside Marker System to identify significant sites (vegetation of high ecological value), particularly for Council staff or contractors.	2025/26
			Develop a comprehensive Register of sites showing all threatened or significant vegetation and fauna areas, linked to standard Council databases and link to live mapping system.	2025/26
			Conduct training programs Council staff and others (e.g., contractors) Ensure all contractors and service providers are aware of the roadside quality and sites of significance before any works commence.	2024/25
			In consultation with Trees for Life, contractors and state government agencies, actively maintain bush care sites.	Ongoing
	Restoration of roadside vegetation	<i>To prevent further degradation and encourage the re-establishment of native vegetation along roadsides identified as cleared or degraded in high conservation significance</i>	Prioritise roadsides of high conservation significance, linking with Landscape SA on regional priorities for revegetation and possible funding.	Ongoing
			Undertake pest plant and animal control work to encourage regeneration and rehabilitation of roadside vegetation.	Ongoing
			Involve environmental groups in programs for the planting of indigenous vegetation on roadside corridors.	Ongoing
			Provide information such as indigenous species lists and potential growers to the community to encourage authorised planting of local indigenous species on roadsides.	2025/26

Quick reference guide to the legal requirements under the Native Vegetation Act

Key Theme	Activity	NVC Clearance approval not required (standards)	NVC Clearance Approval
Ecological Management	Weed and pest animal control	Very minor clearance e.g., pruning for access	All but very minor clearance
	Plant diseases	Not relevant	Not relevant
	Vegetation removal and collection	Dead vegetation other than that defined in the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017	Live timber, flowers or other vegetation removed e.g., brush-cutting Clearance of dead plants of a class declared by regulation to be included in the definition of native vegetation
	Restoration of roadside vegetation	Not relevant	Any measures involving burning, lopping or other disturbance of native vegetation.
	Planting verges/ Weed Control	Not relevant	No NVC approval but Council approval required

3.5 RECREATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

3.51 Recreational activities and trails

To minimise the impacts of recreational activities and trails on native roadside vegetation.

Road reserves (both developed and undeveloped) are subject to a range of recreational pressures. For example, there is an expanding network of walking trails on roadsides in many areas of the State. Horse and bike trails are being established on some roadsides. Any new trails where native vegetation

will be impacted require an application to the Native Vegetation Council under the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017, Regulation 12(36) Recreation Track. All of these activities have the potential to disturb native vegetation. Recreational vehicle activities on roadsides are not permitted, but walking trails may be acceptable if certain principles and practices are adhered to (see guidelines below), and NVC approval is sought.

CONSULTATION AND APPROVAL PROCEDURES FOR RECREATIONAL TRAILS ON ROADSIDE AND ROAD RESERVES

The development of any recreational trails along road reserves must include consultation with Council and with the Native Vegetation Branch where the trail would pass through or immediately alongside native vegetation.

Under the Native Vegetation Act 1991, clearance approval is required for any trail development involving clearance of native vegetation. Mount Barker District Council does not permit recreational vehicle activities on roadsides containing native vegetation, but will allow lawfully established walking trails provided that certain principles and practices contained in this NVRMP are adhered to.

Guidelines – Recreational use Permission

- Any planned recreational event within a road reserve requires written permission from the Mount Barker District Council
- Any unlawful off-road activities within road reserve areas will be reported to Mount Barker District Council, Police, and if damage to native vegetation occurs, the NVC.

Proposals for recreational trails may be acceptable if the following principles are adhered to:

- Any trails need to be part of an overall district or regional trails plan developed with the local council.
- Trails should not be established where clearance of native vegetation would result. Only if the trail is a vital part of a network and if there is no reasonable alternative should any clearance of native vegetation be contemplated. Should any proposed trail pass through or immediately adjacent to native vegetation, consultation with the Native Vegetation Branch must occur, and clearance approval is required for any clearance of native vegetation;
- Trails must not be established where the soil type and/or slope could result in erosion unless specific measures to prevent erosion are implemented.

- Trails must not be established where their use is likely to introduce weeds or assist the spread of weeds on the road reserve unless there is a clear commitment to a weed control program.
- Effective monitoring programs must be incorporated into any trail development. Existing or planned recreational trails along Category 1 and 2 roadsides, or roadsides containing known populations of threatened species, plant communities of conservation significance or naturally open areas such as native grassland and sedgeland, should instead be diverted where possible along roadsides containing vegetation of lesser value, i.e., Category 5, 4, and last preference 3
- If the roadside vegetation has not yet been surveyed, a suitably qualified person(s) will conduct an inspection to identify vegetation along the proposed trail route.

Existing trails

- Maintenance of existing trails only requires the consent of Mount Barker District Council
- The location of existing trails should be reviewed in light of the guidelines above, to ensure that where possible, important areas of native vegetation are protected and/or enhanced.

Trails and Off-road Vehicles

Recreational Activities	Activity	Objective	Actions	Timeline
	Recreational trails	<i>To minimise the impacts of recreational activities and trails on native roadside vegetation.</i>	Ensure the proposed development of any recreational trails along road reserves must include consultation with Council and with the Native Vegetation Branch where the trail would pass through or immediately alongside native vegetation.	Ongoing
	Off-road Vehicles	<i>To avoid any impacts of off-road vehicles on native roadside vegetation.</i>	Ensure any unlawful off-road activities within road reserve areas will be reported to Mount Barker District Council, Police, and if damage to native vegetation occurs, the NVC.	Ongoing and as required

Quick reference guide to the legal requirements under the Native Vegetation Act

Key Theme	Activity	NVC Clearance approval not required (standards)	NVC Clearance Approval
Recreational Consideration	Recreational trails	N/A	Under the Native Vegetation Act 1991, clearance approval is required for any trail development involving clearance of native vegetation
	Off-road vehicles	N/A	Ensure any unlawful off-road activities within road reserve areas will be reported to Mount Barker District Council, Police, and if damage to native vegetation occurs, the NVC

3.6 LANDHOLDER ACTIVITIES

3.61 Fence lines

To enable landholders to gain appropriate access to fence lines for maintenance and construction purposes whilst minimising the impact and disturbance of native vegetation in the process.

A landholder who wishes to clear native vegetation on a road reserve to enable construction or maintenance of a boundary fence, requires consent by Mount Barker District Council under the Local Government Act 1999 (Section 221), and may, also require formal Native Vegetation Council approval, depending on the amount of vegetation present.

Clearance approval from the NVC is required for any vegetation clearance along fence lines that exceeds the following standards:

- where the roadside vegetation consists largely of trees, only branches protruding through or overhanging the fence, or trees growing on the actual fence alignment can be removed;
- where shrubs or bushes are growing through the fence line, those plants growing within one metre of the fence alignment can be removed

Note: These standards take into account that the adjoining landholder can usually clear up to five metres width on the private land abutting the road, thus allowing for vehicular access to the fence- NOTE that it does not provide an automatic right to clear a five-metre strip along a fence. If vegetation on an adjacent property is located within five metres but does not impede reasonable access to the fence, the regulation cannot be used to clear that vegetation.

If rare or threatened plant species are present, reasonable care should be taken to protect them.

The following guidelines should be followed in the clearance, maintenance and relocation of fence lines in order to preserve vegetation and habitat of roadside vegetation:

- Advise landholders of their obligation to notify Council/seek permission for vegetation clearance on the road reserve, associated with installation and maintenance of boundary fences.
- Pursue opportunities to negotiate changes in fencing alignment in order to retain significant plant species where possible.
- Low impact methods of clearance (e.g. minimal ground disturbance, cutting cleanly rather than breaking branches, slashing, trimming, mowing, or rolling) should only be used when clearing vegetation according to these standards, to reduce potential weed invasion and erosion problems.
- Cleared vegetation should not be deposited on or amongst other native vegetation but should be disposed of in a manner that does not affect native vegetation, unless it is useful as habitat for wildlife, or is scattered sparsely amongst the remaining vegetation. Landholders wanting to replace boundary fences may consider re-locating the new fencing a few metres into their properties to minimise potential impacts on roadside vegetation. This can also potentially reduce construction and maintenance costs. The narrow strip between the old and the new fence can be maintained clear of any regrowth to minimise impacts on the new fence, and also acts as a firebreak between the roadside and the property.
- An alternative to the removal of trees in line with the property boundary may include constructing a simple strut arrangement that allows a fence to deviate a short distance around a tree.



Wires are not attached directly to the tree, thus minimising potential damage to the tree Note: the above approach may not be appropriate for smaller trees, and an effort should be made to avoid structural roots when placing the post hole for the strut next to the tree.

3.62 Access to adjoining land

To provide safe and appropriate access to properties adjacent to road reserves whilst minimising any loss of native vegetation through the construction of property access.

Occasionally new access point will be needed from the road to adjoining land. For rural areas a primary producer may need new access to a paddock, possibly to cater for wide farm machinery. Similarly, normal vehicular access may be required to a residential allotment. In both situations, the safety of the access-user needs to be the primary consideration, but the conservation of native vegetation is also a high consideration.

If there is more than one option that will provide safe access, the option which involves least disturbance of native vegetation or vegetation of lower conservation significance should be selected. In addition to obligations under the Native Vegetation Act 1991, clearance for this purpose requires written permission from the Mount Barker District Council.

The following **guidelines** should be followed for access to adjoining property in order to preserve vegetation and habitat of roadside vegetation.

- Removal of native vegetation on a road reserve to provide access to adjoining land requires consent of the Mount Barker District Council.
- Clearance approval from the NVC is required for any native vegetation clearance along fence lines that exceeds the above standards.
- Low impact methods of clearance (e.g. minimal ground disturbance, cutting cleanly rather than breaking branches, slashing, trimming, mowing, or rolling) should only be used when clearing vegetation according to these standards, to reduce potential weed invasion and erosion problems.
- Cleared vegetation should not be deposited on or amongst other native vegetation but should be disposed of in a manner that does not affect native vegetation, unless it is useful as habitat for wildlife, or is scattered sparsely amongst the remaining vegetation. Avoiding unnecessary clearance
- Care must be taken to avoid plant communities of conservation significance and naturally open areas such as native grassland, sedgeland and wetland.
- Where possible, access points will not be permitted on Category “1 or 2” (i.e. best quality) road reserves.
- A suitably qualified person will conduct an inspection to assess options for access points and negotiate an access point that is safe and minimises disturbance to native vegetation.

3.63 Cultivation and Cropping

To minimise and manage potential damage to roadside native vegetation from cultivation and growing of crops.

Cultivation of roadsides (for fire prevention, weed control, or cropping) can have devastating impacts on any remaining remnant native vegetation through the physical removal of plant species, run-off from fertilisers and pesticides altering the nutrient status of the soil and exposing fallowed soil to weed invasion and erosion potential. Cultivation and growing crops on roadsides are only a technique for consideration on roadsides without, or adjacent to areas without, remnant vegetation and Native Vegetation Roadside Marker Scheme sites.

The following **guidelines** should be followed for permission of cropping and cultivation and to preserve vegetation and habitat of roadside vegetation and road reserves.

Within Mount Barker District Council, there are many road reserves, which have never been developed as roads. Many of these undeveloped road reserves have previously been leased to adjoining landholders for cropping purposes. Some are totally cleared and pass unmarked through farm paddocks. These areas may be suitable for cropping or revegetation projects. Undeveloped road reserves have relatively undisturbed native vegetation and are of high conservation value. In these areas cropping practices will not be permitted. Cropping on roadsides or along undeveloped roads needs clearance approval from the Native Vegetation Council if native vegetation is present.

- Cultivation or cropping within a road reserve requires written permission from the Mount Barker District Council
- Any unauthorised clearance of road reserve native vegetation caused by cultivation or cropping will be referred by Mount Barker District Council to the Native Vegetation Branch. Existing cultivation and cropping
- Landholders currently cropping in road reserve areas require ongoing permission from the Mount Barker District Council.

3.64 Planting verges

***To provide safe and appropriate access to properties
To encourage appropriate plantings and prevent
inappropriate plantings being undertaken on road
reserves.***

All plantings on road reserves require the consent of Council. Many instances of road reserve plantings are inappropriate and unauthorised, causing problems for conservation of indigenous vegetation, risk management, sight vision, bushfire prevention, service provision and cultural and visual amenity. Such plantings may for a variety of reasons include:

- extension of the front garden
- screening for noise and privacy
- windbreaks and shelter belts
- buffers and revegetation.

Guidelines

Responsibility for the maintenance of plants will be with the applicant, in cooperation with Mount Barker District Council and adjoining landholders where involved, until the plants are able to look after themselves. Long-term maintenance of the vegetation will be determined at the planning stage of the project. Usually this will involve weed control only. Suitable plant species will be determined with council with the appropriate Section 221 application (see appendix)

3.65 Grazing

***To minimise any impact of grazing by stock
on roadside reserves where native vegetation
is present.***

Grazing of stock in areas of native vegetation can have a severe impact: damaging plants, assisting weed invasion, preventing natural regeneration and compacting and polluting the soil. The *Native Vegetation Act 1991* controls the grazing of native vegetation. Roadside grazing can also be controlled by Council using by-laws under the *Local Government Act 1999*. Grazing of roadsides is not permitted by the Mount Barker District Council. Grazing of areas comprising native species (including native grasslands) requires clearance approval under the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*. Native grasslands, in particular, may be difficult to distinguish from introduced grasses, and take care to avoid small or visually insignificant species such as annuals, orchids and other small native ground cover species. Many undeveloped road reserves are leased to adjoining landholders for grazing or cropping. Where grazing has historically occurred, then this may continue at the same frequency and duration without NVC approval, however, any change of stock, or increase in frequency or duration of grazing, or grazing of areas without any previous history of grazing, requires NVC approval.

Landholder Activities	Landholder Activities affect Roadsides			
	Activity	Objective	Actions	Timeline
	Fence lines	<i>To enable landholders to gain appropriate access to fence lines for maintenance and construction purposes whilst minimising the impact and disturbance of native vegetation in the process.</i>	Ensure landholders understand the requirements for clearing on roadsides. Encourage landholders to ensure that all litter and rubbish is removed from the roadside at the completion of works and is properly disposed of	Ongoing
			Provide information to landholders notifying any removal of roadside vegetation for maintenance/ construction of fence lines requires Council approval.	Ongoing
	Access to adjoining land	<i>To provide safe and appropriate access to properties adjacent to road reserves whilst minimising any loss of native vegetation through the construction of property access.</i>	Ensure landholders that have minimal impact on native vegetation on road reserves. Where possible locate access through less dense/poor native vegetation.	Ongoing
			Ensure safe sight distance triangles for the clearance of native vegetation meet the required standards	Ongoing
	Cultivation and Cropping	<i>To minimise and manage potential damage to roadside native vegetation from cultivation and growing of crops.</i>	Cropping works on roadsides is not permitted within the Mount Barker District Council Local Government Area.	Ongoing
	Grazing	<i>To minimise any impact of grazing by stock on roadside reserves where native vegetation is present.</i>	Protect Important native vegetation through a management agreement, or removal of the area from the lease (Grazing of native vegetation in undeveloped road reserves requires clearance approval from the NVC if there is any change in grazing practice which increases the pressure on native vegetation)	Ongoing, as required

Quick reference guide to the legal requirements under the Native Vegetation Act

Key Theme	Activity	NVC Clearance approval not required (standards)	NVC Clearance Approval
Landholder Activities	Fence lines	Where the roadside vegetation consists largely of trees, only branches protruding through or overhanging the fence, or trees growing on the actual fence alignment can be removed; Where shrubs or bushes are growing through the fence line, those plants growing within one metre of the fence alignment can be removed	Clearance approval from the NVC is required for any vegetation clearance along fence lines that exceeds the standards
	Access to adjoining land	Maximum 5m wide – normal access. Maximum 10m wide – machinery. (Careful site selection to minimise clearance)	Any clearance exceeding standards
	Cultivation and Cropping	Not permitted under Council	N/A
	Grazing	No native vegetation or only trees & exotic grasses present (see section 4 for existing leases)	Where understorey or regenerating veg. present
	Planting verges/ Weed Control	Needs approval via Council	N/A

4. TRAINING AND AWARENESS

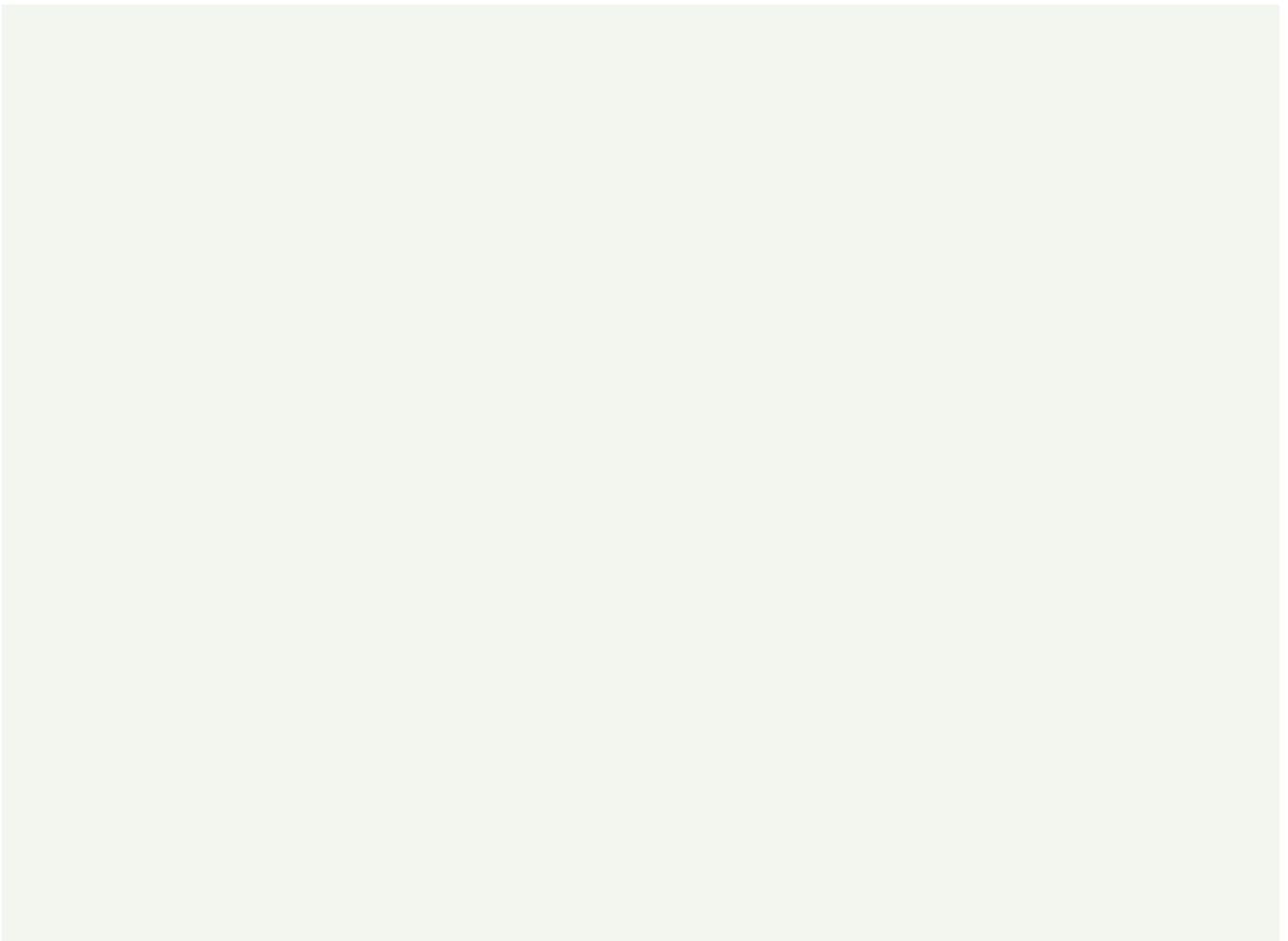
Council staff will roadside management courses and biodiversity awareness training including:

- this NVRMP
- the requirements under relevant legislation • the requirements under the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017
- relevant Council policies, work procedures and SOPs
- the significance of NVRMS sites and roadside vegetation in general, and
- the use of spatial data and Council's GIS system when planning road works.
- other specific training could include native plant identification, recognition of rare plants, differentiation between native and exotic grasses, how to undertake a vegetation assessments, sensitive work methods etc

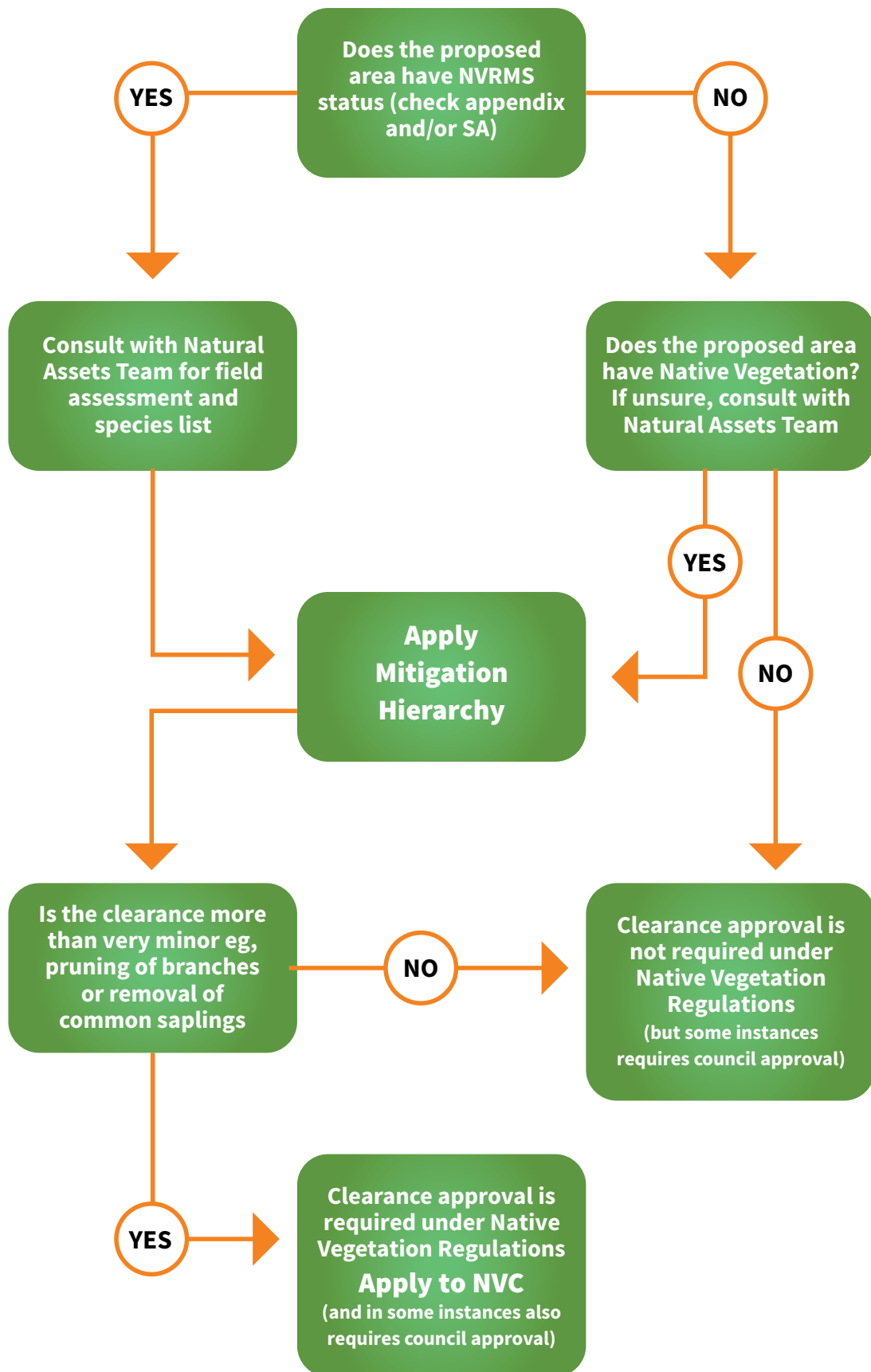
Contractors working on roadsides should be inducted and familiarised with:

- this NVPMP
- the requirements under relevant legislation • the requirements under the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017
- relevant Council policies, work procedures and SOPs
- the significance of NVRMS sites and roadside vegetation in general

Brochures will be developed for staff, contractors and landholders.



5. APPENDIX



Native Vegetation Categorisation

Criteria

Category	Canopy Cover	Understorey flora & strata	Biodiversity & habitat integrity	Reflects original (1836) vegetation	Weed Invasiveness	Ground cover	Disturbance	Management	Sustainability
1	Indigenous dominant & abundant	Indigenous dominant & abundant	Very diverse & healthy fauna habitat	Highly representative	<5%	100%	Nil/not significant	Monitoring	Self-sustaining
2	Indigenous dominates	Indigenous abundant & relatively in tact	Diverse species representation; stable fauna habitat	Exemplifies structure and type	5-20%	>80%	Limited to functional requirements (tree trimming, woody weeds)	Retrievable to Category 1	Needs assistance
3	Indigenous and exotics together	Substantial indigenous numbers with limited species	Limited indigenous species; substantial invader species though limited abundance	Evidence of 'what was' intermingled with exotics	20-50%	50-80%	Clearly disturbed (trampling, weeds, clearance)	Retrievable to Cat 2 with effort. No management will decline to Cat4	Ongoing resource requirement
4	Exotics dominant; some remnants	Aliens / ornamentals most common; indigenous reduced to scattered individuals	Minimal natural diversity and negligible habitat for fauna	Considerable loss indigenous representatives.	50-70%	20-50%	Distinct Damage throughout site	Potential revegetation site	Not sustainable for all application
5	Alien / ornamentals dominant; no or few natives	Alien / ornamental dominance and abundant; no or minimal indigenous specimens	Monoculture of ornamentals and/or range exotic weed species; nil or feral animal habitat dominates	Nil or token	>70%	<20%	Severely damaged or artificial	Revegetation or ornamental site	Unsustainable

Quick reference guide to the legal requirements under the Native Vegetation Act

Key Theme	Activity	NVC Clearance approval not required (standards)	NVC Clearance Approval
Operational and Maintenance	New road construction	Approval required or any removal of native vegetation	All (apart from very minor clearance) vegetation All. Application submitted to the NVC under Regulation 12(34) Infrastructure
	Road maintenance	Not applicable	With increased clearance other than existing clearance or high impact methods. See guidelines in section 4.
	Public Safety	Not applicable	Any clearance for public safety that includes new clearance or increased clearance.
	Service provision/ construction	The maintenance of vegetation associated with infrastructure services does not require approval from the NVC.	Any new services requiring clearance requires approval by the Native Vegetation Council under Native Vegetation Regulation 5(1)(d) – Building or provision of infrastructure (Telecommunications exempt – see section 3 Operational Management)
	Bushfire Prevention	Maintenance of legally established existing breaks	Any other clearance for fire prevention, unless following a District Bushfire Management Plan under the Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005, or through an application to the CFS Regional Prevention Officer
Ecological Management	Weed and pest animal control	Very minor clearance e.g., pruning for access	All but very minor clearance
	Plant diseases	Not relevant	Not relevant
	Vegetation removal and collection	Dead vegetation other than that defined in the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017	Live timber, flowers or other vegetation removed e.g., brush-cutting Clearance of dead plants of a class declared by regulation to be included in the definition of native vegetation
	Restoration of roadside vegetation	Not relevant	Any measures involving burning, lopping or other disturbance of native vegetation.
	Planting verges/ Weed Control	Not relevant	No NVC approval but Council approval required
Recreational Consideration	Recreational trails	N/A	Under the Native Vegetation Act 1991, clearance approval is required for any trail development involving clearance of native vegetation
	Off-road vehicles	N/A	Ensure any unlawful off-road activities within road reserve areas will be reported to Mount Barker District Council, Police, and if damage to native vegetation occurs, the NVC
Landholder Activities	Fence lines	Where the roadside vegetation consists largely of trees, only branches protruding through or overhanging the fence, or trees growing on the actual fence alignment can be removed; Where shrubs or bushes are growing through the fence line, those plants growing within one metre of the fence alignment can be removed	Clearance approval from the NVC is required for any vegetation clearance along fence lines that exceeds the standards
	Access to adjoining land	Maximum 5m wide – normal access. Maximum 10m wide – machinery. (Careful site selection to minimise clearance)	Any clearance exceeding standards
	Cultivation and Cropping	Not permitted under Council	N/A
	Grazing	No native vegetation or only trees & exotic grasses present (see section 4 for existing leases)	Where understorey or regenerating veg. present
	Planting verges/ Weed Control	Needs approval via Council	N/A

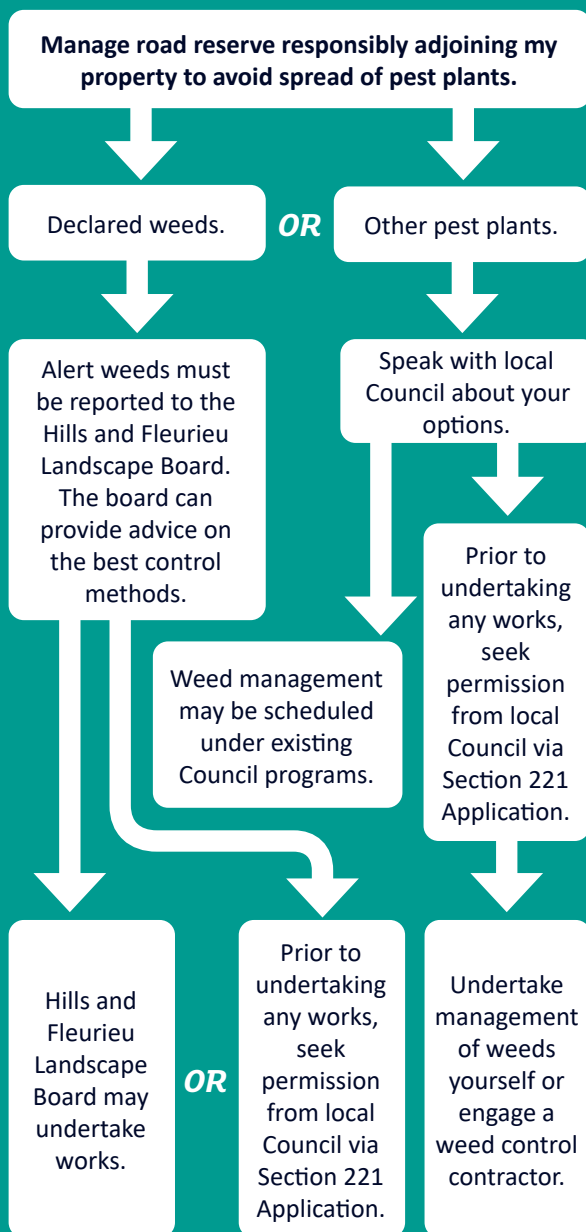
Roadworks – construction, reconstruction, resealing, road widening and maintenance

Activity	Objective	Actions	Timeline
New road works	<i>To provide a safe and efficient road network whilst achieving minimal disturbance to roadside native vegetation.</i>	Refer to vegetation mapping and/or survey if Category 1 or 2 in project scoping. If vegetation has not been surveyed, consult Natural Assets and Environment team.	Each project as required
		Consult with Natural Assets Team for proposed new road works to determine if works are likely to have a significant impact on native vegetation, consult with the NVC	
		Design road with minimal vegetation impacts (apply mitigation hierarchy).	
		Ensure staff and contractors have adequate training on vegetation prior to works.	Ongoing
Roadside and Roadside Vegetation Maintenance	<i>To ensure best management practises for roadside vegetation maintenance works are compliant to achieve a safe road system while minimising clearance or pruning.</i>	Provide adequate sight distance by the maintenance of clearance envelopes based on previous clearance envelopes (the upper limit should be bound by the nominal width of the road according to the function or hierarchy of the road).	Every 5 years
		Conduct site inspections before the commencement of maintenance activities to reduce potential impacts of maintenance work on native vegetation.	Ongoing
Service Provision	<i>To minimise disturbance to road reserves and native vegetation during the installation and maintenance of service assets and maintaining a safe operating environment for the asset.</i>	Council to provide service authorities with the appropriate information regarding permit requirements before any proposed new works on roadsides commence.	Ongoing/as required
Public Road Safety – Framework for Public Safety - sight distances, intersections, clearance adjacent to the travelled-way			
Road safety	<i>To provide a safe road network whilst achieving minimal disturbance to roadside native vegetation</i>	Conduct a road safety audit to identify roads with a high risk to public safety	Ongoing
		Conduct site inspections before the commencement of maintenance activities to reduce potential impacts of maintenance work on native vegetation	Ongoing

Ecological Management	Ecological Management			
	Activity	Objective	Actions	Timeline
	Weed and pest animal control	Reduce the establishment of new pest plants and animals and contain existing pest plants and animals and their range and numbers in road reserves. Reduce the impacts of pest plants and animals on roadside native vegetation.	Implement relevant sections of the Landscape SA Hills and Fleurieu Regional Pest Strategy.	Ongoing
			Monitor and map infestations of priority pest plant species and implement containment/eradication.	
			Develop and implement a Standard Operating Procedure for pest plant and animal control activities using standard minimal disturbance techniques.	2024/25
			Develop community awareness programs to ensure landholders understand their responsibilities regarding pest plants and animal control activities on roadsides.	2024/25
	Plant diseases	To manage and minimise the spread of Phytophthora and other soil-borne diseases in the local government area.	Map and monitor locations of phytophthora.	2025/26
			Use appropriate hygiene procedures when undertaking roadworks to prevent spread from infected areas, erect signage on-site to identify Phytophthora locations.	Ongoing
			Develop and implement hygiene procedures and wash stations.	2024/25
			Undertake community and staff education campaign of information relating to Phytophthora.	2024/25
Use rapid Phytophthora testing kits when translocating soil between sites.			Ongoing as required	
Recreational Activities	Trails and Off-road Vehicles			
	Recreational trails	To minimise the impacts of recreational activities and trails on native roadside vegetation.	Ensure the proposed development of any recreational trails along road reserves must include consultation with Council and with the Native Vegetation Branch where the trail would pass through or immediately alongside native vegetation.	Ongoing Ongoing and as required
	Off-road Vehicles	To avoid any impacts of off-road vehicles on native roadside vegetation.	Ensure any unlawful off-road activities within road reserve areas will be reported to Mount Barker District Council, Police, and if damage to native vegetation occurs, the NVC.	Ongoing and as required

Landholder Activities	Landholder Activities affect Roadsides			
	Activity	Objective	Actions	Timeline
	Fence lines	<i>To enable landholders to gain appropriate access to fence lines for maintenance and construction purposes whilst minimising the impact and disturbance of native vegetation in the process.</i>	Ensure landholders understand the requirements for clearing on roadsides. Encourage landholders to ensure that all litter and rubbish is removed from the roadside at the completion of works and is properly disposed of	Ongoing
			Provide information to landholders notifying any removal of roadside vegetation for maintenance/ construction of fence lines requires Council approval.	Ongoing
	Access to adjoining land	<i>To provide safe and appropriate access to properties adjacent to road reserves whilst minimising any loss of native vegetation through the construction of property access.</i>	Ensure landholders that have minimal impact on native vegetation on road reserves. Where possible locate access through less dense/poor native vegetation.	Ongoing
			Ensure safe sight distance triangles for the clearance of native vegetation meet the required standards	Ongoing
	Cultivation and Cropping	<i>To minimise and manage potential damage to roadside native vegetation from cultivation and growing of crops.</i>	Cropping works on roadsides is not permitted within the Mount Barker District Council Local Government Area.	Ongoing
	Grazing	<i>To minimise any impact of grazing by stock on roadside reserves where native vegetation is present.</i>	Protect Important native vegetation through a management agreement, or removal of the area from the lease (Grazing of native vegetation in undeveloped road reserves requires clearance approval from the NVC if there is any change in grazing practice which increases the pressure on native vegetation)	Ongoing, as required

Options for the management of weeds in the road reserve adjoining my property



For further information or assistance please contact Landscapes Hills and Fleurieu, or your local Council

Landscapes Hills and Fleurieu

P: 8391 7500
A: Corner of Mann St and Walker St Mt Barker SA 5251
E: hf.landscapeboard@sa.gov.au
W: www.landscape.sa.gov.au/hf



Adelaide Hills Council

P: 8408 0400
A: 63 Mount Barker Rd, Stirling SA 5152
E: mail@ahc.sa.gov.au
W: www.ahc.sa.gov.au



Mount Barker District Council

P: 8391 7200
A: Mount Barker Homemaker Centre 6 Dutton Rd, Mount Barker SA 5251
P: PO Box 54, Mount Barker SA 5251
E: council@mountbarker.sa.gov.au
W: www.mountbarker.sa.gov.au



District Council of Yankalilla

P: 8558 0200
A: 1 Charles St, Yankalilla, SA 5203
P: PO Box 9, Yankalilla SA 5203
E: council@yankalilla.sa.gov.au
W: www.yankalilla.sa.gov.au



Alexandrina Council

P: 8555 7000
A: 11 Cadell St, Goolwa
P: PO Box 21 Goolwa SA 5214
E: alex@alexandrina.sa.gov.au
W: www.alexandrina.sa.gov.au



City of Victor Harbor

P: 8551 0500
A: Civic Centre, 1 Bay Rd, Victor Harbor SA 5211
P: PO Box 11, Victor Harbor SA 5211
E: localgov@victor.sa.gov.au
W: www.alexandrina.sa.gov.au



Managing weeds on road reserves

This information is for property owners with land that adjoins a road reserve.



A road reserve is the portion of land that extends between a property boundary and the adjacent roadway; commonly known as the 'road verge' or 'roadside'.

Many of our road reserves contain significant remnant vegetation and plant communities that provide vital habitat and connectivity for wildlife or possess important heritage or agricultural values. However, they are often threatened by invasive weed species. Weeds on road reserves can also pose a significant threat to agricultural and horticultural enterprises.

Weeds can be split into declared weeds and non-declared weeds. Declared weeds are those weeds declared for specific sections of the Landscape South Australia Act 2019. A list of declared weeds are available on the Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA) website: pir.sa.gov.au

This factsheet has been prepared in partnership between Adelaide Hills Council, Alexandrina Council, Mount Barker Council, District Council of Yankalilla Council, City of Victor Harbor Council and Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board.

Landscape Boards have an important role to play in the effective and strategic management of weeds on road reserves. Councils also manage weeds on roadsides, in particular to protect the native vegetation under Council care, to support fire preparedness and resilience and to provide safe access for road users.



This factsheet is aimed at providing landholders, who own or lease property adjacent to road reserves, a clear view of roles and responsibilities with regard to controlling weeds in road reserves. The following frequently asked questions help to outline landholder options with respect to controlling declared pest plants on the road reserve adjacent their land and seeking the appropriate information and permissions for any other proposed works in the adjoining road reserve.

Who is responsible for management of declared pest plants on road reserves?

The Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board is the authority responsible for the appropriate management of declared weeds on road reserves in the region. The board will manage declared weeds in accordance with regional priorities and plans. Under the Landscape South Australia Act 2019, the Board may seek to recover costs for weed control from adjoining property owners.

Note that the Commissioner of Highways has assumed care, control and management of the whole road reserve (fence line to fence line) on Controlled Access Roads, such as the South Eastern Freeway.

What can you do to manage weeds on road reserves adjoining your property?

All alert weeds must be reported to the Board. Alert weeds are those weeds that would have significant impacts if they were to establish in the region. A list of alert weeds can be found on the PIRSA website at: pir.sa.gov.au

With the prior permission of the Council, individuals and community groups can also work on all weeds on road reserves.

You will need to obtain permission by applying for a Section 221 permit prior to undertaking your own control activities, or those of your contractor. It is important that you have discussions with the appropriate person in the local Council so that you are aware of other important factors such as environmental or heritage values which need to be protected and safety considerations for yourself and road users.



The Native Vegetation Regulations has a fundamental **Mitigation Hierarchy** that needs to be considered prior to any clearance.

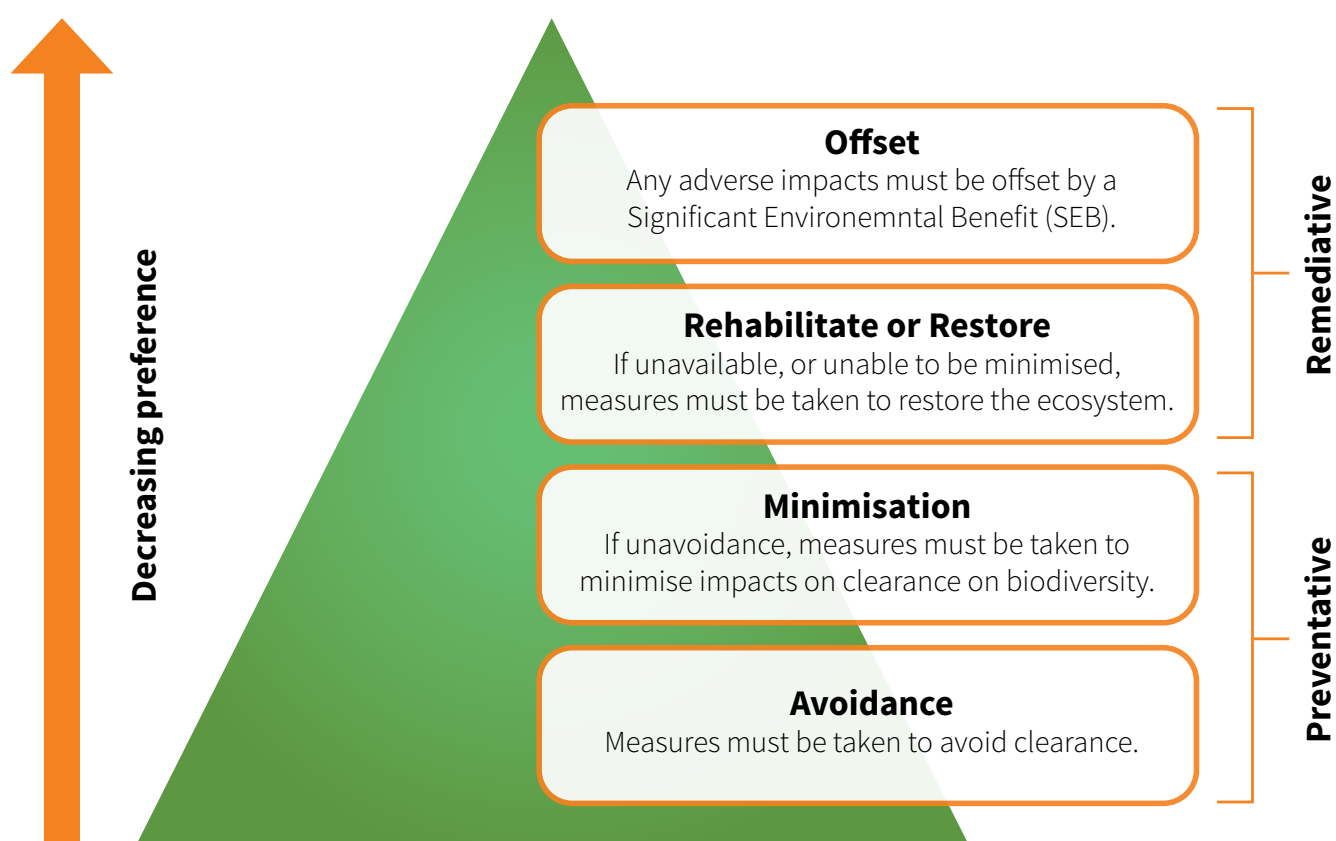


Figure 1.42 Roadside Vegetation Clearance Mitigation Hierarchy.

Native Vegetation Roadside Management Scheme Management Category					
	1	2	3	4	5
	Value VERY HIGH	HIGH value	HIGH value	MODERATE value	LOWER value
	Many restrictions apply	Restrictions apply	Restrictions apply	Some restrictions	Fewer restrictions apply
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 disturbance outside shoulder
Site marking	Mark and list on register of roadside significant site	Mark and list on register of roadside significant site	To be marked	To be marked	To be marked
Stockpiling	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED	AVOID	Select site with care	Select site with care
Borrow pits	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED	AVOID	Select site with care	Select site with care
Clearing table drains (sealed roads)	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 roads)	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	AVOID	AVOID	LIMIT	LIMIT if possible	No restrictions
Shoulder maintenance (sealed roads)	REMOVE grading spoil. Spray with caution (limit to furniture)	REMOVE grading spoil. Spray with caution (limit to furniture)	REMOVE grading spoil. Spray with caution (limit to furniture)	REMOVE grading spoil. Spray with care	No restrictions
Drain turn outs (sealed roads)	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
Drain turn outs (unsealed roads)	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)	Guidelines including LIMIT to 0.5m guidepost offset REMOVE pruning debris DO NOT spray or grade	Guidelines including LIMIT to 0.5m guidepost offset REMOVE pruning debris DO NOT spray or grade	Guidelines including LIMIT to 0.5m guidepost offset REMOVE pruning debris DO NOT spray or grade	Guidelines including LIMIT to 0m guidepost offset Scatter pruning debris DO NOT grade	No restrictions
Off road access (parking, turning, detour)	AVOID - all access off the road formation	AVOID - all access off the road formation	Limit access off the road formation	Limit access off the road formation	No restrictions

Native Vegetation Roadside Management Scheme Management Category					
	1	2	3	4	5
	Value VERY HIGH	HIGH value	HIGH value	MODERATE value	LOWER value
	Many restrictions apply	Restrictions apply	Restrictions apply	Some restrictions	Fewer restrictions apply
Rubbish dumping	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED
Parking bays	NOT PERMITTED	AVOID	AVOID	Select disturbed sites	No restrictions
Service installation	AVOID	AVOID	AVOID	Select degraded site Subject to guidelines	No restrictions
Service maintenance	LIMIT disturbance to a minimum & prepare site protection plan. Subject to Guidelines. No vehicle access	LIMIT disturbance to a minimum & prepare site protection plan. Subject to Guidelines. No vehicle access	LIMIT disturbance to a minimum & prepare site protection plan. Subject to Guidelines. No vehicle access	Rehabilitate sites. Subject to Guidelines. No vehicle access	Rehabilitate sites.
Pest plant control	Subject to guidelines. e.g. TARGETED removal by Bushcare specialist contractor/staff only	AVOID - control of weeds only	Subject to Guidelines. Spot spraying of target species	Subject to Guidelines. Spot spraying of target species	No restrictions
Fertiliser/ herbicide drift	Alert landholder	Alert landholder	Alert landholder	Alert landholder	Alert landholder
Fenceline/ clearance	MINIMISE disturbance	MINIMISE disturbance	MINIMISE disturbance	No restrictions	No restrictions
Access to adjoining land	AVOID	AVOID	LIMIT to previously disturbed sites	LIMIT to previously disturbed sites	No restrictions
Bushfire protection	Control of weeds only	Control of weeds only	Subject to Guidelines AVOID / slash breaks in essential areas	Subject to Guidelines AVOID / slash breaks in essential areas	No restrictions
Stock grazing	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED	AVOID
Stock Movement	AVOID	AVOID	AVOID	Permit only, subject to conditions	Permit only, subject to conditions
Firewood collection	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED	NOT PERMITTED
Revegetation	AVOID	AVOID	AVOID	Reinforcement planting ok only in open areas	Broad acre revegetation with local indigenous species suitable

Significant Marker Sites

Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Frampton Road	Wistow	143 (W)	1	N	L	<i>±Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> woodland
Frampton Road	Wistow	144 (E)	1	S	L	<i>±Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> woodland
Haines Ftk	Mount Barker	170 (W) 171 (E)	1			
Native Av	Wistow	145	1	E	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> woodland
Native Av	Wistow	142	1	E	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i> woodland
Native Av	Wistow	141	1	W	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i> woodland
Summit Fire Trk	Mount Barker Summit	201	1	N		
Dawesley/ Tungkillo (Harrogate) Rd	Nairne	210	1	SW	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> + <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Open Woodland (20% cover) <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> and <i>Acacia paradoxa</i> (5-6%) and degraded grassy understorey
Dawesley-Tungkillo (Harrogate Rd)	Nairne	211	1	SW	R	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> + <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Open Woodland (20% cover) <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> and <i>Acacia paradoxa</i> (5-6%) and degraded grassy understorey
Dawesley-Tungkillo (Harrogate Rd)	Nairne	212	1	SW	R	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> + <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Woodland (18% cover) over mixed native and exotic grassy understorey (large patches of <i>Themeda</i>) sparse small trees and shrubs.
Dawesley-Tungkillo (Harrogate Rd)	Nairne	213	1	SW	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> + <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Woodland (18% cover) over mixed native and exotic grassy understorey (large patches of <i>Themeda</i>) sparse small trees and shrubs.
Hope Watts	Nairne	222	1	W	R	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> + <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Woodland over a highly degraded understorey. Introduced planted Australian natives

Significant Marker Sites						
Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Jones Road	Nairne	216 (E) 217 (W)	1			
Military Road	Nairne	214(N) 215(S) 218 (E) 219 (W)	1			
Piney Ridge Rd	Nairne	202	1	N	L	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Woodland over mainly exotic grasses. Small patch of Sheoak on the ridge, very patchy natives <i>Acacia</i> spp
Piney Ridge Rd	Nairne	203	1	N	R	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Woodland over mainly exotic grasses. Small patch of Sheoak on the ridge, very patchy natives <i>Acacia</i> spp
Road L off Gully Rd. (between Sections 2015 & 2018)	Nairne	N	1	NW	L	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Woodland over <i>Dodonaea</i> spp. and mostly mixed native exotic ground layer, with some native sedges throughout. Note this site had 6 seedlings of <i>Dianella longifolia</i> ssp. <i>granids</i> coming up - E 320176, N 6124690
The Glen Rd	Nairne	204	1	NW	L	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> Low Open Woodland over mixed native (<i>Themeda</i>) and exotic (<i>Dactylis</i>) grasses and herbs
The Glen Rd	Nairne	204	1	NW	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> + <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Woodland over <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> degraded grassy understorey with sparse shrubs (patches of <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ssp. <i>lasiophylla</i>)
The Glen Rd	Nairne	205	1	NW	R	Highly degraded exotic grassland
Warmington Run	Nairne	205	1	NW	R	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> + <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Woodland over <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> degraded grassy understorey with sparse shrubs (patches of <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ssp. <i>lasiophylla</i>)
Warmington Run Rd	Nairne	N	1	E (nth end of rd)	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> , <i>E. dalrympleana</i> ssp. <i>dalrympleana</i> , <i>E fasciculosa</i> Woodland sparse native shrubs with <i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i> patches of <i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i> dominant in ground layer component

Significant Marker Sites

Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Warmington Run Rd	Nairne	N	1	S (nth end of rd)	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Woodland over degraded understorey of pasture grasses sparse <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> and <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> . Note some past dieback in larger trees
Warmington Run Rd	Nairne	N	1	SE (nth end of rd)	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Woodland over patches of <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> and <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> Open understorey the exotic grass/ herbs <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> and <i>Oxalis</i> spp. some small patches of indigenous species, relatively good diversity but low numbers.
Warmington Run Rd	Nairne	N	1	SW	L	<i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i> ssp. <i>dalrympleana</i> + <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> + <i>E. leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> +/- <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i> Woodland over open patches of <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> / <i>Acacia pycnantha</i>
Warmington Run Rd	Nairne	N	1	S (nth end of rd)	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> , <i>E. dalrympleana</i> ssp. <i>dalrympleana</i> Woodland over open native <i>sclerophyll</i> shrubs/ sedges, but mainly dominated by exotic species
Warmington Run Rd	Nairne	N	1	E (nth end of rd)	R	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> , <i>E. dalrympleana</i> ssp. <i>dalrympleana</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> Woodland sparse native shrubs with <i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i> patchy of <i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i> dominant
Warmington Run Rd	Nairne	N	1	S (nth end of rd)	R	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Woodland over degraded understorey of pasture grasses sparse <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> and <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>

Significant Marker Sites

Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Warmington Run Rd	Nairne	N	1	SE (nth end of rd)	R	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Woodland over patches of <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> and <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> Open understorey the exotic grass/ herbs <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> and <i>Oxalis</i> spp. some small patches of indigenous species, relatively good diversity but low numbers.
Warmington Run Rd	Nairne	N	1	S	R	<i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i> ssp. <i>dalrympleana</i> + <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> + <i>E. leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> +/- <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i> Woodland over open patches of <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> / <i>Acacia pycnantha</i>
Warmington Run Rd	Nairne	N	1	S	R	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> Very low open woodland over exotic (<i>Dactylis</i>) grasses and herbs
Woolley Rd	Nairne	N	1	S	R	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> + <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Woodland over exotic grasses/ herb understorey with sparse <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> and <i>Banksia marginata</i>
Woolley Rd	Nairne	206	1	W	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> + <i>E. odorata</i> +/- <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Open Woodland over <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> degraded grassy understorey with sparse shrubs (patches of <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ssp. <i>lasiophylla</i>)
Woolley Rd	Nairne	207	1	NW	R	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> + <i>E. odorata</i> +/- <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Open Woodland over <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> degraded grassy understorey with sparse shrubs (patches of <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ssp. <i>lasiophylla</i>)
Woolley Rd	Nairne	208	1	W	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> + <i>E. odorata</i> +/- <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Open Woodland over <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> degraded grassy understorey with sparse shrubs (patches of <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ssp. <i>lasiophylla</i>)

Significant Marker Sites

Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Woolley Road	Nairne	209	1	W	R	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> + <i>E. odorata</i> +/- <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Open Woodland over <i>Allocasuarina veticillata</i> degraded grassy understorey with sparse shrubs (patches of <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ssp. <i>lasiophylla</i>)
Harper Rd	Kangarilla/ Meadows	115 (S) 116 (N)	1	NW	R	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> woodland 2. <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> woodland. 25 Native Species. 5 listed aspecies.
Hillyfields Rd	Kangarilla/ Meadows	117 (S) 118 (N)	1	S	L	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> woodland
Hack Range Rd	Meadows	122	1	N	L	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> +/- <i>E. fasciculosa</i> woodland
Hack Range Rd	Meadows	121	1	N	R	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> +/- <i>E. fasciculosa</i> woodland
Razor Back Rd	Meadows	Y (163-166)	1	ESE	L	± <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. obliqua</i> ± <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ± <i>E. leucoxylon</i> woodland
Razor Back Rd	Meadows	Y 164	1	W	L	± <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. obliqua</i> ± <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ± <i>E. leucoxylon</i> woodland
Razor Back Rd	Meadows	Y 165	1	ENE	L	± <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. obliqua</i> ± <i>E. leucoxylon</i> woodland
Razor Back Rd	Meadows	Y 166	1	W	L	± <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. obliqua</i> ± <i>E. leucoxylon</i> woodland
Mt Ephraim Rd	Meadows	105 (SE)	1	ENE	L	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i> woodland
Mt Ephraim Rd	Meadows	106 (SW)	1	SSE	L	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i> woodland
Magins Road	Macclesfield	128	1	N	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i> woodland
Magins Road	Macclesfield	129	1	W	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i> woodland
Burnbrae Rd	Harrogate	220	1		R	
Hack Range Road	Echunga	220	1			
Liebelt	Echunga	152 (S)	1			
Old Mount Barker Road	Echunga	146 (S) 147 (N)	1			

Significant Marker Sites						
Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Razorback Road	Echunga	163 (N) 164 (S) 165 (N) 166 (S)	1			
Old Mount Barker	Echunga	147	1	S	L	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> and <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> woodland. 25 Natives species and 5 listed species.
Old Mount Barker	Echunga	146	1	S	R	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> and <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> woodland. 44 Natives species and 7 listed species.
Pocock Rd	Jupiter Creek	167(W)	1	N	L	± <i>E. obliqua</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ± <i>E. leucoxylon</i> woodland
Pocock Rd	Jupiter Creek	168 (E)	1	S	L	± <i>E. obliqua</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. leucoxylon</i> woodland
Fairview Rd	Hahndorf	178 (NE) 179 (NW) 181 (SW) 182 (SE)	1	S	L	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> , <i>E. obliqua</i> woodland 29 species. 3 listed species
Kangaroo Reef Rd	Hahndorf	176 (S) 177 (N)	1	NW	L	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> +/- <i>E. fasciculosa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. (planted). 29 Native species. 5 listed species.
Snelling Rd	Hahndorf	174 (E) 175 (W)	1	SW	L	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> woodland. 32 native species. 4 listed species.
Tischer Rd	Hahndorf	184 (N)	1	E	L	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> woodland. State rated ecosystems present: Vulnerable <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> Heathy Woodland on sandy loams of flats and slopes. 53 native species and 9 rated species
Tischer Rd	Hahndorf	183 (S)	1	WNW	L	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> +/- <i>E. fasciculosa</i> woodland State rated ecosystems present: Vulnerable <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> Heathy Woodland on sandy loams of flats and slopes. 59 native species. 9 rated species.
Von Doussa Rd	Hahndorf	180	1			<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> , <i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i> ssp. <i>Dalrympleana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> , 78 native species, 12 listed.

Significant Marker Sites

Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Windsor Av	Hahndorf	190 (S) 191(N)	1	ESE	R	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> open woodland 50 native species. 8 listed species
Haines Ftk	Paechtown	170	1	S	R	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> woodland. State rated ecosystems present: Vulnerable <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> Heathy Woodland on sandy loams of flats and slopes. 47 native species. 4 rated species
Haines Ftk	Paechtown	171	1	S	L	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> woodland. State rated ecosystems present: Vulnerable <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> Heathy Woodland on sandy loams of flats and slopes. 53 native species. 7 listed species.
Cleggett Rd	Hahndorf	188 (S) 189 (N)	1	SSW	R	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> +/- <i>E. fasciculosa</i> , <i>E. leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. viminalis viminalis</i> woodland. 51 species. 9 listed
Yantaringa Rd	Paechtown	157 (W) 158 (E)	1	NE	L	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> woodland. 44 native species. 5 listed species.
Bonython Road	Bugle Ranges	135 (S)	2	NNE	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. viminalis cygnetensis</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> woodland
Bonython Road	Bugle Ranges	136 (S)	2	S	L	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis cygnetensis</i> , <i>E. leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> woodland
Daniel	Wistow	200 (E)	2			
Ironstone Range	Wistow	196	2	N	R	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Woodland (10%) over degraded exotic grasses. Confusion about actual boundary, double fenceline with revegetation.
Ironstone Range Rd	Wistow	196	2	N	L	<i>Eucalyptus porosa</i> Open Woodland over disturbed/ degraded exotic grassland. Only a few remnant shrubs
Ironstone Range Rd	Wistow	197	2	NW	L	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Open Woodland (8%) over degraded exotic grasses. Revegetation of RRG

Significant Marker Sites						
Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Penna Road	Mount Barker	132	2	W	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> , <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> woodland
Penna Road	Mount Barker	133	2	E	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> (eastern end), <i>E. fasciculosa</i> (western end) ± <i>E. viminalis cygnetensis</i> woodland
Archer Hill Road	Bugle Ranges	134	2	SE	R	1. <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> woodland 2. <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus odorata</i> woodland over <i>Acacia acinaceae</i> . 20 native species with 9 listed species.
Pinchbeck (S)	Bugle Ranges	N	2	W	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. viminalis cygnetensis</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> woodland. 32 Species. 5 rated species. State rated ecosystems present: Vulnerable <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> Heathy Woodland on sandy loams of flats and slopes.
Pinchbeck (N)	Bugle Ranges	N	2	E	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. viminalis cygnetensis</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> woodland. 34 native species. 7 rated species. State rated ecosystems present: Vulnerable <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> Heathy Woodland on sandy loams of flats and slopes.
Pinchbeck Fire Trk	Bugle Ranges	N	2			
Taverner Road	Wistow	198 (E) 199 (W)	2			
Wilcox Road	Bugle Ranges	138	2	W	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> , <i>E. viminalis cygnetensis</i> ± <i>E. camaldulensis</i> woodland
Wilcox Road	Bugle Ranges	137	2	E	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> , <i>E. viminalis cygnetensis</i> ± <i>E. camaldulensis</i> woodland
Waters Road	Bugle Ranges	N	2	W	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> , <i>E. viminalis cygnetensis</i> woodland
Waters Road	Bugle Ranges	N	2	E	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> , <i>E. viminalis cygnetensis</i> woodland
Back Callington Rd	Petwood	Y (192-193)	2			

Significant Marker Sites

Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Bald Hills Rd	Nairne	100, 101, 102, 103, 104	2			
Ironstone Range Rd	Nairne	196 (N)197 (S)	2			
Piney Ridge Rd	Nairne	202	2	N	L	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Woodland over mainly exotic grasses. Small patch of Sheoak on the ridge, very patchy natives <i>Acacia</i> spp
Piney Ridge	Nairne	203	2	N	R	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Woodland over mainly exotic grasses. Small patch of Sheoak on the ridge, very patchy natives <i>Acacia</i> spp
Spring Gully Rd	Bull Creek	Y	2	W	L	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i> ± <i>E. fasciculosa</i> woodland
Claren Rd (E)	Kangarilla	Y	2	SW	L	± <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ± <i>E. leucoxylon</i> ± <i>E. fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i> ± <i>E. obliqua</i> woodland
Claren Rd (W)	Kangarilla	Y	2	N	L	± <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ± <i>E. leucoxylon</i> ± <i>E. fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i> ± <i>E. obliqua</i> woodland
Wicks Rd (N)	Kuitpo	Y	2	NE	L	± <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ± <i>E. fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i> ± <i>E. obliqua</i> woodland
Wicks Rd (S)	Kuitpo	Y	2	SW	L	± <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ± <i>E. fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i> ± <i>E. obliqua</i> woodland
Mallawa Rd (W)	Kuitpo	N	2	N	L	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ± <i>E. leucoxylon</i> ± <i>E. fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i> woodland
Mallawa Rd (E)	Kuitpo	N	2	S	L	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ± <i>E. leucoxylon</i> ± <i>E. fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i> woodland
Range Road	Meadows	165	2	S	L	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> ± <i>E. fasciculosa</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i> woodland
Range Road	Meadows	166	2	N	L	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> ± <i>E. fasciculosa</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i> woodland
Black Nursery	Meadows	113	2	W	L	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ± <i>E. leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i> woodland

Significant Marker Sites						
Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Black Nursery	Meadows	114	2	E	L	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ± <i>E. leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. viminalis cygnetensis</i> woodland
Road B off Claren Rd. (between Sections 200 & 117)	Meadows	N	2	NW	L	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> ± <i>E. fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. leucoxylon</i>
Road B off Claren Rd. (between Sections 200 & 117)	Meadows	N	2	SE	L	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> ± <i>E. fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. leucoxylon</i> ± <i>E. viminalis cygnetensis</i>
Road D off Wicks Rd. (between Sections 3459 & 3460)	Meadows	N	2	N	Both - is unmade Reserve	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> woodland
Road G (N) off Morris Rd. (between Sections 3473 & 39)	Meadows	N	2	E	L	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis cygnetensis</i> , <i>E. leucoxylon</i> woodland
Road G (S) off Morris Rd. (between Sections 3473 & 39)	Meadows	N	2	W	L	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis cygnetensis</i> , <i>E. leucoxylon</i> woodland
Robinson	Meadows	111 (S)	2	W	L	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> , <i>E. leucoxylon</i> ± <i>E. viminalis cygnetensis</i> woodland
Robinson	Meadows	N	2	E	L	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> , <i>E. leucoxylon</i> ± <i>E. viminalis cygnetensis</i> woodland
Whites (S)	Meadows	119	2	S	L	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> open forest
Whites (E)	Meadows	124	2	E	L	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> open forest
Wicks	Meadows		2			
Nicol Road	Meadows	110	2	SW	L	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis cygnetensis</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> woodland
Nicol Road	Meadows	108	2	SE	L	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis cygnetensis</i> +/- <i>E. fasciculosa</i> , <i>E. leucoxylon</i> woodland
Nicol Road	Meadows	109	2	N	L	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis cygnetensis</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> , <i>E. obliqua</i> woodland
Nicol Road	Meadows	108	2	SW	L	± <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ± <i>E. leucoxylon</i> ± <i>E. fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. viminalis cygnetensis</i> ± <i>E. obliqua</i> woodland

Significant Marker Sites

Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Mail Rd	Harrogate	Y	2	SW	L	
Mail Rd	Harrogate	Y	2	W	L	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> Open Forest
Mail Rd	Harrogate	Y	2	W	L	Grassland with emergent <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> , <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>
Mail Rd	Harrogate	Y	2	SW	R	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> Open Forest
Glen Bold Rd	Biggs Flat	159	2			
Hampton Rd	Biggs Flat	N	2			
Liebelt Rd	Biggs Flat	154	2			
Diggings Rd	Chapel Hill	160 (N)	2	SSE	L	<i>Acacia verniciflua</i> shrubland with emergent <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> , <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>
Diggings Rd	Chapel Hill	161 (S)	2	NNW	L	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> ± <i>E.leucoxylon</i> ± <i>E. fasciculosa</i>
Biggs Flat	Echunga	N	2			
Bailey Road	Echunga	120 (S)	2	W	L	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> +/- <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> , <i>E. leucoxylon</i> woodland
Dolman Rd (S)	Echunga	N	2	W	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ± <i>E. fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E.viminalis viminalis</i> woodland
Dolman Rd (N)	Echunga	N	2	E	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ± <i>E. fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E.viminalis viminalis</i> woodland
Browns	Echunga	N	2	W	L	± <i>E. obliqua</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> woodland
Browns	Echunga	N	2	E	L	± <i>E. obliqua</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> woodland
Ironstone Rd	Echunga	153 (E)	2	S	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. obliqua</i> open forest
Ironstone Rd	Echunga	154 (w)	2	N	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ± <i>E. obliqua</i> ± <i>E. viminalis viminalis</i> open forest
Shepherd Rd	Echunga	149 (E)	2	S	L	± <i>E. obliqua</i> ± <i>E. leucoxylon</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> woodland
Rubbish Dump Rd	Echunga	168 (W)	2	NE	L	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> woodland
Rubbish Dump Rd	Echunga	169 (E)	2	SW	L	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> ± <i>E. fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. viminalis viminalis</i> woodland

Significant Marker Sites						
Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Schmeiss	Echunga	155 (N) 156 (S)	2			<i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i> ssp. <i>Dalrympleana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> , <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> , 83 species - 5 rated species
Duffield (N)	Echunga	N	2	E	L	± <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. obliqua</i> ± <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ± <i>E. leucoxylon</i> ± planted <i>Eucalypt</i> species woodland
Duffield (S)	Echunga	N	2	W	L	± <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> ± <i>E. obliqua</i> ± <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ± <i>E. leucoxylon</i> ± planted <i>Eucalypt</i> species woodland
Glen Bold	Echunga	N	2			
Goodes Road	Echunga	N	2	N	L	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> (southern end) to <i>E. leucoxylon</i> (northern end) woodland
Goodes Road	Echunga	N	2	S	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> +/- <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i> (northern end) to <i>E. obliqua</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> (southern end) woodland
McHenery Rd (N)	Jupiter Creek	N	2	E	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. obliqua</i> open forest
McHenery Rd (S)	Jupiter Creek	N	2	E	R	± <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ± <i>E. obliqua</i> ± <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ± <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i>
Duffield Rd	Jupiter Creek	N	2			
Back Callington Rd	Petwood	192 (N)	2	E	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> + <i>E. odorata</i> +/- <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Woodland
Back Callington Rd	Petwood	193 (S)	2	E	R	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> Open Woodland (5%) over <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> and exotic grasses, with only a few small patches of natives
Back Callington Road	Petwood	193 (S)	2	E	R	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> + <i>E. odorata</i> +/- <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Woodland
Cattle Route Rd	Petwood	194	2	N	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> + <i>E. odorata</i> + <i>E. porosa</i> Woodland over <i>Acacia rupicola</i> , native and exotic grasses with patches of both more dominant than the other throughout.
Cattle Route Rd	Petwood	194	2	N	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> + <i>E. odorata</i> +/- <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Open Woodland

Significant Marker Sites						
Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Cattle Route Rd	Petwood	195	2	NW	R	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> + <i>E. odorata</i> + <i>E. porosa</i> Woodland over <i>Acacia rupicola</i> , native and exotic grasses with patches of both more dominant than the other throughout.
Cattle Route Rd	Petwood	195	2			<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> + <i>E. odorata</i> +/- <i>E. camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> Open forest
Easlea Rd	Littlehampton		2			
Bunnet Rd	Wistow	Not marked	3			
Caithness	Wistow	Not marked	3			
Flaxley Rd	Mount Barker	Not marked	3			
Harper Rd	Mount Barker	Not marked	3			
Harrop	Wistow	Not marked	3			
Hunt Rd	Mount Barker	Not marked	3			
Martin Rd	Mount Barker	Not marked	3			
Pitt Rd	Wistow	Not marked	3			
Road C off Flaxley (between Sections 2892 & 2893)	Wistow	Not marked	3			
Road M off Hender (connects with Blights Reserve Road)	Wistow	Not marked	3			
Sims Rd	Mount Barker	Not marked	3			
Strathalbyn	Wistow	Not marked	3			
Summit Rd	Mount Barker Summit	Not marked	3			
Wellington Rd	Mount Barker	Not marked	3			
Yunkunga Rd	Wistow	Not marked	3			

Significant Marker Sites						
Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Hollows	Nairne	Not marked	3			
Mail	Nairne	Not marked	3			
Mills Road	Nairne	Not marked	3			
Road A off Pulleine Rd. (between Sections 5300 & 4417)	Nairne	Not marked	3			
Road D off Gladigau Rd. (between Sections 3862 & 3858)	Nairne	Not marked	3			
Road I off Mills Rd. (between Sections 5351 & 5348)	Nairne	Not marked	3			
School Bus	Nairne	Not marked	3			
Snake Gully	Nairne	Not marked	3			
Summit Rd	Nairne	Not marked	3			
Nottage Rd	Meadows	Y	3			
Mawson Rd	Meadows	Y	3			
Greenhills Rd	Meadows	Y	3			
Anderson	Echunga	not marked	3			
Berry's	Echunga	not marked	3			
Chappel Hill	Echunga	not marked	3			
Churchill	Echunga	not marked	3			
Feder	Echunga	not marked	3			
Hahndorf-Echunga	Echunga	not marked	3			
Meadows	Echunga	not marked	3			
Masters Rd	Meadows	not marked	3			

Significant Marker Sites

Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Meadows - Macclesfield Rd	Meadows	not marked	3			
Sidler Rd	Meadows	not marked	3			
Summit Rd	Meadows	not marked	3			
Arunga	Meadows	not marked	3			
Creek Cres.	Meadows	not marked	3			
Hay	Meadows	not marked	3			
Jaybee	Meadows	not marked	3			
Kangarilla Rd	Meadows	not marked	3			
Road F	Meadows	not marked	3			
Road K	Meadows	not marked	3			
Road Z	Meadows	not marked	3			
Shady Grove	Meadows	not marked	3			
Vivian	Meadows	not marked	3			
Wattle	Meadows	not marked	3			
Old Bull Creek Rd	Paris Creek	not marked	3			
Harvey Rd	Prospect Hill	not marked	3			
Quarry Rd	Green Hills Range	requires marker number and markers due to rated species	3	S	R	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> +/- <i>E. camaldulensis</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i> woodland
Shady Grove Rd	Macclesfield	123	3	SSW	L	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> +/- <i>E. fasciculosa</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i> woodland
Red Gum Road	Macclesfield	224	3	E	L	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> (western end) tending to <i>E. leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> <i>cygnetensis</i> woodland (eastern end)

Significant Marker Sites

Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Red Gum Road	Macclesfield	222	3	E	R	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> (western end) tending to <i>E. leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. viminalis cygnetensis</i> woodland (eastern end)
Broadbent Rd	Paris Creek	not marked	3			
Davis	Macclesfield	not marked	3			
Echunga - Macclesfield Rd - Riverbank Rd	Flaxley	not marked	3			
Echunga-Macclesfield	Macclesfield	not marked	3			
Flaxley Rd	Flaxley	not marked	3			
Greenhills - Flaxley Rd	Flaxley	not marked	3			
Greenhills Rd	Green Hills Range	not marked	3			
Nestor	Macclesfield	not marked	3			
Pound Rd	Macclesfield	not marked	3			
Pursell Rd	Bugle Ranges	not marked	3			
Road B off Stamps Rd. (between Sections 2981 & 2992)	Macclesfield	not marked	3			
Road E off Stamps Rd. (between Sections 2995 & 2980)	Macclesfield	not marked	3			
Willis	Macclesfield	not marked	3			
School Bus Rd	Harrogate	not marked	3			
Snake Gully Ftk	Harrogate	not marked	3			
Snake Gully Rd	Harrogate	not marked	3			
Inns Rd	Echunga	not marked	3			
Berry's Rd	Chapel Hill	not marked	3			

Significant Marker Sites						
Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Chapel Hill Rd	Chapel Hill	not marked	3			
Feder Rd	Chapel Hill	not marked	3			
Anderson Rd	Echunga	not marked	3			
Darby Rd	Echunga	not marked	3			
Echunga - Hahndorf	Echunga	not marked	3			
Meadows Rd	Echunga	not marked	3			
Quines Rd	Echunga	not marked	3			
Quines Rd	Echunga	not marked	3			
Rothe Rd	Echunga	not marked	3			
Sand Rd	Echunga	not marked	3			
Mylor-Echunga	Echunga	not marked	3			
Oinns (Bush for Life Site)	Echunga	not marked	3			
Picnic Race	Echunga	not marked	3			
Quines	Echunga	not marked	3			
Road A off Pocock (adjacent Section 328 & 716)	Echunga	not marked	3			
Rothe	Echunga	not marked	3			
Rowe	Echunga	not marked	3			
Sand	Echunga	not marked	3			
Smith	Echunga	not marked	3			
Berry Rd	Jupiter Creek	not marked	3			
Rowe Rd	Jupiter Creek	not marked	3			

Significant Marker Sites						
Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Sand Rd	Jupiter Creek	not marked	3			
Ambleside Rd	Hahndorf	not marked	3			
Echunga - Hahndorf Rd	Hahndorf	not marked	3			
River Rd	Hahndorf	not marked	3			
Sheoak Rd	Hahndorf	not marked	3			
Ambleside	Hahndorf	not marked	3			
Birchmore	Hahndorf	not marked	3			
Darby	Hahndorf	not marked	3			
Darby Lane	Hahndorf	not marked	3			
River	Hahndorf	not marked	3			
Sadow	Hahndorf	not marked	3			
Sheoak	Hahndorf	not marked	3			
Von Doussa	Hahndorf	not marked	3			
Windsor	Hahndorf	not marked	3			
Martin Rd	Hahndorf	not marked	3			
River Rd	Hahndorf	not marked	3			
Sheoak Rd	Hahndorf	not marked	3			
Alston Rd	Blakiston	not marked	3			
Fulford Tce	Littlehampton	not marked	3			
Hallet Rd	Littlehampton	not marked	3			
Henry Rd	Littlehampton	not marked	3			
Nitschke Rd	Littlehampton	not marked	3			

Significant Marker Sites

Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Shady Grove Rd	Littlehampton	not marked	3			
West Tce	Littlehampton	not marked	3			
Peggy Buxton Rd	Brukunga	Y	4			
Watts Rd	Brukunga	Y	4			
Concannon Rd	Echunga	not marked	4			
Concannon Rd	Echunga	not marked	4			
Kavanagh Rd	Echunga	not marked	4			
Rodert	Echunga	not marked	4			
Field	Echunga	not marked	4			
Battunga Rd	Jupiter Creek	not marked	4			
Concannon Rd	Echunga	not marked	4			
Concannon Rd	Echunga	not marked	4			
Blights	Wistow	Not marked	4			
Childs Rd	Mount Barker	Not marked	4			
Fidler La	Mount Barker	Not marked	4			
Gould Rd	Mount Barker Springs	Not marked	4			
Hartman Rd	Mount Barker	Not marked	4			
Hender	Wistow	Not marked	4			
Hurling	Wistow	Not marked	4			
Merritt	Wistow	Not marked	4			
Paech Rd	Mount Barker	Not marked	4			
Potts Rd	Wistow	Not marked	4			

Significant Marker Sites

Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Road B off Martins Rd. (between Sections 2893 & 2890)	Wistow	Not marked	4			
Road D off Potts Rd. (between Sections 2918 & 2900)	Wistow	Not marked	4			
Road E off Tindale Rd. (between Sections 2880& 2877)	Wistow	Not marked	4			
Road F off Williams Rd. (between Sections 3837 & 4480)	Wistow	Not marked	4			
Tindale	Wistow	Not marked	4			
Williams Rd	Mount Barker Summit	Not marked	4			
Brukung Rd	Nairne	Not marked	4			
Chambers Rd	Nairne	Not marked	4			
Curtis	Nairne	Not marked	4			
Five Bob	Nairne	Not marked	4			
Gladigau	Nairne	Not marked	4			
Gully	Nairne	Not marked	4			
Jury	Nairne	Not marked	4			
Murray	Nairne	Not marked	4			
Peggy Buxton	Nairne	Not marked	4			
Petwood Rd	Nairne	Not marked	4			
Princes Hwy	Dawesley	Not marked	4			
Pulleine Rd	Nairne	Y	4			

Significant Marker Sites						
Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Road B off Murray Rd. (adjacent Section 1869)	Nairne	Not marked	4			
Road C off Peggy Buxton (between Sections 1876 & 1888)	Nairne	Not marked	4			
Road E off Gladigau Rd. (between Sections 3846 & 3858)	Nairne	Not marked	4			
Road F	Nairne	Not marked	4			
Road H off Petwood Rd. (between Sections 1840 & 5305)	Nairne	Not marked	4			
Sawpit Gully Rd	Dawesley	Not marked	4			
Watts	Nairne	Not marked	4			
Battunga Rd	Meadows	not marked	4			
Ellis Rd	Meadows	not marked	4			
Morris Rd	Meadows	not marked	4			
Rowley Rd	Meadows	not marked	4			
Brookman	Meadows	not marked	4			
Clarendon	Meadows	not marked	4			
Dayman	Meadows	not marked	4			
Goolwa Rd	Meadows	not marked	4			
Laurel	Meadows	not marked	4			
Murrie	Meadows	not marked	4			
Pearson	Meadows	not marked	4			
Road E	Meadows	not marked	4			

Significant Marker Sites						
Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Road Y off Greenhills (between section 3493 & 3326)	Meadows	not marked	4			
Vickery	Meadows	not marked	4			
Wickham Hill	Meadows	not marked	4			
Paris Creek Rd	Paris Creek	not marked	4			
Goolwa Rd	Meadows	not marked	4			
Laurel	Meadows	not marked	4			
Archer Hill Rd	Bugle Ranges	not marked	4			
Bugle Range Rd	Bugle Ranges	not marked	4			
Cosgrove	Macclesfield	not marked	4			
Macclesfield-Strathalbyn	Macclesfield	not marked	4			
Shobrooks	Macclesfield	not marked	4			
Stamps Rd	Flaxley	not marked	4			
Station	Macclesfield	not marked	4			
Wakefield	Macclesfield	not marked	4			
Wakefield Rd	Macclesfield	not marked	4			
Heysen Rd	Hahndorf	not marked	4			
Leonard Rd	Hahndorf	not marked	4			
Mount Barker Rd	Hahndorf	not marked	4			
Paech Brothers Rd	Hahndorf	not marked	4			
Pain Rd	Hahndorf	not marked	4			
Schroeder Rd	Hahndorf	not marked	4			
Road A corner Tischer & Sheoak Roads	Hahndorf	not marked	4			

Significant Marker Sites						
Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Selma Av	Hahndorf	not marked	4			
Sawmill Gully Rd	Mylor	not marked	4			
Paechtown Rd	Paechtown	not marked	4			
Chester Ct	Blakiston	not marked	4			
Childs Rd	Littlehampton	not marked	4			
Compson Rd	Littlehampton	not marked	4			
Junction Rd	Littlehampton	not marked	4			
Princes Hwy	Littlehampton	not marked	4			
William St	Littlehampton	not marked	4			
Blackiston	Littlehampton	not marked	4			
Leonard	Littlehampton	not marked	4			
Nixon	Littlehampton	not marked	4			
Brooks Rd.	Wistow	Not marked	5			
Road G (adjacent Section 70)	Wistow	Not marked	5			
Road H off Back Callington (between Sections 1823 & 1826)	Wistow	Not marked	5			
Road J off Harper (between Sections 4488 & 73)	Wistow	Not marked	5			
Springs	Wistow	Not marked	5			
Springs Rd	Mount Barker	Not marked	5			
Wistow - Strathalbyn Rd - Long Valley Rd	Wistow	Y	5			

Significant Marker Sites

Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Ding Dong Rd	Dawesley	Not marked	5			
Timmins Rd	Nairne	Not marked	5			
Mcintyre Rd	Dawesley	Y	5			
Murray Rd	Nairne	Y	5			
Pastoral Rd	Dawesley	Y	5			
Kookaburra Valley	Meadows	not marked	5			
Phillips Hill	Meadows	not marked	5			
Adelaide - Goolwa Rd	Bull Creek	not marked	5			
Nicol Rd	Bull Creek	not marked	5			
Phillips Hill Rd	Bull Creek	not marked	5			
Kingsway Rd	Kangarilla	not marked	5			
Harvey Rd	Kuitpo	not marked	5			
Brookman Rd	Meadows	not marked	5			
Rodert Rd	Meadows	not marked	5			
Kookaburra Valley	Meadows	not marked	5			
Phillips Hill	Meadows	not marked	5			
Adelaide - Goolwa Rd	Bull Creek	not marked	5			
Nicol Rd	Bull Creek	not marked	5			
Phillips Hill Rd	Bull Creek	not marked	5			
Kingsway Rd	Kangarilla	not marked	5			
Harvey Rd	Kuitpo	not marked	5			
Brookman Rd	Meadows	not marked	5			
Rodert Rd	Meadows	not marked	5			
Schmidt Rd	Macclesfield	not marked	5			

Significant Marker Sites

Road Name	Locality	Marker Number	Category #	Direction	Side of road	Vegetation Summary
Wistow - Strathalbyn Rd - Long Valley Rd	Bugle Ranges	not marked	5			
Scottsburn Rd	Echunga	not marked	5			
Braendler	Echunga	not marked	5			
Cobbledick	Echunga	not marked	5			
Aldgate - Strathalbyn Rd	Biggs Flat	Y	5			
Bassham Rd	Jupiter Creek	Y	5			
Woodlands Rd	Jupiter Creek	Y	5			
Balhannah Rd	Hahndorf	not marked	5			
Hahn	Hahndorf	not marked	5			
Paech Bros	Hahndorf	not marked	5			
Aldgate - Strathalbyn Rd	Mylor	not marked	5			
Hufendorf Lane	Paechtown	not marked	5			
Sadow Rd	Verdun	not marked	5			
Joseph Rd	Blakiston	not marked	5			
Totness Rd	Littlehampton	not marked	5			
Pioneer	Littlehampton	not marked	5			
Follett Cl	Totness	not marked	5			
Mount Barker Interchange Rmp	Totness	not marked	5			

6. REFERENCES

