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Australian Naval Infrastructure - ElectraNet

**Significant and Regulated Tree
Assessment**



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Succession Ecology acknowledges and pays respect to the past, present and future Traditional Custodians and Elders of this nation and the continuation of cultural, spiritual and educational practices of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The Australian Submarine Agency (ASA) was established in July 2023 to safely and securely acquire, construct, deliver, technically govern, sustain, and dispose of Australia's conventionally armed nuclear-powered submarine capability for Australia.

The Commonwealth has appointed Australian Naval Infrastructure Pty Ltd (ANI), as an Australian Government Business Enterprise, to be the Australian Submarine Agency's (ASA) design and delivery partner for the project. Australian Naval Infrastructure (ANI) as the owner and manager of the existing Osborne Naval Shipyard is proposing the development of adjacent land to construct a new, purpose-built, and secure Submarine Construction Yard (SCY).

The SCY will provide a facility for the construction of the submarines by a third-party ship builder, for delivery to ASA. As part of this work, ElectraNet infrastructure is required to be relocated. These works will also require the establishment of a new switching substation and installation of high-voltage underground powerlines. Additionally, sections of existing high-voltage transmission lines will be decommissioned.

As the Project area is located within the Significant and Regulated Trees Overlay of the Planning and Design Code (*Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016 (SA; PDI Act)*), any proposed impacts to the trees will be subject to the *PDI Act* and *Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017*.

A key goal of this assessment is to ensure that the assessment criteria align with the assessment provisions of the Planning and Design Code, as well as commentary from The Environment Resource and Development Court on the interpretation of the phrase "ecological importance". As such, Succession Ecology was engaged by ANI to conduct a Significant and Regulated tree survey to support the realignment and establishment of ElectraNet infrastructure.

1.2 Project Area

The Project area is located on the Lefevre Peninsula and Torrens Island, South Australia. The Lefevre Peninsula is a highly industrialised area. The Osborne Naval Shipyard (ONS), Quantem Fuel Terminal, Pelican Point Power Station, Snapper Point Power Station, Viterra Outer Harbour, Port Adelaide Passenger Terminal, and Flinders Port Adelaide Container Terminal each occupy substantial areas of the peninsula. Other land uses include residential dwellings in North Haven, Mutton Cove Conservation Reserve, Outer Harbor Railway Station Reserve, Falie Reserve, North Haven Marina and other open spaces across the peninsula. Biodiversity Park is directly west of the Project area.

The Project area is surrounded by the Port River, which supports industrial, recreational, historical and ecological uses and values. Primarily, the Port River is used as a major shipping channel in SA. It is an access point to Osborne Naval Shipyard and Port Adelaide. The river contains several historic shipwrecks and forms part of the Gulf St Vincent and the Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary (ADS).

The Project area on the Lefevre Peninsula is within the boundaries of the City of Port Adelaide Enfield (PAE) Local Government Area. Torrens Island does not lie within a council area. The Project area is within the Green Adelaide Landscape management region.

The land-based portion of the Project area occurs with the IBRA Association "Parham", Region "Eyre Yorke Block" and Subregion "St Vincent".



The topography in the Project area is characterised by flat terrain with minimal undulating slopes. The soil in Project area largely consists of gravel and fill. Vegetation present within the Project area comprises both native and exotic species, including Declared Plants and Weeds of National Significance (WoNs). Much of the Project area has been degraded by human activities, such as driving and the creation of vehicle tracks, dumping of rubbish and the incursion of introduced flora. A variety of infrastructure already occurs within the Project area, including transmission towers, overhead powerlines, roads, recreational tracks, and underground high-pressure gas pipelines. However, there are patches of moderate-to high-quality vegetation in Mutton Cove and Torrens Island.

The Significant and Regulated tree survey was conducted across the southern end of Mutton Cove, Mersey Road North and Pelican Point Power Station (Figure 1).



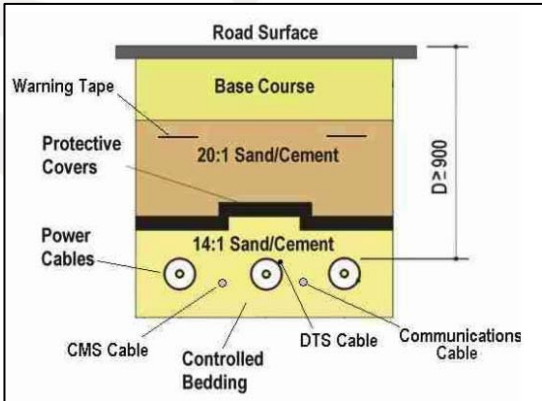
Figure 1: Significant and Regulated Tree Survey conducted across Mutton Cove, Mersey Road North and Pelican Point Power Station, Osborne, SA.



1.3 Proposed Works

The proposed works relates to ElectraNet services relocations and/or new proposed infrastructure (Table 1). The proposed works are required to accommodate the ANI SCY development.

Table 1: ElectraNet proposed works.

Service provider	Proposed works
ElectraNet	The proposed action involves realigning and undergrounding the 275 kV transmission line between Pelican Point substation and the Lefevre substation. Consisting of: • 275 kV underground transmission cable • Communications cables • Condition monitoring system cable (CMS) • Distributed temperature sensing cable (DTS) • Laydown area Cables will be buried about [1.2 - 1.5 m deep within an ~1.0 - 2.0 m wide trench. The construction area zone (CAZ) is anticipated to be at least 15 m wide and run parallel to the cable trench. Cable installation would be undertaken using open trench methodology with the cable joint bays. Topsoil will be scraped and stockpiled with appropriate containment for reinstatement post cable installation. The trench would be excavated to the required depth with shoring / timber shuttering installed as necessary for stabilisation and to prevent the contamination of sand bedding within the trench by surrounding material within the ground. The cable needs to be installed and backfilled with thermal rated material, therefore trench spoil will need to be removed from site (Figure 2). Dewatering of the trench will occur as required with appropriate disposal methods implemented so as not to negatively impact groundwater, stormwater, tidal action or wastewater. Underground joint bays of approximately 10 m long and 3 m wide are likely to be installed approximately every 700-900 m along the cable route to join sections of cable. Cable will be covered with engineered backfill (e.g. thermal stabilised materials, including sand and cement) and protective tiles. Any roadway or ground will then be reinstated to its former condition. This process will be repeated along the length of the cable route alignment.  Figure 2: Basic configuration of cable trench (ElectraNet 2024). Demolition methodology for overhead transmission line Decommissioning of the overhead transmission line (STR-001-STR-005) will be undertaken in three steps as follows: Step 1 - Conductor Removal To remove the conductor (wires) from the towers, a number of winch sites will be set up along the transmission line. Specialist cable winches will pull the conductor from the towers onto cable drums



Service provider	Proposed works
	for removal. If the existing conductor spans a roadway, temporary hurdles will be erected to ensure the cables to not drop onto any passing vehicles or pedestrians. Road closures may be enforced to minimise risk. Step 2- Tower removal Towers will be unbolted in sections and lifted / removed by a crane to ground level. It is likely at the towers will be cut onsite and placed into large skip bins for recycling by an excavator. Step 3 - Footing removal and rehabilitation Typically, the reinforced concrete footings are cut at about 600 – 1000 mm below ground level. If the towers are located in environmentally sensitive areas, ElectraNet would consult with the landholder to determine if footings can be left in situ (i.e. concrete pier left exposed above or at ground level) to minimise impacts. The footing will be made safe with no sharp steel exposures remaining. Following footing removal, the ground will be rehabilitated to a condition agreed with the landholder or to the condition of the surrounding area. If detailed design is expected to impact large areas of vegetation, this will have to be assessed. <u>Substation Bench</u> Proposed area / layout The new substation bench will measure approximately 180 m x 125 m and will require extensive imported fill to build up the bench to the required level. The current substation has a level of approximately 2.4 m Australian Height Datum (AHD) with adjoining land within Mutton Cove at heights between 1.2 m - 1.5 m AHD. Design of the bench will need to consider and incorporate protection from tidal flows and climate change influences. Construction methodology Construction will entail building up a new bench with imported fill to engineered specifications and to a height level or above the existing substation bench. Once the bench is established, footings and gantries will be constructed, along with substation high security fencing, drainage systems, followed by electrical fit out and connection with the existing substation. Operations and Maintenance Once established, regular inspections and maintenance will be undertaken inside the high voltage fence line of the substation. Access will usually be with light vehicles; however, the occasional elevated work platform (EWP) truck would be utilised.



Figure 3: ElectraNet proposed 275 kw underground powerline, new switching substation and construction right of way (ROW). Decommissioning of transmission lines are shown from STR-001-STR-005. The map is overlaid with the Submarine Construction Yard boundaries.



1.4 Planning Development and Infrastructure Act

Under the *PDI Act*, any activity that damages a Regulated or Significant tree is classed as Development and requires Development Approval. Specifically, Development Approval is needed for:

- tree removal
- killing or destruction
- branch or limb lopping
- ringbarking or topping; and
- any substantial damage to the tree, including to its root system.

The Regulated and Significant tree criteria only apply within the area of the Regulated and Significant Tree Overlay within the Planning and Design Code, and applies to the entirety of the Project area.

1.4.1 Regulated and Significant Tree Criteria

The criteria for Regulated and Significant trees are defined in Regulation 3F—Regulated and significant trees, sub regulation 1 and 2, of the *PDI Regulations*:

Regulated tree:

- (1) *trees within a designated regulated tree overlay that have a trunk with a circumference of 1 m or more or, in the case of trees that have multiple trunks, that have trunks with a total circumference of 1 m or more and an average circumference of 310 mm or more, measured at a point 1 m above natural ground level.*

Significant tree:

- (2) *tree has a trunk with a circumference of 2 m or more or, in the case of a tree with multiple trunks, has trunks with a total circumference of 2 m or more and an average circumference of 625 mm or more, measured at a point 1 m above natural ground level.*

Exemptions to the Regulated and Significant tree regulations are presented in *PDI Regulations* 3F (4). They include dead trees, Declared Plants (i.e. declared weeds) listed under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019 (LSA Act)*, and any other plant species declared by the Minister for Planning under the *PDI Regulations*. This includes those declared by the Minister for Planning on 8 January 2026.

1.4.2 Performance Criteria

The tree assessment provides an evaluation of qualification as Significant or Regulated under the *PDI Act* as well as a description of the overall ecological value for each of the Regulated or Significant Trees identified. The ecological assessment includes an evaluation of habitat attributes such as the provision of food resources, nesting and roosting opportunities for different types of fauna. Particularly attention is given to threatened fauna. Additionally, this report aims to identify if any of the trees provide “important habitat for fauna” as defined by Performance Outcome (PO) 1.1 and 1.2 under the Regulated and Significant Tree Overlay in the Planning and Design Code. Any such trees will be recommended for retention. A number of Performance Outcomes described within the Planning and Design Code apply to the Regulated and Significant Tree assessment. Those addressed within this report are highlighted:

PO 1.1 Regulated trees are retained where they:

- (a) *make an important visual contribution to local character and amenity*



(b) are indigenous to the local area and listed under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 as a rare or endangered native species

and / or

(c) provide an important habitat for native fauna.

PO 1.2 Significant trees are retained where they:

(a) make an important contribution to the character or amenity of the local area

(b) are indigenous to the local area and are listed under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 as a rare or endangered native species

(c) represent an important habitat for native fauna

(d) are part of a wildlife corridor of a remnant area of native vegetation

(e) are important to the maintenance of biodiversity in the local environment and/or

(f) form a notable visual element to the landscape of the local area.

Recent case law defines the meaning of “importance” in the context of the retention of Regulated and Significant trees. In *Savoy Developments Pty Ltd v Town of Gawler* [2013] SAERDC 32 (25 June 2013), the Court found that: “...for habitat to be raised to the level of ‘important’ (as sought by Objective 2(d)), it must be beyond that likely to be expected in any mature tree of indigenous origins – that is, it is beyond the normal level that might be expected or that it is so unique or special that it may be considered important...”. In other words, for a non-native tree to be considered as “important habitat” it must provide better habitat than what would be expected for an indigenous tree of similar size. This meaning has been adopted within this assessment report.

1.5 Report Objectives

This Regulated and Significant tree assessment report makes comment on the general value of the native vegetation on site and provides specific assessment of any Regulated or Significant trees identified. Vegetation retention or removal recommendations are made to assist the developer in designing a masterplan for the residential development. A key goal of this assessment is to ensure that the terminology and assessment criteria align with the assessment provisions of the Planning and Design Code, as well as commentary from The Environment Resource and Development Court on the interpretation of the word “important”.

In summary, the objectives of this report are to:

- Provide an overview of the legislative requirements for tree damaging activities to Regulated and Significant trees.
- Assess Significant and Regulated Trees in the project area, under the updated *PDI Act* criteria.
- Provide an indication of tree quality, habitat features, and recommendation for retention or removal for any Significant or Regulated trees.



2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desktop Assessment

A desktop assessment was undertaken to determine the native flora and fauna, including threatened ecological communities, and species that potentially occur in the area. These searches include sightings recorded within 5 km of the Project area since 1995¹. Communities and species were evaluated as threatened if they were listed under the *National Parks and Wildlife (NPW) Act 1972* and/or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999*, as outlined below:

- **NPW Act 1972**
 - Schedule 7 – Endangered Species
 - Schedule 8 – Vulnerable Species
 - Schedule 9 – Rare Species
- **EPBC Act 1999**

Part 13 – Species and communities – Division 1- Listed threatened species and ecological communities – Subdivision A – Listing – 178 Listings of threatened Species

- Section 178 (c) – Critically Endangered
- Section 178 (d) – Endangered
- Section 178 (e) – Vulnerable

Threatened communities and species were evaluated for likelihood of occurrence if they had been recorded within the search area or were considered ‘known’ to occur within the search area via the Protected Matters Search Tool. The likelihood of occurrence assessment was undertaken with reference to Table 1. Additionally, database searches were implemented to determine the presence of any Declared Plants listed under the *LSA Act 2019*, whilst a search was also made of any species declared as exempt by the Minister for Planning under the *PDI Act*.

Databases searched during the desktop assessment included:

- **Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST):** to identify Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) under the *EPBC Act 1999*, including nationally threatened species and ecological communities, ‘known’ to occur in the search area.
- **NatureMaps:** to identify records of threatened flora and fauna listed under either the *NPW Act 1972* or *EPBC Act 1999*, recorded since 1995 within the search area.
- **Atlas of Living Australia (ALA):** to identify threatened flora and fauna listed under either the *NPW Act 1972* or *EPBC Act 1999*, recorded since 1995 within the search area. Records from ‘citizen science’ initiatives are excluded from results.

Table 2: Criteria for the likelihood of occurrence/habitat use of species within the survey area (Native Vegetation Council 2024).

Likelihood	Criteria
Highly Likely/Known	Recorded in the last 10 years, the species does not have highly specific niche requirements, the habitat is present and falls within the known range of the species distribution or

¹ These search parameters are provided by the Native Vegetation Council, as suitable to provide a reasonable indication of potential species occurring within an assessment area, although the Project area itself is not subject to the Native Vegetation Overlay.



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

2.2 Field Survey

A review of South Australian Property and Planning Atlas (SAPPA) indicates the Project area is subject to the Regulated and Significant Tree Overlay. Tree and habitat assessments were conducted on the 12 January 2026 on all trees potentially requiring removal, pruning or other tree-damaging activities. The criteria for Regulated and Significant trees (see section 1.4.1) were used to determine the qualification of trees within the Project area as Regulated or Significant under the *PDI Act*. Exemptions for Regulated and Significant trees, outlined in the *PDI Regulations* 3F (4), and in the Minister for Planning declaration of 8 January 2026 were also considered during the survey.

2.2.1 Data Collection

All plants within the Project area having a tree form (as per guidance by the Native Vegetation Council; (Native Vegetation Council 2024) were assessed. All assessed trees underwent the following measurement:

- Circumference measurement at 1 m height above the ground in order to assess for qualification of Regulated or Significant.

Those that qualified as Regulated or Significant, and for which the trunk occurred wholly within the Project area (and therefore potentially subject to removal or other potential impacts), were also assessed for habitat condition and ecological value (habitat assessment). This habitat assessment included the following data collection:

- The number of tree hollows visible, classed as small (< 5 cm diameter), medium (5-15 cm in diameter) or large (> 15 cm in diameter)
- The presence of any fauna nests
- Opportunistic fauna observations
- Canopy density – visually assessed as a percentage of foliage projective cover
- Bark type – visually assessed as thin or thick
- Any notable features e.g., canopy dieback; and
- Reference photographs and GPS locations.



2.3 Habitat Assessment and Ecological Value

All trees within the Project area that qualified as Regulated or Significant underwent a habitat assessment. The following habitat attributes were considered:

- Tree species region of origin
- Provision of food resources, nesting (including presence of hollows), roosting and sheltering opportunities
- Canopy condition, referring to foliage projective cover and extent of dieback
- Presence of past disturbance such as branch lopping
- Habitat opportunities for different types of fauna with particular attention given to threatened fauna
- Overall habitat condition.

The trees habitat and other attributes was then assessed with reference to the Performance Criteria and the case law meaning of “importance” outlined in section 1.4.2, to assign an Ecological Value category and develop any recommendations for retention or removal (Table 3).

Table 3: Summary of the criteria for the assessment of ecological value based on Performance Outcomes for Regulated and Significant Trees under the PDI Act.

Ecological Value	Retention Recommendation	Ecological Value Justification
High Tree is considered “important”	Recommend retention.	Tree is classified as Significant, is native to the local region (or, the tree is not indigenous to the region but provides habitat value that exceeds that expected from an indigenous tree of similar condition), provides potential habitat or foraging resources to threatened fauna or provides habitat for native fauna that exceeds that expected from any mature tree of indigenous origin, is part of a wildlife corridor of remnant vegetation and/or is important for the maintenance of biodiversity.
Moderate Tree is not considered “important”	Consideration should be made for retention.	Tree is Regulated or Significant and provides potential habitat or foraging resources to threatened and/or non-threatened local fauna species, may or may not be indigenous to the local region and habitat value does not exceed that expected from any mature tree of indigenous origin. Does not form part of a wildlife corridor or remnant vegetation, nor is it important for the maintenance of biodiversity.
Low Tree is not considered “important”	No concern if tree removed. or Recommend removal.	Tree is in poor habitat condition or shows signs of stress, or the species not indigenous to South Australia and/or is considered an environmental weed, provides limited habitat and limited foraging resources for native fauna.



3 ASSESSMENT OUTCOMES

3.1 Desktop Assessment

3.1.1 Threatened Ecological Communities

The desktop assessment identified one Threatened Ecological Community (TEC), Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh, which is listed as Vulnerable under the *EPBC Act* and is 'known' to occur within Mutton Cove (Table 4).

Table 4: Likelihood of impacts to threatened ecological communities (TEC) identified in the desktop assessment that are 'known' or 'likely' to occur within the Project area.

Threatened Ecological Community	National rating	Data source	Year of last record	Likelihood of use
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh	VU	4, 5	1996	Unlikely. This TEC was identified during the Succession Ecology field surveys and is named 'Vegetation Association 2a'. A small portion of the proposed switching substation in Mutton Cove occurs within this TEC. The community does not rely on the Significant or Regulated trees within the Project area. No impacts to this TEC are expected from the Significant or Regulated trees damaging activities. As such, this TEC is not further discussed in this report.
Sources 1- BDBSA, 2- ALA, 3- NatureMaps, 4- Observed/recorded in the field, 5- Protected matters search tool, 6- Other NPW Act: E- Endangered, V- Vulnerable, R- Rare EPBC Act: Ex- Extinct, CR- Critically endangered, EN- Endangered, VU- Vulnerable				

3.1.2 Threatened Flora

A desktop assessment identified four listed flora species as potentially occurring within the Project area (Table 5). None of these threatened flora species were identified within Project area. Significant or Regulated trees within the Project area do not provide suitable habitat for these species.

Table 5: Likelihood of occurrence for threatened flora species observed on site or recorded within 5 km of the site since 1995. ND: No Data.

Species (common name)	State rating	National rating	Data source	Year of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use
<i>Caladenia tensa</i> (Greencomb Spider-orchid)		EN	2	ND	Red-brown sandy loams, on rises in open woodland, mallee woodland and mallee/heath sites (DAWE 2022a).	Unlikely. Habitat areas have been extensively modified, with no suitable habitat areas remaining. No records within 10 km of the Project area. Significant or Regulated trees within the Project area do not provide suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Rytidosperma tenuius</i> (Short-awn Wallaby-grass)	R		2	1996	Found in dry sclerophyll forest on sandy soils (National Herbarium of NSW 2021).	Unlikely. Habitat within the Project area is unsuitable and the last record is from more than 25 years ago. Significant or Regulated trees within the Project area do not provide suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Sclerolaena muricata</i> var. <i>villosa</i>	R		3	2005	Widespread colonizing species, especially common on overgrazed	Unlikely. Habitat within the Project area is unsuitable and the last record is from 19 years



Species (common name)	State rating	National rating	Data source	Year of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use
(Five-spine Bindi)					or overstocked areas on heavier soils (NSW Flora Online 2024).	ago. Significant or Regulated trees within the Project area do not provide suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Tecticornia flabelliformis</i> (Bead Glasswort)	V	VU	2, 5	2001	Associated with inland saline flats, evaporation pans and the margins of salt lakes, coastal tidal flats, and coastal or sub-coastal salt pans and clay pans. Grows in wet, blue-grey, fine, silty muds, and on sandy soils with a high flour gypsum content (DEH 2008).	Unlikely. VA2a provides limited suitable conditions for this threatened plant. Nearest record is within 2 km on Torrens Island, but the most recent record is from over 20 years ago. Targeted surveys in Falie Reserve undertaken by GHD found no Bead Glasswort. Further, targeted surveys undertaken by Succession Ecology in 2025 recorded no individuals in Mutton Cove. Significant or Regulated trees within the Project area do not provide suitable habitat for this species.
Sources 1- BDBSA, 2- ALA, 3- NatureMaps, 4- Observed/recorded in the field, 5- Protected matters search tool, 6- Other NPW Act: E- Endangered, V- Vulnerable, R- Rare EPBC Act: Ex- Extinct, CR- Critically endangered, EN- Endangered, VU- Vulnerable						

3.1.3 Threatened Fauna

A desktop assessment identified 54 listed fauna species as potentially occurring within the Project area. However, the results in Table 6 only include fauna that are potentially likely to use the Significant or Regulated trees within the Project area and do not include ground-dwelling threatened fauna, resident or migratory shorebirds. Considering this, a total of 17 threatened species were identified as potentially using the trees present within the Project area. No threatened fauna was opportunistically observed by Succession Ecology at the site during tree assessments conducted on the 12 January 2026.

Table 6: Threatened fauna protected under the NPW Act 1972 and/or EPBC Act that are considered as possible to use the Significant or Regulated trees within the project area.

Species (common name)	State rating	National rating	Data source	Year of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use
Birds						
<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> (Australasian Darter)	R		3, 2	2005	Wetlands and sheltered coastal waters, mainly in the Tropics and Subtropics. Most often seen inland, around permanent and temporary water bodies. Prefer smooth, open waters for feeding, with tree trunks and branches for drying (Birdlife Australia 2024).	Possible. Trees provide some perching opportunities. A total of two observations within 5 km. Most recent observation was 3.4 km to the southeast in 2005. Closest observation since 1995 was 2.7 km to the east.
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i> (Southern Whiteface)		VU	2, 5	2016	Open <i>Acacia</i> and <i>Eucalyptus</i> woodlands with grass and/or shrub understorey, on ranges,	Possible. Some suitable habitat available, although highly disturbed. Trees could provide some habitat resources.



Species (common name)	State rating	National rating	Data source	Year of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use
					foothills, lowlands, and plains (DAWE 2022b).	Nearest record 8 km from the Project area.
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i> (Australasian Bittern)	E	EN	5, 2	1996	Swamps and wetlands usually associated with <i>Baumea</i> sp., <i>Gahnia</i> sp. and <i>Typha</i> sp., and low shrubs such as <i>Melaleuca</i> sp. (DBCA 2018).	Possible. The nearest record of occurrence is approximately 3 km from the Project area; all other records of occurrence are greater than 8 km from the Project area. Limited suitable habitat available, but Swamp Paper-bark and Dryland Tea Tree provide some habitat resources.
<i>Bubulcus ibis coromandus</i> (Eastern Cattle Egret)	R		3, 2	2006	Tropical and temperate grasslands, wooded lands and terrestrial wetlands. Seen in moist, low-lying poorly drained pastures with an abundance of high grass; it avoids low grass pastures (DAWE 2021).	Possible. Limited habitat, trees could provide perching habitat.
<i>Egretta garzetta nigripes</i> (Little Egret)	R		3, 2	2021	Habitat varies widely, and includes the shores of lakes, rivers, canals, ponds, lagoons, marshes and flooded land, the bird preferring open locations to dense cover (Hancock and Kushland 1984).	Possible. Limited habitat, however trees could provide perching habitat.
<i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i> (Peregrine Falcon)	R		3	2020	Broad range of habitats from rainforest to arid. Need abundant prey and secure nest sites (DEH 2009).	Possible. Limited habitat, tall trees could provide perching habitat.
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> (White-bellied Sea Eagle)	E		3	2008	Coastal habitats and around terrestrial wetlands in tropical and temperate regions of mainland Australia and its offshore islands. Habitats are characterised by the presence of large areas of open water, large rivers, swamps, lakes, the sea (DCCEW 2022c).	Possible. The Gulf St Vincent particularly from Outer Harbor to the Light River outflow, and over the tidal creeks in mangrove forest near Port Clinton and Price offers sub-adult and transient, White-bellied Sea Eagle foraging habitat (Department for Environment and Water 2022). While the Project area offers limited habitat, tall trees could provide perching habitat.
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i> (Little Eagle)	V		3	2003	Woodland, forested land and open country. Avoids heavy forest (Birdlife Australia 2021a).	Possible. Limited habitat, however, tall trees could provide perching habitat.
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> (White-throated Needle-tail)	V	VU Migratory, Marine	2, 5	1995	Almost exclusively aerial; over a wide variety of habitats (Australian Museum 2022).	Possible. Broad habitat preferences, species in trees amongst dense foliage in canopy or hollows. There is limited habitat within the Project area. The most recent record is from over 25 years ago.



Species (common name)	State rating	National rating	Data source	Year of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i> (Blue-winged Parrot)		VU	2, 5	2011	Range of habitats; coastal, sub-coastal and inland areas, right through to semi-arid zones. Favours grasslands and grassy woodlands (Collar and Boesman 2020).	Possible. The species preferred habitat of grasslands or grassy woodlands does not occur within or adjacent to Project area. Limited habitat, however, Swamp Paper-bark and Dryland Tea Tree provide some habitat resources. Possible that Nearest recent record 3 km northeast to Project area, in the Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary, dated 2015.
<i>Neophema elegans elegans</i> (Elegant Parrot)	R		3	2015	Wide range of open habitats, including grasslands, shrublands, mallee, woodlands and thickets, bluebush plains, heathlands, saltmarsh, and farmland (Birdlife Australia 2021b).	Possible. The Project area falls within the known distribution of the species, however, offers limited foraging habitat. The previous record is from within the past 15 years.
<i>Neophema petrophila zietzi</i> (Rock Parrot)	R		3	2021	Coastlines and offshore rocky islands, often occurring in coastal dunes, mangroves, saline swamps and rocky inlets within a hundred metres from the sea (Birdlife Australia 2021c).	Possible. Some suitable habitat within the Project area. Nearest recent record 2 km from Project area. Older records (1986) found within Mutton Cove Reserve.
<i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i> (Osprey)	E	Migratory	2	1997	On the coast and in terrestrial wetlands of tropical and temperate Australia and off-shore islands, occasionally ranging inland along rivers, though mainly in the north of the country (ALA 2024).	Possible. Limited habitat, however, tall trees could provide perching habitat. There are no occupied, new or abandoned territories within the greater Adelaide region since 2010 (Department for Environment and Water 2022).
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (Glossy Ibis)	R		2	1996	Fresh water marshes at the edges of lakes and rivers, lagoons, flood-plains, wet meadows, swamps, reservoirs, sewage ponds, rice-fields and cultivated areas under irrigation. Occasional in estuaries, deltas, saltmarshes and coastal lagoons (DCCEEW 2022b).	Possible. Some suitable habitat present, potential to perch in Significant and Regulated trees. Only one observation within 5 km. Closest and most recent observation was 3.4 km to the southeast in 1996.
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i> (Freckled Duck)	V		2	2017	Permanent freshwater swamps and creeks with heavy growth of bullrushes, lignum or tea-tree. During drier times, moves to waters such as lakes, reservoirs, farm dams and sewerage ponds. Generally rests in dense cover (Australian Museum 2021).	Possible. Limited habitat, however, Swamp Paper-bark and Dryland Tea Tree provide some habitat resources.



Species (common name)	State rating	National rating	Data source	Year of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use
<i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i> (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo)	V		2	2021	Inhabits a variety of habitats, favours <i>Eucalypt</i> woodland and pine plantations (Birdlife Australia 2021d).	Possible. Limited suitable habitat within the Project area but may forage on the few Sheoak trees within the Project area.
Mammals						
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> (Grey-headed Flying fox)	R	VU	3, 2	2020	Roost in tall dense trees next to a water source. They will move up to 20 km from their roost site to forage (DEW 2025).	Possible. The habitat within the Project area is limited, however <i>Eucalyptus</i> and <i>Melaleuca</i> species may provide foraging resources. A total of 10 observations within 5 km. Closest and most recent observation was 4 km southeast in 2020.
Sources 1- BDBSA, 2- ALA, 3- NatureMaps, 4- Observed/recorded in the field, 5- Protected matters search tool, 6- Other NPW Act: E- Endangered, V- Vulnerable, R- Rare EPBC Act: Ex- Extinct, CR- Critically endangered, EN- Endangered, VU- Vulnerable						

Threatened fauna species may use the trees within the Project area in limited ways. Grey-headed Flying Fox may use the flowering trees for foraging and resting during foraging trips, whilst Osprey, White-bellied Sea Eagle and Little Eagle may use tall trees for perching. Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo may use tree branches (particular bare and exposed branches) for resting, roosting or Sheoak species for foraging. Although wetland bird species are unlikely to utilise tall trees, they may utilise the Swamp Paper-bark and Dryland Tea-tree for shelter. The degree of use of the trees will be dependent on suitability of tree features for specific uses and the availability of suitable habitat in the vicinity.

3.2 Tree Assessment

3.2.1 Overview

A total of 39 Significant or Regulated trees were identified as potentially affected within the Project area. (Figure 4 and Appendix A). The classification of all trees is summarised below:

- 1 was classed as Significant within the Project area
- 34 were classed as Regulated within the Project area
- 4 trees were assessed as exempt from the Regulated and Significant Tree definition, due to their status as Declared Plants under the *LSA Act* (*Casuarina glauca* (Grey Buloke))

The remaining trees in the survey area did not meet the criteria of a Regulated and Significant tree as they were less than 1 m in circumference.

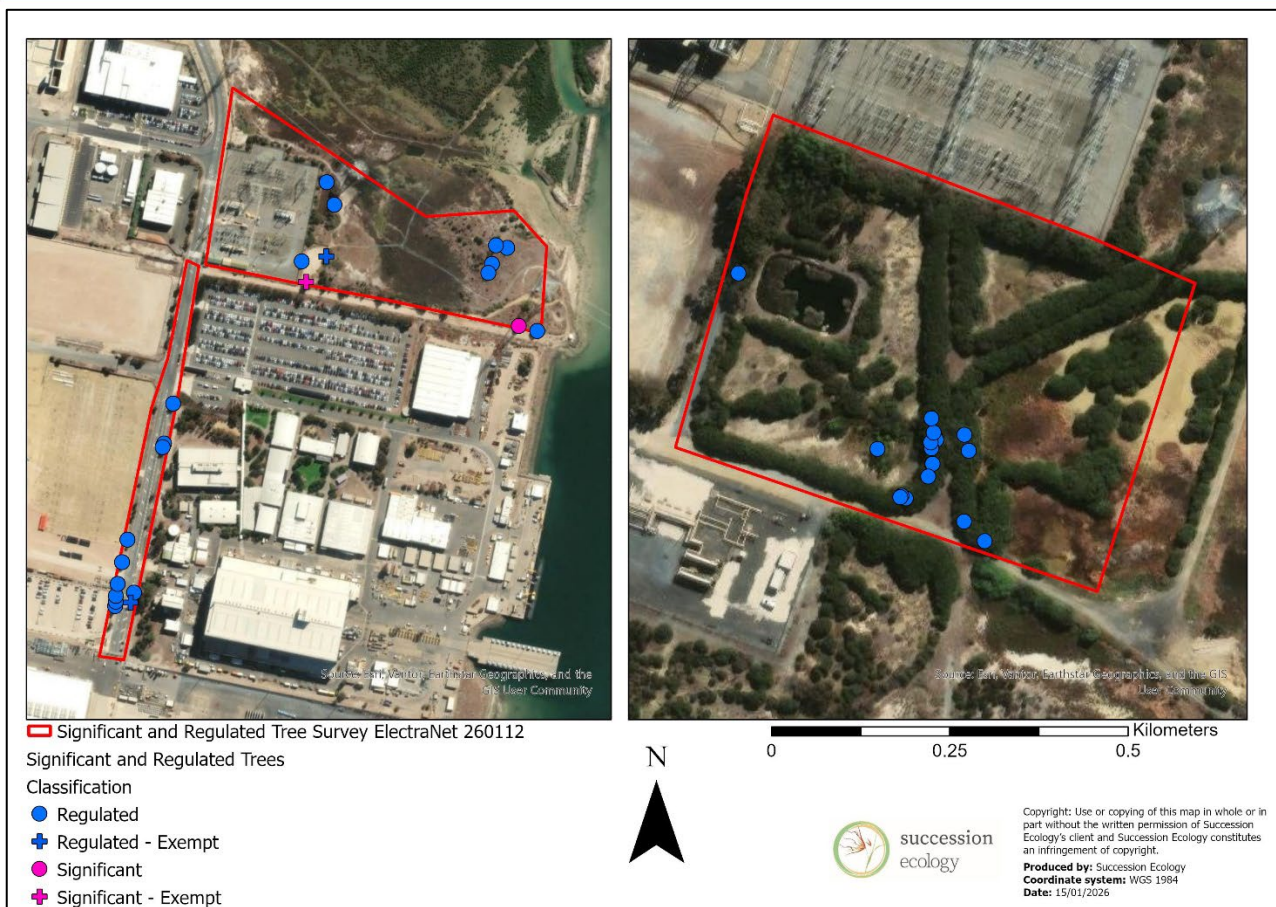


Figure 4: Significant and Regulated Trees identified within the Project area. The left map frame details Mutton Cove and Mersey Road North. The right map frame details Pelican Point Power Station. Trees classified as Significant or Regulated, but exempt due to their Declared Plant status, have been included on the map to facilitate appropriate management and controlled removal.

Most of the trees in the Project area are large and well established. The dieback of trees varies between zero and 50 %. Many of the Swamp Paper-bark have been heavily trimmed to allow for construction access, which is unrelated to the proposed works. No hollows were observed but the trees still provide some habitat opportunities for some non-threatened fauna in a suburban landscape. The opportunistic fauna observed on site are common species that are expected in a suburban habitat. During the field survey the following native and exotic species were identified utilising the Significant and/or Regulated trees:

- Australian Magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*)
- Singing honeyeater (*Gavicalis virescens*)
- European Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) Declared Animal under the LSA Act 2019.

The Large-fruit Blue Gums along Mersey Road North provide a large dense canopy, foraging resources for fauna and amenity value, therefore they were attributed high ecological value. A summary of ecological assessment results for each of the 39 Regulated and Significant Trees that occur within the Project area is presented in Table 7. This includes an allocation of the overall ecological value and recommendation for retention. Detailed assessment results for Project area trees, including ecological value tree images and recommendations for retention are contained in Appendix B. Additional photos of the Project area provided with descriptions are included in Appendix C.



Table 7: Summary of ecological value. Green, orange, and red indicate high, moderate, and low ecological value, respectively.

Tree ID	Species Name	Regulated, Significant or Exempt	Circumference at 1 m (m)	Ecological Value	Recommendation
1	Swamp Paper-bark	Regulated	1.87	Moderate	Consider retention or minimise impacts
2	Swamp Paper-bark	Regulated	1.69	Moderate	Consider retention or minimise impacts
3	Swamp Paper-bark	Regulated	3.80	Moderate	Consider retention or minimise impacts
4	Swamp Paper-bark	Regulated	2.32	Moderate	Consider retention or minimise impacts
5	Swamp Paper-bark	Regulated	1.78	Moderate	Consider retention or minimise impacts
6	Swamp Paper-bark	Regulated	3.19	Moderate	Consider retention or minimise impacts
7	Swamp Paper-bark	Regulated	1.26	Moderate	Consider retention or minimise impacts
8	Swamp Paper-bark	Regulated	1.86	Moderate	Consider retention or minimise impacts
9	Wattle	Regulated	1.61	Low	No concern if the tree is to be removed.
10	Swamp Paper-bark	Regulated	3.33	Moderate	Consider retention or minimise impacts
11	Swamp Paper-bark	Regulated	1.69	Moderate	Consider retention or minimise impacts
12	Swamp Paper-bark	Regulated	2.16	Moderate	Consider retention or minimise impacts
13	Swamp Yate	Regulated	1.11	Moderate	Consider retention or minimise impacts
14	Swamp Paper-bark	Regulated	3.39	Moderate	Consider retention or minimise impacts
15	Swamp Paper-bark	Regulated	2.67	Moderate	Consider retention or minimise impacts
16	Swamp Paper-bark	Regulated	1.6	Moderate	Consider retention or minimise impacts
17	Swamp Paper-bark	Regulated	1.18	Moderate	Consider retention or minimise impacts
18	River Sheoak	Significant	2.49	Low	No concern if the tree is to be removed.
19	River Sheoak	Regulated	4.30	Low	No concern if the tree is to be removed.
20	Grey Box	Regulated	2.18	Moderate	Consider retention or minimise impacts
21	Grey Box	Regulated	1.48	Moderate	Consider retention or minimise impacts
22	Southern Cypress Pine	Regulated	1.89	Moderate	Consider retention or minimise impacts
23	Southern Cypress Pine	Regulated	1.64	Moderate	Consider retention or minimise impacts
24	Swamp Paper-bark	Regulated	1.55	Moderate	Consider retention or minimise impacts
25	Swamp Paper-bark	Regulated	2.87	Moderate	Consider retention or minimise impacts
26	Grey Buloke	Exempt	1.97	Low	Remove (in accordance with LSA Act and Declared Plant Policies)
27	Grey Buloke	Exempt	1.08	Low	Remove (in accordance with LSA Act and Declared Plant Policies)
28	Grey Buloke	Exempt	4.45	Low	Remove (in accordance with LSA Act and Declared Plant Policies)
29	Large-fruit Blue Gum	Regulated	1.25	High	Recommend retention.
30	Large-fruit Blue Gum	Regulated	1.05	High	Recommend retention.
31	Large-fruit Blue Gum	Regulated	1.10	High	Recommend retention.
32	Drooping Sheoak	Regulated	1.00	Moderate	Consider retention or minimise impacts
33	Grey Buloke	Exempt	1.46	Low	Remove (in accordance with LSA Act and Declared Plant Policies)
34	Large-fruit Blue Gum	Regulated	1.32	High	Recommend retention.
35	Large-fruit Blue Gum	Regulated	1.11	High	Recommend retention.
36	Large-fruit Blue Gum	Regulated	1.25	High	Recommend retention.
37	Large-fruit Blue Gum	Regulated	1.33	High	Recommend retention.
38	Large-fruit Blue Gum	Regulated	1.13	High	Recommend retention.
39	Large-fruit Blue Gum	Regulated	2.68	High	Recommend retention.

3.2.1.1 High Ecological Value

Nine of the trees (Tree ID: 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 – all Large-fruit Blue Gum) were assessed as High ecological value, satisfying PO 1.2 (c) and (e) (see section 1.4.2). These trees are important in contributing to or supporting the biodiversity of the area by providing large, native tree habitat. These trees contribute to the local amenity by providing shade and dense shelter in an area that is otherwise largely devoid of trees. Additionally, they provide perching, nesting and foraging resources for local fauna species. These trees may be more significant to local native fauna due to the lack of alternative habitat within the local area. When in flower these nine trees could provide foraging resources for the EPBC Act Vulnerable Grey-headed Flying Fox,



however, the likelihood of use by this species is low, given the lack of abundant suitable food resources in the area for these species.

These trees are considered to provide “important” habitat for local threatened and/or non-threatened native fauna, *“beyond that likely to be expected in any mature tree of indigenous origins”*. This is due to their large size, intact habitat condition (dense canopy, large size, and no evidence of dieback) and other habitat attributes. This tree species produces exposed, bare branches which may be used for roosting, resting or as a staging post for birds of prey including Peregrine Falcon, Little Eagle, White-Bellied Sea Eagle, and potentially Osprey. These trees would also provide feeding and roosting habitat for insect-eating bird species, and nectivorous taxa such as bats, parrots, lorikeets, and possums. Details on the ecological assessment for each tree is presented in Appendix B. All trees of High ecological value are **recommended to be retained**.

3.2.1.2 Moderate Ecological Value

Twenty-three trees within the Project area were assessed to be of Moderate ecological value. None of these trees were considered to provide “important” habitat in relation to performance criteria, due to overall moderate habitat condition, non-local origin of species, absence of important habitat attributes and/or location within the Project area. These trees would still provide habitat for local fauna, although not to a level that would be considered important. Overall, the trees assessed provide limited feeding, roosting and resting habitat for non-threatened and threatened fauna. However, given the context in which the trees occur, the presence of these large and dense native trees may be more significant to local native fauna due to the lack of alternative habitat within the local area.

For trees that have been assessed as having Moderate ecological value, it is **recommended that they be considered for retention**, as they are likely to support local fauna. Details on the ecological assessment for each tree is presented in Appendix B.

3.2.1.3 Low Ecological Value

A total of three trees within the Project area were assessed to be of Low ecological value, even though some were large enough to be classed as Significant. All trees of Low ecological value were either in poor habitat condition or introduced planted species. Details on the ecological assessment for each tree is presented in Appendix B.

For trees of Low ecological value, **there is no concern if the trees are to be removed**. It is further recommended that any trees of Low ecological value that are also recognised as environmental weeds, be **removed** in accordance with LSA Act and Declared Plant Policies.

3.2.2 Trees assessed as ‘Does Not Qualify’

Declared Plants listed under the LSA Act are exempt from the Significant and Regulated Tree Criteria. A total of four Declared Plants (*Casuarina glauca* (Grey Buloke)) were identified within the Project area. Although Grey Buloke can provide foraging resources to the Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, their invasive nature gives them a rating of low ecological value. Under the LSA Act it is the responsibility of landowner(s) to manage Declared Plants on their properties and ensure that they do not spread to neighbouring areas.

It is recommended that all Declared Plants be treated and/or removed from the Project area, in line with relevant regulations. It should be noted that the required permits for managing Declared Plants vary among species and therefore the Declared Plant Policies must be referred to. Declared Plant Policies are available from the Department for Primary Industries and Regions South Australia website https://pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds/weed_management_programs/plant_policies



It should be noted that much of the other vegetation within the Project area which is present on aerial imagery but not labelled on any of the figures within this report, was also non-qualifying. This was predominantly shrubby or understory vegetation.

3.3 Summary of Recommendations

Assessments resulted in the identification of 39 trees within the Project area that qualified as either Regulated or Significant. Nine trees were assessed as High ecological value, aligning with performance outcomes PO 1.2 (c) and (e). Twenty-three trees were assessed as Moderate ecological value, providing some habitat for local fauna, but not satisfying performance outcomes, whilst three trees were assessed as Low ecological value, due to poor habitat condition. The remainder were Declared Plant and are exempt from the Significant and Regulated Tree Criteria.

Recommendations for retention are summarised in Table 8.

Table 8: Summary of recommendations for the 39 Significant and Regulated Trees identified within the Project area.

Ecological Value	Tree ID and their ecological value within Project area	Recommendation
High	29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39	Retain
Moderate	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32	Consider retention or minimise impacts
Low	9, 18, 19	No concern if removed
Declared Plants	26, 27, 28, 33	Remove (in accordance with LSA Act and Declared Plant Policies)

It is recommended that a fauna handler be present when any trees are removal, to conduct a pre-clearance check of any hollows and nests, to retrieve and relocate any fauna that cannot readily self-relocate, and to provide advice during the removal process. Should any threatened fauna species be identified during this process, works must stop immediately and the matter referred to the Department for Environment and Water for advice on how to proceed.



4 NEXT STEPS

This section details the next steps for the removal of Significant and Regulated trees under the *PDI Act* (Department for Trade and Infrastructure 2024).

4.1 Development Application

The *PDI Act* provides that any activity that damages a Regulated or Significant tree is classed as development, and as such requires Development Approval and the payment of a fee. A proponent that proposes to undertake a tree-damaging activity to a Regulated or Significant tree must lodge a Development Application, inclusive of the 39 Regulated or Significant trees identified within the Project area. The relevant planning authority will then assess this against the relevant provisions of the Regulated and Significant Tree Overlay. Following the assessment, the authority will either approve, approve with conditions, or refuse the proposed Development relating to the tree.

It should be noted that that impacts within the Root Structural Zone or Tree Protection Zone may also constitute a damaging activity. We refer the proponent to the relevant Australian Standards (Standards Australia AS 4970:2025) for guidance in this regard.

4.2 Offsets

If the Development Application is approved, the removal of a Regulated or Significant tree will result in either the replacement of trees or payment of a fee.

Planting Replacement Trees

If replacement plantings are proposed, the following rates for new tree plantings apply:

- 2 replacement trees for removal of one regulated tree
- 3 replacement trees for the removal of one significant tree.

Replacement trees must:

- not be a species listed in the Minister's exempt species list; and
- not be planted within 3 metres of an existing dwelling or an existing in-ground swimming pool.

Payment of Fee

Where replacement trees are not or cannot be proposed as part of a tree removal application, payment of \$500 per replacement tree not planted must be made into either:

- An Urban Tree Fund established by the relevant local council; or
- The State Government's Planning and Development Fund if no Urban Tree Fund has been established by the relevant local council.

Tree Criteria	Fee from 16 May 2024
Regulated tree	\$1,000 (two replacement trees)
Significant tree	\$1,500 (three replacement trees)



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APPENDIX A – SIGNIFICANT AND REGULATED TREE MAPS



Figure 5: Significant and Regulated Trees identified within the Pelican Point Power Station.



Figure 6: Significant and Regulated Trees identified within Mutton Cove.

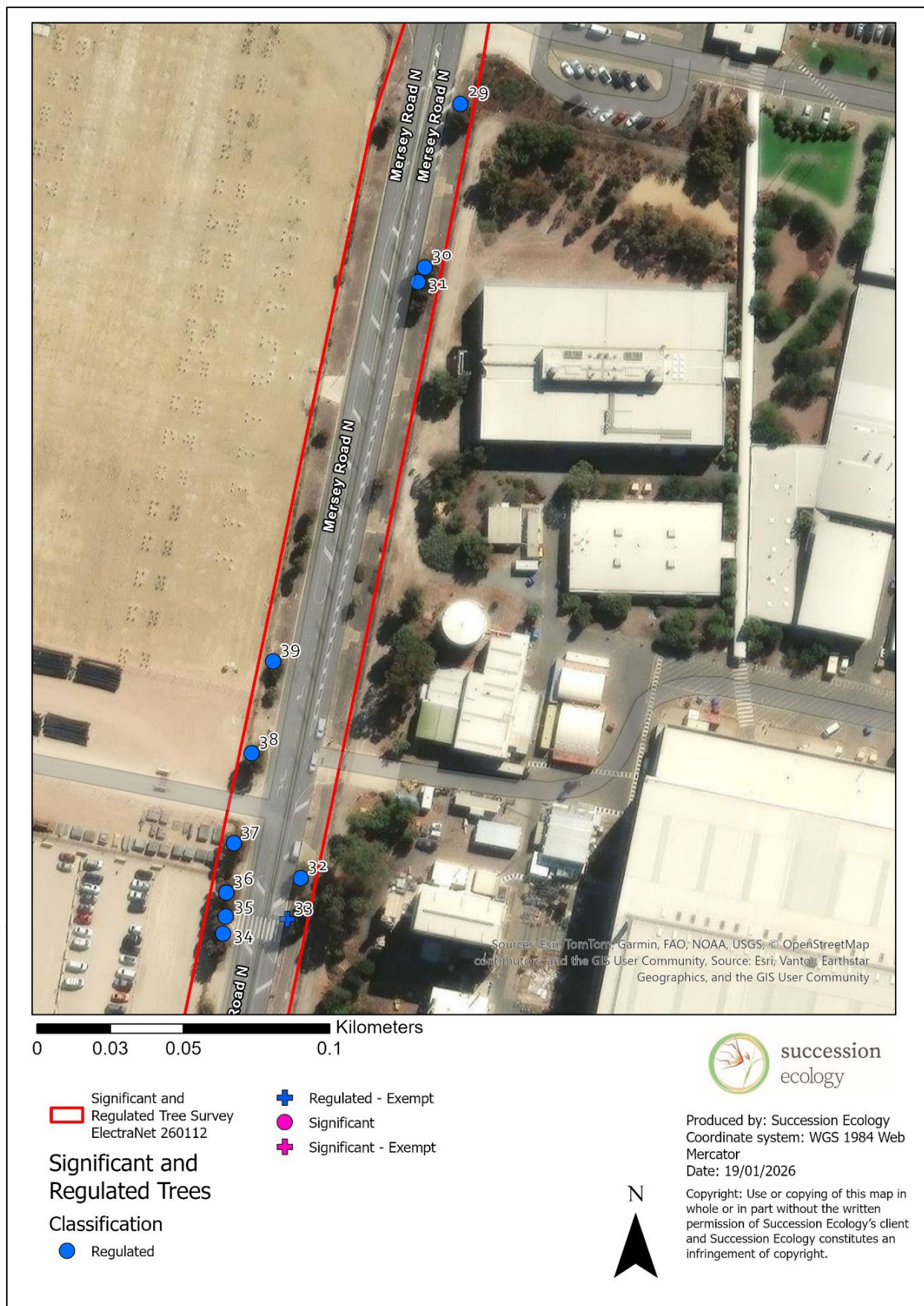


Figure 7: Significant and Regulated Trees identified at Mersey Road North.



APPENDIX B – SIGNIFICANT AND REGULATED TREE TABLES

Tree 1

Species	Melaleuca halmaturorum	
(Common Name)	(Swamp Paper-bark)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	1.87	
Total trunks	4	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.46	
Height (m)	5	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	30	
Canopy density	Dense	



Ecological value: Moderate

Ecological Value Comment: This is a large, mature planted tree featuring a dense canopy suitable for fauna sheltering. However, approximately 30 % of the canopy has been pruned to facilitate construction access for a separate project, which has reduced its overall ecological value. The tree lacks nests or hollows; however, its thick, fibrous, and papery-flaky bark provides niche habitat. When in flower, the tree serves as a nectar resource for local fauna and offers suitable habitat for mammals, reptiles, invertebrates, and birds.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer ‘important’ fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. While this tree is of indigenous origins it does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat as it lacks unique or specialised habitat features.

Recommendation: Consider retention or minimise impacts



Tree 2

Species (Common Name)	<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i> (Swamp Paper-bark)
Classification	Regulated
Circumference (m)	1.68
Total trunks	5
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.33
Height (m)	5
Hollows Nests	0 0
Canopy dieback (%)	30
Canopy density	Dense



Ecological value: Moderate

Ecological Value Comment: This is a large, mature planted tree featuring a dense canopy suitable for fauna sheltering. However, approximately 30 % of the canopy has been pruned to facilitate construction access for a separate project, which has reduced its overall ecological value. The tree lacks nests or hollows; however, its thick, fibrous, and papery-flaky bark provides niche habitat. When in flower, the tree serves as a nectar resource for local fauna and offers suitable habitat for mammals, reptiles, invertebrates, and birds.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. While this tree is of indigenous origins it does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat as it lacks unique or specialised habitat features.

Recommendation: Consider retention or minimise impacts



Tree 3		
Species (Common Name)	Melaleuca halmaturorum (Swamp Paper-bark)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	3.79	
Total trunks	11	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.34	
Height (m)	5	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	30	
Canopy density	Dense	



Ecological value: Moderate
Ecological Value Comment: This is a large, mature planted tree featuring a dense canopy suitable for fauna sheltering. However, approximately 30 % of the canopy has been pruned to facilitate construction access for a separate project, which has reduced its overall ecological value. The tree lacks nests or hollows; however, its thick, fibrous, and papery-flaky bark provides niche habitat. When in flower, the tree serves as a nectar resource for local fauna and offers suitable habitat for mammals, reptiles, invertebrates, and birds.
Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer ‘important’ fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. While this tree is of indigenous origins it does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat as it lacks unique or specialised habitat features.
Recommendation: Consider retention or minimise impacts



Tree 4

Species (Common Name)	<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i> (Swamp Paper-bark)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	2.32	
Total trunks	7	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.33	
Height (m)	5	
Hollows Nests	0 0	
Canopy dieback (%)	30	
Canopy density	Dense	

Ecological value: Moderate

Ecological Value Comment: This is a large, mature planted tree featuring a dense canopy suitable for fauna sheltering. However, approximately 30 % of the canopy has been pruned to facilitate construction access for a separate project, which has reduced its overall ecological value. The tree lacks nests or hollows; however, its thick, fibrous, and papery-flaky bark provides niche habitat. When in flower, the tree serves as a nectar resource for local fauna and offers suitable habitat for mammals, reptiles, invertebrates, and birds.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. While this tree is of indigenous origins it does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat as it lacks unique or specialised habitat features.

Recommendation: Consider retention or minimise impacts



Tree 5

Species (Common Name)	<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i> (Swamp Paper-bark)
Classification	Regulated
Circumference (m)	1.78
Total trunks	5
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.35
Height (m)	5
Hollows Nests	0 0
Canopy dieback (%)	30
Canopy density	Dense



Ecological value: Moderate

Ecological Value Comment: This is a large, mature planted tree featuring a dense canopy suitable for fauna sheltering. However, approximately 30 % of the canopy has been pruned to facilitate construction access for a separate project, which has reduced its overall ecological value. The tree lacks nests or hollows; however, its thick, fibrous, and papery-flaky bark provides niche habitat. When in flower, the tree serves as a nectar resource for local fauna and offers suitable habitat for mammals, reptiles, invertebrates, and birds.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. While this tree is of indigenous origins it does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat as it lacks unique or specialised habitat features.

Recommendation: Consider retention or minimise impacts



Tree 6		
Species (Common Name)	Melaleuca halmaturorum (Swamp Paper-bark)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	3.19	
Total trunks	10	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.31	
Height (m)	5	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	0	
Canopy density	Dense	
		
Ecological value: Moderate		
Ecological Value Comment: This is a large, mature planted tree with a dense canopy suitable for fauna sheltering. No nests or hollows were observed. The bark is thick, fibrous, papery, and flaky. When in flower, the tree provides a nectar resource for local fauna and serves as a suitable habitat for mammals, reptiles, invertebrates, and avian species.		
Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer ‘important’ fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. While this tree is of indigenous origins it does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat as it lacks unique or specialised habitat features.		
Recommendation: Consider retention or minimise impacts		



Tree 7		
Species (Common Name)	Melaleuca halmaturorum (Swamp Paper-bark)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	1.26	
Total trunks	3	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.41	
Height (m)	5	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	0	
Canopy density	Dense	
		
Ecological value: Moderate		
Ecological Value Comment: This is a large, mature planted tree with a dense canopy suitable for fauna sheltering. No nests or hollows were observed. The bark is thick, fibrous, papery, and flaky. When in flower, the tree provides a nectar resource for local fauna and serves as a suitable habitat for mammals, reptiles, invertebrates, and avian species.		
Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer ‘important’ fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. While this tree is of indigenous origins it does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat as it lacks unique or specialised habitat features.		
Recommendation: Consider retention or minimise impacts		



Tree 8		
Species (Common Name)	<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i> (Swamp Paper-bark)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	1.86	
Total trunks	6	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.31	
Height (m)	5	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	0	
Canopy density	Dense	
		
Ecological value: Moderate		
Ecological Value Comment: This is a large, mature planted tree with a dense canopy suitable for fauna sheltering. No nests or hollows were observed. The bark is thick, fibrous, papery, and flaky. When in flower, the tree provides a nectar resource for local fauna and serves as a suitable habitat for mammals, reptiles, invertebrates, and avian species.		
Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer ‘important’ fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. While this tree is of indigenous origins it does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat as it lacks unique or specialised habitat features.		
Recommendation: Consider retention or minimise impacts		



Tree 9		
Species (Common Name)	Acacia sp. (Wattle)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	1.60	
Total trunks	5	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.32	
Height (m)	5	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	15	
Canopy density	Sparse	
		
Ecological value: Low		
Ecological Value Comment: This tree not a local native species. The canopy is sparse and has moderate dieback. The tree is unlikely to provide substantial habitat for shelter, nesting, perching or roosting for local fauna.		
Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer ‘important’ fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. This tree does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat because it is not of indigenous origins.		
Recommendation: No concern if the tree is to be removed.		



Tree 10

Species (Common Name)	<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i> (Swamp Paper-bark)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	3.32	
Total trunks	9	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.36	
Height (m)	5	
Hollows Nests	0 0	
Canopy dieback (%)	40	
Canopy density	Dense	

Ecological value: Moderate

Ecological Value Comment: This is a large relatively old tree and is planted. The tree has a dense canopy suitable for fauna sheltering, however it has had significant trimming. It did not have any nest or hollows. The bark was thick fibrous, papery and flaky. When in flower, the tree would be a nectar resource for local fauna and would be suitable habitat for mammals, reptiles, invertebrates and avian fauna.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. While this tree is of indigenous origins it does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat as it lacks unique or specialised habitat features.

Recommendation: Consider retention or minimise impacts



Tree 11

Species (Common Name)	<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i> (Swamp Paper-bark)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	1.68	
Total trunks	5	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.33	
Height (m)	5	
Hollows Nests	0 0	
Canopy dieback (%)	30	
Canopy density	Dense	

Ecological value: Moderate

Ecological Value Comment: This is a large relatively old tree and is planted. The tree has a dense canopy suitable for fauna sheltering. However, up to 30 % of the tree has been trimmed to allow for construction access for another project. This minimises its ecological value. It did not have any nest or hollows. The bark was thick fibrous, papery and flaky for the first half. When in flower, the tree would be a nectar resource for local fauna and would be suitable habitat for mammals, reptiles, invertebrates and avian fauna.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. While this tree is of indigenous origins it does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat as it lacks unique or specialised habitat features.

Recommendation: Consider retention or minimise impacts



Tree 12

Species (Common Name)	<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i> (Swamp Paper-bark)
Classification	Regulated
Circumference (m)	2.16
Total trunks	6
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.36
Height (m)	5
Hollows Nests	0 0
Canopy dieback (%)	30
Canopy density	Dense



Ecological value: Moderate

Ecological Value Comment: This is a large, mature planted tree featuring a dense canopy suitable for fauna sheltering. However, approximately 30 % of the canopy has been pruned to facilitate construction access for a separate project, which has reduced its overall ecological value. The tree lacks nests or hollows; however, its thick, fibrous, and papery-flaky bark provides niche habitat. When in flower, the tree serves as a nectar resource for local fauna and offers suitable habitat for mammals, reptiles, invertebrates, and birds.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. While this tree is of indigenous origins it does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat as it lacks unique or specialised habitat features.

Recommendation: Consider retention or minimise impacts



Tree 13

Species (Common Name)	<i>Eucalyptus occidentalis</i> (Swamp Yate)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	1.11	
Total trunks	1	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	1.11	
Height (m)	15	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	5	
Canopy density	Open	



Ecological value: Moderate

Ecological Value Comment: This is a large, mature planted tree featuring an open canopy, which is suitable for perching fauna. The species is not native to South Australia, no hollows or nests were observed. It provides some habitat resources to fauna and limited habitat resources for threatened fauna.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. This tree does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat because it is not of indigenous origins.

Recommendation: Consider retention or minimise impacts



Tree 14

Species (Common Name)	<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i> (Swamp Paper-bark)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	3.38	
Total trunks	7	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.48	
Height (m)	5	
Hollows Nests	0 0	
Canopy dieback (%)	0	
Canopy density	Dense	

Ecological value: Moderate

Ecological Value Comment: This is a large, mature planted tree with a dense canopy suitable for fauna sheltering. No nests or hollows were observed. The bark is thick, fibrous, papery, and flaky. When in flower, the tree provides a nectar resource for local fauna and serves as a suitable habitat for mammals, reptiles, invertebrates, and avian species.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. While this tree is of indigenous origins it does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat as it lacks unique or specialised habitat features.

Recommendation: Consider retention or minimise impacts.



Tree 15 (unable to get complete photo of tree due to location within dense thicket)

Species (Common Name)	Melaleuca halmaturorum (Swamp Paper-bark)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	2.66	
Total trunks	8	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.33	
Height (m)	5	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	0	
Canopy density	Dense	



Ecological value: Moderate

Ecological Value Comment: This is a large, mature planted tree with a dense canopy suitable for fauna sheltering. No nests or hollows were observed. The bark is thick, fibrous, papery, and flaky. When in flower, the tree provides a nectar resource for local fauna and serves as a suitable habitat for mammals, reptiles, invertebrates, and avian species.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. While this tree is of indigenous origins it does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat as it lacks unique or specialised habitat features.

Recommendation: Consider retention or minimise impacts



Tree 16

Species (Common Name)	<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i> (Swamp Paper-bark)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	1.60	
Total trunks	5	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.32	
Height (m)	5	
Hollows Nests	0 0	
Canopy dieback (%)	0	
Canopy density	Dense	

Ecological value: Moderate

Ecological Value Comment: This is a large, mature planted tree with a dense canopy suitable for fauna sheltering. No nests or hollows were observed. The bark is thick, fibrous, papery, and flaky. When in flower, the tree provides a nectar resource for local fauna and serves as a suitable habitat for mammals, reptiles, invertebrates, and avian species.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. While this tree is of indigenous origins it does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat as it lacks unique or specialised habitat features.

Recommendation: Consider retention or minimise impacts



Tree 17		
Species (Common Name)	Melaleuca halmaturorum (Swamp Paper-bark)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	1.18	
Total trunks	3	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.39	
Height (m)	5	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	5	
Canopy density	Dense	
		
Ecological value: Moderate		
Ecological Value Comment: This is a large, mature planted tree with a dense canopy suitable for fauna sheltering. No nests or hollows were observed. The bark is thick, fibrous, papery, and flaky. When in flower, the tree provides a nectar resource for local fauna and serves as a suitable habitat for mammals, reptiles, invertebrates, and avian species.		
Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer ‘important’ fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. While this tree is of indigenous origins it does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat as it lacks unique or specialised habitat features.		
Recommendation: Consider retention or minimise impacts		



Tree 18

Species (Common Name)	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> (River Sheoak)	
Classification	Significant	
Circumference (m)	2.49	
Total trunks	3	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.83	
Height (m)	8	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	0	
Canopy density	Moderate	



Ecological value: Low

Ecological Value Comment: This tree is planted and not native to South Australia. It provides some habitat to common fauna species and foraging resources to the threatened Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo. However, the removal of this tree is unlikely to impact the species.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. This tree does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat because it is not of indigenous origins.

Recommendation: No concern if the tree is to be removed.



Tree 19

Species (Common Name)	Casuarina cunninghamiana (River Sheoak)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	4.29	
Total trunks	7	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.61	
Height (m)	8	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	0	
Canopy density	Moderate	



Ecological value: Low

Ecological Value Comment: This tree is planted and not native to South Australia. While it provides some habitat to common fauna and foraging resources for the threatened Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, its removal is unlikely to have a significant impact on the local population of this species.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. This tree does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat because it is not of indigenous origins.

Recommendation: No concern if the tree is to be removed.



Tree 20

Species (Common Name)	<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> (Grey Box)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	2.18	
Total trunks	4	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.54	
Height (m)	8	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	20	
Canopy density	Open	



Ecological value: Moderate

Ecological Value Comment: This tree is endemic to the Adelaide region. While it provides some habitat to common fauna, its removal is unlikely to have a significant impact on the local population of fauna species.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. While this tree is of indigenous origins it does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat as it lacks unique or specialised habitat features.

Recommendation: Consider retention or minimise impacts



Tree 21

Species (Common Name)	<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> (Grey Box)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	1.48	
Total trunks	2	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.73	
Height (m)	10	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	5	
Canopy density	Open	



Ecological value: Moderate

Ecological Value Comment: This tree is endemic to the Adelaide region. While it provides some habitat to common fauna, its removal is unlikely to have a significant impact on the local population of fauna species.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. While this tree is of indigenous origins it does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat as it lacks unique or specialised habitat features.

Recommendation: Consider retention or minimise impacts



Tree 22

Species (Common Name)	Callitris gracilis (Southern Cypress Pine)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	1.8	
Total trunks	4	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.31	
Height (m)	4	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	5	
Canopy density	Moderate	



Ecological value: Moderate

Ecological Value Comment: This tree is planted and native to South Australia. While it provides some habitat to common fauna and foraging resources for the threatened Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, its removal is unlikely to have a significant impact on the local population of this species.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. While this tree is of indigenous origins it does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat as it lacks unique or specialised habitat features.

Recommendation: Consider retention or minimise impacts



Tree 23		
Species (Common Name)	Callitris gracilis (Southern Cypress Pine)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	1.64	
Total trunks	5	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.32	
Height (m)	3	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	5	
Canopy density	Moderate	
		
Ecological value: Moderate		
Ecological Value Comment: This tree is planted and native to South Australia. While it provides some habitat to common fauna and foraging resources for the threatened Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, its removal is unlikely to have a significant impact on the local population of this species.		
Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer ‘important’ fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. While this tree is of indigenous origins it does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat as it lacks unique or specialised habitat features.		
Recommendation: Consider retention or minimise impacts		



Tree 24

Species (Common Name)	<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i> (Swamp Paper-bark)
Classification	Regulated
Circumference (m)	1.55
Total trunks	4
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.38
Height (m)	3
Hollows Nests	0 0
Canopy dieback (%)	15
Canopy density	Dense



Ecological value: Moderate

Ecological Value Comment: This is a large, mature planted tree with a dense canopy suitable for fauna sheltering. No nests or hollows were observed. The bark is thick, fibrous, papery, and flaky. When in flower, the tree provides a nectar resource for local fauna and serves as a suitable habitat for mammals, reptiles, invertebrates, and avian species.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. While this tree is of indigenous origins it does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat as it lacks unique or specialised habitat features.

Recommendation: Consider retention or minimise impacts



Tree 25		
Species (Common Name)	Melaleuca halmaturorum (Swamp Paper-bark)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	2.86	
Total trunks	8	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.35	
Height (m)	4	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	20	
Canopy density	Dense	
		
Ecological value: Moderate		
Ecological Value Comment: This is a large, mature planted tree with a dense canopy suitable for fauna sheltering. No nests or hollows were observed. The bark is thick, fibrous, papery, and flaky. When in flower, the tree provides a nectar resource for local fauna and serves as a suitable habitat for mammals, reptiles, invertebrates, and avian species.		
Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer ‘important’ fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. While this tree is of indigenous origins it does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat as it lacks unique or specialised habitat features.		
Recommendation: Consider retention or minimise impacts		



Tree 26 (Exempt)

Species (Common Name)	<i>Casuarina glauca</i> (Grey Buloke)
Classification	Regulated
Circumference (m)	1.97
Total trunks	4
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.49
Height (m)	6
Hollows Nests	0 0
Canopy dieback (%)	10
Canopy density	Dense



Ecological value: Low

Ecological Value Comment: This tree is planted and is a Declared Plant under the *LSA Act*. It provides some habitat to common fauna species and foraging resources to the threatened Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo. However, it is highly invasive and can displace native vegetation. It was evident the species was spreading in the area. Suckering by swamp oaks leads to dense circular thickets around the original parent tree. The parent tree will eventually be surrounded by maturing suckers, which in turn will produce their own suckers. Control of this species is required within the Swamp Oak Declared Plant Policy (*LSA Act*).

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. This tree does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat because it is not of indigenous origins.

Recommendation: No concern if the tree is to be removed.



Tree 27 (Exempt)

Species (Common Name)	Casuarina glauca (Grey Buloke)	
Classification	Regulated - Exempt	
Circumference (m)	1.08	
Total trunks	2	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.54	
Height (m)	6	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	0	
Canopy density	Dense	



Ecological value: Low

Ecological Value Comment: This tree is planted and is a Declared Plant under the *LSA Act*. It provides some habitat to common fauna species and foraging resources to the threatened Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo. However, it is highly invasive and can displace native vegetation. It was evident the species was spreading in the area. Suckering by swamp oaks leads to dense circular thickets around the original parent tree. The parent tree will eventually be surrounded by maturing suckers, which in turn will produce their own suckers. Control of this species is required within the Swamp Oak Declared Plant Policy (*LSA Act*).

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. This tree does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat because it is not of indigenous origins.

Recommendation: Remove (in accordance with *LSA Act* and Declared Plant Policies)



Tree 28		
Species (Common Name)	Casuarina glauca (Grey Buloke)	
Classification	Significant - Exempt	
Circumference (m)	4.45	
Total trunks	4	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	1.11	
Height (m)	1	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	5	
Canopy density	Dense	
		
Ecological value: Low		
Ecological Value Comment: This tree is planted and is a Declared Plant under the <i>LSA Act</i>. It provides some habitat to common fauna species and foraging resources to the threatened Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo. However, it is highly invasive and can displace native vegetation. It was evident the species was spreading in the area. Suckering by swamp oaks leads to dense circular thickets around the original parent tree. The parent tree will eventually be surrounded by maturing suckers, which in turn will produce their own suckers. Control of this species is required within the Swamp Oak Declared Plant Policy (<i>LSA Act</i>).		
Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer ‘important’ fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. This tree does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat because it is not of indigenous origins.		
Recommendation: Remove (in accordance with <i>LSA Act</i> and Declared Plant Policies)		



Tree 29

Species (Common Name)	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> <i>ssp. megalocarpa</i> (Large-fruit Blue Gum)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	1.25	
Total trunks	1	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	1.25	
Height (m)	6	
Hollows Nests	0 0	
Canopy dieback (%)	0	
Canopy density	Dense	

Ecological value: High

Ecological Value Comment: This tree was large and showed no signs of dieback. It offers habitat resources for common fauna species and, when flowering, could serve as a food source for the threatened Grey-headed Flying Fox. Additionally, the tree contributes to the local amenity by providing shade in an area that is otherwise largely devoid of trees.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. This tree meets the criterion for important fauna habitat as it is a large, mature tree with a dense canopy and no signs of dieback. Furthermore, given the specific urban context, the presence of large native trees is significant; it provides an important resource for local fauna in an area otherwise lacking alternative habitat.

Recommendation: Recommend retention.



Tree 30

Species (Common Name)	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> <i>ssp. megalocarpa</i> (Large-fruit Blue Gum)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	1.05	
Total trunks	1	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	1.05	
Height (m)	8	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	0	
Canopy density	Dense	



Ecological value: High

Ecological Value Comment: This tree was large and showed no signs of dieback. It offers habitat resources for common fauna species and, when flowering, could serve as a food source for the threatened Grey-headed Flying Fox. Additionally, the tree contributes to the local amenity by providing shade in an area that is otherwise largely devoid of trees.

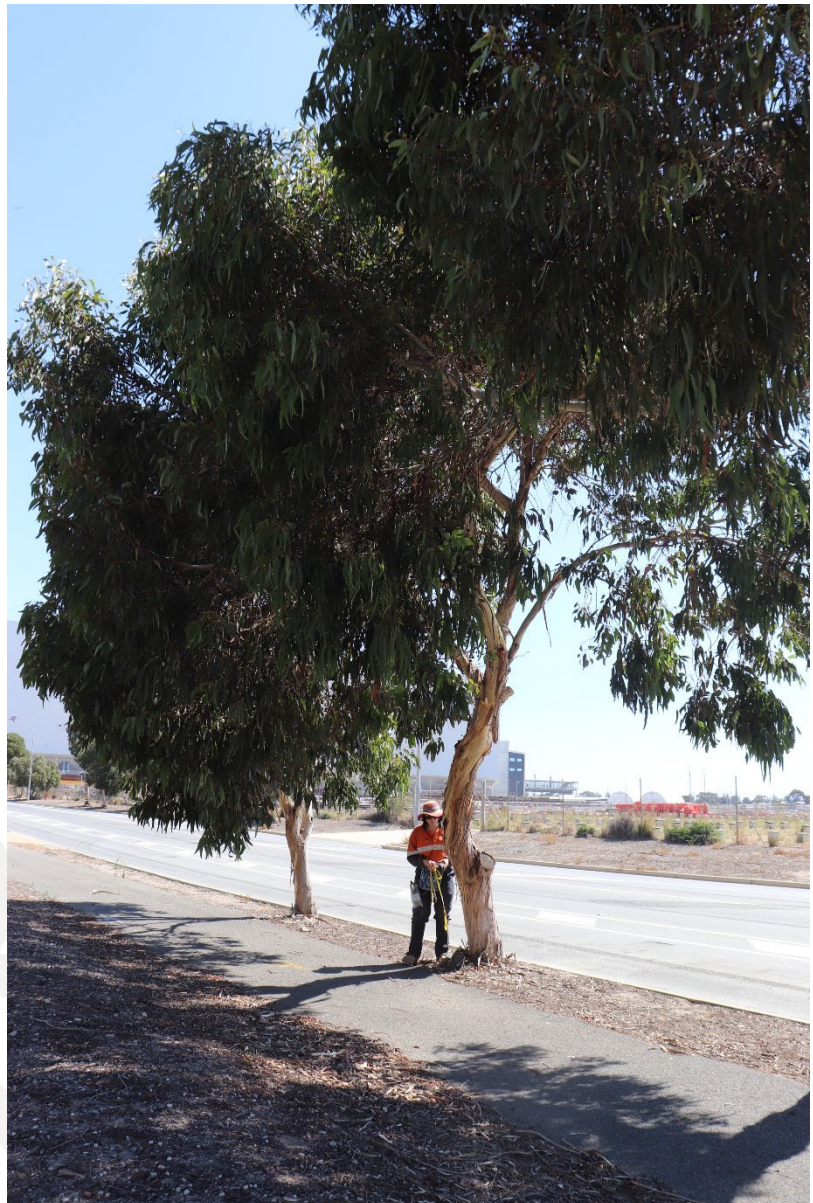
Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. This tree meets the criterion for important fauna habitat as it is a large, mature tree with a dense canopy and no signs of dieback. Furthermore, given the specific urban context, the presence of large native trees is significant; it provides an important resource for local fauna in an area otherwise lacking alternative habitat.

Recommendation: Recommend retention.



Tree 31

Species (Common Name)	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> <i>ssp. megalocarpa</i> (Large-fruit Blue Gum)
Classification	Regulated
Circumference (m)	1.10
Total trunks	1
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	1.10
Height (m)	8
Hollows Nests	0 0
Canopy dieback (%)	0
Canopy density	Dense



Ecological value: High

Ecological Value Comment: This tree was large and showed no signs of dieback. It offers habitat resources for common fauna species and, when flowering, could serve as a food source for the threatened Grey-headed Flying Fox. Additionally, the tree contributes to the local amenity by providing shade in an area that is otherwise largely devoid of trees.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. This tree meets the criterion for important fauna habitat as it is a large, mature tree with a dense canopy and no signs of dieback. Furthermore, given the specific urban context, the presence of large native trees is significant; it provides an important resource for local fauna in an area otherwise lacking alternative habitat.

Recommendation: Recommend retention.



Tree 32

Species (Common Name)	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> (Drooping Sheoak)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	1	
Total trunks	1	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	1	
Height (m)	8	
Hollows Nests	0 0	
Canopy dieback (%)	0	
Canopy density	Moderate	

Ecological value: Moderate

Ecological Value Comment: This tree is endemic to the Adelaide region. While it provides some habitat to common fauna and foraging resources for the threatened Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, its removal is unlikely to have a significant impact on the local population of this species.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. While this tree is of indigenous origins it does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat as it lacks unique or specialised habitat features.

Recommendation: Consider retention or minimise impacts



Tree 33 (Exempt)		
Species (Common Name)	Casuarina glauca (Grey Buloke)	
Classification	Regulated - Exempt	
Circumference (m)	1.46	
Total trunks	1	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	1.46	
Height (m)	8	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	0	
Canopy density	Dense	
		
Ecological value: Low		
Ecological Value Comment: This tree is planted and is a Declared Plant under the LSA Act. It provides some habitat to common fauna species and foraging resources to the threatened Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo. However, it is highly invasive and can displace native vegetation. It was evident the species was spreading in the area. Suckering by swamp oaks leads to dense circular thickets around the original parent tree. The parent tree will eventually be surrounded by maturing suckers, which in turn will produce their own suckers. Control of this species is required within the Swamp Oak Declared Plant Policy (LSA Act).		
Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer ‘important’ fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. This tree does not meet the criterion for important fauna habitat because it is not of indigenous origins.		
Recommendation: Remove (in accordance with / SA Act and Declared Plant Policies)		



Tree 34

Species (Common Name)	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> <i>ssp. megalocarpa</i> (Large-fruit Blue Gum)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	1.32	
Total trunks	1	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	1.32	
Height (m)	10	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	0	
Canopy density	Dense	

A large, mature Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. megalocarpa tree with a dense green canopy, situated next to a metal fence and a road. A red arrow points to the tree trunk, and a yellow road sign is visible in the background.

Ecological value: High

Ecological Value Comment: This tree was large and showed no signs of dieback. It offers habitat resources for common fauna species and, when flowering, could serve as a food source for the threatened Grey-headed Flying Fox. Additionally, the tree contributes to the local amenity by providing shade in an area that is otherwise largely devoid of trees.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. This tree meets the criterion for important fauna habitat as it is a large, mature tree with a dense canopy and no signs of dieback. Furthermore, given the specific urban context, the presence of large native trees is significant; it provides an important resource for local fauna in an area otherwise lacking alternative habitat.

Recommendation: Recommend retention.



Tree 35

Species (Common Name)	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> <i>ssp. megalocarpa</i> (Large-fruit Blue Gum)
Classification	Regulated
Circumference (m)	1.11
Total trunks	1
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	1.11
Height (m)	10
Hollows Nests	0 0
Canopy dieback (%)	0
Canopy density	Dense



Ecological value: High

Ecological Value Comment: This tree was large and showed no signs of dieback. It offers habitat resources for common fauna species and, when flowering, could serve as a food source for the threatened Grey-headed Flying Fox. Additionally, the tree contributes to the local amenity by providing shade in an area that is otherwise largely devoid of trees.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. This tree meets the criterion for important fauna habitat as it is a large, mature tree with a dense canopy and no signs of dieback. Furthermore, given the specific urban context, the presence of large native trees is significant; it provides an important resource for local fauna in an area otherwise lacking alternative habitat.

Recommendation: Recommend retention.



Tree 36

Species (Common Name)	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> <i>ssp. megalocarpa</i> (Large-fruit Blue Gum)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	1.25	
Total trunks	1	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	1.25	
Height (m)	10	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	0	
Canopy density	Dense	



Ecological value: High

Ecological Value Comment: This tree was large and showed no signs of dieback. It offers habitat resources for common fauna species and, when flowering, could serve as a food source for the threatened Grey-headed Flying Fox. Additionally, the tree contributes to the local amenity by providing shade in an area that is otherwise largely devoid of trees.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. This tree meets the criterion for important fauna habitat as it is a large, mature tree with a dense canopy and no signs of dieback. Furthermore, given the specific urban context, the presence of large native trees is significant; it provides an important resource for local fauna in an area otherwise lacking alternative habitat.

Recommendation: Recommend retention.



Tree 37

Species (Common Name)	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> <i>ssp. megalocarpa</i> (Large-fruit Blue Gum)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	1.33	
Total trunks	1	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	1.33	
Height (m)	10	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	0	
Canopy density	Dense	



Ecological value: High

Ecological Value Comment: This tree was large and showed no signs of dieback. It offers habitat resources for common fauna species and, when flowering, could serve as a food source for the threatened Grey-headed Flying Fox. Additionally, the tree contributes to the local amenity by providing shade in an area that is otherwise largely devoid of trees.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. This tree meets the criterion for important fauna habitat as it is a large, mature tree with a dense canopy and no signs of dieback. Furthermore, given the specific urban context, the presence of large native trees is significant; it provides an important resource for local fauna in an area otherwise lacking alternative habitat.

Recommendation: Recommend retention.



Tree 38

Species (Common Name)	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. megalocarpa</i> (Large-fruit Blue Gum)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	1.12	
Total trunks	1	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	1.12	
Height (m)	10	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	0	
Canopy density	Dense	

		
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Ecological value: High

Ecological Value Comment: This tree was large and showed no signs of dieback. It offers habitat resources for common fauna species and, when flowering, could serve as a food source for the threatened Grey-headed Flying Fox. Additionally, the tree contributes to the local amenity by providing shade in an area that is otherwise largely devoid of trees.

Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer 'important' fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. This tree meets the criterion for important fauna habitat as it is a large, mature tree with a dense canopy and no signs of dieback. Furthermore, given the specific urban context, the presence of large native trees is significant; it provides an important resource for local fauna in an area otherwise lacking alternative habitat.

Recommendation: Recommend retention.



Tree 39		
Species (Common Name)	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. megalocarpa</i> (Large-fruit Blue Gum)	
Classification	Regulated	
Circumference (m)	2.67	
Total trunks	6	
Mean trunk circumference (mm)	0.44	
Height (m)	5.5	
Hollows Nests	0	0
Canopy dieback (%)	0	
Canopy density	Dense	
		
Ecological value: High		
Ecological Value Comment: This tree was large and showed no signs of dieback. It offers habitat resources for common fauna species and, when flowering, could serve as a food source for the threatened Grey-headed Flying Fox. Additionally, the tree contributes to the local amenity by providing shade in an area that is otherwise largely devoid of trees.		
Importance as habitat for fauna: For a tree to be considered to offer ‘important’ fauna habitat, it must be beyond that likely to be expected in a mature tree of indigenous origins. This tree meets the criterion for important fauna habitat as it is a large, mature tree with a dense canopy and no signs of dieback. Furthermore, given the specific urban context, the presence of large native trees is significant; it provides an important resource for local fauna in an area otherwise lacking alternative habitat.		
Recommendation: Recommend retention.		

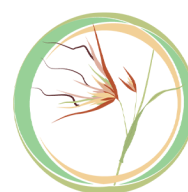


APPENDIX C – ADDITIONAL AREA PHOTOS



Photo descriptions:

- A – Example of thicket of Swamp Paper-bark trees within Pelican Point Power Station.
- B – Swamp Paper-bark heavily trimmed for another project's construction access within Pelican Point Power Station.
- C – Swamp Paper-bark and Dry-land Teatree heavily trimmed for another project's construction access.
- D – Pelican Point Power Station heavily disturbed from another project's construction. Tree 13 is within the middle of the photograph



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