Native Vegetation Clearance

332 Wellington Road, Mount Barker Subdivision

Data Report

Clearance under the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017

10 July 2025

Prepared by Dr T. How – Umwelt (Australia) Pty Ltd (NVC Accredited Consultant)

332 Wellington Road, Mount Barker Subdivision Native Vegetation Clearance Data Report

Prepared by Umwelt (Australia) Pty Ltd for 332 Wellington Rd Pty Ltd

Project Number: 31938

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Cover photograph: Vegetation present within the Project Area.

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Glossary and Abbreviations

BDBSA	Biological Database of South Australia (maintained by DEW)
DEW	Department for Environment and Water (South Australia)
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth)
ha	Hectare(s)
Holmes Dyer	Holmes Dyer Pty Ltd (the applicant)
IBRA	Interim Biogeographical Regionalisation of Australia
km	kilometre(s)
mm	millimetre(s)
NatureMaps	Initiative of DEW that provides a common access point to maps and geographic information about South Australia's natural resources in an interactive online mapping format
NPW Act	*National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (South Australia)
NV Act	*Native Vegetation Act 1991* (South Australia)
NVC	Native Vegetation Council
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool (under the EPBC Act; maintained by DCCEEW)
Project	Residential subdivision
Project Area	332 Wellington Road, Mount Barker
SA	South Australia(n)
Search Area	5 km buffer of the Project Area considered in the desktop assessment database searches
SEB	Significant Environmental Benefit
sp.	Species
spp.	Species (plural)
ssp.	Sub-species
STAM	Scattered Tree Assessment Method
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
Umwelt	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Ltd
VA(s)	Vegetation Association(s)
var.	Variety (a taxonomic rank below that of species and subspecies, but above that of form)
WoNS	Weeds of National Significance

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1. APPLICATION INFORMATION

Details of the native vegetation clearance applicant are summarised in Table 1.1, with a summary of the proposed clearance provided in Table 1.2.

Table 1.1 Application Details

Applicant:	332 Wellington Rd Pty Ltd		
Key contact:			
Landowner:	332 Wellington Road Pty Ltd		
Site Address:	332 Wellington Road, Mount Barker		
Local Government Area:	Mount Barker District Council	**Hundred:**	Macclesfield
Title ID:	CT 5524 26	**Parcel ID**	F160099

Table 1.2 Summary of the Proposed Clearance

Purpose of clearance:	Clearance is required for the construction of a residential development.
Native Vegetation Regulation:	Regulation 12, Schedule 1; clause 35, Residential subdivision
Description of the vegetation under application:	**25 scattered trees** of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* ssp. *camaldulensis, Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. *leucoxylon*, and State Rare *Eucalyptus fasciculosa*. Clearance of 20 trees is required for the residential development whilst clearance of 5 trees is for the upgrade of Fidler Lane which will benefit future developments on adjacent properties.
Total proposed clearance – area (ha) and/or number of trees:	25 scattered trees are proposed to be cleared.
Level of clearance:	Level 3 escalated to Level 4
Overlay (Planning and Design Code):	Native Vegetation Overlay

Map of proposed clearance area:	
Mitigation Hierarchy:	***Avoidance*** **–** The design plans as per **Figure 2.2** includes 1.9 ha of reserves to incorporate existing native vegetation. Fourteen trees have been retained within reserves with five State Rare *Eucalyptus fasciculosa* scattered trees, with a focus on retaining higher biodiversity value trees. One State Rare *Eucalyptus viminalis* ssp. *viminalis* containing hollows, has also been avoided with engineering changes to ensure the tree can be retained. The final layout of the subdivision plan has been guided by preliminary advice from Arborman, EBS Ecology, Umwelt (Australia) Pty Ltd (formerly EBS Ecology), geotechnical investigations and topographical constraints. In particular, the layout has been designed to ensure that as much native vegetation and high amenity value vegetation can be retained as possible. Tree retention has been maximised with the creation of strategic reserves focused on avoiding high biodiversity value trees. The site topography does present engineering challenges which will be further refined as the project progresses with the aim of reducing the number of trees impacted. Additionally, five of the trees under application occur along Fidler Lane. The upgrade of Fidler Lane will be required for future developments in the adjacent properties to proceed. Therefore, the benefits of this road upgrade won't be restricted to just this project. The width of Fidler Lane was reduced from an original design width of 7.2 m down to 6.5 m which resulted in the retention of 3 additional trees. The footpath on the southern side of Fidler Lane will be a 1.5 m wide rubble footpath. Constructing a rubble path reduces the need to remove additional trees and minimizes impacts to remaining trees. The retention of the three additional trees on the southern side of Fidler Lane will assist in maintaining a balance of tree canopy coverage in this section of the Lane.

	Minimization – The location of the residential development is on previously cleared farmland with planted amenity vegetation, native scattered trees and patches of remnant vegetation. ***Rehabilitation or restoration*** – The applicant intends to undertake weed control within the Project Area to improve the quality of the remaining vegetation and the amenity value of the development. Proposed reserves and amenity planting will incorporate some locally native vegetation species to provide habitat for fauna.
SEB Offset proposal	Payment of **$135,651.65** plus an administration fee of **$7,460.84**.

2. PURPOSE OF THE CLEARANCE

2.1. Description

Umwelt (Australia) Pty Ltd (Umwelt), formerly known as EBS Ecology, was engaged by 332 Wellington Rd Pty Ltd to undertake a native vegetation clearance assessment for clearance in relation a proposed residential development at 332 Wellington Road, Mount Barker, South Australia. The proposed development at Wellington Road (the Project Area) consists of approximately 15.6 ha of largely cleared land previously used for agriculture with scattered native trees, planted trees and shrubs. This clearance application relates only to the residential subdivision and associated works within the Project Area.

The Project involves the clearance of 25 scattered trees, of which, seven are *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* ssp. *camaldulensis* (River Red Gum), eight are *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. *leucoxylon* (South Australian Blue Gum), and ten are *Eucalyptus fasciculosa* (Pink Gum). *Eucalyptus fasciculosa* is a State Rare species. An additional six dead trees will be impacted by the Project, however, these are not covered by the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*.

Objectives

The objectives of the native vegetation assessment were to:

- Undertake a desktop assessment of the likelihood of occurrence and status of threatened flora and fauna protected under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and State *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (NPW Act)
- Assess native vegetation within the Project Area for clearance using the Native Vegetation Council (NVC) endorsed Scattered Tree Assessment Method (STAM) and Bushland Assessment Method
- Calculate the Significant Environmental Benefit (SEB) offset requirements based on the impact footprint.

2.2. Background

Current and surrounding land use

The vegetation within 332 Wellington Road consists of grazing land and a homestead, surrounded by previously farmed land now undergoing subdivision for residential properties, including already established subdivisions. The surrounding area is dominated by residential developments and farmland.

Administrative boundaries

The Project Area occurs within the Mount Barker Local Government Area, Hills and Fleurieu Landscape region, the Macclesfield Hundreds and the Hindmarsh County (**Figure 2.1**).

Bioregions

The Interim Biogeographical Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) identifies geographically distinct bioregions based on common climate, geology, landform, native vegetation and species information. The bioregions are further refined into subregions and environmental associations. The Project Area is located in the Flinders Lofty Block IBRA Bioregion, the Mt Lofty Ranges IBRA Subregion and the Hahndorf IBRA Environmental Association.

Approximately 15% (46,342 ha) of the Mt Lofty Ranges IBRA Subregion and approximately 8% (5091 ha) of the Hahndorf IBRA Environmental Association is mapped as remnant vegetation. Of this, 27% (12,706 ha) and 6% (311 ha) is formerly conserved and protected, respectively.

2.3. General location map

Figure 2.1 Location of the Project Area, 332 Wellington Road, Mount Barker

Figure 2.2 Design Plans for the Subdivision of 332 Wellington Road, Mount Barker (Supplied by Applicant on 22 January 2025)

2.4. Details of the proposal

The proposed residential development involves the creation of two-hundred and fifty-six (256) residential allotments and seven designated reserves. The layout of the proposed residential development is illustrated in **Figure 2.2**.

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

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 – No approval required.

Native Vegetation Act 1991 – No additional approvals for this location will be sought.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 – Umwelt has the required flora collection permit (K25613-27).

Landscape South Australia Act 2019 – A Water Affecting Activity Permit is not required for this Project; A permit to transport declared weeds on a public road may be required for this Project.

Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016 – Approval is required for this Project.

Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 - Approval will be required if any sites, objects or remains are uncovered during the works.

2.6. Native Vegetation Regulation

An assessment against the Principles of Clearance under the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* is not required as the clearance associated with the Project is in accordance with Division 5 of the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*, which allows for the clearance of native vegetation in relation to specific activities as set out in Schedule 1, Parts 4, 5 or 6 of the Regulations. The Project is considered to be permitted under the following regulation:

Regulation 12(35) — Residential subdivision

1. Clearance of vegetation in connection with the division of land for use for residential purposes (including clearance for the construction of roads and other infrastructure), provided that—
    1. any development authorisation for the division of the land and for the use of the land for residential purposes required by or under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* has been obtained; and
    2. the [Native Vegetation] Council has been given written notification of the full extent of the clearance expected to occur in connection with the division of the land.
2. Subclause (1) does not apply to —
    1. clearance of vegetation established in accordance with a condition of a consent for clearance of vegetation; or
    2. clearance that would be contrary to —
        i. a condition of a consent for clearance of vegetation; or
        ii. a condition imposed in connection with clearance of vegetation permitted under these [native vegetation] regulations; or
        iii. a condition in respect of clearance permitted under the revoked [native vegetation] regulations.

2.7. Development Application information (if applicable)

A development application has been lodged with the Mount Barker District Council.

The land is located in the Master Planned Neighbourhood Zone as defined in the Planning and Design Code, which is intended to accommodate a new or expanding community characterised by diverse housing choices and a wide range of supporting land uses.

The final layout of the subdivision plan has been guided by preliminary advice from Arborman, EBS Ecology, Umwelt, geotechnical investigations and topographical constraints. In particular, the layout has been designed to ensure that as much native vegetation and high amenity value vegetation can be retained as possible.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Flora assessment

The flora assessment was undertaken by NVC Accredited Consultant H. Merigot and C. Gibson on 16 September 2021 and NVC Accredited Consultant T. How on the 13 October 2024 in accordance with the Scattered Tree Assessment Method (STAM) (NVC, 2024).

3.1.1. Scattered Tree Assessment Method

The STAM is derived from the *Scattered Tree Clearance Assessment in South Australia: Streamlining, Guidelines for Assessment and Rural Industry Extension* report (Cutten & Hodder, 2002). The STAM is suitable for assessing scattered trees in the following instances:

- Individual scattered trees (i.e., canopy does not overlap). The spatial distribution of trees may vary from approaching what would be considered their original distribution (pre-European) through to single isolated trees in the middle of a paddock; or
- Dead trees (when a dead tree is considered native vegetation); or
- Clumps of trees (contiguous overlapping canopies) if the clump is small (approximately <0.1 ha); and
- For both scattered trees and clumps:
    - The ground layer comprises wholly or largely of introduced species.
    - Some scattered colonising native species may be present, but represent <5% of the ground cover; and
    - The area around the trees consists of introduced pasture or crops.
    - Details of the scattered tree Point Scoring System are outlined in the *Scattered Tree Assessment Manual* (NVC, 2024).

Details of the scattered tree Point Scoring System are outlined in the *Scattered Tree Assessment Manual* (NVC, 2024).

The numbers of uncommon and threatened scattered tree using fauna species entered into the Scattered Tree Scoresheet were calculated by cross-referring the Biological Database of South Australia data extract (see **Section 3.2.2**) and the lists of scattered tree using fauna in the *Scattered Tree Assessment Manual* (NVC, 2024). The resource use of each species identified was considered when determining each tree's suitability for threatened fauna species (e.g., species that only use hollows in scattered trees were only assigned to scattered trees containing hollows).

3.1.2. Provisional list of threatened ecosystems

The *Provisional List of Threatened Ecosystems* (Department for Environment and Heritage, 2005) was reviewed to determine whether any vegetation associations impacted meet the criteria for listing as a threatened ecosystem at the state level.

3.2. Fauna assessment

A desktop assessment was undertaken to determine the potential for any threatened fauna species and Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) to occur within the Project Area. This included species listed under both the EPBC Act and the NPW Act.

The search was undertaken by applying a 5 km buffer around the Project Area, referred to as the Search Area. The following databases were searched to obtain records of threatened species:

- Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST). Report generated by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water (DCCEEW) to identify any National Environmental Significance (MNES) that may or are known to occur in the search Area.
- Biological Database of South Australia (BDBSA). Data extract obtained from the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) that identifies the location of historical records of flora and fauna in the Search Area.

3.2.1. Protected Matters Search Tool report

A PMST report was generated on 16 December 2024 to identify flora, fauna and TECs listed under the EPBC Act as threatened or migratory (DCCEEW, 2024). Only species and TECs identified in the PMST report as known to occur within the Search Area were assessed for their likelihood of occurrence within the Project Area.

3.2.2. Biological Database of South Australia data extract

A data extract from the Biological Database of South Australia (BDBSA) was obtained from DEW to identify flora and fauna species that have been recorded within 5 km of the Project Area (data extracted 29 September 2021; DEW 2024 Recordset number: DEWNRBDBSA210929-3).

The BDBSA is comprised of an integrated collection of species records from the South Australian Museum, conservation organisations, private consultancies, Birds SA, Birdlife Australia and the Australasian Wader Study Group, which meet DEWs standards for data quality, integrity and maintenance. Only species with records since 1995 and a spatial reliability of less than 1 km were assessed for their likelihood of occurrence.

All threatened fauna identified by the BDBSA extract were entered into the scoresheets for the purposes of calculating the threatened fauna score, conservation significance score and SEB obligations of the clearance. Species assessed as unlikely to occur in the Project Area may be removed by the NVC during the approvals process.

3.2.3. Field survey

All native and exotic fauna species opportunistically encountered (directly observed, or tracks, scats, burrows, nests and other signs of presence) during the native vegetation clearance assessment were recorded. Potential fauna refuge sites, such as hollows, on trees were noted as an indication of availability of suitable habitat. Particular attention was paid to identifying habitat for threatened species. For each fauna opportunistic observation, the species, number of individuals, GPS location, detection methodology (sight, sound, or sign) and habitat were recorded.

3.2.4. Likelihood of occurrence

Threatened species and TECs that were identified by the desktop assessment were assessed for their likelihood of occurrence in the Project Area. All species with historical records since 1995 with a spatial reliability of <1 km and species listed as ‘known to occur’ by the PMST report were assessed.

The assessment was based on recency or records, habitat preferences and the results of the field survey, with criteria for the likelihood of occurrence described in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Criteria for the Likelihood of Occurrence of Threatened Species Within the Project Area

Likelihood	Criteria
Highly Likely/Known	Recorded in the last 10 years, the species does not have highly specific niche requirements, the habitat is present and falls within the known range of the species distribution or; The species was recorded as part of field surveys.
Likely	Recorded within the previous 20 years, the area falls within the known distribution of the species and the area provides habitat or feeding resources for the species.
Possible	Recorded within the previous 20 years, the area falls inside the known distribution of the species, but the area 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.

3.2.5. Limitations

Flora and fauna records were retrieved from the PMST and BDBSA extract. The BDBSA only includes verified flora and fauna records submitted to DEW or partner organisations. It is recognised that information is imperfectly captured, and it is possible that significant species may occur in the Project Area that are not reflected by database records. Although much of the BDBSA data has been through a variety of validation processes, the lists may contain errors and should be used with caution. DEW gives no warranty that the data is accurate or fit for any particular purpose of the user or any person to whom the user discloses the information.

3.2.6. Spatial data limitations

All spatial data has been captured or converted to the following coordinate reference system.

Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020 (GDA2020).

Projection: Map Grid of Australia 2020 (MGA2020), Zone 54.

All location coordinates listed in this report are expressed using this system. Spatial data converted from other coordinate reference systems may have accuracy limitations.

4. ASSESSMENT OUTCOMES

4.1. Vegetation assessment

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

The quality of the vegetation on this site is poor as majority of the site has previously been disturbed, in particular the understorey, by past clearance and grazing. Native vegetation likely to be impacted in the Project Area was largely limited to scattered trees over exotic grasses and forbs. The remaining vegetation was planted amenity vegetation or weed patches. Of the introduced species within the Project Area, two were weeds of national significance (*Salix* sp. and *Asparagus asparagoides*), one was a declared weed (*Allium triquetrum*). An additional eight introduced species were environmental weeds. A list of flora species observed during the field survey is provided in **Appendix 1**.

Twelve fauna species were observed within the Project Area during the field survey, all bird species. A list of fauna species observed during the field survey is provided in **Appendix 2**.

4.1.2. Scattered trees

A total of 42 scattered trees were assessed for clearance within the Project Area (**Figure 4.1**). The scattered trees proposed for removal consist of seven *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* ssp. *camaldulensis* (River Red Gum), eight *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. *leucoxylon* (South Australian Blue Gum) and ten *Eucalyptus fasciculosa* (Pink Gum) (**Table 4.1** to Table 4.23). *Eucalyptus fasciculosa* is a State Rare species. A further six trees (five *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. *leucoxylon* and one *Allocasuarina verticillata*) have 100% dieback, these trees are not covered by the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* as they are dead and are not considered to provide habitat for nationally listed fauna species (as per Native Vegetation Information Sheet No. 28). These six trees provide habitat, such as hollows and roosting for common and state listed fauna species, therefore, should be retained if possible.

Due to design changes over the life of this project, several trees previously surveyed for removal will be maintained in reserves. As a result of this the current number of trees being assessed for removed does not equate to the Tree IDs.

Details of scattered trees under application are provided in **Table 4.1** to Table 4.23.

The location of scattered trees are indicated on the map in **Section 4.1.2** on page 36. All other vegetation within the Project Area is amenity vegetation or native vegetation that is being retained

Table 4.1 Summary of Tree 4

Tree ID – Tree 4	
Tree spp. – *Eucalyptus fasciculosa*	
Number of trees – 1	
Height (m) – 14	
Hollows – 0	
Diameter (cm) –100	
Canopy dieback (%) –50	
Total Biodiversity Score – 6.79	
General comments	Mature tree in poor health with approximately 50 percent dieback. This tree may provide perching habitat for *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit), *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle), *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo), resting habitat for *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum), and feeding habitat for *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox).

Table 4.2 Summary of Tree 6

Tree ID – Tree 6	
Tree spp. – *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis*	
Number of trees – 1	
Height (m) – 7	
Hollows – 0	
Diameter (cm) – 55	
Canopy dieback (%) – 0	
Total Biodiversity Score – 1.28	
General comments	Tree is in good health. This tree may provide perching habitat for *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit), *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle), *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo), resting habitat for *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum), and feeding habitat for *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox).

Table 4.3 Summary of Tree 7

Tree ID – Tree 7	
Tree spp. – *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis*	
Number of trees – 1	
Height (m) – 4	
Hollows – 0	
Diameter (cm) – 28	
Canopy dieback (%) – 0	
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.46	
General comments	Tree is in good health. This tree may provide perching habitat for *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit), *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle), *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo), resting habitat for *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum), and feeding habitat for *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox).

Table 4.4 Summary of Tree 8

Tree ID – Tree 8	
Tree spp. – *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis*	
Number of trees – 1	
Height (m) – 2	
Hollows – 0	
Diameter (cm) – 6	
Canopy dieback (%) – 0	
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.21	
General comments	Sapling in good health. When mature, this tree may provide perching habitat for *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit), *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle), *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo), resting habitat for *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum), and feeding habitat for *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox).

Table 4.5 Summary of Tree 9

Tree ID – Tree 9	
Tree spp. – *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. *leucoxylon*	
Number of trees – 1	
Height (m) – 21	
Hollows – 1 small	
Diameter (cm) – 139	
Canopy dieback (%) – 5	
Total Biodiversity Score – 8.85	
General comments	Mature tree in good health. This tree may provide perching habitat for *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox), *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit), *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle), *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo), and resting habitat for *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum).

Table 4.6 Summary of Tree 10

Tree ID – Tree 10	
Tree spp. – *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. *leucoxylon*	
Number of trees – 1	
Height (m) – 18	
Hollows – 0	
Diameter (cm) – 60	
Canopy dieback (%) – 0	
Total Biodiversity Score – 3.98	
General comments	Mature tree in excellent health. This tree may provide perching habitat for *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit), *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle), *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo), resting habitat for *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum), and feeding habitat for *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox).

Table 4.7 Summary of Tree 11

Tree ID – Tree 11 **Tree spp. – *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. *leucoxylon*** **Number of trees – 1** **Height (m) –18** **Hollows – 1 small** **Diameter (cm) – 120** **Canopy dieback (%) – 10** **Total Biodiversity Score – 7.38**	
General comments	Mature tree in good health. This tree may provide perching habitat for *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit), *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle), *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo), resting habitat for *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum), and feeding habitat for *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox).

Table 4.8 Summary of Tree 12

Tree ID – Tree 12	
Tree spp. – *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. *leucoxylon*	
Number of trees – 1	
Height (m) – 20	
Hollows – 1 small	
Diameter (cm) – 91	
Canopy dieback (%) – 20	
Total Biodiversity Score – 5.90	
General comments	Mature tree in fair health. This tree may provide perching habitat for *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit), *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle), *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo), resting habitat for *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum), and feeding habitat for *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox).

Table 4.9 Summary of Tree 14

Tree ID – Tree 14	
Tree spp. – *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. *leucoxylon*	
Number of trees - 2	
Height (m) – 5	
Hollows – 0	
Diameter (cm) – 25	
Canopy dieback (%) – 10	
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.46	
General comments	Two trees in fair health. These trees may provide perching habitat for *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit), *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle), *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo), resting habitat for *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum) and feeding habitat for *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox).

Table 4.10 Summary of Tree 15

Tree ID –Tree 15 **Tree spp. – *Eucalyptus fasciculosa*** **Number of trees – 1** **Height (m) – 6** **Hollows – 6 small, 1 medium, 2 large** **Diameter (cm) – 120** **Canopy dieback (%) – 80** **Total Biodiversity Score – 4.11**	
General comments	Mature tree in poor health. This tree may provide perching habitat for *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit), *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle), *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), and feeding habitat for *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox). This tree may provide nesting and perching habitat for *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo) and *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum).

Table 4.11 Summary of Tree 16

Tree ID – Tree 16 **Tree spp. – *Eucalyptus fasciculosa*** **Number of trees – 1** **Height (m) – 4** **Hollows – 2 small, 1 large** **Diameter (cm) – 70** **Canopy dieback (%) – 60** **Total Biodiversity Score – 2.02**	
General comments	Mature tree in poor health. This tree may provide perching habitat for *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit), *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle), *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), and feeding habitat for *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox). This tree may provide nesting and perching habitat for *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo) and *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum).

Table 4.12 Summary of Tree 17

Tree ID – Tree 17 **Tree spp. – *Eucalyptus fasciculosa*** **Number of trees – 2** **Height (m) – 6** **Hollows – 2 small** **Diameter (cm) – 51** **Canopy dieback (%) – 35** **Total Biodiversity Score – 2.32**	
General comments	Two trees in fair health. These trees may provide perching habitat for *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit), *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle), *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo), resting habitat for *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum) and feeding habitat for *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox).

Table 4.13 Summary of Tree 19

Tree ID – Tree 19 **Tree spp. – *Eucalyptus fasciculosa*** **Number of trees – 1** **Height (m) – 24** **Hollows – 0** **Diameter (cm) – 91** **Canopy dieback (%) – 40** **Total Biodiversity Score – 3.78**	
General comments	Mature tree in fair health. This tree may provide perching habitat for *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit), *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle), *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo), resting habitat for *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum), and feeding habitat for *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox).

Table 4.14 Summary of Tree 23

Tree ID – Tree 23	
Tree spp. – *Eucalyptus fasciculosa*	
Number of trees – 1	
Height (m) – 20	
Hollows – 1 small	
Diameter (cm) – 70	
Canopy dieback (%) – 40	
Total Biodiversity Score – 6.53	
General comments	Mature tree in fair health. This tree may provide perching habitat for *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit), *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle), *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo), resting habitat for *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum), and feeding habitat for *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox).

Table 4.15 Summary of Tree 24

Tree ID – Tree 24	
Tree spp. – *Eucalyptus fasciculosa*	
Number of trees – 1	
Height (m) – 18	
Hollows – 0	
Diameter (cm) – 95	
Canopy dieback (%) – 10	
Total Biodiversity Score – 8.02	
General comments	Mature tree in good health. This tree may provide perching habitat for *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit), *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle), *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo), resting habitat for *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum), and feeding habitat for *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox).

Table 4.16 Summary of Tree 25

Tree ID – Tree 25 **Tree spp. – *Eucalyptus fasciculosa*** **Number of trees – 1** **Height (m) – 16** **Hollows – 2 small** **Diameter (cm) – 73** **Canopy dieback (%) – 15** **Total Biodiversity Score – 8.04**	
General comments	Mature tree in good health. This tree may provide perching habitat for *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit), *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle), *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo), resting habitat for *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum), and feeding habitat for *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox).

Table 4.17 Summary of Tree 26

Tree ID – Tree 26	
Tree spp. – *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. *leucoxylon*	
Number of trees – 1	
Height (m) – 10	
Hollows – 0	
Diameter (cm) – 57	
Canopy dieback (%) – 30	
Total Biodiversity Score – 1.22	
General comments	Tree in fair health. This tree may provide perching habitat for *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit), *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle), *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo), resting habitat for *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum), and feeding habitat for *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox).

Table 4.18 Summary of Tree 27

Tree ID – Tree 27 **Tree spp. – *Eucalyptus fasciculosa*** **Number of trees – 1** **Height (m) – 22** **Hollows – 2 small** **Diameter (cm) – 68** **Canopy dieback (%) – 20** **Total Biodiversity Score – 6.43**	
General comments	Mature tree in fair health. This tree may provide perching habitat for *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit), *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle), *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo), resting habitat for *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum), and feeding habitat for *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox).

Table 4.19 Summary of Tree 28

Tree ID – Tree 28	
Tree spp. – *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis*	
Number of trees – 1	
Height (m) – 19	
Hollows – 0	
Diameter (cm) – 110	
Canopy dieback (%) – 15	
Total Biodiversity Score – 6.60	
General comments	Mature tree in good health. This tree may provide perching habitat for *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit), *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle), *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo), resting habitat for *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum), and feeding habitat for *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox).

Table 4.20 Summary of Tree 34

Tree ID – Tree 34	
Tree spp. – *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. *leucoxylon*	
Number of trees – 1	
Height (m) – 14	
Hollows – 0	
Diameter (cm) – 43	
Canopy dieback (%) – 25	
Total Biodiversity Score – 1.32	
General comments	Tree in fair health. This tree may provide perching habitat for *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit), *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle), *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo), resting habitat for *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum), and feeding habitat for *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox).

Table 4.21 Summary of Tree 35

Tree ID – Tree 35	
Tree spp. – *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis*	
Number of trees – 1	
Height (m) – 21	
Hollows – 0	
Diameter (cm) – 76	
Canopy dieback (%) – 10	
Total Biodiversity Score – 4.72	
General comments	Mature tree in fair health. This tree may provide perching habitat for *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit), *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle), *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo), resting habitat for *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum), and feeding habitat for *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox).

Table 4.22 Summary of Tree 36

Tree ID – Tree 36	
Tree spp. – *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis*	
Number of trees – 1	
Height (m) – 9	
Hollows – 0	
Diameter (cm) – 29	
Canopy dieback (%) – 5	
Total Biodiversity Score – 0.63	
General comments	Tree in good health. This tree may provide perching habitat for *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit), *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle), *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo), resting habitat for *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum), and feeding habitat for *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox).

Table 4.23 Summary of Tree 37

Tree ID – Tree 37	
Tree spp. – *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis*	
Number of trees – 1	
Height (m) – 13	
Hollows – 0	
Diameter (cm) – 59	
Canopy dieback (%) – 5	
Total Biodiversity Score – 2.34	
General comments	Mature tree in good health. This tree may provide perching habitat for *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit), *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle), *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo), resting habitat for *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum), and feeding habitat for *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox).

4.1.3. Site map showing areas of proposed impact

Figure 4.1 shows all the native vegetation surveyed during 2022 and 2024. This includes the trees to be removed as well as the trees which were originally surveyed to be removed but will now be maintained and not impacted by the Proposal/Project. Trees numbered 28, 34, 35, 36 and 37 are required to be removed for the upgrade of Fidler Lane which will benefit subsequent developments planned for adjacent areas.

Multiple concerns were raised by valid representations as part of the public notice process in relation to the proposed removal of Regulated and Significant Trees particularly within Fidler Lane. Primary concerns of the representations included:

- Removal of Local Heritage Listed Trees.
- Loss of indigenous trees and native vegetation.
- Loss of natural habitat to fauna and flora.
- Inadequate planting schedule and proposed use of exotic species rather than native species.
- Loss of urban tree canopy.
- Loss of rural amenity.

The applicant reviewed the concerns of the representors, particularly in relation to concerns raised about tree removal on Fidler Lane. In order to address these concerns, a revised plan was put forward to Council Administration, **Figure 4.2** outlines the pre revised plan, **Figure 4.3** shows the revised plan, that reduces the width of Fidler Lane from 7.2 m to 6.5 m and retains 3 additional trees adjoining the southern side of Fidler Lane. The retention of the three additional trees on the southern side of Fidler Lane will assist in maintaining a balance of tree canopy coverage in this section of the Lane. A 1.5 m wide rubble footpath on the southern side of the Lane has also been included in the plan.

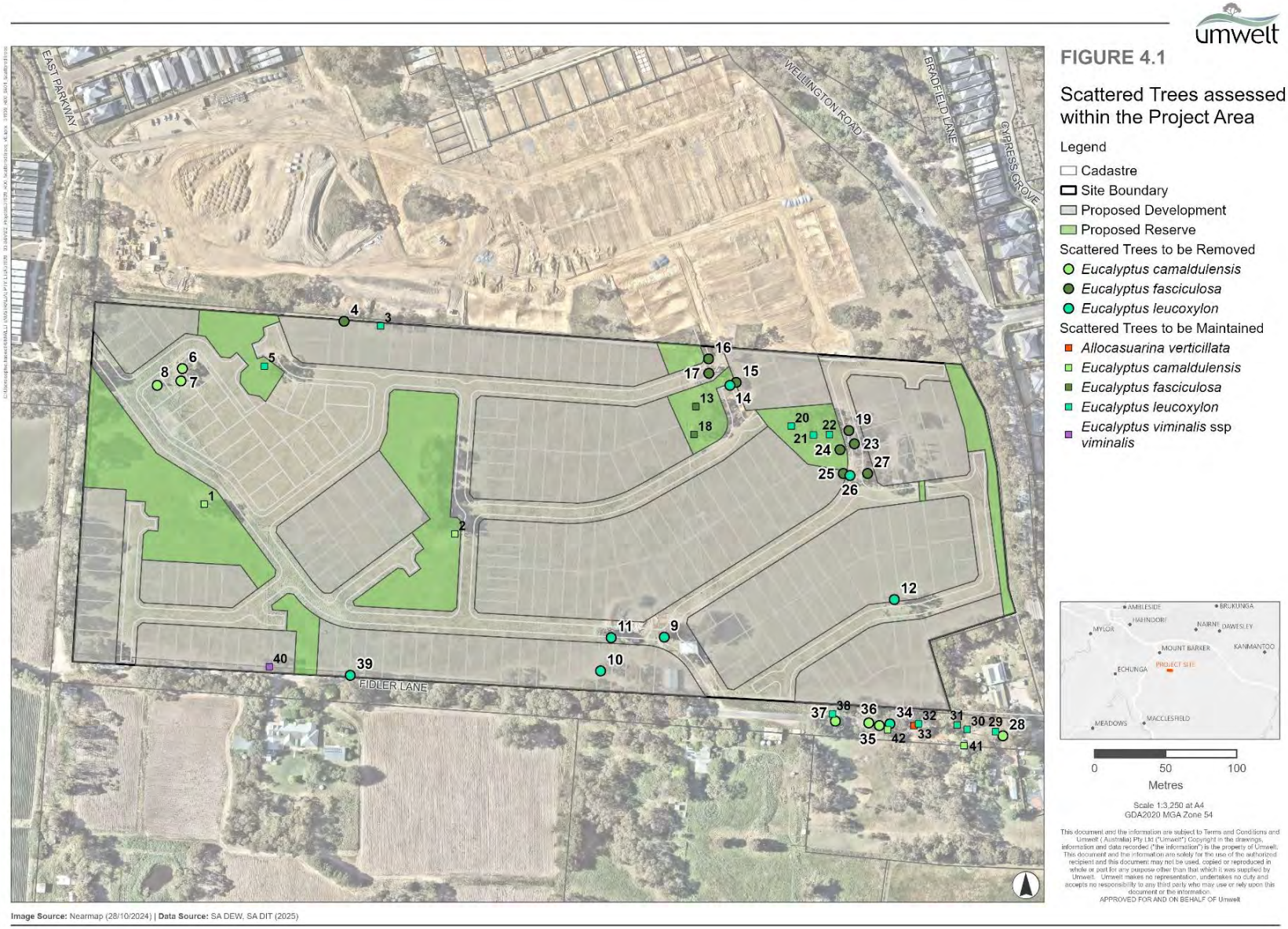

Figure 4.1 Scattered Trees Assessed Within the Project Area

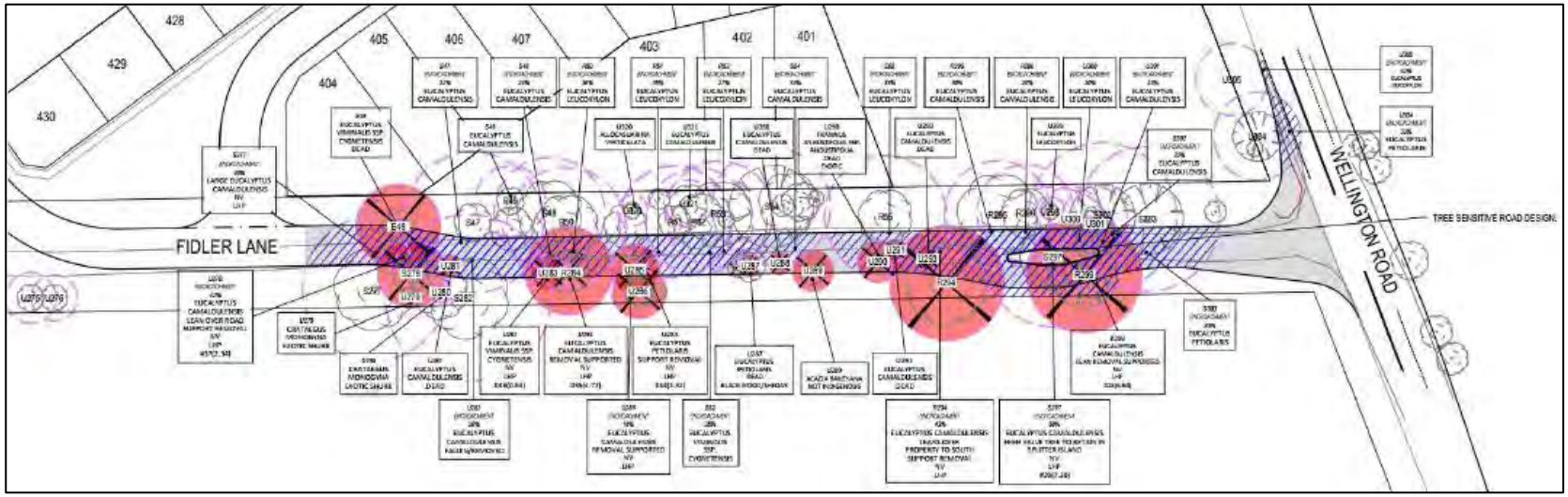

Figure 4.2 Fidler Lane Road Design Which Undertook Public Notification

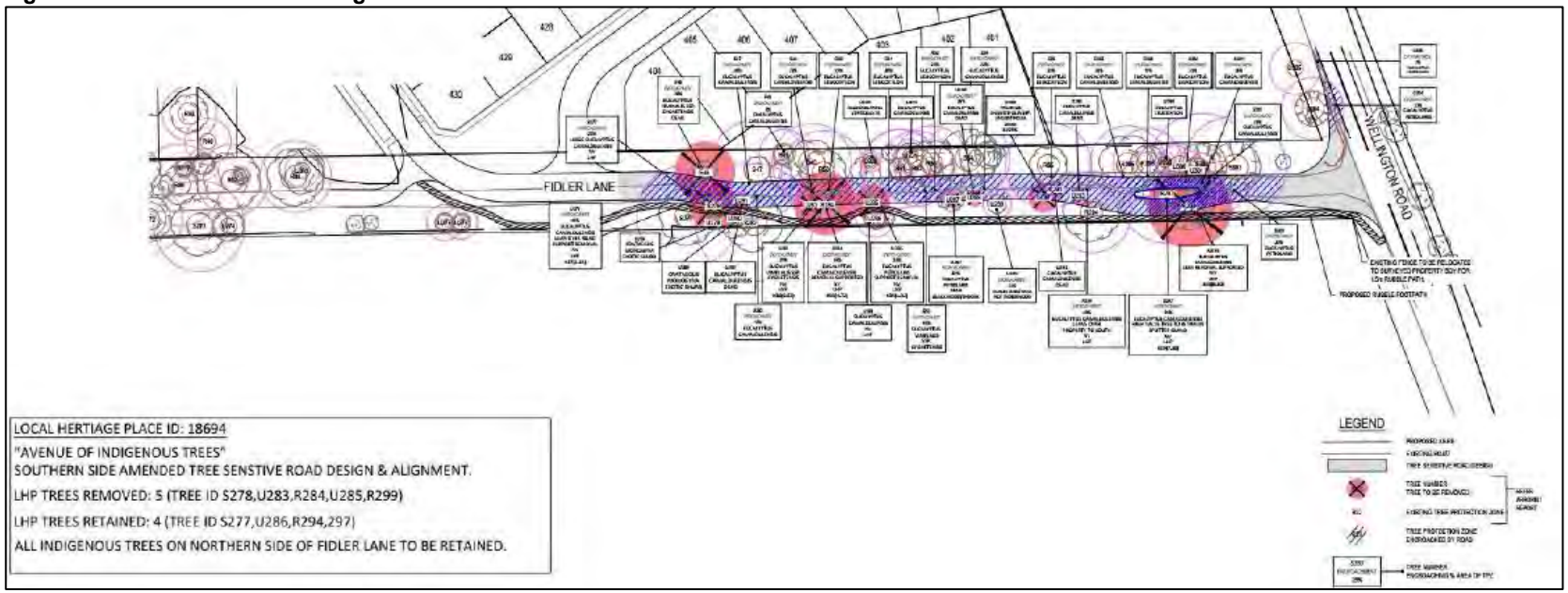

Figure 4.3 Revised Fidler Lane with Reduced Width and Retention of Additional Trees

4.2. Threatened species assessment

Matters of National Environmental Significance
There are two matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) relevant to the Project Area; one Wetland of International Importance and one TEC:

- The Coorong, and lakes Alexandrina and Albert Wetland
- River Murray and associated wetlands, floodplains and groundwater systems, from the junction with the Darling River to the sea (Approval Disallowed).

The Project Area is approximately 20-30 km inland of *The Coorong and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert Wetland,* a Ramsar listed wetland. The proposed impact area is outside of the Ramsar Wetland boundary and outside of riparian areas - this proposed clearance is therefore not considered to have a significant impact on the listed Ramsar wetland.

The River Murray and associated wetlands TEC is disallowed and is no longer considered a TEC so is not discussed further.

4.2.1. Threatened flora

The desktop assessment identified no EPBC Act listed threatened flora species as potentially occurring within the Project Area (**Table 4.24**).

Three NPW Act listed threatened flora species were identified as potentially occurring within 5 km of the Project Area, with two of these species being recorded while in the field (**Table 4.24**):

- *Eucalyptus dalrympleana* ssp. *dalrympleana* (Candlebark Gum) (SA: Rare)
- *Eucalyptus fasciculosa* (Pink Gum) (SA: Rare)
- *Eucalyptus viminalis* ssp. *viminalis* (Manna Gum) (SA: Rare).

The likelihood of occurrence assessment for each flora species identified in the desktop search is provided in (**Table 4.24**) and the locations of threatened flora species within 5 km of the Project Area are shown in **Appendix 3**.

Table 4.24 Likelihood of Occurrence of Threatened Flora Species Identified in the Desktop Assessment. the Data Source and Threat Levels are Described in the Table Footer

Scientific Name	Common Name	NPW Act	EPBC Act	Data Source	Last Sighting (year)	Likelihood of Occurrence in Project Area
Caladenia behrii	Pink-lip Spider-orchid	E	EN	1, 2	May occur, 1995	Unlikely – poor quality vegetation, understorey is highly disturbed and has been regularly grazed in the past.
Caladenia leptochila ssp. *leptochila*	Narrow-lipped Spider-orchid	R		2	2014	Unlikely – poor quality vegetation, understorey is highly disturbed and has been regularly grazed in the past.
Caladenia rigida	Stiff White Spider-orchid	E	EN	1, 2	Likely to occur	Unlikely – poor quality vegetation, understorey is highly disturbed and has been regularly grazed in the past.
Corybas expansus	Dune Helmet-orchid	V		2	2014	Unlikely – no recent records and no suitable habitat within the Project Area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NPW Act	EPBC Act	Data Source	Last Sighting (year)	Likelihood of Occurrence in Project Area
Deyeuxia densa	Heath Bent-grass	R		2	2014	Unlikely – No coastal or dune habitat within Project Area.
Echinopogon ovatus	Rough-beard Grass	R		2	2014	Unlikely – understorey highly disturbed in area.
Eucalyptus dalrympleana ssp. *dalrympleana*	Candlebark Gum	R		2	2008	Unlikely – no suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Eucalyptus fasciculosa	Pink Gum	R		2, 3	2021	Possible - recent records nearby.
Eucalyptus viminalis ssp. *viminalis*	Manna Gum	R		2, 3	2008	Likely – suitable habitat and nearby records.
Glycine latrobeana	Clover Glycine	V	VU	1, 2	Likely to occur	Known – observed during survey.
Lagenophora sublyrata	Slender Bottle-daisy	V		2	2018	Unlikely – no recent records and highly disturbed understorey.
Montia fontana ssp. *chondrosperma*	Waterblinks	V		2	1996	Unlikely – no suitable habitat on site.
Potamogeton ochreatus	Blunt Pondweed	R		1, 2	2008	Unlikely – no suitable habitat on site.
Prasophyllum pallidum	Plum Leek-orchid	R	VU	1, 2	Likely to occur	Unlikely – no suitable habitat on site.
Ptilotus erubescens	Hairy-tails	R		2	2014	Unlikely – no recent records and highly disturbed understorey.
Senecio pinnatifolius var. *pinnatifolius*		R		2	2014	Possible – recent records within 5 km but highly disturbed understorey.
Thelymitra aristata	Great Sun-orchid	E*		2	2014	Unlikely – no suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Thelymitra batesii		R		2	2010	Unlikely – highly disturbed understorey within the Project Area.
Thelymitra grandiflora	Great Sun-orchid	R		2	2014	Unlikely – recent nearby record, but highly disturbed understorey disturbed.
Thelymitra ixioides	Spotted Sun-orchid	E		2	2014	Unlikely – highly disturbed understorey.
Thelymitra latifolia	Blue Star Sun-orchid	V		2	2005	Unlikely – no suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Veronica derwentiana ssp. *homalodonta*	Mount Lofty Speedwell	E	CE	1, 2	Likely to occur	Unlikely – recent nearby record, although highly disturbed understorey.

EPBC Act: (*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*). **NPW Act** (*National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*).
Conservation Codes: **CE**: Critically Endangered. **EN/E**: Endangered. **VU/V**: Vulnerable. **R**: Rare.

Data Source of Information

1. **EPBC Act Protected Matters Report (DCCEEW, 2024) – 5 km buffer applied to Project Area.**
2. **Biological Database of South Australia data extract (DEW, 2021) - 5 km buffer applied to Project Area.**
3. **Recorded during the field survey.**

4.2.2. Threatened fauna

The desktop assessment identified two fauna species, both mammals, listed as threatened under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) as potentially occurring in the Project Area (**Table 4.26**):

- *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox) (Aus.: VU, SA: R)
- *Isoodon obesulus obesulus* (Southern Brown Bandicoot) (Aus.: VU, SA: V).

The Grey-headed Flying-fox prefer urban environments rather than natural environments in the Adelaide region. This is due to the diversity of non-indigenous food plants that provide a suitable food resource year-round (Williams, *et al*., 2006). Grey-headed Flying-foxes consume the blossoms of eucalypts, and therefore, if the eucalypt species were flowering profusely within the Project Area, then Grey-headed Flying-foxes may utilise these trees for foraging. Use of scattered trees decreases with increasing distance from a Grey-headed Flying-fox camp.

The Southern Brown Bandicoot prefers dense ground cover, tall grass and low shrubbery. They live near swamps and rivers as well as in thick scrub in drier areas. Additionally, this species is known to inhabit dense, thick weed species such as Blackberry (*Rubus sp.*) and Gorse (*Ulex europaeus)* (Packer, *et al.*, 2014). Whilst these invasive species are present within the Project Area, they are not continuous and are highly fragmented. Therefore, it is unlikely that these patches along with the rest of the Project Area will provide critical habitat for this species.

The results of the field survey indicate that although the scattered trees and fragmented invasive weed patches in the Project Area may provide feeding or foraging resources for the Grey-headed Flying-fox recorded within 5 km, it is unlikely that these areas would constitute important foraging or breeding habitat for this species as Grey-headed Flying-foxes are less likely to use areas as the distance increases from their camp. This is largely due to the disturbed nature of the Project Area, the absence of understorey and for the Grey-headed Flying-Fox, the distance from their camp.

Seven NPW Act listed threatened fauna species were identified as potentially occurring within 5 km of the Project Area (**Table 4.26**):

- *Corcorax melanorhamphos* (White-winged Chough) (SA: R)
- *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon) (SA: R)
- *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit) (SA: R)
- *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle) (SA: V)
- *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot) (SA: R)
- *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo) (SA: V)
- *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum) (SA: R).

The likelihood of occurrence assessment for each fauna species identified in the desktop search is provided in **Table 4.26** and the locations of threatened fauna species within 5 km of the Project Area are shown in **Appendix 4**.

Table 4.25 Likelihood of Occurrence of Threatened Fauna Species Identified in the Desktop Assessment. the Data Source and Threat Levels are Described in the Table Footer

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation status		Data Source	Last Sighting (year)	Likelihood of Occurrence in Project Area
		NPW Act	EPBC Act			
BIRDS						
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	R	Mi	1, 2	2015	Unlikely – no suitable habitat in the Project Area.
Anhinga novaehollandiae novaehollandiae	Australasian Darter	R		2	2019	Unlikely – although there is a small dam within the Project Area, this species is unlikely to occupy that waterbody.
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift		Mi	1	Likely to occur	Unlikely - possible as flyover, but unlikely to use habitat within Project Area.
Ardea intermedia plumifera	Plumed Egret	R		2	2012	Unlikely – although there is a small dam within the Project Area, this species is unlikely to occupy that waterbody.
Biziura lobata menziesi	Musk Duck	R		2	2017	Unlikely – no suitable habitat in the Project Area.
Corcorax melanorhamphos	White-winged Chough	R		2	2015	Possible – records nearby, suitable habitat at site.
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	V	EN	1, 2	Known to occur	Unlikely – no suitable habitat in the Project Area.
Chrysococcyx osculans	Black-eared Cuckoo		Ma	1	Known to occur	Unlikely – no suitable habitat in the Project Area.
Coturnix ypsilophora australis	Brown Quail	V		2	2012	Unlikely – highly disturbed understorey on site.
Egretta garzetta nigripes	Little Egret	R		2	2012	Unlikely – no suitable habitat on site.
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	R	VU	1, 2	Likely to occur	Unlikely – would only occur as flyover, unlikely to use habitat on site.
Falco peregrinus macropus	Peregrine Falcon	R		2	2017	Possible – recent record within 5 km of the Project Area.
Falcunculus frontatus frontatus	Eastern Shriketit	R		2	2020	Possible – recent record within 5 km of the Project Area.
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe	R	Mi, Ma	1, 2	2017, Known to occur	Unlikely – although there is a small dam within the Project Area, this species is unlikely to occupy that waterbody.
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater		VU	1	Likely to occur	Unlikely – no suitable habitat on site.
Hieraaetus morphnoides	Little Eagle	V		2	2012	Possible – nearby records, although unlikely to use habitat on site.
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail		VU, Mi	1	Likely to occur	Unlikely – possible as flyover, but unlikely to use habitat within Project Area.
Leipoa ocellata	Malleefowl	V	VU	1, 2	Likely to occur	Unlikely – no suitable habitat within the Project Area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation status		Data Source	Last Sighting (year)	Likelihood of Occurrence in Project Area
		NPW Act	EPBC Act			
Lewin pectoralis pectoralis	Lewin's Rail	V		2	2006	Unlikely – although there is a small dam within the Project Area, this species is unlikely to occupy that waterbody.
Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit		Mi, Ma	1	Known to occur	Unlikely – no suitable habitat in the Project Area.
Myiagra cyanoleuca	Satin Flycatcher		Mi, Ma	1	Likely to occur	Unlikely – no suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Neophema elegans elegans	Elegant Parrot	R		2	2020	Possible – recent record within 5 km of the Project Area.
Oxyura australis	Blue-billed Duck	R		2	2017	Unlikely – although there is a small dam within the Project Area, this species is unlikely to occupy that waterbody.
Petroica boodang boodang	Scarlet Robin	R		2	2019	Likely – nearby recent records.
Plegadis falcinellus	Glossy Ibis	R		2	2017	Unlikely – no suitable habitat in the Project Area.
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe		EN, Ma	1	Likely to occur	Possible – small dam within the Project Area, although no nearby recent records.
Spatula rhynchotis	Australasian Shoveler	R		2	2019	Unlikely – although there is a dam within the Project Area, this species is unlikely to occupy that waterbody.
Stictonetta naevosa	Freckled Duck	V		2	2019	Unlikely – although there is a dam within the Project Area, this species is unlikely to occupy that waterbody.
Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus	Hooded Plover	V	VU, Ma	1, 2	Known to occur	Unlikely – no suitable habitat in the Project Area.
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank		Mi	1	Likely to occur	Unlikely – no suitable habitat within the Project Area.
Zanda funerea whiteae	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	V		2	2019	Likely – recent records within 5 km of the Project Area.
Zapornia tabuensis	Spotless Crake	R		2	2019	Unlikely – no suitable habitat on site.
Zoothera lunulata halmaturina	Bassian Thrush	R	VU	1, 2	2005, Known to occur	Unlikely – no suitable habitat on site.
MAMMALS						
Isoodon obesulus obesulus	Southern Brown Bandicoot	V	EN	1, 2	Known to occur	Unlikely – although no recent records, and highly disturbed understorey so habitat in project area is unsuitable.
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	R	VU	1, 2	2020, Likely to occur	Highly likely – recent records within 5 km of the Project Area.
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	R		2	2020	Likely – suitable habitat (hollows) and recent records within 5 km of the Project Area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation status		Data Source	Last Sighting (year)	Likelihood of Occurrence in Project Area
		NPW Act	EPBC Act			
REPTILES						
Emydura macquarii	Macquarie River Turtle	V		2	2017	Unlikely – although there is a small dam within the Project Area, this species is unlikely to occupy that waterbody.
Varanus rosenbergi	Heath Goanna	V		2	2009	Unlikely – no suitable habitat within the Project Area.
AMPHIBIANS						
Litoria raniformis	Growling Grass Frog	V	VU	1, 2	1972, Likely to occur	Unlikely – no recent nearby records.

EPBC Act: (*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*). **NPW Act** (*National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*). **Conservation Codes**: **CE**: Critically Endangered. **EN/E**: Endangered. **VU/V**: Vulnerable. **R**: Rare. **Mi**: listed as migratory under the EPBC Act. **Ma**: listed as marine under the EPBC Act.

Source of Information

1. **EPBC Act Protected Matters Report (DCCEEW, 2024) - 5 km buffer applied to Project Area.**
2. **Biological Database of South Australia data extract (DEW, 2021) - 5 km buffer applied to Project Area.**
3. **Recorded during the field survey.**

4.3. Cumulative impacts

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

The direct impact of the Project is the removal of 25 scattered trees consisting of seven *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* ssp. *camaldulensis* (River Red Gum), eight *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. *leucoxylon* (South Australian Blue Gum) and ten *Eucalyptus fasciculosa* (Pink Gum).

Potential indirect impacts of the Project include:

- Dust generation, which may impact surrounding vegetation; and
- Noise generation, which may impact fauna species in the area.

The future subdivision may impact hydrology (such as flooding) that could impact on native vegetation.

This subdivision forms part of four potential new subdivisions in the southern Mount Barker area being proposed by the applicant, including 52 Martin Road, 53 Martin Road and 20-21 Bradfield Lane.

4.4. Addressing the Mitigation Hierarchy

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

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

The design plans as per **Figure 2.2** includes 1.9 ha of reserves to incorporate existing native vegetation. Fourteen trees have been retained within reserves with five State Rare *Eucalyptus fasciculosa* scattered trees, with a focus on retaining higher biodiversity value trees. One State Rare *Eucalyptus viminalis* ssp.

viminalis containing hollows, has also been avoided with engineering changes to ensure the tree can be retained. The final layout of the subdivision plan has been guided by preliminary advice from Arborman, EBS Ecology, Umwelt, geotechnical investigations and topographical constraints. In particular, the layout has been designed to ensure that as much native vegetation and high amenity value vegetation can be retained as possible. Tree retention has been maximised with the creation of strategic reserves focused on avoiding high biodiversity value trees. The site topography does present engineering challenges which will be further refined as the project progresses with the aim of reducing the number of trees impacted.

Additionally, five of the trees under application occur along Fidler Lane. Although included in this application, the upgrade of Fidler Lane will be required for future developments in the adjacent properties to proceed. Therefore, the benefits of this road upgrade won't be restricted to just this project. The width of Fidler Lane was reduced from an original design width of 7.2 m down to 6.5 m which resulted in the retention of 3 additional trees. The footpath on the southern side of Fidler Lane will be a 1.5 m wide rubble footpath. Constructing a rubble path reduces the need to remove additional trees and minimizes impacts to remaining trees. The retention of the three additional trees on the southern side of Fidler Lane will assist in maintaining a balance of tree canopy coverage in this section of the Lane.

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

The location of the residential development is on previously cleared farmland with planted amenity vegetation, native scattered trees and patches of remnant vegetation.

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

The applicant intends to undertake weed control within the Project Area to improve the quality of the remaining vegetation and the amenity value of the development. Proposed reserves and amenity planting will incorporate some locally native vegetation species to provide habitat for fauna.

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

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

An offset in the form of a payment into the native vegetation fund is the preferred option for the applicant.

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

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

The clearance is assessed against the Principles of Clearance as set out in **Table 4.27**.

Table 4.26 Assessment Against the Principles of Clearance

Principle of clearance	Considerations
Principle 1(a) – it comprises a high level of diversity of plant species	**Relevant information** Twenty plant species were observed within the Project Area (excluding planted amenity vegetation). Of these, five were native species and 15 were introduced.
	Assessment against the principles Not at Variance
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC N/A
Principle 1(b) – significance as a habitat for wildlife	**Relevant information** A total of twelve native bird species were recorded in the Project Area during the fauna assessment. None of the observed species were Nationally or State listed threatened fauna species. Two EPBC listed threatened fauna species were identified in the desktop assessment as possibly occurring in the Project Area: *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox) (Aus: VU; SA R) and *Isoodon obesulus obesulus* (Southern Brown Bandicoot) (Aus: VU, SA: R). Seven State threatened fauna species were also assessed in the desktop assessment as possibly occurring within the Project Area as they had recorded observations since 1995 within 5 km of the Project Area. *Corcorax melanorhamphos* (White-winged Chough) (SA: R); *Falco peregrinus macropus* (Peregrine Falcon) (SA: R); *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shriketit) (SA: R); *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Little Eagle) (SA: V); *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot) (SA: R); *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo) (SA: V) and *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum) (SA: R). Trees; Fauna Habitat Score – 1.8 (all trees) Biodiversity Score – 0.21 – 8.85
	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance All trees
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC Is the clearance likely to: • Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population. • Reduce the area of occupancy of the species. • Fragment an existing population into two or more populations. • Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species. Modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline.
Principle 1(c) – plants of a rare, vulnerable or endangered species	**Relevant information** One NPW Act listed threatened Rare flora species was recorded in the Project Area during the flora assessment, *Eucalyptus fasciculosa* (Pink Gum). Trees 4, 14, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25 and 27 were identified as *E. fasciculosa*. Threatened Flora Score(s) - Trees 4, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, and 27 - 0.3 All other trees - 0
	Assessment against the principles At Variance Trees 4, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, and 27.
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC N/A

Principle of clearance	Considerations
Principle 1(d) – the vegetation comprises the whole or part of a plant community that is Rare, Vulnerable or endangered	**Relevant information** No Threatened Ecological Communities occur within the Project Area. Threatened Community Score - 1
	Assessment against the principles Not at Variance
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC N/A
Principle 1(e) – it is significant as a remnant of vegetation in an area which has been extensively cleared	**Relevant information** Hahndorf IBRA Association remnancy – 8% Mt Lofty Ranges IBRA Subregion remnancy – 15% Majority of the trees were well established and ranged from poor to excellent condition. Scattered trees only, no understorey vegetation Total Biodiversity Score – 96.17
	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC The vegetation within the Project Area consisted of scattered *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. *leucoxylon* (South Australian Blue Gum), *Eucalyptus fasciculosa* (Pink Gum) and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis* over an exotic grassland. The exotic grassland understorey reduces the significance of this remnant vegetation.
Principle 1(f) – it is growing in, or in association with, a wetland environment	**Relevant information** Vegetation being cleared is not associated with a wetland.
	Assessment against the principles Not at variance
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC N/A
Principle 1(g) – it contributes significantly to the amenity of the area in which it is growing or is situated	**Relevant information** The broader landscape surrounding the Project Area consists of residential properties and cleared farmland. The majority of vegetation within this area consists of scattered trees, small patches of native vegetation and roadside vegetation. As such any vegetation within the area would contribute to the amenity of the area.
	N/A
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC Is the clearance likely to: • Lead to increased surface runoff or soil erosion. • Affect the quality of surface or groundwater due to reduced vegetative filtration and absorption capacity.

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

4.6. Risk assessment

The *Guide for applications to clear native vegetation* (Native Vegetation Council, 2024) sets out how the risk level of a clearance application is assessed. This is summarised in **Table 4.28**.

The risk level of this clearance application is presented in **Table 4.29**. The table indicates that this is a Level 4 clearance, having been escalated from Level 3 due to serious variance with Principles 1(b) and 1(c).

Table 4.27 Risk Assessment for Native Vegetation Clearance Applications in the Agricultural Regions of South Australia

	Patches - clearance	Trees - clearance	Escalating matters Clearance assessment will be raised to the next level if;
Level 1	**0.05ha** or less	**5 trees** or less	The site contains a listed species or contains a threatened community under either the NP&W Act or EPBC Act Or Clearance of any trees of the specified circumference.
	And clearance does not involve **any** trees with a trunk circumference measured at 1m above the ground of (for multi stemmed trees, measure the largest trunk/stem): 50cm or more.		
Level 2	**>0.05 ha to 0.5ha**	**6 - 20 trees**	Clearance is seriously at variance with Principle of Clearance 1(b), 1(c) or 1(d).
Level 3	Total Biodiversity Score of less than or equal to **250**		Clearance is seriously at variance with Principle of Clearance 1(b), 1(c) or 1(d).
Level 4	**Total Biodiversity Score of greater than 250**		

Table 4.28 Summary of the Level of Risk Associated with the Application

Total clearance	**No. of trees**	25
	Area (ha)	N/A
	Total biodiversity Score	96.17
Seriously at variance with principle 1(b), 1(c) or 1 (d)		1(b) and 1(c)
Risk assessment outcome		Level 3 escalated to Level 4

5. CLEARANCE SUMMARY

Clearance summary table for the clearance application is shown in **Table 5.1** (scattered trees), on page 49. The summary tables indicate the SEB points and SEB payment obligations of the clearances.

The total SEB obligations of the clearance are summarised in **Table 5.2** on page 50. The SEB requirements have been split into two to clearly show the requirements for the current project as well as the requirements for the road upgrade component separately. It is likely that 332 Wellington Rd Pty Ltd will seek reimbursement / contributions from other future developments which will require the upgrade of Fidler Lane to proceed.

Table 5.1 Clearance Summary and Total SEB Obligations for Scattered Trees Impacted by the Project

Tree Number	Number of Trees	Fauna Habitat Score	Threatened Flora Score	Biodiversity Score	Loss Factor	SEB Points Required	SEB Payment	Admin Fee
4	1	1.8	0.3	6.79	1	7.47	$9,311.02	$512.11
6	1	1.8	0	1.28	1	1.41	$1,757.50	$96.66
7	1	1.8	0	0.46	1	0.51	$635.69	$34.96
8	1	1.8	0	0.21	1	0.23	$286.68	$15.77
9	1	1.8	0	8.85	1	9.74	$12,140.47	$667.73
10	1	1.8	0	3.98	1	4.38	$5,459.47	$300.27
11	1	1.8	0	7.38	1	8.12	$10,121.21	$556.67
12	1	1.8	0	5.9	1	6.49	$8,089.49	$444.92
14	2	1.8	0	0.46	1	1.01	$1,258.92	$69.24
15	1	1.8	0.3	4.11	1	4.52	$5,633.98	$309.87
16	1	1.8	0.3	2.02	1	2.22	$2,767.13	$152.19
17	2	1.8	0.3	2.32	1	5.10	$6,356.92	$349.63
19	1	1.8	0.3	6.56	1	7.22	$8,999.40	$494.97
23	1	1.8	0.3	6.53	1	7.18	$8,949.54	$492.22
24	1	1.8	0.3	8.02	1	8.82	$10,993.73	$604.66
25	1	1.8	0.3	8.04	1	8.84	$11,018.66	$606.03
26	1	1.8	0	1.22	1	1.34	$1,670.25	$91.86
27	1	1.8	0.3	6.43	1	7.07	$8,812.43	$484.68
Sub-total – Development Footprint						**91.67**	**$114,262.49**	**$6, 284.44**
28	1	1.8	0	6.6	1	7.26	$9,049.26	$497.71
34	1	1.8	0	1.32	1	1.45	$1,807.36	$99.40
35	1	1.8	0	4.72	1	5.19	$6,469.10	$355.80
36	1	1.8	0	0.63	1	0.69	$860.05	$47.30
37	1	1.8	0	2.34	1	2.57	$3,203.39	$176.19
Sub-total – Fidler Lane upgrade						**17.16**	**$21,389.16**	**$1,176.40**
Scattered Tree SEB Total				**96.17**		**108.83**	**$135,651.65**	**$7,460.84**

Table 5.2 Summary of the total SEB obligations of the clearance.

	Total Biodiversity score	Total SEB points required	SEB Payment	Admin Fee	Total Payment
Application	96.17	108.83	$135,651.65	$7,460.84	$143,112.49
Economies of Scale Factor				0.5	
Rainfall (mm)				755	

6. SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT

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

The Data Report must propose how the SEB will be achieved in accordance with the SEB Policy and Guide, by providing the following information.

ACHIEVING AN SEB

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

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

☐ Use SEB Credit that the proponent has established.

☐ Apply to have SEB Credit assigned from another person or body.

☐ Apply to have an SEB to be delivered by a Third Party.

☒ Pay into the Native Vegetation Fund.

PAYMENT SEB

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

Payment amount required (including admin. fee) $143,112.49 (which includes an administration fee of $7,460.84).

If the proponent wishes to make the payment in stages, details of those stages, including clear dates or milestones in which payments will be made. Noting, for staged payments, payments must be received prior to clearance occurring, therefore staged payments are only suitable for projects where the clearance will occur in a staged manner.

7. REFERENCES

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8. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Flora Species Recorded During the Field Survey

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status		Weed Status
		EPBC Act	NPW Act	LSA Act
*Allium triquetrum**	Three-cornered Garlic	-	-	Declared Weed
Allocasuarina verticillata	Drooping Sheoak	-	-	
*Arctotheca calendula**	Cape Dandelion	-	-	Environmental Weed
*Asparagus asparagoides**	Bridal Creeper	-	-	WoNS
*Avena barbata**	Wild Oats	-	-	Environmental Weed
Bromus sp.*	Brome	-	-	
Callitris sp.*	Pine	-	-	
*Cupressus macrocarpa**	Monterey Pine	-	-	
*Pinus radiata**	Radiata Pine	-	-	Environmental Weed
*Dactylis glomerata**	Cocksfoot	-	-	Environmental Weed
Eucalyptus camaldulensis ssp.	River Red Gum	-	-	
Eucalyptus cladocalyx	Sugar Gum	-	-	
Eucalyptus fasciculosa	Pink Gum	-	R	
Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. *leucoxylon*	SA Blue Gum	-	-	
Eucalyptus viminalis ssp. *viminalis*	Manna Gum	-	R	
*Freesia cultivar**	Freesia	-	-	Environmental Weed
*Oxalis pes-caprae**	Soursob	-	-	
*Phalaris aquatica**	Phalaris	-	-	Environmental Weed
Plantago lanceolata var. *lanceolata**	Ribwort	-	-	Environmental Weed
Romulea rosea var. *australis**	Common Onion-grass	-	-	Environmental Weed
Salix sp.*	Weeping Willow	-	-	WoNS
Assorted garden plants	N/A	-	-	

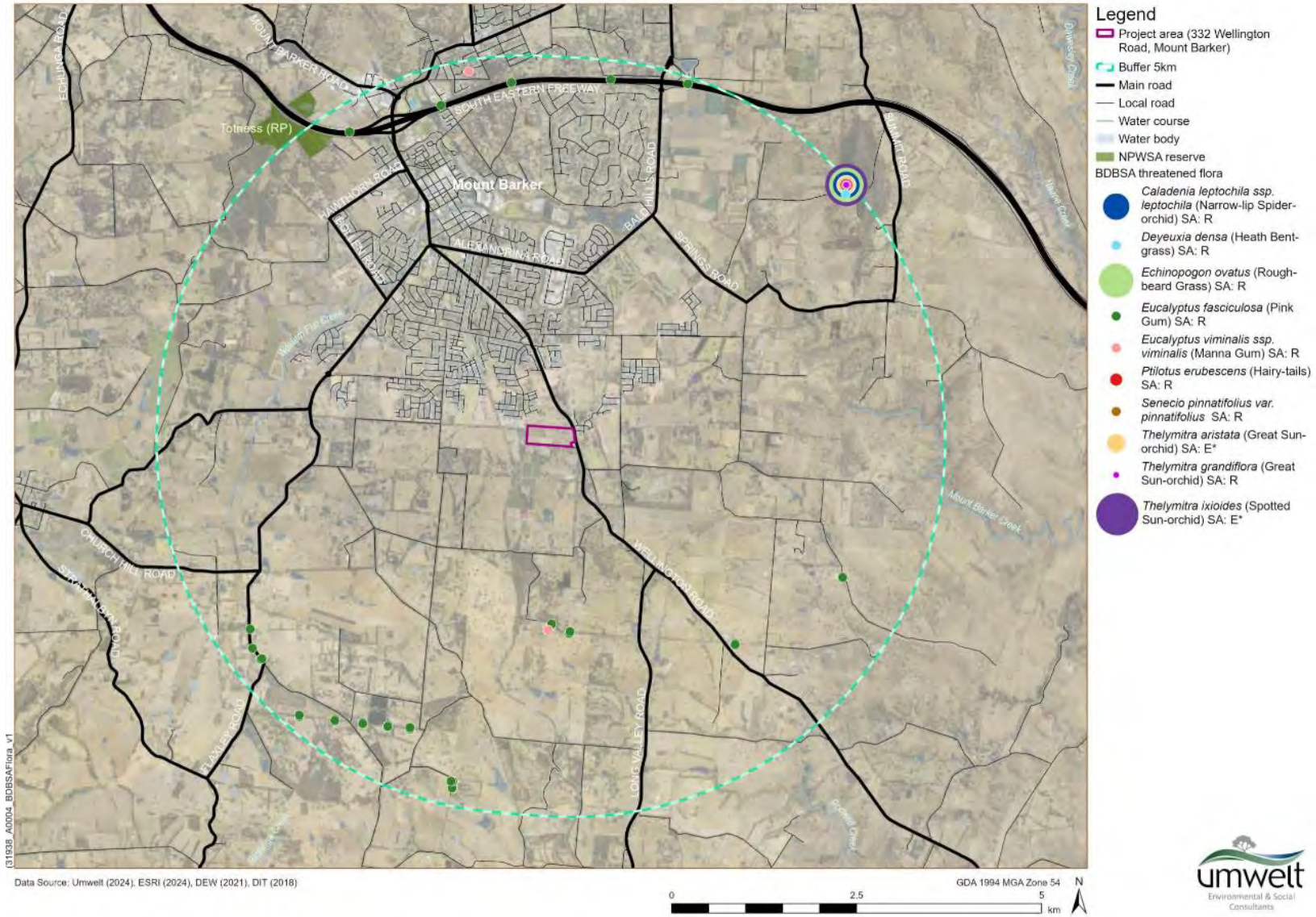
Conservation Status: EPBC Act: (*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*). **NPW Act:** South Australia (*National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*). **LSA Act:** (*Landscape South Australia Act 2019*) **Conservation codes: R:** Rare.
**weed species.*

Appendix 2 – Fauna Species Recorded During the Field Survey

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status	
		EPBC Act	NPW Act
Acanthiza chrysorrhoa	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	-	-
Anthochaera carunculata	Red Wattlebird	-	-
Cacatua galerita	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	-	-
Cacatua sanguinea	Little Corella	-	-
Chenonetta jubata	Maned Duck	-	-
Eolophus roseicapilla	Galah	-	-
Glossopsitta concinna	Musk Lorikeet	-	-
Malurus cyaneus	Superb fairywren	-	-
Platycercus elegans	Crimson Rosella	-	-
Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie Wagtail	-	-
Threskiornis moluccus	Australian White Ibis	-	-
Trichoglossus moluccanus	Rainbow Lorikeet	-	-

Conservation Status: EPBC Act: (*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*). **NPW Act:** South Australia (*National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*).

Appendix 3 – BDBSA Locations of Threatened Flora Within 5 km of the Project Area



Appendix 4 – BDBSA Locations of Threatened Fauna Within 5 km of the Project Area