



Aberdeen Oval

Native Vegetation Clearance Data Report – Clearance Under Section 28 of the Native Vegetation Act 1991

Final

April 2026

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Vegetation Act 1991

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Prepared by
Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited

On behalf of
MasterPlan SA Pty Ltd

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Report No.: 32995 / R01
Date: April 2026



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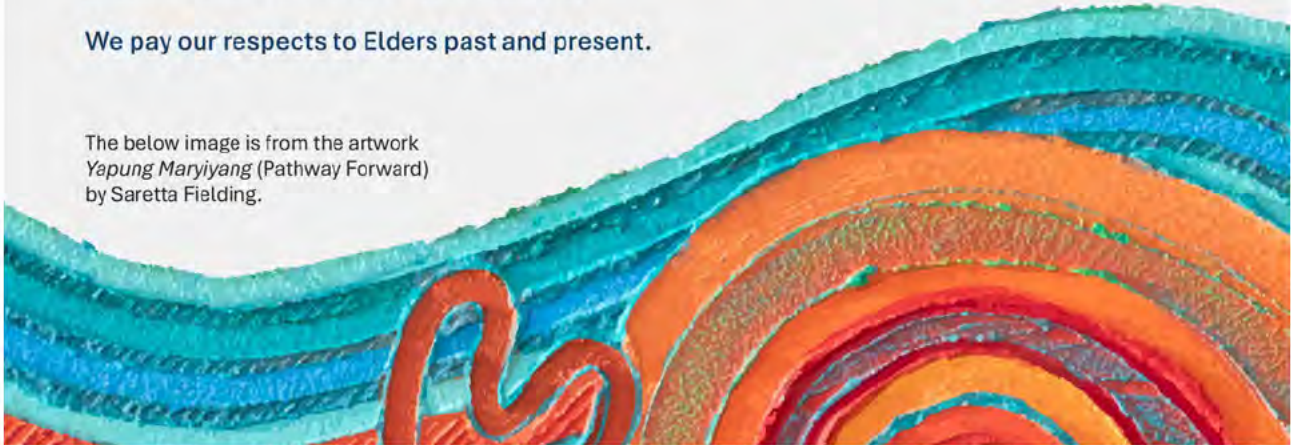
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Acknowledgement of Country

Umwelt acknowledges the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia and their continuing values, culture and connection to the land, waters and sky.

We pay our respects to Elders past and present.

The below image is from the artwork *Yapung Maryiyang* (Pathway Forward) by Saretta Fielding.



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Document Status

Rev No.	Reviewer Name	Date	Approved for Issue Name	Date
V1	J. Carpenter	06/03/2026	Dr M. Louter	06/03/2026
V1.1	J. Carpenter	12/03/2026	Dr M. Louter	12/03/2026
V2	J. Carpenter	01/04/2026	Dr M. Louter	01/04/2026
V2.1	J. Carpenter	01/04/2026	Dr M. Louter	01/04/2026
V2.2	S. Bulling	16/04/2026	Dr M. Louter	16/04/2026
V3	S. Bulling	16/04/2026	Dr M. Louter	16/04/2026

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AIL	Associated Infrastructure License
ALA	Atlas of Living Australia
BAM	Bushland Assessment Method
BDBSA	Biological Database of South Australia
Council	Regional Council of Goyder
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (Commonwealth, now DCCEEW)
DCCEEW	Department for Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DEW	Department for Environment and Water
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)</i>
HRE Act	<i>Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Act 2023 (South Australia)</i>
IBRA	Interim Biogeographical Regionalisation of Australia
GNWF	Goyder North Wind Farm
LSA Act	<i>Landscape South Australia Act 2019 (South Australia)</i>
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 (South Australia)</i>
NVB	Native Vegetation Branch
NVC	Native Vegetation Council
NV Act	<i>Native Vegetation Act 1991 (South Australia)</i>
OEH	NSW Government Office of Environment & Heritage
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
Project	The development of accommodation at Aberdeen Oval, 7259 Barrier Highway, Burra SA
Project Area	The area under application for Project works (see Figure 2.1)
SA	South Australia(n)
SASCC	South Australian Seed Conservation Centre
Search Area	The Project Area plus a 5 km buffer
SEB	Significant Environmental Benefit
SEO	Statement of Environmental Objectives
sp.	Species (singular)
spp.	Species (plural)
ssp.	Subspecies
STAM	Scattered Tree Assessment Method
TBS	Total Biodiversity Score
TECs	Threatened Ecological Communities
Umwelt	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Ltd
var.	Variant (taxonomic rank below that of species/subspecies)
WoNS	Weed of National Significance

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1.0 Application Information

The clearance applicant's details are listed in **Table 1.1**, with a summary of the proposed clearance provided in **Table 1.2**.

Table 1.1 Application Details

Applicant	Regional Council of Goyder		
Key Contact			
Landowner	Regional Council of Goyder		
Site Address	Aberdeen Oval, 7259 Barrier Highway Burra, SA		
Local Government Area	Regional Council of Goyder	Hundred	Kooringa
Title ID	CT5739/534	Parcel ID	F186986AL474

Table 1.2 Summary of Proposed Clearance

Purpose of Clearance	Clearance required to facilitate development of a temporary workers accommodation facility (for a period up to 5 years), associated with the construction of the Goyder North Wind Farm (GNWF). The Council's strategic vision for the site is development of a tourist accommodation/caravan park (subject to approval), following its use for workers accommodation.
Native Vegetation Regulation	This clearance does not fall under the Native Vegetation Regulation 2017 and is therefore to be assessed under Section 28 of the <i>Native Vegetation Act 1991</i> (NV Act).
Description of the Vegetation under Application	The Project Area consists of a former oval previously used for recreational purposes. The site contains one native vegetation association, A1 - <i>Austrostipa</i> sp. grassland, and 169 juvenile scattered trees belonging to the following species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i> (River Red Gum). • <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> ssp. (Sugar Gum). • <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> (South Australian Blue Gum) • <i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i> (Black Box).
Total Proposed Clearance - Area (ha) and Number of Trees	1.66 ha of <i>Austrostipa</i> sp. grassland and 16 scattered trees comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eleven <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i> (River Red Gum). • Four <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> ssp. (Sugar Gum). • One <i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i> (Black Box).
Level of Clearance	Level 4
Overlay (Planning and Design Code)	Native Vegetation
Map of proposed clearance area (show as a minimum; property boundary and proposed clearance area)	Refer to Figure 4.1

Mitigation Hierarchy	<p>Avoidance Due to the demand for worker accommodation for approved renewable energy projects, which exceed the supply of accommodation readily available in Burra and the surrounding locality, the former Aberdeen Oval was selected as an appropriate site for the development of accommodation. Complete avoidance of native vegetation was not possible due to the requirements for provision of infrastructure and services to address site constraints, such as flood mitigation and safe vehicle access. The Project's design has intentionally avoided any impacts to Burra Creek, which occurs immediately to the west of the Project Area, and is flanked by a riparian corridor of remnant native vegetation. Further, through the strategic positioning of infrastructure, much of the native vegetation relevant to the Project Area (i.e., 153 out of the 169 scattered trees) has been purposely avoided.</p> <p>Minimisation The vegetation under application consists of a derived grassland (A1) subject to ongoing maintenance (i.e., slashing), and of regenerating juvenile scattered trees recruited from amenity plantings, evidenced by their non-local provenance (e.g., <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> ssp. (Sugar Gum)). During construction, standard environmental controls and vegetation-protection protocols will be implemented to minimise indirect impacts to surrounding native vegetation. Measures will include dust-suppression practices, erosion and sediment-control measures to maintain soil stability on batters and avoid pollution to enter the nearby creek line, restricting machinery to defined construction limits, utilising pre-defined laydown areas, and incorporating vegetation-protection requirements into site inductions to ensure compliance throughout the works. These measures are further detailed in the draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and Statement of Environmental Objectives (SEO).</p> <p>Rehabilitation or restoration Given the plans to convert the temporary accommodation into a caravan park when it is no longer required for worker accommodation, it is possible that vegetation rehabilitation and replanting may occur as part of the site rehabilitation and subsequently as part of the development of the future caravan park. Should rehabilitation or restoration be incorporated in the future stages, plantings will utilise locally indigenous native species representative of the pre-existing native vegetation associations within the wider area.</p> <p>Offsetting The proponent proposes to achieve their Significant Environmental Benefit (SEB) obligations via payment into the Native Vegetation Fund.</p>
SEB Offset Proposal	<p>The total SEB obligations for the clearance of 1.66 ha of native vegetation and the clearance of 16 scattered trees, with a combined Total Biodiversity Score (TBS) of 54.41, will be a payment of \$48,014.58 (inclusive of an administration fee of \$2,503.13) into the Native Vegetation Fund.</p>

2.0 Purpose of Clearance

2.1 Description

Umwelt was engaged to undertake a native vegetation assessment at Aberdeen Oval, 7259 Barrier Highway, Burra (the Project Area) to assess proposed vegetation clearance, associated with the proposed development of worker accommodation for contractors during the construction the Goyder North Wind Farm (GNWF).

The survey was carried out to identify and record the status of vegetation and trees within the Project Area, following a request from MasterPlan SA Pty Ltd (MasterPlan) on behalf of the Regional Council of Goyder (the Council).

Clearance is required to facilitate development of a temporary workers accommodation facility (for a period up to 5 years), associated with the construction of GNWF. Council's strategic vision for the site is development of a tourist accommodation/caravan park (subject to approval), following its use for workers accommodation.

2.1.1 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's *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (NPW Act).
- Undertake a field survey according to the Bushland Assessment Method (BAM) and Scattered Tree Assessment Method (STAM) to assess native vegetation on the site (NVC 2024a, NVC 2024b).
- Prepare a Native Vegetation Clearance Data Report to support a Native Vegetation Clearance application.
- Provide supporting documents and data, including scoresheets, SEB calculations, and spatial data.

2.2 Background

The Project Area is located on the western side of the Barrier Highway on the northern outskirts of the township of Burra, South Australia (SA) (see **Figure 2.1**). It comprises a disused oval, which contains an *Austrostipa* sp. grassland, planted amenity trees, and regrowth by isolated, scattered native trees. No remnant bushland remains within the Project Area, and the surrounding landscape includes a golf course, Burra Obedience Dog Club and agricultural land. The Burra Creek runs along the western boundary of the Project Area.

2.2.1 Administrative Boundaries

The Project is located within the Goyder Local Government Area and the Northern and Yorke Landscape Management Region.

2.2.2 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. The Project Area is located in the Flinders Lofty Block IBRA Bioregion, the Broughton IBRA Subregion and the Burra Hill IBRA Association.

Approximately 10% (106,330 ha) of the Broughton IBRA Subregion and 45% (32,624 ha) of the Burra Hill IBRA Association is mapped as remnant vegetation. Of this, 3% (3,064 ha) of the IBRA Subregion and 5% (1,786 ha) of the IBRA Association is formerly conserved and protected (DEW 2026a).

2.3 General Location Map

The location of the Project Area is shown on the map in **Figure 2.1**.



FIGURE 2.1
Regional Context of the Project Area

- Legend**
- Project Area
 - Main road
 - Local road
 - Watercourse
 - Waterbody



Scale 1:60,000 at A4
GDA2020 MGA Zone 54

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2.4 Details of the Proposal

A Native Vegetation Clearance Data Report is required for the construction of a temporary workers accommodation facility for up to 400 workers who will be working on the nearby GNWF. Longer-term, the Council considers that the Aberdeen Oval area could be converted into a caravan park following the conclusion of the workers accommodation use.

Development of the area for workers accommodation (and future caravan park) is likely to incorporate the following elements:

- Excavation, grading and levelling of land to augment service infrastructure and establish areas for the siting of temporary (transportable buildings).
- Flood mitigation measures which may include filling of land and/or construction of earthen bund within the land given proximity to Burra Creek to manage potential flooding.
- Excavation and grading associated with the construction of a stormwater basin
- New/upgraded vehicle access from Barrier Highway.
- Areas for car parking and bus parking.
- Areas for siting of temporary accommodation units (transportable buildings).
- Areas for siting associated transportable building for office, first aid, kitchen/mess, recreation and the like for workers.

The proposed conceptual layout of the development is provided in **Figure 2.2**.



FIGURE 2.2
Development Plan
Concept

- Legend**
- Project Area
 - Concept Development Plan
 - Access track
 - Accommodation areas
 - Car and bus park
 - Earth bund option for flood management
 - Indicative internal driveway
 - Infrastructure
 - Recreation area
 - Services (e.g. storage/maintenance)
 - Stormwater basin



Scale 1:2,000 at A4
GDA2020 MGA Zone 54

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2.5 Approvals Required or Obtained

2.5.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Matters of National Significance (MNES) are protected under the EPBC Act, with actions that are likely to trigger a significant impact requiring either Self-assessment under the Act or Referral to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW). As the scope of proposed works is unlikely to significantly impact any EPBC Act-listed community or species (see **Section 4.1.4**), the preparation of a Self-assessment or Referral is unnecessary for the Project.

2.5.2 Native Vegetation Act 1991

The Project will result in clearance of native vegetation. It therefore requires approval under the NV Act.

There are no previous approvals under the NV Act that are relevant to the Project.

2.5.3 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972

Umwelt undertook a field survey to assess the clearance. Umwelt operates under the following permit:

- Scientific research Licence, K25613-27.

2.5.4 Landscape South Australia Act 2019

All landowners have a responsibility to promote sustainable management of their environment, which includes minimising the occurrence, transportation, and dispersal of weeds. This includes those listed as Declared plants under the *Landscapes South Australia Act 2019* (LSA Act), of which four were recorded by the field survey:

- *Echium plantagineum* (Salvation Jane).
- *Marrubium vulgare* (Horehound).
- *Pinus halepensis* (Aleppo Pine).
- *Solanum elaeagnifolium* (Silver-leaf Nightshade).

Standard procedures, such as those outlined in a Construction Environment Management Plan, should be in place to prevent the encroachment of weeds and to mitigate the potential for other indirect environmental impacts.

2.5.5 Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Act 2023

The Council is applying for an Associated Infrastructure Licence (AIL) as an activity which is incidental to approved renewable energy projects. The Council and Neoen Australia Pty Ltd have entered into an agreement to lease to develop the former Aberdeen Oval as a temporary workers accommodation facility, for the provision of accommodation associated with the GNWF.

The AIL application for the proposed temporary workers accommodation is submitted to the Minister for Energy and Mining for determination in accordance with Section 31 of the *Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Act 2023* (HRE Act).

The AIL has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the HRE Act and the *Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Regulations 2024*. The preparation of the AIL includes consultation with key stakeholders and the community (undertaken in February/March 2026). During the community consultation phase of the project, the Council forwarded a copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and Draft Statement of Environmental Objectives (SEO) to the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) and Native Vegetation Council (NVC) for review and comment. Representatives of DEW and NVC also attended a key Government Agency stakeholder briefing on the project in March 2026.

2.5.6 Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988

Approval will be required if any sites, objects, or remains are uncovered during Project works. A 'Stop Work' procedure must be implemented if any items of this nature are located.

2.6 Proposed Development Information

The Council is seeking an AIL to facilitate the development of a temporary workers accommodation facility, which will include the following:

- Temporary accommodation units to accommodate approximately 400 persons (developed in stages).
- Buildings providing services to the workers, which may include office, first aid, recreation (indoor and outdoor facilities), laundry, camp BBQ/kitchen, storage/maintenance.
- Area of open space.
- Car parking and bus parking area(s).
- New primary vehicle access from Barrier Highway.
- Retention and utilisation of existing northern vehicle access (for vehicle exit and emergency service vehicles).
- Infrastructure including:
 - stormwater basin
 - flood mitigation measures
 - internal access driveways
 - package wastewater treatment facility
 - water tanks for potable water storage and fire fighting purposes.
- Removal of vegetation to accommodate the new vehicle entrance and some of the facilities. Vegetation to be removed may include planted amenity trees - including stands of *Pinus halepensis* (Aleppo Pine), a Declared plant under the LSA Act - native grasslands, and scattered trees.

Construction of the temporary workers accommodation facility is anticipated to occur in stages over the 5-year period. The staging will be commensurate with the fluctuating workforce required for GNWF, with accommodation units and ancillary buildings being transported and installed on the site in the required numbers.

The estimated program for commencement, operation and decommissioning of the temporary workers accommodation facility is:

- Project Notice to Proceed assumed for August–September 2026.
- Supply of some worker accommodation facilities by September-October 2026.
- Full capacity commencing in March 2028 and June 2028 when worker numbers expected to reach their peak, extending to April–May 2029.
- Facility reduction from May–June 2029 to September 2030.
- Facility closed and rehabilitated October 2030 – May 2031.

3.0 Method

3.1 Flora Assessment

The flora assessments were performed by NVC Accredited Consultant J. Carpenter and Ecologist S. Quartermain on 5 February 2025. Surveys were performed in accordance with both the BAM and the STAM, as detailed below.

3.1.1 Bushland Assessment Method

The BAM is derived from the Nature Conservation Society of South Australia's Bushland Condition Monitoring methodology (Croft *et al.* 2007; Croft *et al.* 2008a, 2008b, 2009; Milne and Croft 2012; Milne and McCallum 2012). The BAM is used to assess areas of native vegetation requiring clearance and to calculate the SEB requirements.

Details of site selection/stratification and assessment protocols, the biodiversity value components assessed, and the factors that influence these components are outlined in the *Bushland Assessment Manual* (NVC 2024a).

The Conservation Significance Scores were calculated from direct observations of flora and fauna and historical observations of fauna species of conservation significance. All fauna identified as 'Known to occur' in the Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) report, and fauna with Biological Database of South Australia (BDBSA) records since 1995 and with a spatial reliability of less than 1 km within the Search Area, were included in the BAM scoresheets.

3.1.2 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 and 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.

Dead trees (when a dead tree is considered native vegetation).

- Clumps of trees (contiguous overlapping canopies) if the clump is small (approximately <0.1 ha).
- 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.
 - 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 2024b).

The numbers of uncommon and threatened scattered tree using fauna species entered into the Scattered Tree Scoresheet were calculated by cross-referring the BDBSA data extract (see **Section 3.2.2**) and the lists of scattered trees using fauna in the Scattered Tree Assessment Manual (NVC 2024b). 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).

3.1.3 Provisional List of Threatened Ecosystems

The *List of rare and threatened vegetation communities in South Australia's agricultural regions*, as published by the Native Vegetation Branch (NVB) March 2026, was reviewed to determine whether the vegetation association met the criteria for listing as a threatened ecosystem at the State level (NVB 2026).

3.2 Fauna Assessment

A desktop assessment was undertaken to determine the potential for any threatened fauna species and Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) (both Commonwealth and State listed) to occur within the Project Area. This was achieved by undertaking database searches using a 5 km buffer of the Project Area (the Search Area).

3.2.1 Protected Matters Search Tool Report

A PMST report was generated on 13 February 2026 to identify nationally threatened flora and fauna, migratory fauna and TECs under the EPBC Act relevant to the Project Area (DCCEEW 2026). Species and TECs identified in the PMST report that are '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

The BDBSA search was obtained from NatureMaps to identify flora and fauna species that have been recorded within 5 km (the Search Area) of the Project Area (data extracted 17 February 2026, DEW 2026). 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 DEW 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.

3.2.3 Field Survey

All native and exotic vertebrate fauna species opportunistically encountered during the field survey (directly observed, or tracks, scats, burrows, nests, and other signs of presence) were recorded across the Project Area. Potential fauna refuge sites, such as hollows, rock crevices and creek lines were noted as an indication of availability of suitable habitat. Particular attention was given to identifying potential habitat for threatened species.

3.2.4 Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment

Threatened species and TECs identified by the PMST and the BDBSA data extract were assessed for their likelihood of occurrence within the Project Area. All species with historical records since 1995 (that have a spatial reliability of <1 km), and those that were identified by the PMST were assessed.

As per the criteria provided in **Table 3.1**, the assessment was based on the recency of records, habitat preferences, and the results of the field survey. Those with habitat requirements wholly inappropriate to the area under application (i.e., fish) have been excluded from the assessment, and are listed below:

- Flathead Galaxias (*Galaxias rostratus*) - listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act.
- Murray Cod (*Maccullochella peelii*) - listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act.

The complete list of all species identified by the database searches, including those excluded from the assessment, is provided in **Appendix A**. All uncommon/threatened scattered tree using fauna species identified by the desktop assessment is presented in **Appendix B**.

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 provide limited habitat or feeding resources for the species. Recorded within 20–40 years, survey effort is considered adequate, habitat and feeding resources present, and species of similar habitat needs have been recorded in the area.
Unlikely	Recorded within the previous 20 years, but the area provide no habitat or feeding resources for the species, including perching, roosting or nesting opportunities, corridor for movement or shelter. Recorded within 20–40 years; however, suitable habitat does not occur, and species of similar habitat requirements have not been recorded in the area. No records despite adequate survey effort.

3.3 Limitations

3.3.1 Background Assessment

Flora and fauna records were retrieved from the PMST and BDBSA data extracts. 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.

3.3.2 Field Survey

The field survey was undertaken over a single day in summer when not all flora and fauna may have been present or identifiable.

3.3.3 Spatial Data

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

Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020.

Projection: Map Grid of Australia 2020, 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.

4.0 Assessment Outcomes

4.1 Vegetation Assessment

4.1.1 General Description of the Vegetation, the Site and Matters of Significance

The Project Area, which encompasses a disused oval which supports the natural regeneration of native vegetation, is bordered by the Barrier Highway in the east and the Burra Creek to the west. Soils were of a clay-loam constitution, and the area is projected to receive approximately 419 mm of rainfall per annum (DEW 2026).

The site contains substantial quantities of amenity plantings, consisting of a variety of species including those native to the local area (i.e., *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis* (River Red Gum)), species native to SA but with a provenance outside of the Burra region (i.e., *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* ssp. (Sugar Gum)), and species exotic to Australia (i.e., *Pinus halepensis* (Aleppo Pine)). The assessment for planted status was predicated on the location of these plants in rows, at certain intervals apart, and a similarity in size (suggesting that all had been established at a similar time).

Native vegetation, for the purposes of assessment under the BAM, consisted of one native vegetation association:

- **A1** - *Austrostipa* sp. Grassland.

Native vegetation, for the purposes of assessment under the STAM, consisted of 169 scattered trees belonging to the following species:

- *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* ssp. (Sugar Gum).
- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis* (River Red Gum).
- *Eucalyptus largiflorens* (Black Box).
- *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. *leucoxylon* (South Australian Blue Gum).

Please note that the scattered trees are largely representative of natural recruitment from planted amenity trees, which are themselves exempt from protection under the NV Act, and that the native grassland is managed by intermittent slashing and mowing activities.

The field survey encountered 21 flora species, as listed in **Appendix C**, which encompassed 13 native species (as defined under the NV Act) and eight exotic species. Four of the introduced species are Declared plants, of which one is also a Weed of National Significance (WoNS):

- *Echium plantagineum* (Salvation Jane) - Declared.
- *Marrubium vulgare* (Horehound) - Declared.
- *Pinus halepensis* (Aleppo Pine) - Declared.
- *Solanum elaeagnifolium* (Silver-leaf Nightshade) - Declared and WoNS.


No flora species of conservation significance were observed.

The field survey recorded two fauna species, both of which were introduced (see **Appendix D**).

4.1.2 Vegetation Associations Proposed to be Impacted

The native vegetation association under application is described in **Table 4.1**. Mapping of the proposed impacts is available in **Figure 4.1**, and the relevant BAM scoresheet provided as **Attachment 1**.

Table 4.1 Summary of Vegetation Association A1

Vegetation Association	<i>Austrostipa</i> sp. Grassland				
Benchmark Community	NA 3.1 Woodlands with an Open Grassy Understorey				
					
A1. Coordinates: Easting 306812.23, Northing 6272712.24. Photograph Direction: Southwest.					
General Description	<p>A1 was identified as a grassland dominated by <i>Austrostipa</i> sp. (Spear-grass), subject to ongoing disturbance from maintenance activities (i.e., slashing). This disturbance regime, along with the timing of the survey in late-summer, prevented accurate identification down to the species level due to a loss of diagnostic features (i.e., flowering structures). It appears that the community was formerly a component of a grassy woodland, given the partial regeneration of the understorey and the presence of emergent <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i> (River Red Gum). Please note that these were all saplings that lacked habitat features (i.e., hollow/nest-bearing trees).</p> <p>The community is in moderate condition; however, due to the lack of rain prior to the relevant survey, the health of these plants was poor. The association was also experiencing incursions by Declared plants such as <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> (Silver-leaf Nightshade).</p>				
Threatened Species or Community	<p>As per the <i>List of rare and threatened vegetation communities in South Australia's agricultural regions</i>, A1 corresponds with one of the preliminary threatened ecosystems (NVB 2026):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spear Grass <i>Austrostipa</i> spp. – Wallaby Grass <i>Rytidosperma</i> spp. – Brush Wiregrass <i>Aristida behriana</i> grassland. <p>Please note that there are no condition thresholds and the association is likely to be derived. Loadings have been applied to the relevant scoresheet.</p> <p>The field survey did not encounter any threatened flora or fauna species within the vegetation association.</p> <p>The desktop assessment found that the following threatened species had at least a 'possible' probability of occurrence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Austrostipa gibbosa</i> (Swollen Spear-grass) - listed as Rare under the NPW Act. • Diamond Firetail (<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>) - listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and Vulnerable under the NPW Act. • Little Eagle (<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>) - listed as Vulnerable under the NPW Act. • <i>Rytidosperma tenuius</i> (Short-awn Wallaby-grass) - listed as Rare under the NPW Act. • Southern Whiteface (<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i>) – listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. 				
Landscape Context Score	1.14	Vegetation Condition Score	21.09	Conservation Significance Score	1.30
Unit Biodiversity Score	31.26	Area (ha)	1.66	Total Biodiversity Score	51.89

4.1.3 Details of the Scattered Trees Proposed to be Impacted

A summary of the 169 scattered trees relevant to the Project Area is presented in **Table 4.2**, with their locations provided in **Figure 4.1**.

Tables 4.3 through to **Table 4.10** describe the 16 scattered trees under application in further detail. The relevant STAM scoresheet is provided as **Attachment 2**. Please note that the scoresheet contains all trees surveyed as part of this Project, regardless of impact status, for completeness.

Table 4.2 Scattered Native Trees Surveyed in the Project Area

Tree #	Tree spp.	No. of Trees	Height (m)	Hollows	Diameter (cm)	Canopy Dieback (%)	Total Biodiversity Score
Tree 1	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	3	4.0	0	5.5	0	0.57
Tree 2	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	4	5.0	0	5.5	0	0.80
Tree 3	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	2	2.2	0	1	0	0.26
Tree 4	<i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i>	1	3.0	0	3	0	0.18
Tree 5	<i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i>	1	0.8	0	1	0	0.04
Tree 6	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	5	6.0	0	5.5	0	1.10
Tree 7	<i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i>	1	1.7	0	1	0	0.05
Tree 8	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	1	6.0	0	7	0	0.23
Tree 9	<i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i>	1	2.4	0	1	0	0.15
Tree 10	<i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i>	1	3.0	0	5.5	0	0.19
Tree 11	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	1	2.1	0	2	0	0.14
Tree 12	<i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i>	7	4.0	0	5	0	1.47
Tree 13	<i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i>	1	2.0	0	2	0	0.05
Tree 14	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	1	4.4	0	6	0	0.20
Tree 15	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	1	4.5	0	5.5	0	0.20
Tree 16	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	3	3.3	0	4	0	0.51
Tree 17	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> ssp.	3	4.0	0	6	0	0.60
Tree 18	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxyton</i> ssp. <i>leucoxyton</i>	1	4.5	0	8	0	0.22
Tree 19	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> ssp.	1	3.0	0	5	0	0.18
Tree 20	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> ssp.	1	0.7	0	1	0	0.04
Tree 21	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	2	1.3	0	1	0	0.08
Tree 22	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxyton</i> ssp. <i>leucoxyton</i>	1	2.4	0	4.5	0	0.16
Tree 23	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	4	4.0	0	9	0	0.84
Tree 24	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	1	1.6	0	2	0	0.05
Tree 25	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	1	1.7	0	2	0	0.05
Tree 26	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	4	6.0	0	7	0	0.92
Tree 27	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	1	6.5	0	11	0	0.27

Tree #	Tree spp.	No. of Trees	Height (m)	Hollows	Diameter (cm)	Canopy Dieback (%)	Total Biodiversity Score
Tree 28	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	8	2.5	0	2	0	1.12
Tree 29	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	2	3.4	0	4.5	0	0.34
Tree 30	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	1	3.8	0	5.5	0	0.18
Tree 31	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	11	7.0	0	9.5	0	2.97
Tree 32	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	1	3.4	0	8	0	0.20
Tree 33	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	2	2.5	0	4	0	0.32
Tree 34	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	1	1.8	0	2	0	0.05
Tree 35	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	1	4.8	0	5	0	0.20
Tree 36	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	1	4.8	0	5	0	0.20
Tree 37	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	1	1.4	0	1	0	0.12
Tree 38	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	5	1.5	0	2	0	0.25
Tree 39	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	1	1.5	0	1	0	0.04
Tree 40	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	80	0.3	0	0	0	3.20

Highlighted cells indicate trees to be removed

Table 4.3 Summary of Tree 13

Tree ID: 13
<i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i>
Number of trees: 1
Height (m): 2.0
Hollows: 0
Diameter (cm): 2
Canopy Dieback (%): 0
Total Biodiversity Score: 0.05
One juvenile <i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i> . Given its immaturity, it is unlikely to provide perching, roosting, and/or foraging habitat to any threatened or uncommon species.
Loss Factor - 1



Coordinates: Eastings 306878.62, Northings 6272819.85

Table 4.4 Summary of Tree 14

Tree ID: 14
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var <i>camaldulensis</i>
Number of trees: 1
Height (m): 4.4
Hollows: 0
Diameter (cm): 6
Canopy Dieback (%): 0
Total Biodiversity Score: 0.20
One immature <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i> . It is possible, given its size, that it may provide some limited perching, roosting, and/or foraging habitat for two threatened and two uncommon species.
Loss Factor - 1



Coordinates: Eastings 306873.11, Northings 6272826.37

Table 4.5 Summary of Tree 15

Tree ID: 15
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>
Number of trees: 1
Height (m): 4.5
Hollows: 0
Diameter (cm): 5.5
Canopy Dieback (%): 0
Total Biodiversity Score: 0.20
One immature <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i> . It is possible, given its size, that it may provide some limited perching, roosting, and/or foraging habitat for two and two uncommon species.
Loss Factor – 1



Coordinates: Eastings 306871.98, Northings 6272836.23


Table 4.6 Summary of Tree 16

Tree ID: 16
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>
Number of trees: 3
Height (m): 3.3
Hollows: 0
Diameter (cm): 4.0
Canopy Dieback (%): 0
Total Biodiversity Score: 0.51
Three immature <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> ssp. It is possible, given their size, that they may provide some limited perching, roosting, and/or foraging habitat for two and two uncommon species.
Loss Factor – 1




Coordinates: Eastings 306854.23, Northings 6272837.75

Table 4.7 Summary of Tree 17

Tree ID: 17	
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> ssp.	
Number of trees: 3	
Height (m): 4.0	
Hollows: 0	
Diameter (cm): 6.0	
Canopy Dieback (%): 0	
Total Biodiversity Score: 0.24	
Three immature <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> ssp. It is possible, given their size, that they may provide some limited perching, roosting, and/or foraging habitat for two and two uncommon species.	
Loss Factor – 1	


Coordinates: Eastings 306858.20, Northings 6272839.05

Table 4.8 Summary of Tree 20

Tree ID: 20	
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> ssp.	
Number of trees: 1	
Height (m): 0.7	
Hollows: 0	
Diameter (cm): 1.0	
Canopy Dieback (%): 0	
Total Biodiversity Score: 0.04	
One juvenile <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> ssp. Given its immaturity, it is unlikely to provide perching, roosting, and/or foraging habitat to any threatened or uncommon species.	
Loss Factor - 1	


Coordinates: Eastings 306845.52, Northings 6272837.68

Table 4.9 Summary of Tree 21

Tree ID: 21	
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	
Number of trees: 2	
Height (m): 1.3	
Hollows: 0	
Diameter (cm): 1.0	
Canopy Dieback (%): 0	
Total Biodiversity Score: 0.08	
Two juvenile <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i> . Given their immaturity, they are unlikely to provide perching, roosting, and/or foraging habitat to any threatened or uncommon species.	
Loss Factor - 1	

Coordinates: Eastings 306844.48, Northings 6272838.22

Table 4.10 Summary of Tree 23

Tree ID: 23	
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	
Number of trees: 4	
Height (m): 4.0	
Hollows: 0	
Diameter (cm): 9	
Canopy Dieback (%): 0	
Total Biodiversity Score: 0.36	
One immature <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i> . It is possible, given its size, that it may provide some limited perching, roosting, and/or foraging habitat for two and two uncommon species.	
Loss Factor - 1	

Coordinates: Eastings 306832.87, Northings 6272830.00



FIGURE 4.1
Native vegetation and
Scattered Trees Impact

- Legend**
- Project Area
 - Development Plan Concept
 - Main road
 - Local road
 - Watercourse
 - BAM Site
- Scattered Tree**
- Cleared
 - Retained
- Vegetation Associations**
- Austrostipa* spp. Grassland



Scale 1:2,000 at A4
 GDA2020 MGA Zone 54

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4.1.4 Photo Log

Features associated with the Project Area are presented below from **Photo 4.1** through to **Photo 4.3**.



Photo 4.1 Corridor of planted *Pinus halepensis* (Aleppo Pine) along the Barrier Highway



Photo 4.2 Planted row of *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. *leucoxylon* (South Australian Blue Gum) along an internal fenceline



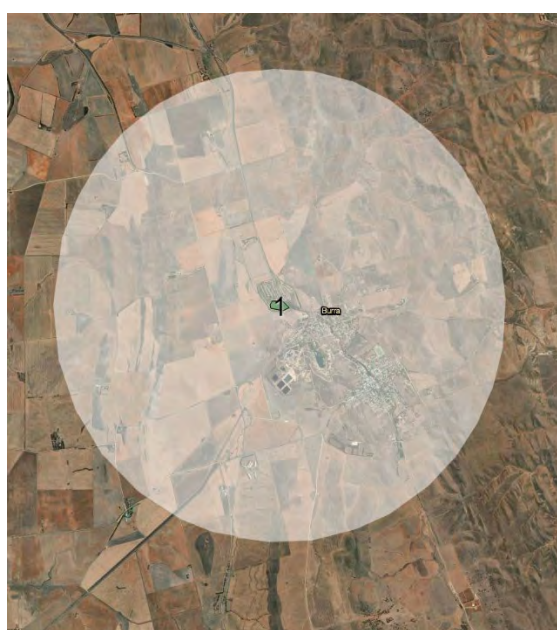
Photo 4.3 The riparian corridor of the Burra Creek, avoided by the Project’s design

4.2 Threatened Species Assessment

4.2.1 Matters of National Environmental Significance

The PMST report identified several MNES relevant to the Search Area, as described in **Table 4.11** (DCCEEW 2026a).

Table 4.11 Project Area (Green), Search Area (White) and Summary of PMST Results



Matters of National Environment

World Heritage Properties	None
National Heritage Properties	1
Wetlands of International Importance	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	None
Commonwealth Marine Areas	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	2
Listed Threatened Species	27
Listed Migratory Species	9

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC

Commonwealth Lands	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places	None
Listed Marine Species	16
Whales and Other Cetaceans	None
Critical Habitats	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial	None
Australian Marine Parks	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles	None

4.2.2 Wetlands of International Importance

The Coorong, Lakes Alexandrina and Albert Wetland Ramsar Site was identified using the PMST. However, the Project Area is located over 200 km from the Ramsar site and is not up stream of any waterways leading to any of the identified wetlands. As such, the Project will have no impact on this MNES.

4.2.3 Threatened Ecological Communities

The PMST report identified two EPBC Act-listed TECs as likely to occur within the Search Area (DCCEEW 2026a):

- Peppermint Box (*Eucalyptus odorata*) Grassy Woodland of South Australia
- Iron-grass Natural Temperate Grassland of South Australia.

The criteria for these TECs was assessed against the results of the field survey which determined that both of these communities were absent from the Project Area (see **Table 4.12**).

As per the *List of rare and threatened vegetation communities in South Australia's agricultural regions*, A1 corresponds with one State preliminary threatened ecosystem (NVB 2026):

- Spear Grass *Austrostipa* spp. – Wallaby Grass *Rytidosperma* spp. – Brush Wiregrass *Aristida behriana* grassland.

At the time of writing, there are no condition thresholds for a community to satisfactorily attain recognition as the TEC, beyond the presence of diagnostic species and the location in a correct region. As both attributes were met by A1, the association is therefore considered to be representative of this community (see **Table 4.12**). Please note, however, that as per the assessment in **Section 4.1.2**, A1 is considered likely to be derived from a grassy woodland. As such, it is not considered representative of the remnant, natural grasslands that would have been present in the Mid-North region prior to European settlement.

Table 4.12 Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment for Threatened Ecological Communities

Threatened Ecological Community	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Definition	Assessment
Iron-grass Natural Temperate Grassland of South Australia	CE	E	Consists of grasslands of tussock-forming perennial Iron-grasses (<i>Lomandra effusa</i> and/or <i>L. multiflora</i> ssp. <i>dura</i>) with a low presence (< 10%) of trees and tall shrubs (Department of the Environment and Water Resources 2007).	Unlikely - The diagnostic species, <i>Lomandra effusa</i> and <i>L. multiflora</i> ssp. <i>dura</i> , were not recorded within the Project Area.
Peppermint Box (<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>) Grassy Woodland of South Australia	CE	E	Consists of open to dense woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus odorata</i> , often in association with <i>E. leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. microcarpa</i> , and <i>E. porosa</i> . Categorised into condition classes A, B, and C – based on the remnant patch size and native species diversity (Department of the Environment and Water Resources 2007).	Unlikely – The Project Area lacked the diagnostic species, <i>Eucalyptus odorata</i> .

Threatened Ecological Community	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Definition	Assessment
Spear Grass <i>Austrostipa</i> spp. – Wallaby Grass <i>Rytidosperma</i> spp. – Brush Wiregrass <i>Aristida behriana</i> grassland	-	V	Occurs as temperate grassland on low hills and flats. Formerly widespread in Mid-North, Adelaide Plains with limited occurrence on Eyre Peninsula and Mount Lofty Ranges. Mostly degraded by grazing, clearance and weeds (NVB 2026).	Known – Association A1 is considered representative of this community.

Conservation Codes

EPBC Act: Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1991, NPW Act: National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972.

Conservation Status

EN/E: Endangered, V: Vulnerable.

4.2.4 Threatened Species

Three EPBC Act-listed fauna species were identified by the PMST as ‘Known to occur’ within the Search Area (DCCEEW 2026a):

- Diamond Firetail (*Stagonopleura guttata*) - listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and Vulnerable under the NPW Act.
- Pygmy Blue-tongue Lizard (*Tiliqua adelaidensis*) - listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and Endangered under the NPW Act.
- Southern Whiteface (*Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis*) - listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act.

There are records of both the Pygmy Blue-tongue Lizard and the Southern Whiteface from within the Search Area (DEW 2026). A critical requirement for Pygmy Blue-tongue Lizard habitat is the presence of spider burrows/holes, which the Project Area lacked. As such, it is unlikely for the species to occur. For the Diamond Firetail and the Southern Whiteface however, given their species-specific habitat requirements and the availability of suitable habitat at the Project Area, both species have been assessed as having at least a possible probability of occurrence.

One EPBC Act-listed flora species not identified by the PMST report has one record from within the Search Area (DEW 2026):

- *Acacia spilleriana* (Spiller’s Wattle) - listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and Endangered under the NPW Act.

Although the site offers suitable habitat for the species, it was not recorded within the Project Area. As *A. spilleriana* is a large perennial shrub, capable of growing up to 3 m, it is unlikely to have been overlooked by the surveyors and is therefore regarded as unlikely to occur,

An additional 15 NPW Act-listed species have historical records from within the Search Area (DEW 2026). Given their habitat requirements, the following three species have been regarded as having at least a possible probability of occurrence (see **Table 4.13**).

No conservation rated flora or fauna species were recorded as part of the field surveys.

A summary of all threatened species with at least a ‘possible’ probability of occurrence is provided in **Table 4.13**. Mapping of EPBC Act-listed species with historical records from within the Search Area is presented in **Figure 4.2**, with NPW Act-listed species provided for in **Figure 4.3**. The full likelihood of occurrence assessment for all species identified by the desktop assessment is available in **Appendix A**.

Additionally, there are records of five uncommon/threatened species relevant to the Mid-North bird region, that aren't already listed under the EPBC Act and/or the NPW Act, with records from within the Search Area (NVC 2024b, DEW 2026) (see **Appendix A**). Given the relative immaturity of these trees (see **Section 4.1.3**), two of these uncommon species were considered as having a possible probability of utilising the present vegetation:

- Musk Lorikeet (*Glossopsitta concinna*) – conserved as Near Threatened by the NVC.
- Yellow Thornbill (*Acanthiza nana*) – considered as Near Threatened by the NVC.

Table 4.13 Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment for Threatened Flora and Fauna

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status		Source	PMST / Last Sighting	Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment
		EPBC Act	NPW Act			
Flora						
<i>Austrostipa gibbosa</i>	Swollen Spear-grass	-	R	2	2018	Possible
<i>Rytidosperma tenuius</i>	Short-awn Wallaby-grass	-	R	2	2018	Possible
Fauna						
Aves						
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface	VU	-	1, 2	Known to occur, 2018	Highly Likely
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	-	V	2	2007	Likely
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	VU	V	1	Known to occur	Possible

Conservation Codes

EPBC Act: Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1991, **NPW Act:** National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972.

Conservation Status

VU/V: Vulnerable, R: Rare.

Source

1. PMST Report (DCCEEW 2026a) - 5 km buffer applied to the Project Area
2. BDBSA Data Extract (DEW 2026) - 5 km buffer applied to the Project Area.

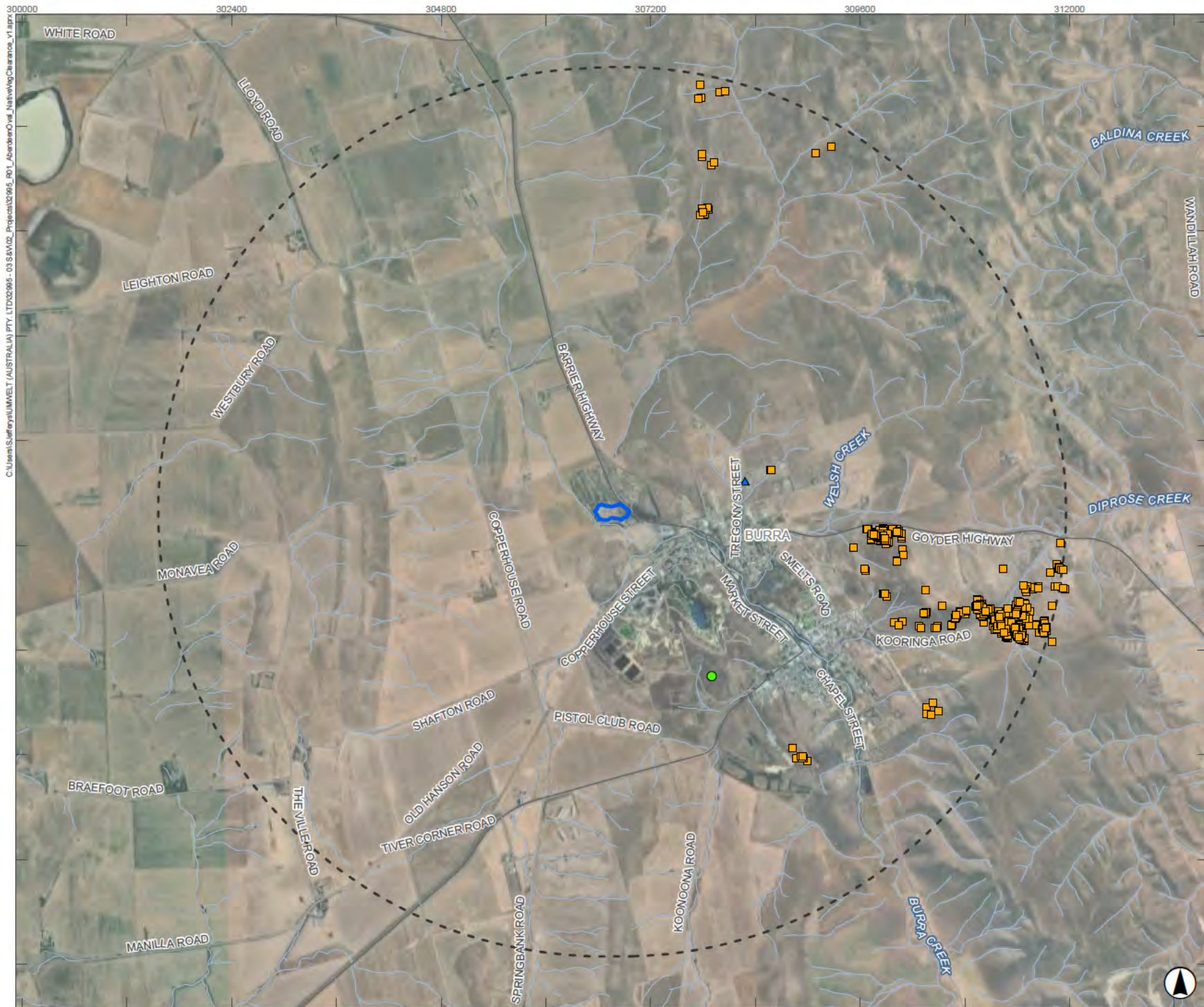
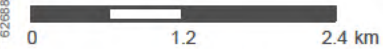


FIGURE 4.2
EPBC Act Listed
Threatened Species
Within the Search Area

- Legend**
- Project Area
 - Search Area
 - Main road
 - Local road
 - Watercourse
 - *Acacia spilleriana* (EPBC – EN, NPW – E)
 - ▲ *Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis*
 - *Tiliqua adelaidensis* (EPBC – EN, NPW – E)



Scale 1:60,000 at A4
 GDA2020 MGA Zone 54

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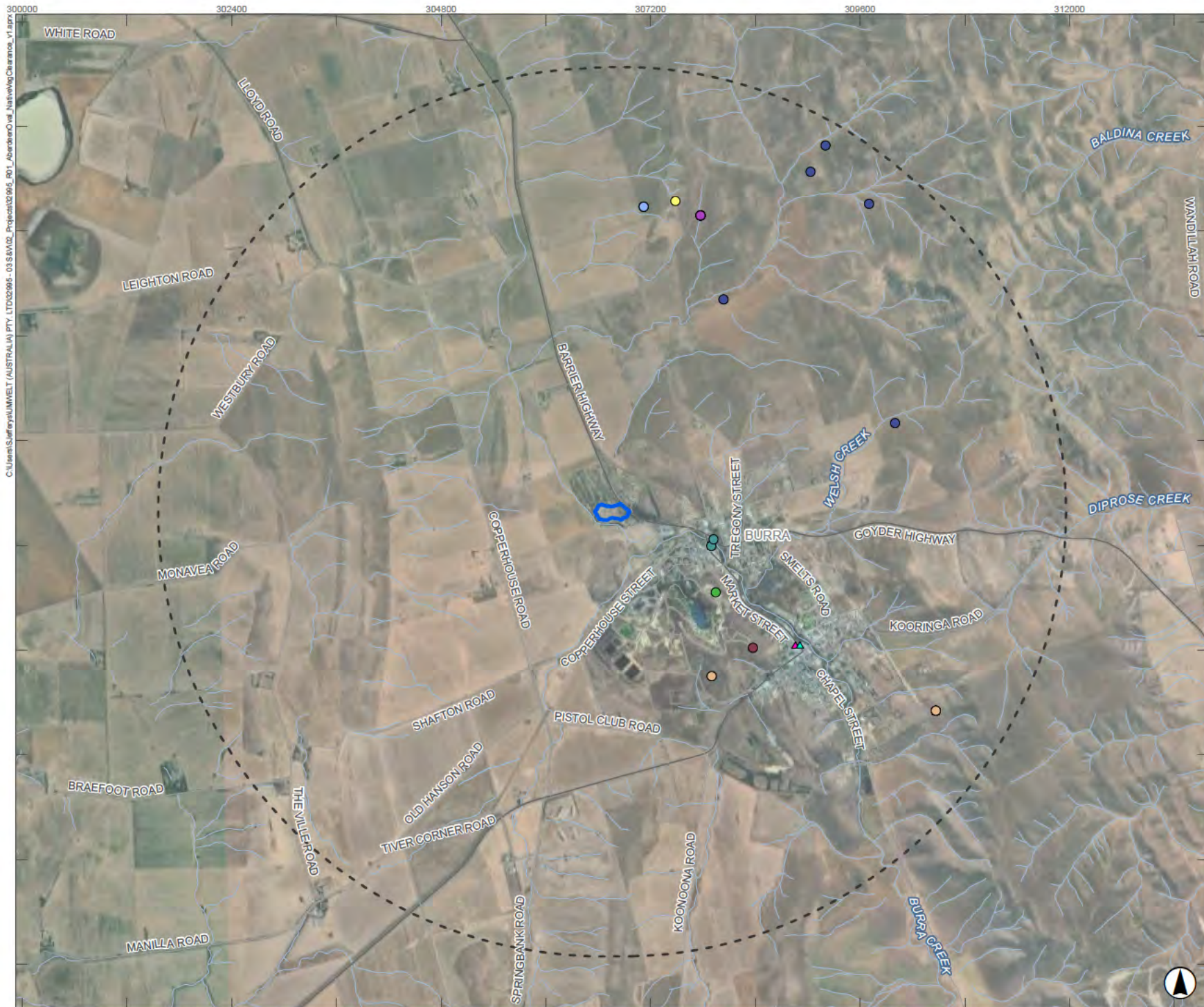


FIGURE 4.3
NPW Act Listed
Threatened Species
Within the Search Area

- Legend**
- Project Area
 - Search Area
 - Main road
 - Local road
 - Watercourse
 - *Acacia iteaphylla* (NPW – R)
 - *Acacia spilleriana* (EPBC – EN, NPW – E)
 - *Austrostipa gibbosa* (NPW – R)
 - *Cryptandra campanulata* (NPW – R)
 - *Eryngium ovinum* (NPW – V)
 - *Logania saxatilis* (NPW – R)
 - *Maireana excavata* (NPW – V)
 - *Maireana rohrlachii* (NPW – R)
 - *Podolepis jaceoides* (NPW – R)
 - *Rumex dumosus* (NPW – R)
 - *Rytidosperma tenuius* (NPW – R)
 - *Swainsona behriana* (NPW – V)
 - ▲ *Anhinga novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* (NPW – R)
 - ▲ *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (NPW – V)
 - *Ardeotis australis* (NPW – V)
 - *Trichosurus vulpecula* (NPW – R)

0 1.2 2.4 km
 Scale 1:60,000 at A4
 GDA2020 MGA Zone 54

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4.3 Presence of Substantially Intact Vegetation

If the vegetation is considered to represent a substantially intact stratum, the NVC cannot approve clearance, unless for the purpose of harvesting native vegetation (section 27(3)).

4.3.1 Provide Information on Whether the Native Vegetation Constitutes a Continuous Intact Stratum

The proposed clearance consists of a former oval used for recreational purposes, and as such all native vegetation consists of sporadic regrowth of self-seeded species which cannot be considered similar in either diversity or density to the pre-European vegetation community of the area. Specifically, the proposed clearance impacts 1.66 ha of an *Austrostipa* sp. grassland and 16 scattered trees, all of which are small (i.e., saplings or juveniles without habitat features) and does not yet contribute significantly to the habitat of any of the threatened species identified by the PMST and BDBSA searches.

4.3.2 Provide Information on Whether the Native Vegetation has Been Subject to Degradation Within the Past 20 Years

The proposed clearance consists of a former oval used for recreational purposes, and as such the vegetation is disturbed and highly modified. It continues to be degraded by ongoing vegetation management activities, including slashing and mowing of grasses and undergrowth to keep the area open and free of excessive vegetation growth.

4.4 Cumulative Impacts

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

Direct impacts associated with the Project will include:

- The clearance of 1.66 ha of native vegetation, belonging to one vegetation association:
 - **A1** - *Austrostipa* sp. Grassland - a State preliminary threatened ecosystem (NVB 2026).
- The removal of 16 scattered trees, belonging to the following species:
 - Eleven *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis* (River Red Gum).
 - Four *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* ssp. (Sugar Gum).
 - One *Eucalyptus largiflorens* (Black Box).

Indirect impacts associated with the Project may include:

- The fragmentation of the remaining areas of A1 that are within the Project Area but outside of the proposed impact footprint (see **Figure 4.1**). This approximately 0.32 ha area will be fragmented by the action and is likely to experience elevated edge-effects (i.e., weed encroachment etc).

- The dispersal and importation of weed species through earthworks and the attachment of seeds and other propagules to machinery and vehicles.
- Dust generation during construction that may smother adjacent vegetation.
- Disturbance to nesting species during construction.
- Altered hydrological processes that may inundate or dry vegetation.

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

If the clearance is seriously at variance with one or more of the principles, the NVC cannot approve clearance, however, the Act provides the NVC with a degree of discretion in certain situations

An assessment against the Principles of Clearance is provided below in **Table 4.14**.

Table 4.14 Assessment Against the Principles of Clearance

Principle of Clearance	Considerations
Principle 1(a) – It Comprises a High Level of Diversity of Plant	Relevant Information Only one VA: <i>Austrostipa</i> sp. grassland will be impacted by the proposed clearance. This VA includes 10 native species and seven introduced species and has a Bushland Plant Diversity Score of 12.
	Assessment Against the Principles At Variance A1
	Moderating Factors That May be Considered by the NVC The spatial layer ‘Native Vegetation Areas’ on NatureMaps indicates that, from a central point in the Project Area, there is a 22% coverage of native vegetation within a 5 km radius, equating to approximately 1,835.71 ha (DEW 2026). As such, the clearance of 1.66 ha of native vegetation represents 0.01% of this remnancy.
Principle 1(b) – Significance as a Habitat for Wildlife	Relevant Information The desktop assessment identified the following threatened fauna species as having the potential to occur at the Project Area
	Highly Likely
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern Whiteface (<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i>) - listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act.
	Likely
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little Eagle (<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>) - listed as Vulnerable under the NPW Act.
	Possible
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond Firetail (<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>) - listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and Vulnerable under the NPW Act.
No threatened fauna species were recorded as part of the field survey.	
Threatened Fauna Score A1 - 0.1	
Tree Habitat Score(s) Trees 14, 15, 16, 17, 23 -1.80 Trees 13, 20, 21 - 0	
Assessment Against the Principles Seriously at Variance A1, Trees 14, 15, 16, 17, 23	
Not at Variance Trees 13, 20, 21	

Principle of Clearance	Considerations
	<p><u>Moderating Factors That May be Considered by the NVC</u></p> <p>Native vegetation clearance will encompass up to 1.66 ha of a degraded grassland (A1) and 16 juvenile trees that, by virtue of their immaturity, provide only limited foraging opportunities. Given the condition and small size of A1, it is likely only to be utilised by threatened fauna species for transient/foraging purposes, lacking structural complexity and connectivity to be of greater value.</p> <p>No hollow-bearing or nest-bearing trees, considered 'native' as per the NV Act, are present within the Impact Area.</p>
<p>Principle 1(c) – Plants of a Rare, Vulnerable or Endangered Species</p>	<p><u>Relevant Information</u></p> <p>The desktop assessment identified the following threatened fauna species as having a possible probability of occurrence at the Project Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Austrostipa gibbosa</i> (Swollen Spear-grass) - listed as Rare under the NPW Act. • <i>Rytidosperma tenuius</i> (Short-awn Wallaby-grass) - listed as Rare under the NPW Act. <p>Owing to ongoing maintenance activities (i.e., slashing) and the timing of the survey in late-summer, identification of the <i>Austrostipa</i> and <i>Rytidosperma</i> present at the Project Area down to the species level could not be performed due to a loss of diagnostic features (i.e., flowering structures). As their associated vegetation community expanded considerably outside of the Project Area, it is likely that if present that the proposed action would not significantly threaten a local population of either species.</p> <hr/> <p><u>Assessment Against the Principles</u></p> <p>Not at variance</p> <hr/> <p><u>Moderating Factors That May be Considered by the NVC</u></p> <p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Principle 1(d) – the Vegetation Comprises the Whole or Part of a Plant Community that is Rare, Vulnerable or Endangered</p>	<p><u>Relevant Information</u></p> <p>A1 is considered representative of one State preliminary threatened ecosystem (NVB 2026)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spear Grass <i>Austrostipa</i> spp. – Wallaby Grass <i>Rytidosperma</i> spp. – Brush Wiregrass <i>Aristida behriana</i> grassland <hr/> <p><u>Assessment Against the Principles</u></p> <p>Seriously at Variance</p> <p>A1</p> <hr/> <p><u>Moderating Factors That May be Considered by the NVC</u></p> <p>At the time of writing, there are no condition thresholds for a community to satisfactorily attain recognition as the TEC beyond the presence of diagnostic species and the location in a correct region. As both attributes were met by A1, the association is therefore considered to be representative of the community. However, as per the assessment in Section 4.1.2, A1 is considered likely to be derived from a grassy woodland. As such, it is not considered representative of the remnant, natural grasslands that would have been present in the Mid-North region prior to European settlement</p>
<p>Principle 1(e) – it is Significant as a Remnant of Vegetation in an Area which has been Extensively Cleared</p>	<p><u>Relevant Information</u></p> <p>The Project is located in the IBRA subregion Broughton and the IBRA association Burra Hill which includes 10% and 45% remnant vegetation respectively.</p> <p>The combined TBS of the impacted vegetation association and scattered trees is 54.41.</p> <hr/> <p><u>Assessment Against the Principles</u></p> <p>Seriously at variance</p> <p>A1, Trees 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23</p> <hr/> <p><u>Moderating Factors That May be Considered by the NVC</u></p> <p>The vegetation under application - a derived grassland and regenerating juvenile trees - are well represented in the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The Project will reduce remnant vegetation within the Burra Hill IBRA association, projected at 32,624 ha, by 1.66 ha, or by < 0.01% (DEW 2026).</p>
<p>Principle 1(f) – it is Growing in, or in Association with, a Wetland Environment</p>	<p><u>Relevant Information</u></p> <p>The Project is not in or in association with a wetland area.</p> <hr/> <p><u>Assessment Against the Principles</u></p> <p>Not at Variance</p> <hr/> <p><u>Moderating Factors That May be Considered by the NVC</u></p> <p>Not applicable.</p>

Principle of Clearance	Considerations
Principle 1(g) – it Contributes Significantly to the Amenity of the Area in which it is Growing or is Situated	Relevant Information The proposed clearance only affects previously disturbed grassland and nine scattered trees which are all saplings or very young trees. An area of planted amenity trees are currently screening the clearance area from the Barrier Highway and these trees will be retained.
	Assessment Against the Principles Not at Variance
	Moderating Factors That May be Considered by the NVC Regional Council of Goyder is the applicant and support the clearance.

4.6 Address the Mitigation Hierarchy

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

a. Avoidance - outline measures taken to avoid clearance of native vegetation.

Due to the demand for worker accommodation for approved renewable energy projects, which exceed the supply of accommodation readily available in Burra and the surrounding locality, the former Aberdeen Oval was selected as an appropriate site for the development of accommodation. Complete avoidance of native vegetation was not possible due to the requirements for provision of infrastructure and services to address site constraints, such as flood mitigation and safe vehicle access.

The Project's design has intentionally avoided any impacts to Burra Creek, which occurs immediately to the west of the Project Area, and is flanked by a riparian corridor of remnant native vegetation. Further, through the strategic positioning of infrastructure, much of the native vegetation relevant to the Project Area (i.e., 153 out of the 169 scattered trees) has been purposely avoided.

b. Minimisation - if clearance cannot be avoided, outline measures taken to minimise 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 Project Area has been deliberately selected to minimise impacts to remnant native vegetation, being located at the site of a former recreational oval site, where vegetation has been continuously disturbed and managed over a long period of time. The vegetation under application comprises derived grassland (A1) subject to ongoing maintenance (i.e., slashing), and of regenerating juvenile scattered trees recruited from amenity plantings, evidenced by their non-local provenance (i.e., *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* ssp. (Sugar Gum)).

During construction, standard environmental controls and vegetation-protection protocols will be implemented to minimise indirect impacts to surrounding native vegetation. Measures will include dust-suppression practices, erosion and sediment-control measures to maintain soil stability on batters and avoid pollution to enter the nearby creek line, restricting machinery to defined construction limits, utilising pre-defined laydown areas, and incorporating vegetation-protection requirements into site inductions to ensure compliance throughout the works. These measures are further detailed in the draft EIR and SEO.

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

Given the plans to convert the temporary accommodation into a caravan park when it is no longer required for worker accommodation, it is possible that vegetation rehabilitation and replanting may occur as part of the site rehabilitation and subsequently as part of the development of the future caravan park. Should rehabilitation or restoration be incorporated in the future stages, plantings will utilise locally indigenous native species representative of the pre-existing native vegetation associations within the wider area.

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

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

The proponent proposes to achieve the SEB requirement by payment into the Native Vegetation Fund.

4.7 Risk Assessment

The *Guide for Applications to Clear Native Vegetation* outlines how the risk level of an application is assessed (NVC 2024c, see **Table 4.15**). The risk level of the Project, presented in **Table 4.16**, indicates that this will be a Level 4 Clearance due to escalating factors (Seriously at Variance with Principles 1(b) and 1(d)).

Table 4.15 Risk Assessment Matrix for NVC Clearance Applications

	Patches – Clearance	Trees – Clearance	Escalating Matters Clearance Assessment will be raised to the Next Level if –
Level 1	0.05 ha or less	5 trees or less	Clearance involves any tree with a trunk circumference measured at 1 m above the ground (for multi-stemmed trees, measure the largest trunk) 50 cm or more in the agricultural zone, 30 cm or more in the pastoral zone; or The site contains a listed species or contains a threatened community under either the NPW Act or the EPBC Act.
Level 2	> 0.05 ha to 0.5 ha	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 4.16 Risk Assessment of the Clearance Application

Total Clearance	No. of Trees and/or clumps	16
	Area (ha)	1.66
	Total Biodiversity Score	54.41
Seriously at Variance with Principle 1(b), 1(c) or 1 (d)		1(b) and 1(d)
Risk Assessment Outcome		Level 4

5.0 Clearance Summary

A clearance summary table for areas of native vegetation is provided as **Table 5.1**, while **Table 5.2** provides a summary of clearance associated with scattered trees impacted by the Project.

The total SEB obligations associated with the clearance are summarised in **Table 5.3**.

Table 5.1 Clearance Area Summary Table

Block	Site	Species Diversity Score	Threatened Ecological Community Score	Threatened Plant Score	Threatened Fauna Score	Unit Biodiversity Score	Area (ha)	Total Biodiversity Score	Loss Factor	Loadings	Reductions	SEB Points Required	SEB Payment	Admin Fee
A	1	12	1	0	0.1	31.26	1.66	51.89	1	-	-	57.08	\$43,405.07	\$2,387.28
TOTAL								51.89				57.08	\$43,405.07	\$2,387.28

Table 5.2 Scattered Trees Summary Table

Tree ID	Number of Trees	Fauna Habitat Score	Threatened Flora Score	Total Biodiversity Score	Loss Factor	SEB Points Required	SEB Payment
Tree 13	1	0	0	0.05	1	0.06	\$48.13
Tree 14	1	0	0	0.20	1	0.09	\$176.49
Tree 15	1	0	0	0.20	1	0.09	\$176.49
Tree 16	3	0	0	0.51	1	0.20	\$449.26
Tree 17	3	0	0	0.60	1	0.26	\$529.48
Tree 20	1	0	0	0.04	1	0.04	\$32.09
Tree 21	2	0	0	0.08	1	0.09	\$72.20
Tree 23	4	0	0	0.84	1	0.40	\$738.07
TOTAL	16			2.52		2.77	\$2,222.23

Table 5.3 Total Summary Table

	Total Biodiversity Score	Total SEB Points Required	SEB Payment	Admin Fee	Total Payment
Application	54.41	59.85	\$45,511.45	\$2,503.13	\$48,014.58
Economies of Scale			0.5		
Rainfall (mm)			419		

6.0 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 a SEB will result in a positive impact on the environment that is over and above the negative impact of the clearance.

6.1 Achieving a 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. Provide information below.
- Use SEB Credit that the proponent has established. Provide the SEB Credit Ref. No. _____
- Apply to have SEB Credit assigned from another person or body. The application form needs to be submitted with this Data Report.
- Apply to have a SEB to be delivered by a Third Party. The application form needs to be submitted with this Data Report.
- Pay into the Native Vegetation Fund. Provide details below

Payment SEB

The total SEB obligations for the clearance of 1.66 ha of native vegetation and the clearance of 16 scattered trees, with a combined TBS of 54.41, will be a payment of \$48,014.58 (inclusive of an administration fee of \$2,503.13) into the Native Vegetation Fund

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Appendix A

Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment

Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment for Threatened Ecological Communities and Threatened Species Identified in the Desktop Assessment (DCCEEW 2025a, DEW 2024, DEW 2025) and by the Field Survey

Scientific Name	Common Name	NPW Act	EPBC Act	Data Source	Last Record / PMST	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Umwelt Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment
Threatened Ecological Communities							
Iron-grass Natural Temperate Grassland of South Australia		E	CE	1	Likely to occur	Consists of grasslands of tussock-forming perennial Iron-grasses (<i>Lomandra effusa</i> and/or <i>L. multiflora</i> ssp. <i>dura</i>) with a low presence (< 10%) of trees and tall shrubs (Department of the Environment and Water Resources 2007).	Unlikely - The diagnostic species, <i>Lomandra effusa</i> and <i>L. multiflora</i> ssp. <i>dura</i> , were not recorded within the Project Area.
Peppermint Box (<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>) Grassy Woodland of South Australia		E	CE	1	Likely to occur	Consists of open to dense woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus odorata</i> , often in association with <i>E. leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. microcarpa</i> and <i>E. porosa</i> (Department of the Environment and Water Resources 2007).	Unlikely - The diagnostic species, <i>Eucalyptus odorata</i> (Peppermint Box), was not recorded within the Project Area.
Spear Grass <i>Austrostipa</i> spp. – Wallaby Grass <i>Rytidosperma</i> spp. – Brush Wiregrass <i>Aristida behriana</i> grassland		V	-	3	-	Occurs as temperate grassland on low hills and flats. Formerly widespread in Mid-North, Adelaide Plains with limited occurrence on Eyre Peninsula and Mount Lofty Ranges. Mostly degraded by grazing, clearance and weeds (NVB 2026).	Known - Association A1 is considered representative of this community.
Flora							
<i>Acacia glandulicarpa</i>	Hairy-pod Wattle	E	VU	1	Likely to occur	Found in two small populations in SA, with the main population in the northern Mount Lofty Ranges, in the Burra Gorge on rocky hillside in open scrub vegetation and in the southeast near Victoria. Grows in shrubland dominated by <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp. <i>angustissima</i> , <i>Olearia decurrens</i> and <i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i> on light sandy clay loams; shrubby woodland with dominant <i>Acacia carnei</i> ; and tall shrublands of <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> on skeletal soils (Department of Sustainability and Environment 2011).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area, the associated vegetation within the Project Area was inappropriate, and the field survey(s) did not encounter this perennial shrub (up to 2 m tall)
<i>Acacia iteaphylla</i>	Flinders Ranges Wattle	R	-	2	2023	The species is growing on hillsides amongst rocky outcrops or in valleys along rocky creek banks (SSCC 2018).	Unlikely - The Project Area is highly disturbed, being a former oval and the species was not recorded during survey

Scientific Name	Common Name	NPW Act	EPBC Act	Data Source	Last Record / PMST	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Umwelt Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment
<i>Acacia menzelii</i>	Menzel's Wattle	V	VU	1	Likely to occur	Endemic to SA with scattered populations from the northern Flinders Ranges to Murray Bridge. Grows on gentle slopes and undulating plains in calcareous loamy earths. It occurs as scattered shrubs in low open shrubby woodlands on more rocky sites (DAWE 2008a).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area and the field survey(s) did not encounter this erect perennial shrub (up to 2 m tall).
<i>Acacia spilleriana</i>	Spiller's Wattle	E	EN	2	2000	The species grows on rocky hills, commonly along watercourses and roadsides. Associated with species such as <i>Acacia calamifolia</i> (Wallowa) and communities dominated by <i>Eucalyptus gracilis</i> (Yorrell), <i>E. socialis</i> (Beaked Red Mallee) and <i>E. brachycalyx</i> (Gilja) open scrub with a shrubby understorey and <i>E. camaldulensis</i> (River Red Gum) woodland (DCCEEW, 2026b).	Unlikely - There are historical records (< 40 years old) from within the Search Area. Although the site offers some suitable habitat for the species, it was not recorded within the Project Area. Given that it is a perennial shrub capable of growing up to 3 m tall, it is highly unlikely to have been overlooked by the surveyors.
<i>Austrostipa gibbosa</i>	Swollen Spear-grass	R	-	2	2018	The species is growing on rich loamy soil along creeks and seasonally wet areas in woodland and grassland (Flora SA 2026a).	Possible - There are very recent records within the Search Area (< 10 years old). Although not encountered during the field survey, individuals of the <i>Austrostipa</i> genus were recorded but could not be identified down to the species level due to a lack of diagnostic features (i.e., no flowering structures).
<i>Caladenia tensa</i>	Greencomb Spider-orchid	-	EN	1	Likely to occur	Occurs in the east and upper south-east of SA. Grows in dry woodland and mallee on red-brown sandy loams (DCCEEW 2026b).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area. The habitat at the Project Area is broadly unsuitable, given its disturbance history, for the species.
<i>Codonocarpus pyramidalis</i>	Slender Bell-fruit	E	VU	1	Likely to occur	Scattered distribution through the Flinders Ranges, northern Mount Lofty Ranges, and the eastern regions of SA. Grows on the crests of hills and ridges, slopes and along creeks in loamy sand or sandy clay loam (DAWE 2008b).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area, the habitat within the Project Area was inappropriate for the species, and this small tree (up to 8 m tall) was not recorded by the field survey.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NPW Act	EPBC Act	Data Source	Last Record / PMST	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Umwelt Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment
<i>Cryptandra campanulata</i>	Long-flower Cryptandra	R	-	2	2018	The species grows in shallow soils over rocks such as quartzite, granite, sandstone, limestone or shale, in the southern Flinders Ranges and northern Mt Lofty Ranges. <i>Cryptandra campanulata</i> is the most frequently encountered woody species in iron-grass grasslands (Turner 2012); it also occurs in heath and shrubland vegetation (Kellermann, 2020).	Unlikely - The Project Area is highly disturbed, being a former oval and the species was not recorded during survey
<i>Dodonaea procumbens</i>	Trailing Hop-bush	V	VU	1	Likely to occur	Widely, but patchily, distributed across south-eastern Australia. Grows in low-lying areas in woodlands, forests, heathlands and grasslands, on sands and clays (Department of Sustainability and Environment 2010a).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area. The field surveys did not record this prostrate perennial shrub (growing up to 1.5 m in diameter).
<i>Dodonaea subglandulifera</i> (Peep-hill Hop-bush)	Peep-hill Hop-bush	E	EN	1	Likely to occur	Endemic to SA with a restricted, disjunct distribution across the semi-arid mallee areas of the Murray Darling Basin, Northern and Yorke Region, and the Flinders Ranges. Occurs amongst rock outcroppings in low open woodland, open shrubland and mallee (DEH 2010).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area, the Project Area lacked the appropriate terrain (i.e., rocky outcrops), and the field surveys did not record this perennial shrub (up to 2 m tall).
<i>Eryngium ovinum</i>	Blue Devil	V	-	2	1995	Found in the wetter parts of the Mount Lofty Ranges and a few sites in the lower South-East in South Australia, growing in open woodland on damp clay and sandy soils (SSCC 2018).	Unlikely - The Project Area is highly disturbed, being a former oval and the species was not recorded during survey
<i>Euphrasia collina</i> ssp. <i>osbornii</i>	Osborne's Eyebright	E	EN	1	May occur	Endemic to South Australia, generally occurring in mallee vegetation communities, found less commonly in forests, woodlands, and coastal heath (Northern and Yorke Natural Resources Management Board 2009).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area. The Project Area is highly disturbed and degraded, and is unlikely to be suitable for the species.
<i>Logania saxatilis</i>	Rock Logania	R	-	2	2008	The species grows in open woodland communities on steep-sided sandstone gorges in crevices of rocky outcrops, in shallow sandy or clay-rich soils (Flora SA 2026b).	Unlikely - The Project Area is highly disturbed, being a former oval and the species was not recorded during survey

Scientific Name	Common Name	NPW Act	EPBC Act	Data Source	Last Record / PMST	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Umwelt Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment
<i>Maireana excavata</i>	Bottle Fissure-plant	V	-	2	2018	The species grows in Red-brown clay loam soils in open grasslands and shrublands (Cunningham et al, 1981).	Unlikely - The Project Area is highly disturbed, being a former oval and the species was not recorded during survey
<i>Maireana rohrlachii</i>	Rohrlach's Bluebush	R	-	2	2000	The species preferred habitat includes heavy clay and calcareous loam soil often fringing lakes in seasonally wet areas (Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria 2026).	Unlikely - The Project Area is highly disturbed, being a former oval and the species was not recorded during survey
<i>Olearia pannosa</i> <i>ssp. pannosa</i>	Silver Daisy-bush	V	VU	1	Likely to occur	Endemic to South Australia, the subspecies occurs in a variety of habitats, from sandy-flat shrublands to hilly, rocky woodlands and mallee (Department of the Environment 2013).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area. The field surveys did not encounter this perennial shrub (up to 1.5 m tall).
<i>Podolepis jaceoides</i>	Showy Copper-wire Daisy)	R	-	2	2018	The species occurs in grassland, woodland and mallee, typically on soils of higher nutrient status (Flora SA 2026c).	Unlikely - The Project Area is highly disturbed, being a former oval and the species was not recorded during survey
<i>Rumex dumosus</i>	Wiry Dock	R	-	2	1995	The species grows in grasslands and disturbed grassy areas; mostly on clayey soils (NSW flora, 2026).	Unlikely - The Project Area is highly disturbed, being a former oval and the species was not recorded during survey
<i>Rytidosperma tenuius</i>	Short-awn Wallaby-grass	R	-	2	2018	The species usually grow on clay or sandy soils in the drier Eucalyptus woodlands (ALA 2026a).	Possible - There are very recent records within the Search Area (< 10 years old). Although not encountered during the field survey, individuals of the <i>Rytidosperma</i> genus were recorded but could not be identified down to the species level due to a lack of diagnostic features (i.e., no flowering structures).
<i>Senecio macrocarpus</i>	Large-fruit Groundsel	V	VU	1	May occur	Endemic to south-eastern Australia, the species occurs in a variety of habitats including grasslands, sedgeland, shrublands, and woodlands – typically on sparsely vegetated sites on sandy loam to heavy clay soils (Department of Sustainability and Environment 2010b).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area. Although grassland habitat was present, it is highly degraded and is unlikely to support a population of the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NPW Act	EPBC Act	Data Source	Last Record / PMST	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Umwelt Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment
<i>Senecio megaglossus</i>	Superb Groundsel	V	VU	1	Likely to occur	The species occurs in a variety of habitats including grasslands, sedgelands, shrublands, and woodlands (Department of Sustainability and Environment 2010b).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area. Although grassland habitat was present, it is highly degraded and is unlikely to support a population of the species.
<i>Swainsona behriana</i>	Behr's Swainson-pea	V	-	2	1995	The species is growing on light or occasionally heavy soils in moist grassland and woodland. Now only found in the northern and eastern side of the Mount Lofty Ranges. (SSCC 2018).	Unlikely - The Project Area is highly disturbed, being a former oval and the species was not recorded during survey
<i>Swainsona pyrophila</i>	Yellow Swainson-pea	R	VU	1	May occur	Found in mallee vegetation on a variety of soil types including well-drained sands, sandy loams, and heavier clay loams (DCCEEW 2026b).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area. The habitat at the Project Area is broadly unsuitable, given its disturbance history, for the species.
Fauna							
Aves							
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	R	Mi (W)	1	May occur	Found along all coastlines of Australia and in inland areas, widespread in small numbers. The Australian population is concentrated in the north and west of the continent. Inhabits in saltwater and freshwater ecosystems (Marchant & Higgins 1990).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area and the habitat at the Project Area was unsuitable for the species.
<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Darter	R	-	2	2000	This species is found in wetlands and sheltered coastal waters. It prefers smooth, open waters, for feeding, with tree trunks, branches, stumps or posts fringing the water, for resting and drying its wings. Most often seen inland, around permanent	Unlikely - Although there are historical records from within the Search Area (< 10 years old), the habitat is unsuitable for the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NPW Act	EPBC Act	Data Source	Last Record / PMST	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Umwelt Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment
						and temporary water bodies at least half a metre deep, but may be seen in calm seas near shore, fishing (Birdlife Australia 2026).	
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface	-	VU	1,2	Known to occur, 2018	The species inhabits a wide range of open woodlands and shrublands with an understorey of grasses or shrubs, or both. These areas are usually in habitats dominated by acacias or eucalypts on ranges, foothills and lowlands, and plains (Birdlife Australia 2023).	Highly Likely – There are very recent records from within the Search Area (< 10 years) and suitable habitat is available for the species.
<i>Apus pacificus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	-	Mi (M)	1	Likely to occur	Almost entirely aerial, Fork-tailed Swifts occur mostly occurring over open habitats, including riparian woodland and tea-tree swamps, low scrub, heathland or saltmarsh (Marchant & Higgins 1990).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area. As the species is nearly entirely aerial, it is unlikely to utilise the habitat resources of the Project Area.
<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Australian Bustard	V	-	2	2000	The species mainly occurs in inland Australia where it inhabits tussock and hummock grasslands, though prefers tussock grasses to hummock grasses. Also occurs in low shrublands and low open grassy woodlands; occasionally seen in pastoral and cropping country, golf courses and near dams (OEH 2026).	Unlikely - The species has not been recorded within the past 40 years, and the habitat within the Project Area can only be considered marginal habitat to the species.
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	-	VU, Mi (W)	1	May occur	Inhabits tidal mudflats, salt marshes and shallow fresh, brackish or saline wetlands and flood waters (DCCEE 2026b).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area and the habitat was unsuitable for the species.
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	E	CE, Mi (W)	1	May occur	Mainly occur on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and around non-tidal swamps. They are also recorded inland, though less often, including around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes and bore drains, usually with bare edges of mud or sand (DCCEE 2026b).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area and the habitat was unsuitable for the species.
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	R	Mi (W)	1	May occur	In Australasia, the Pectoral Sandpiper prefers shallow fresh to saline wetlands. (Marchant & Higgins 1990).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area and the habitat was unsuitable for the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NPW Act	EPBC Act	Data Source	Last Record / PMST	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Umwelt Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	R	VU	1	Likely to occur	Found where annual rainfall is less than 500 mm and is essentially confined to the arid and semi-arid zones. The species frequents timbered lowland plains, particularly acacia shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined water courses (DCCEEW 2026b).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area, and the Project Area is insufficiently arid for the species.
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	R	VU, Mi (W)	1	May occur	Latham's Snipe is a non-breeding visitor to south-eastern Australia, including the Adelaide Plains, Mount Lofty Ranges, and the Eyre Peninsula. Usually inhabits open, freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation (DCCEEW 2026b).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area and the habitat was unsuitable for the species.
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	R	VU	1	May occur	Occurs in dry open forests, usually in association with its primary food species – mistletoe of the <i>Amyema</i> genus (Pizzey & Knight 1999).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area and the Project Area lacked their primary food source, <i>Amyema</i> spp.
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	V	-	2	2007	The species is widespread over diverse habitats; forest, woodland, open scrub, tree-lined watercourses of interior Australia such as the Murray River. Prefers areas where open country intermixes with wooded or forested hills, as in farmland, irrigated land (Morcombe 2021).	Likely - The species is recorded within the last 20 years and has broad habitat requirements, but the Project area will function as foraging habitat only.
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	South-eastern Hooded Robin	R	VU	1	Likely to occur	Occupies dry eucalypt and acacia woodlands and shrublands remnants with an open understorey, some grassy areas and a complex ground layer, often in or near clearings or open areas (DCCEEW 2026b).	Unlikely - Although suitable habitat is available for the species, there are no historical records within the Search Area.
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	-	Mi (T)	1	May occur	The Grey Wagtail is considered a regular visitor to marshes of northern Australia between August and April, overflying normal wintering grounds (Pizzey & Knight 1999).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area, and the habitat was unsuitable for the species.
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	-	Mi (T)	1	May occur	The Yellow Wagtail is considered a regular visitor to marshes of northern Australia between August and April, overflying normal wintering grounds (Pizzey & Knight 1999).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area, and the habitat is unsuitable for the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NPW Act	EPBC Act	Data Source	Last Record / PMST	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Umwelt Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged Parrow	V	VU	1	Likely to occur	This species mainly occurs in Tasmania and Victoria, particularly in southern Victoria and the midlands and eastern areas of Tasmania. Sparser populations are also found in western New South Wales and eastern South Australia, extending to south-west Queensland. Prefers grasslands and grassy woodlands but will inhabit a range of habitats from coastal, sub-coastal and inland areas, right through to semi-arid zones (DCCEE 2026b).	Unlikely - Although suitable habitat is available for the species, there are no historical records within the Search Area.
<i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i>	Eastern Osprey	E	Mi (W)	1	May occur	A widely distributed water-dependent bird of prey. Eastern Osprey's favour coastal areas, especially the mouths of large rivers, lagoons, and lakes (OEH 2020).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area, and the habitat is unsuitable for the species.
<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	Plains-wanderer	E	CE	1	May occur	Occurs at scattered sites in NSW and Victoria and more marginal habitat in QLD and SA. Inhabits sparse, treeless, lowland native grasslands and/or low shrubland (Pizzey and Knight 1999).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area. Although grassland habitat was present, it is highly degraded and is unlikely to support a population of the species.
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	E	EN	1	May occur	The Australian Painted Snipe occupies the fringes of swamps, dams, and nearby marshy areas where there is dense fringing vegetation (OEH 2017).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area and the habitat was unsuitable for the species.
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	V	VU	1	Known to occur	Diamond firetails occur in eucalypt, acacia or casuarina woodlands, open forests and other lightly timbered habitats, including farmland and grassland with scattered trees (Birdlife Australia 2023).	Possible - The species has no records within the Search Area, but the species is recorded as Known in the PMST report and utilizes a broad habitat, including grassland with scattered trees and farmland.
Fish							
<i>Galaxias rostratus</i>	Flathead Galaxias	-	CE	1	May occur	Found in still or slow-moving water bodies such as wetlands and lowland streams. Associated with a range of habitats including rock and sandy bottoms and aquatic vegetation (Department of Primary Industries 2008).	Not assessed - No aquatic habitat in the Project Area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	NPW Act	EPBC Act	Data Source	Last Record / PMST	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Umwelt Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment
<i>Maccullochella peelii</i>	Murray Cod	-	VU	1	May occur	Found in still or slow-moving water bodies such as wetlands and lowland streams. Associated with a range of habitats including rock and sandy bottoms and aquatic vegetation (Department of Primary Industries 2008).	Not assessed - No aquatic habitat in the Project Area.
Mammalia							
<i>Nyctophilus corbeni</i>	Corben's Long-eared Bat	V	VU	1	May occur	Distributed primarily within the Murray Darling Depression. Most commonly occurs in box, ironbark and cypress pine woodland on the New South Wales western slopes and plains. In SA, the species is associated with Buloke (<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>) woodlands. The species requires tree hollows, crevices and/or loose bark to roost under (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2015).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area. The Project Area lacked associated vegetation (i.e., <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> woodlands).
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brush-tail Possum	R	-	2	2023	The species is found in open dry eucalypt forest, woodlands, suburban areas and in inland Australia along tree-lined creeks and rivers. (ALA 2026b, Australian Geographic 2026).	Unlikely - Although there are records of the species from within the last 10 years, the Project includes no habitat suitable to the species.
REPTILE							
<i>Aprasia pseudopulchella</i>	Flinders Ranges Worm-Lizard	-	VU	1	Likely to occur	Known from the Flinders Ranges, extending south to the western slopes and northern and central MLR. The species inhabits open woodland, native tussock grassland, riparian habitats, and rocky isolates, preferring stony or clay soils with a stony / rocky surface, but has also been found sheltering in soil beneath stones and rotting stumps (DCCEEW 2026b).	Unlikely - There are no historical records within the Search Area and the habitat was unsuitable for the species.
<i>Tiliqua adelaidensis</i>	Pygmy Blue-tongue Lizard	E	EN	1.2	Known to occur, 2025	The species occurs in a variety of habitats, ranging from highly degraded grasslands to grasslands of high biodiversity, sparse to moderate coverage, preferably on lower slopes. The species uses empty spider burrows (trapdoor, wolf spider) as refuges and basking sites and requires these to occur in moderate abundance in the landscape.	Unlikely - The Project Area is highly disturbed, being a former oval and the species was not recorded during survey

Scientific Name	Common Name	NPW Act	EPBC Act	Data Source	Last Record / PMST	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Umwelt Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment
						Historically (pre-1992), the species was found in chenopod and mallee scrublands with compacting or crusty sand soils associated with hollow mallee lignotubers and near surface limestone sheets (DCCEEW 2023).	

Conservation Codes

EPBC Act: *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1991*, **NPW Act:** *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*.

Conservation Status

CE: Critically Endangered, **EN/E:** Endangered, **VU/V:** Vulnerable, **R:** Rare, **Mi:** Migratory (Migratory Status: **M:** Marine, **T:** Terrestrial, **W:** Wetland).

Source

1. **PMST Report** (DCCEEW 2026a) - 5 km buffer applied to the Project Area.
2. **BDBSA Data Extract** (DEW 2026) - 5 km buffer applied to the Project Area.
3. **Recorded by the field survey.**

Appendix B

Uncommon/Threatened Scattered Tree Using Fauna

Uncommon and/or Threatened Scattered Tree using Fauna Species, identified within the Scattered Tree Assessment Manual (NVC 2024b), with records from within the Search Area (DEW 2026)

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Bioregion	Resource Use	Habitat / Status
<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	Yellow Thornbill	-	-	NT	P, F	w
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface	VU	-	NT	P, H	w
<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier	-	-	NT	P, N	w/s
<i>Falco longipennis murchisonianus</i>	Australian Hobby	-	-	NT	P, N	w/r
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet	-	-	NT	P, H, F	w
<i>Hieraetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	-	V	VU	P	w
<i>Milvus migrans affinis</i>	Black Kite	-	-	RA	P	s
<i>Stagonopleura gutta</i>	Diamond Firetail	VU	V	VU	P, N	w

Conservation Status

NT - Near Threatened (Uncommon), RA - Rare

Resource Use

P - perching/roosting, N - nesting, H - using hollow for nesting/roosting, F - feeding.

Habitat Status

s - seasonal (includes waterbirds using trees near seasonal wetlands, seasonal and nomadic species), w - woodland birds that occasionally use adjacent scattered trees, r - species that can reside in scattered trees.

Appendix C

Flora Species Recorded by the Field Survey



Flora Species Recorded by the Field Survey

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status		Declared	WoNS
		EPBC Act	NPW Act		
Native					
<i>Austrostipa</i> sp.	Spear-grass	-	-	-	-
<i>Boerhavia dominii</i>	Tar-vine	-	-	-	-
<i>Chloris</i> sp.	Windmill Grass	-	-	-	-
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum	-	-	-	-
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> ssp.	Sugar Gum	-	-	-	-
<i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i>	Black Box	-	-	-	-
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i>	South Australian Blue Gum	-	-	-	-
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.	Spurge	-	-	-	-
<i>Maireana brevifolia</i>	Short-leaf Bluebush	-	-	-	-
<i>Rytidosperma</i> sp.	Wallaby Grass	-	-	-	-
<i>Salsola australis</i>	Buckbush	-	-	-	-
<i>Sida corrugata</i> var.	Corrugated Sida	-	-	-	-
<i>Teucrium racemosum</i>	Grey Germander	-	-	-	-
Introduced					
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Onion Weed	-	-	-	-
<i>Avena</i> sp.	Wild Oat	-	-	-	-
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Kikuyu	-	-	-	-
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Salvation Jane	-	-	✓	-
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound	-	-	✓	-
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pinne	-	-	✓	-
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i> var.	Wild Sage	-	-	-	-
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Silver-leaf Nightshade	-	-	✓	✓

Conservation Status

EBPC Act: Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999, **NPW Act:** National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972.

Declared

Declared plant under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*.

WoNS

Weed of National Significance.

Appendix D

Flora Species Recorded by the Field Survey

Fauna Species Recorded by the Field Survey

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status	
		EPBC Act	NPW Act
Aves			
* <i>Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris</i>	Common Starling	-	-
Mammalia			
* <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	European Red Fox	-	-

Conservation Status

EPBC Act: *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, **NPW Act:** *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*.

* denotes an introduced species.



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