



Native Vegetation Clearance Data Report

Mount Compass to Goolwa Road

Department for Infrastructure and Transport

Level 7, 83 Pirie Street, Adelaide

Prepared by:

SLR Consulting Australia

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Revision Record

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1.0	18 July 2025	Monique Bury & Louise Jaunay	Matthew Jones	Matthew Jones
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3.0	23 September 2025	Georgia Wilson	Louise Jaunay	Matthew Jones

Basis of Report

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Australia (SLR) with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescale and resources allocated to it by agreement with Department for Infrastructure and Transport (the Client). Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected, which has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

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Table of Contents

Basis of Report	i
1.0 Applicant Information	1
2.0 Purpose of Clearance.....	3
2.1 Description	3
2.2 Background	3
2.2.1 Interim Biogeographical Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA)	3
2.2.2 Climate	3
2.3 General Location Map	4
2.4 Details of the Proposal	5
2.5 Approvals Required or Obtained	6
2.6 Native Vegetation Regulation	7
2.7 Development Application Information (if applicable)	7
3.0 Method	8
3.1 Flora assessment	8
3.2 Fauna assessment	8
4.0 Assessment Outcomes.....	9
4.1 Vegetation Assessment.....	9
4.1.1 Desktop Assessment.....	9
4.1.2 Field Assessment.....	10
4.2 Fauna Assessment.....	22
4.3 Cumulative Impact.....	23
4.4 Address the Mitigation Hierarchy	23
4.5 Principles of Clearance (Schedule 1, Native Vegetation Act 1991)	25
4.6 Risk Assessment.....	26
5.0 Clearance Summary	27
6.0 Significant Environmental Benefit	30
7.0 Closure.....	31
8.0 Feedback.....	32



Tables

Table A: Application Details	1
Table B: Summary of Proposed Clearance	1
Table C: Project Sites Summary	5
Table D: Vegetation Summary	10
Table E: Scattered Tree Details	13
Table F: The Principles of Clearance – Relevant Information	25
Table G: Risk Assessment	26
Table H: Scattered Trees Summary Table	27
Table I: Totals summary table	29
Table J: Economies of Scale	29

Figures

Figure 1 Project Location	4
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Appendices

Appendix A	Figures
Appendix B	Roll Sheet
Appendix C	EPBC Act PMST Report
Appendix D	Photo Log
Appendix E	Threatened Flora Species List
Appendix F	Native Vegetation Scoresheets
Appendix G	Threatened Fauna Likelihood of Occurrence Summary



1.0 Applicant Information

Table A: Application Details

Applicant:	Department for Infrastructure and Transport (DIT)		
Key contact:	Name:	Senior Environmental Advisor	
	Contact details:	Crystal Brook, SA 5523	
Landowner:	Name:	Road Reserve	
	Contact details:	As above	
Site address:	Goolwa Road, Mount Compass, SA, 5210		
Local Government Area:	Alexandrina Council	Hundred:	Goolwa
Title ID:	Multiple adjacent land parcels.	Parcel ID:	-

Table B: Summary of Proposed Clearance

Purpose of clearance	Clearance required for the installation of safety barriers and associated shoulder sealing to improve road safety.
Native Vegetation Regulation	<i>Part 6, Regulation 12 (32)</i> – Works on behalf of the Commissioner of Highways.
Description of the vegetation under application	A total of 28 <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> to be impacted through encroachment into rootzones and two to be removed; A total of eight <i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> to be impacted through encroachment into rootzones; A total of four <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> to be impacted through encroachment into rootzones; A total of 13 <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> to be impacted through encroachment into rootzones and one to be removed; A total of three <i>Eucalyptus odorata</i> to be impacted through encroachment into rootzones; A total of one <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> to be impacted through encroachment into rootzones; A total of eight <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> to be impacted through encroachment into rootzones.
Total proposed clearance - area (hectares (ha)) and number of trees	A total of 65 trees to be impacted through encroachment into rootzones and a total of three trees to be removed.
Level of clearance	Level 4
Overlay (Planning and Design Code)	Native Vegetation Overlay



Map of proposed clearance area	Refer to Figure 1.
Mitigation hierarchy	During the course of the planning phase, considerations to reduce native vegetation removal have been incorporated. This has resulted in amendments to initial designs, including placing safety barriers closer to the road to reduce and avoid impacts to vegetation. Safety barrier post spacing has also been reduced from 2 m to 1 m near trees to reduce the deflection zone and avoid further removals. The remaining proposed vegetation impacts, including root impacts and removals are unavoidable in order to protect trees with safety barriers. Native vegetation removals and root zone impacts to trees has been reduced to the lowest possible, through planning construction activities that can be contained within the existing road formation and only impacting vegetation where it is deemed to be necessary. Through refining the design, tree impacts have been minimised and will be further minimised through hydro-vac investigations. For trees where safety barrier posts are required to encroach within the Structural Root Zone (SRZ) by 30 cm or less, hydro-vac investigations will be carried out and posts placed to avoid any roots where possible. This may reduce in a further reduction of the number of trees to be impacted. For trees where safety barrier posts that are located within the SRZ by 30 cm or more, it is assumed that root zone encroachment impacts are too difficult to hydrovac given the scale and unable to be avoided, thus impacts are unable to be mitigated. Given the nature of the proposed work, there will not be any opportunity to rehabilitate or restore any clearance areas. The trees proposed to be impacted through the installation of safety barriers are expected to recover from any adverse effects during the installation process.
Significant Environmental Benefit (SEB) Offset proposal	DIT propose to pay a total of \$130,441.50 into the Native Vegetation Fund (NVF), inclusive of an administration fee of \$6,463.32.



2.0 Purpose of Clearance

2.1 Description

SLR Consulting Australia (SLR) have been engaged by DIT to undertake Native Vegetation Assessments for sections along Goolwa Road (ID: 17816), near Mount Compass, South Australia, refer to Figure 1 for a visual representation of the project footprint. Several work sites, defined as “Project Sites” are proposed between maintenance marker (MM) 1.6 – MM 14.2 (Defined as the overall “Project Area”), across the suburbs of Mount Compass, Mosquito Hill and Currency Creek.

2.2 Background

Goolwa Road is a sub-arterial, single-land sealed road approximately 16 km in length and connects Mount Compass to Currency Creek. The Generalised Land Use 2021 has been identified by the Government of South Australia’s application *NatureMaps* (*NatureMaps*) as predominantly livestock, rural residential with some small patches of horticulture. The aggregated land use is predominantly Production from Dryland Agriculture and Plantations, Production from Irrigated Agriculture and Plantations with multiple patches defined as intensive uses (*NatureMaps*, 2025).

The surrounding vegetation consists of fragments of remnant Eucalypt, mapped by *NatureMaps* (2025) as *Eucalyptus fasciculosa* (Pink Gum) and *Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp.* (Blue Gum) mid-woodland, over mixed grasses. Vegetation within the Project Area largely consists of scattered roadside vegetation, both native and planted, scattered paddock trees and some areas of bushland. Vegetation to be impacted is restricted to the Project Sites, which consisted of scattered trees over introduced low herbaceous and grassy weeds and one small patch of vegetation.

This project forms part of the Regional Road Safety Infrastructure Program, jointly funded by the Federal and South Australian Governments to improve freight movement, support regional economic growth and improve safety for all road users.

2.2.1 Interim Biogeographical Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA)

NatureMaps (2025) has identified that the Project Area occurs within the Kanmantoo IBRA Region, the Fleurieu IBRA Subregion and the Mount Compass, Kerby Hill and Sandergrrove IBRA Associations. The Kanmantoo IBRA Region is described as “dissected tableland with moderate to very steep slopes. Coastal fringe & eastern area; coastal dune formations with small plains, swamps, lagoons, lunettes. Undulating old dune formations largely stripped of sands, exposing dune limestone”.

2.2.2 Climate

The nearest open weather station with climate and weather data is located at the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) Victor Harbor (Encounter Bay) site (ID: 023804), located approximately 17 km south of the Project Area. The climate is described as Mediterranean with majority of rainfall occurring between the months of June and August. The mean daily maximum temperatures range from 25.2 degrees Celsius in January to 15.5 degrees Celsius in July. The mean daily minimum temperatures range from 6.6 degrees Celsius in July to 14.8 degrees Celsius in January (BoM, 2025). The mean annual rainfall ranges between 526 mm to 797 mm across the Project Area (averaged to 661 mm for the purpose of the scattered tree scoresheet), with rainfall increasing in the northwestern extent of the Project Area (*NatureMaps*, 2025).



2.3 General Location Map

The proposed works are located approximately 65 km south of Adelaide, South Australia. Refer to Figure 1 for a visual representation of the Project Area.

Figure 1 Project Location



2.4 Details of the Proposal

The project forms part of the Regional Road Safety Infrastructure Program, occurring on Goolwa Road, MM 1.33 to MM 14.2. Safety barrier installation at a 1.5 m offset from road edge, including shoulder sealing and the installation of edge and centreline Audio Tactile Line Marking (ATLM) will be required.

The scope of work includes:

- Safety barriers with posts pile driven to a depth of 800mm, post spacings will be between 1-2 m, with 1 m spacing near trees, creating a maximum deflection zone of 0.7 m.
- Shoulder sealing at the safety barrier locations to achieve a 1.5 m sealed shoulder and a 0.3 m unsealed shoulder where space is available. Excavations for shoulder sealing will be boxed out to a depth of 150 mm and reinstated with rubble (PM2/20).

Tree pruning will be required to accommodate works at some locations, although this will be either contained to the established clearance envelop or of a minor nature not requiring approval. Refer to Table C for details of each Project Site, and Appendix B for the project roll sheet.

Table C: Project Sites Summary

Project Site No.	MM Start	MM End	Side	Hazard Description	Notes
1	1.33	1.45	LHS	Drop off	Removed from scope – not required as no drop-off
2	4.8	5.1	LHS	Drop off/tree	
3	6.89	7.09	LHS	Drop off/tree	Includes driveway access at MM7.12
4	8.8	8.9	LHS	Drop off/tree	Some vegetation pruning required
5	9.3	9.4	LHS	Trees	
6	9.23	9.295	LHS	Trees	Removed from scope
7	9.44	9.77	LHS	Drop off/tree	
8	10	10.1	LHS	Drop off/culvert	
9	10.37	10.57	LHS	Embankment/tree	Join new Safety Barrier with the existing Safety Barrier
10	13.9	14.2	LHS	Drop off	
11					Removed from scope
12					Removed from scope
13	1.6	1.8	RHS	Trees	



Project Site No.	MM Start	MM End	Side	Hazard Description	Notes
14	4.32	4.5	RHS	Trees	Removed from scope
15	5.3	5.5	RHS	Drop off	
16	9.37	9.4	RHS	Trees	
17	9.83	9.95	RHS	Drop off / tree	
18	10.6	10.8	RHS	Embankment	
19	11	11.14	RHS	Trees	
20	11.7	12.3	RHS	Trees	
21	12.35	12.53	RHS	Drop off	
22	12.63	12.95	RHS	Trees	
23	13.05	13.47	RHS	Drop off/tree	
24	13.63	14.1	RHS	Drop off/tree	
25	4.32	4.5	RHS	Trees	

2.5 Approvals Required or Obtained

The Native Vegetation Act 1991 (Native Vegetation Act) and the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017* are applicable to the project where native vegetation is present within the project footprint. A review of *NatureMaps* (2025) has indicated that there have been three previous clearance applications within the Project Area. These include the following applications: No. 2014_3006 located at MM 8.5, No. 2024_3006 at MM 9.2 and No. 2005_3007 at MM 11.3. These appear to have been within the road reserve, likely associated with road improvements.

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is applicable where Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) are found to be significantly impacted by the proposed works. The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (NP&W Act) protects South Australian threatened flora and fauna species that may be present onsite. An assessment of potential impacts to MNES has been completed as part of the vegetation assessment and is discussed within Section 4.0.

The *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* (Landscape Act) is applicable to the Project Area, and approval may be required for Water Affecting Activities and the Movement of Declared Plants.



2.6 Native Vegetation Regulation

The works are to be undertaken within the provisions of clearance of native vegetation provided under the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*, Part 6, Regulation 12 (32) – Works on Behalf of Commissioner of Highways.

2.7 Development Application Information (if applicable)

Approval under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* is not required for the proposed works.



3.0 Method

3.1 Flora assessment

A desktop assessment using the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) was undertaken to determine the presence of EPBC Act listed threatened flora species and Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) within a five km radius (the buffer area) of the Project Area (the feature area). *NatureMaps* (2025) was searched for historical records of NP&W Act listed threatened flora species occurring within five km of the Project Area, in the previous 20 years.

Following a review of the background information and literature, a vegetation assessment was undertaken from the 8th to the 11th of July 2025, by SLR Consultants Georgia Wilson and Liam Opitz. The assessment utilised the Native Vegetation Council's Scattered Tree Assessment Methodology and Bushland Assessment Methodology. The assessment also included a general survey of the Project Area, including identification of remnant and regrowth native vegetation and introduced plant species.

To determine impacts to trees, distance measurements were taken from existing edgeline to each tree with potential to be impacted by the proposed works. The SRZ for each tree was calculated with data collected in the field, then encroachment was determined by the distance from the offset (1.5 m) of the safety barrier within the SRZ. If SRZ's were encroached by 30 cm or more by the works, it was determined to be consistent with a major prune with a loss factor of 0.4. For the purpose of approval, SRZ's encroached by 30 cm or less have been identified as major prunes as well, however the impacts to these trees may be able to be avoided by hydro-vac investigations and post placement to avoid roots at the time of construction.

3.2 Fauna assessment

A desktop assessment using the EPBC Act PMST report was undertaken to determine the presence of EPBC Act listed threatened fauna species within a five km radius (the buffer area) of the Project Area (the feature area). *NatureMaps* (2025) was searched for historical records of NP&W Act listed threatened fauna species occurring within five km of the Project Area, within the preceding 20 years.

To determine the likelihood of threatened species or TEC occurring, an assessment of the Project Area was undertaken from the 8th to the 11th of July 2025, by SLR Consultants Georgia Wilson and Liam Opitz. The assessment aimed to capture opportunistic fauna records and identify habitat suitability for the threatened species identified by the desktop searches.



4.0 Assessment Outcomes

The proposed works are located along Goolwa Road, Mount Compass, between MM 1.6 – MM 14.2. The Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping (2025) spatial data application has identified the elevations range from as low as 73 metres Australian Height Datum (mAHD) to 280 mAHD across the Project Area. The terrain is hilly with elevations peaking in the centre of the Project Area, near Mosquito Hill.

NatureMaps (2025) has identified that the Project Area falls within three separate land systems. The northwestern extent is located in the Mount Compass (MCO) Land System, which is characterised by undulating to rolling slopes, with short steeper slopes occurring occasionally, and predominantly sandy soils. The centre of the Project Area falls within the Strangways Land System (STR), which is characterised by a discontinuous belt of low hills, with sandy loam to loam surfaces. The eastern extent of the Project Area occurs in the Giles (GIL) Land System, characterised by moderately steep to steep hill country with variable (often extensive) rocky outcrop.

There are no Heritage Agreements or Conservation Parks located within the Project Area. The closest Heritage Agreement (HA 1376) is approximately 680 m west of the Project Area, near MM 9.0. The closest Conservation Park (CP) is Scott CP, approximately 1.8 km northeast of the Project Area, near MM 10.4.

4.1 Vegetation Assessment

4.1.1 Desktop Assessment

The EPBC Act PMST Report identified 26 threatened flora species that could occur within the buffer area (the 5 km search extent) or the feature area (the Project Area itself). Of the threatened flora species, four species were listed as ‘known’ to occur:

- *Acacia rhetinocarpa* (Neat Wattle), listed as Vulnerable,
- *Corybas dentatus* (Toothed Helmet-orchid), listed as Vulnerable,
- *Olearia pannosa subsp. pannosa* (Silver Daisy-bush), listed as Vulnerable, and
- *Prasophyllum pallidum* (Pale Leek-orchid), listed as Vulnerable.

A further 12 flora species were recorded as ‘likely’ to occur, and 10 species ‘may’ occur. Refer to Appendix C for the full results of the PMST Report. As per the PMST Caveat, the presence category is based upon species distributions that have been discerned through a variety of methods. “Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled using point locations and environmental data layers” (PMST). As such, the presence category of ‘known to occur’ does not guarantee the species presence within the Project Area or Project Sites.

The EPBC Act PMST Report identified four TEC:

- Buloke Woodlands of the Riverina and Murray-Darling Depression Bioregions – Endangered, listed as ‘may occur’
- Peppermint Box (*Eucalyptus odorata*) Grassy Woodland of South Australia – Critically Endangered, listed as ‘may occur’
- Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion – Endangered, listed as ‘may occur’
- Swamps of the Fleurieu Peninsula – Critically Endangered, listed as ‘known to occur’



The vegetation within the project sites to be impacted was not found to be consistent with the key diagnostic criteria for any of the TECs, as described within their respective Approved Conservation Advice documents.

The *NatureMaps* (2025) desktop search identified a further 48 records of threatened flora species within five km of the Project Area in the previous 20 years, in addition to those identified in the EPBC Act PMST Report. Refer to Appendix E for a full list of the threatened flora species records.

4.1.2 Field Assessment

Vegetation within the Project Area was found to be a mixture of roadside trees and shrubs over introduced understorey. Some Project Sites were found to not contain any Native Vegetation that will be impacted. A total of 68 native trees were recorded as well as introduced and planted trees that fit DIT's definition of amenity vegetation (DIT's Environment and Heritage Technical Manual, Attachment 4B - Vegetation Impact Assessment Guidelines) also found within the site. As per DIT's Vegetation Impact Assessment Guideline, no off-set for pruning of amenity vegetation is required for new works, but off-set for removals is required. Internal DIT approval through a Senior Environmental Advisor is required. This has been further documented in a separate Environment and Heritage Impact Assessment Report (level 1).

Numerous *Pinus halepensis* (Aleppo Pine) were also located within the Project Area. This species is considered a Declared weed under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*.

Trees were assessed as either being impacted through root zone encroachment from safety barrier post installation or requiring removal as being within the deflection zone of the barrier.

A summary of the vegetation at each site is presented in Table D.

Table D: Vegetation Summary

Project Site	Vegetation Summary	Approval Required	Figure Reference	IBRA Association
2	A total of nine trees (ID 2,3,4,5,8,14,15,17,18) to be impacted through root zone encroachment.	Yes	Figure 2	Mount Compass
3	No vegetation impacts, vegetation down in culvert.	None required	None	Kerby Hill
4	No vegetation impacts. Trees on edge of patch of good quality bushland. Some <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> (Bridal Creeper) noted within Site.	None required	Figure 3	Kerby Hill
5 & 7	A total of 11 trees (ID 23,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34) to be impacted through root zone encroachment.	Yes	Figure 4	Sandergrove
8	No vegetation impacts.	None required	None	Sandergrove
9	No vegetation impacts.	None required	None	Sandergrove
10	No vegetation impacts. <i>Rosa canina</i> (Dog Rose) noted.	None required	None	Kerby Hill
13	No vegetation impacts.	None required	Figure 5	Mount Compass



Project Site	Vegetation Summary	Approval Required	Figure Reference	IBRA Association
15	Aleppo Pines with <i>Xanthorrhoea sp.</i> understorey over four metres from edge line, will not be impacted. Planted Eucalyptus trees over <i>Phalaris aquatica</i> (Phalaris) also not impacted.	None required	None	Kerby Hill
16	No vegetation impacts.	None required	Figure 4	Kerby Hill
17	A total of two trees (ID 39, 40) to be impacted through root zone encroachment. Further vegetation located down embankment and at a greater distance. Understorey a mixture of introduced herbaceous species.	Yes	Figure 5	Sandergrove
18	One native tree (ID 41) to be impacted through root zone encroachment.	Yes	Figure 6	Sandergrove
19	One native tree (ID 42) to be impacted through root zone encroachment. Prolific Dog Rose, <i>Olea europaea ssp. Europaea</i> (Olive), and Bridal Creeper noted.	Yes	Figure 7	Sandergrove
20	A total of 25 trees (ID 43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51, 52, 54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,63,64,65,66,67,68) to be impacted through root zone encroachment, two trees (ID 53,62) to be removed. Some native understorey (<i>Dianella revoluta</i> , <i>Austrostipa sp.</i> and <i>Aristida sp.</i>) just outside impact area. Bridal Creeper noted.	Yes	Figure 8	Sandergrove
21	No vegetation impacts, trees greater than four metres from edge line. Some <i>Austrostipa sp.</i> outside of impact area.	None required	None	Kerby Hill
22	A total of five trees (ID 69,70,71,72,73) to be impacted through root zone encroachment. Some <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> outside of impact area, Bridal creeper noted.	Yes	Figure 9	Kerby Hill
23	Roadside Significant Site (ID75). A total of eight trees (ID 81,80,79,77,76,75,74,82) to be impacted through root zone encroachment, one tree (ID 78) to be removed. Blackberry noted.	Yes	Figure 10	Kerby Hill
24	Roadside Significant Site (ID81), consisting of <i>Eucalyptus sp.</i> and <i>Acacia paradoxa</i> . A total of four trees (ID 83,84,85,86) to be impacted through root zone encroachment.	Yes	Figure 11	Kerby Hill
25	No native vegetation to be impacted. Aleppo Pine and <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> (Blackberry) removal required. Some <i>Eucalyptus sp.</i> and <i>Acacia longifolia</i> regeneration, outside of impact zone (4.7 m from edge line).	None required	None	Mount Compass



One threatened flora species was recorded as being present within the Project Area and being impacted, *Eucalyptus fasciculosa* (Pink Gum) listed as Rare under the NP&W Act. No other threatened species listed within the desktop searches were recorded during the field assessments. Given the conditions within the Project Site, it is unlikely any of the other threatened flora species identified through the desktop assessment are present, having not been detected.

Trees within the Project Sites varied in age but were generally considered very mature, with regards to culturally significant trees, no scars or other cultural observations were noted at the time of the survey. However, given that some of the trees are located near watercourses there is potential for some of the trees to hold cultural significance across the Project Sites.

Attributes for the trees recorded within the Project Sites is presented in Table E with full scoresheets presented in Appendix F. Those trees where SRZ encroachment was found to be 30 cm or less have been highlighted in yellow within the table. Impacts to these trees may be avoided pending hydro-vac investigations during installation.



Table E: Scattered Tree Details

Tree #	Project Site	Tree spp.	No. of trees	Height (m)	Hollows	Diameter (cm)	Canopy dieback (%)	Loss Factor	Biodiversity Score	General comments	Dist. From edge (m)	Photo #
1	2	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1	No impacts to tree as Safety Barrier placement has been moved closer to road							4.8	431
2	2	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1	11	None	50.7	0	0.4	2.08	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.8	432
3	2	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1	13.5	None	58	0	0.4	2.59	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	4.0	433
4	2	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1	10	1 small	46.2	5	0.4	2.17	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.6	434
5	2	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1	12	1 medium	86	10	0.4	4.22	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	4.1	435
6	2	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1	No impacts to tree as Safety Barrier placement has been moved closer to road							4.2	436
7	2	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1	No impacts to tree as Safety Barrier placement has been moved closer to road							4.5	437
8	2	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1	10	None	44.5	10	0.4	1.37	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.8	438
9	2	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1	No impacts to tree as Safety Barrier placement has been moved closer to road							3.7	439
10	2	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1	No impacts to tree as Safety Barrier placement has been moved closer to road							4.1	440
11	2	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1	No impacts to tree as Safety Barrier placement has been moved closer to road							4.4	441
12	2	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1	No impacts to tree as Safety Barrier placement has been moved closer to road							4.4	442
13	2	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1	No impacts to tree as Safety Barrier placement has been moved closer to road							4.6	443



Tree #	Project Site	Tree spp.	No. of trees	Height (m)	Hollows	Diameter (cm)	Canopy dieback (%)	Loss Factor	Biodiversity Score	General comments	Dist. From edge (m)	Photo #
14	2	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1	10	1 small	58.4	15	0.4	2.44	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	4.0	444
15	2	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1	10.5	None	55.5	5	0.4	2.11	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	4.0	445
16	2	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1	No impacts to tree as Safety Barrier placement has been moved closer to road							4.0	446
17	2	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis ssp cygnetensis</i>	1	12	1 small	95.2	15	0.4	4.38	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	4.4	447
18	2	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis ssp cygnetensis</i>	1	11.5	1 small	85.5	10	0.4	4.11	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	4.3	448
19	2	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis ssp cygnetensis</i>	1	No impacts to tree as Safety Barrier placement has been moved closer to road							4.5	448
20	2	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis ssp cygnetensis</i>	1	No impacts to tree as Safety Barrier placement has been moved closer to road							4.6	449
21	4	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1	No impacts to tree as Safety Barrier placement has been moved closer to road							3.7	451
22	4	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1	No impacts to tree as Safety Barrier placement has been moved closer to road							4.0	452
23	5&7	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp leucoxylon</i>	1	12	1 small	90	15	0.4	3.89	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	4.2	454
24	5&7	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp leucoxylon</i>	1	No impacts to tree as Safety Barrier placement has been moved closer to road							3.7	455



Tree #	Project Site	Tree spp.	No. of trees	Height (m)	Hollows	Diameter (cm)	Canopy dieback (%)	Loss Factor	Biodiversity Score	General comments	Dist. From edge (m)	Photo #
25	5&7	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	12.5	None	50.6	5	0.4	2.01	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	2.7	455
26	5&7	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1	11	None	49	10	0.4	4.56	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.6	456
27	5&7	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1	8	None	40.1	10	0.4	2.57	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.1	457
28	5&7	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1	8.5	None	50.8	20	0.4	2.38	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.6	458
29	5&7	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	14	2 small, 1 large	112.3	15	0.4	6.31	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.8	459
30	5&7	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	9	None	50.1	5	0.4	1.25	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.0	460
31	5&7	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	12.5	1 small	61.4	15	0.4	2.58	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	2.5	461
32	5&7	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1	10.5	None	28.6	10	0.4	1.07	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.4	462
33	5&7	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1	9	None	45	15	0.4	3.74	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.2	463



Tree #	Project Site	Tree spp.	No. of trees	Height (m)	Hollows	Diameter (cm)	Canopy dieback (%)	Loss Factor	Biodiversity Score	General comments	Dist. From edge (m)	Photo #
34	5&7	<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>	1	8	None	20	10	0.4	0.98	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.1	466
35	5&7	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1	No impacts to tree as Safety Barrier placement has been moved closer to road							3.7	467
36	16	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp leucoxylon</i>	1	No impacts to tree as Safety Barrier placement has been moved closer to road							5.3	425
37	16	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp leucoxylon</i>	1	No impacts to tree as Safety Barrier placement has been moved closer to road							5.0	426
38	16	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp leucoxylon</i>	1	No impacts to tree as Safety Barrier placement has been moved closer to road							4.5	427
39	17	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp leucoxylon</i>	1	11	1 small, 1 medium	70.9	10	0.4	3.74	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.6	423
40	17	<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>	1	8	None	43	60	0.4	0.6	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	2.8	424
41	18	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1	11	2 small	71.4	5	0.4	7.32	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	2.7	417
42	19	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	1	12	1 small	97.2	5	0.4	4.65	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	2.2	410



Tree #	Project Site	Tree spp.	No. of trees	Height (m)	Hollows	Diameter (cm)	Canopy dieback (%)	Loss Factor	Biodiversity Score	General comments	Dist. From edge (m)	Photo #
43	20	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	14	5 small, 1 medium	98.2	5	0.4	5.95	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	4.0	374
44	20	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp <i>cygnetensis</i>	1	7	None	27.2	5	0.4	0.53	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	2.6	375
45	20	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	8	None	49.2	5	0.4	1.17	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.3	376
46	20	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp <i>cygnetensis</i>	1	9	None	58.3	10	0.4	1.99	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.4	377
47	20	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	11	1 small	70.8	12	0.4	2.62	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.2	378
48	20	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	12	2 small	94.3	10	0.4	3.96	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	2.7	379
49	20	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp <i>cygnetensis</i>	1	11	3 small, 1 medium	96.4	60	0.4	2.48	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	2.3	380
50	20	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	12	None	64.2	5	0.4	2.25	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	2.7	383
51	20	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	9	None	38.9	5	0.4	1.09	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	2.5	384



Tree #	Project Site	Tree spp.	No. of trees	Height (m)	Hollows	Diameter (cm)	Canopy dieback (%)	Loss Factor	Biodiversity Score	General comments	Dist. From edge (m)	Photo #
52	20	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	9	None	34.5	5	0.4	0.99	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	2.2	385
53	20	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	10	None	39.8	5	1.0	1.18	Removal required as tree located within deflection zone	2.1	386
54	20	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	12	1 small, 1 medium	74.9	5	0.4	4.06	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	2.7	387
55	20	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	11	4 small	77	5	0.4	3.46	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.4	388
56	20	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	11	None	87	5	0.4	2.56	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.7	390
57	20	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	10	1 small, 2 large	74.3	25	0.4	2.34	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	2.4	391
58	20	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp <i>cygnetensis</i>	1	7	None	25.7	15	0.4	0.52	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	2.3	392
59	20	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp <i>cygnetensis</i>	1	10	None	55.5	10	0.4	2.06	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.0	393
60	20	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	12	3 small	93.9	10	0.4	3.95	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.6	394



Tree #	Project Site	Tree spp.	No. of trees	Height (m)	Hollows	Diameter (cm)	Canopy dieback (%)	Loss Factor	Biodiversity Score	General comments	Dist. From edge (m)	Photo #
61	20	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	10	None	50.4	5	0.4	1.32	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.3	395
62	20	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	10	None	50	5	1.0	1.32	Removal required as tree located within deflection zone	2.1	396
63	20	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	10	None	70.6	5	0.4	2.16	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	2.8	397
64	20	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	4	None	12.3	0	0.4	0.26	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	2.8	398
65	20	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	14	2 small, 1 large	93.9	5	0.4	5.87	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.6	399
66	20	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	15	None	107	10	0.4	4.76	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.1	400
67	20	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	15	1 small, 1 medium	108	5	0.4	6.45	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.6	401
68	20	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp <i>cygnetensis</i>	1	12.5	None	82.5	5	0.4	3.79	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.4	404
69	22	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1	10	None	49	10	0.4	4.25	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.2	362



Tree #	Project Site	Tree spp.	No. of trees	Height (m)	Hollows	Diameter (cm)	Canopy dieback (%)	Loss Factor	Biodiversity Score	General comments	Dist. From edge (m)	Photo #
70	22	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1	8	None	33.9	5	0.4	2.28	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.2	363
71	22	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1	7	1 medium	72.9	10	0.4	4.38	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.5	364
72	22	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1	9	2 small	58.4	5	0.4	4.72	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	2.4	366
73	22	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1	8	None	32.7	5	0.4	2.23	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.2	372
74	23	<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>	1	8	None	29.1	5	0.4	1.19	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.4	353
75	23	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1	5	None	53.7	10	0.4	2.09	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.2	354
76	23	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1	5	None	43	5	0.4	1.4	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.5	355
77	23	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1	8	None	32.5	10	0.4	2.22	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.0	356
78	23	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1	12	2 small, 1 medium, 3 large	77.9	11.5	1.0	8.52	Removal required as tree located within deflection zone	1.9	357



Tree #	Project Site	Tree spp.	No. of trees	Height (m)	Hollows	Diameter (cm)	Canopy dieback (%)	Loss Factor	Biodiversity Score	General comments	Dist. From edge (m)	Photo #
79	23	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var <i>camaldulensis</i>	1	15	1 medium	79	5	0.4	3.92	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	2.8	358
80	23	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var <i>camaldulensis</i>	1	15	1 small, 1 large	112	10	0.4	6.12	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	2.6	359
81	23	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var <i>camaldulensis</i>	1	15	4 small, 1 medium, 1 large	170	15	0.4	7.63	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	2.6	360
82	23	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var <i>camaldulensis</i>	1	13	3 small, 1 medium	160	10	0.4	6.86	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	2.2	361
83	24	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	6	1 small, 1 large	36.2	40	0.4	0.6	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	2.2	344
84	24	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	7	1 small, 1 medium	56.5	10	0.4	2.15	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	2.3	345
85	24	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	12	None	49.1	5	0.4	1.92	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.5	347
86	24	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i>	1	8.5	None	64	15	0.4	1.39	Root zone encroachments through safety barrier installation	3.1	348



Site Map Showing Areas of Proposed Impact

Representative maps of the clearance areas are provided in Appendix A.

Photo Log

Representative photos of each of the surveyed trees are provided in Appendix D.

4.2 Fauna Assessment

The EPBC PMST Report identified 31 threatened fauna species that could occur within five km of the Project Area. Aquatic species are discounted from the results as only terrestrial environments are present within the Project Area. Of the 31 species, 13 were listed as 'known' to occur, 13 as 'likely' to occur, and five (5) as 'may' occur. Refer to Appendix C for the full results of the PMST Report.

The desktop search of *NatureMaps* (2025) identified a further 20 records of threatened fauna species within five km and in the previous 20 years, in addition to those identified by the EPBC Act PMST Report. Aquatic fauna and subspecies with known ranges occurring outside of the Project Area were also discounted. A Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment for the species identified by the *NatureMaps* (2025) desktop search and the EPBC Act species listed as 'known' to occur has been completed based upon the proximity of recent records, the species' known habitat requirements, and available habitat recorded onsite through field inspections. In summary, four species were considered likely to occur:

- *Neophema elegans elegans* (Elegant Parrot), listed as Rare under the NP&W Act
- *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum), listed as Vulnerable under the NP&W Act
- *Varanus rosenbergi* (Heath Goanna), listed as Vulnerable under the NP&W Act
- *Zanda funerea whiteae* (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo), listed as Vulnerable under the NP&W Act

A total of three species were considered 'possible' to occur:

- *Coturnix ypsilophora australis* (Brown Quail), listed as Vulnerable under the NP&W Act
- *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus* (Eastern Shrike-tit), listed as Rare under the NP&W Act
- *Microeca fascinans* (Jacky Winter), listed as Rare under the NP&W Act

The remaining species were considered unlikely to occur within the Project Area. Refer to Appendix G for the full Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment.

It is important to note that the potential presence of threatened fauna species contributes to the total biodiversity score of the vegetation under application.

In the case of scattered trees, the Native Vegetation Council's Scattered Tree Assessment Manual has been referenced to determine the species those that are known to use scattered trees. This resulted in all but one of the species identified above being included in the Scattered Tree scoresheet, with the exception of the Brown Quail.

As required by the Scattered Tree Methodology, regionally threatened fauna species were also included. These included species that have been recorded within the preceding 20 years, within five km, and are listed within the Scattered Tree Assessment Manual. An assessment of likelihood of occurrence was also conducted on these species, with a total of five species ultimately included in the Scattered Tree scoresheet:

- *Milvus migrans affinis* (Black Kite), regionally considered Rare
- *Artamus cyanopterus* (Dusky Woodswallow), regionally considered Rare
- *Geopelia placida placida* (Peaceful Dove), regionally considered Vulnerable



- *Haliastur sphenurus* (Whistling Kite), regionally considered Vulnerable
- *Lalage tricolor* (White-winged Triller), regionally considered Rare

An inspection of the Project Area was undertaken from the 8th July to the 11th July 2025 by SLR to assess the on-site habitat and opportunistic fauna observations. The inspection did not find any listed fauna species within the vegetation under application.

While the species discussed above may be present within the Project Area, the majority of the proposed works will not impact any fauna, given that impacts to majority of the trees are restricted to impacts via encroachment into the root zone, with no habitat features to be removed. The three trees to be removed are scattered throughout the Project Area, rather than in one patch, reducing the potential impacts to fauna.

Prior to clearance, a check of any fauna inhabiting the vegetation should be undertaken. If any fauna species are found to be present in the vegetation to be removed, a trained fauna handler should be engaged to remove and relocate the species displaced from habitat clearance.

Given the results of the desktop assessment, species found onsite, and scale of proposed impacts, an EPBC Act referral will not be required.

4.3 Cumulative Impact

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

The planned safety works are located within very close proximity to the existing road boundary, where there is a history of maintenance and construction activities. Sites previously disturbed through construction have regenerated with some limited native vegetation, and it is likely that disturbed areas within the current project will be similar.

No further clearance is required outside the identified Project Sites and given the minor nature of the planned construction activities, there are likely to be no further effects on surrounding native vegetation from aspects such as dust and sediment deposition.

Future clearance of vegetation surrounding the application areas is possible as ongoing maintenance of the road is likely to be required. However, this is likely to be contained within the approved Maintenance Activity Zone and are not likely to contribute to a significant accumulation of clearance effect.

Weed invasion is possible due to the movement of vehicles and machinery within the application areas. Introduction of weed species may result in a degradation of remnant surrounding vegetation, however, during construction, strict hygiene practices must be adhered to ensure weed species are not spread or introduced as per the DIT's procedures.

4.4 Address the Mitigation Hierarchy

- 1 Avoidance – outline measures taken to avoid clearance of native vegetation

During the course of the planning phase, considerations to reduce native vegetation removal have been incorporated. This has resulted in amendments to initial designs, including placing safety barriers closer to the road to reduce and avoid impacts to vegetation. Safety barrier post spacing has also been reduced from 2 m to 1 m near trees to reduce the deflection zone and avoid further removals. The remaining proposed vegetation impacts, including root impacts and removals are unavoidable in order to protect trees with safety barriers.



- 2 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).

Native vegetation removals and other impacts has been reduced to the lowest possible, through planning construction activities that can be contained within the existing road formation and only impacting vegetation where it is deemed to be necessary. Vegetation removal is where the vegetation presents a risk to road users that cannot be mitigated through safety barriers. Through refining the design, tree impacts have been minimised and will be further minimised through hydro-vac investigations. For trees where safety barrier posts are required to encroach within the Structural Root Zone (SRZ) by 30 cm or less, hydro-vac investigations will be carried out and posts placed to avoid any roots where possible. This may reduce in a further reduction of the number of trees to be impacted. For trees where safety barrier posts that are located within the SRZ by 30 cm or more, it is assumed that root zone encroachment impacts are too difficult to hydrovac given the scale and unable to be avoided, thus impacts are unable to be mitigated.

- 3 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 nature of the proposed work, there will not be any opportunity to rehabilitate or restore any clearance areas. The trees proposed to be impacted through the installation of safety barriers are expected to recover from any adverse effects during the installation process.

- 4 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.

DIT intend on making a payment into the NVF, of the amount described in Section 5.0.



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

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

Table F: The Principles of Clearance – Relevant Information

Principle of clearance	Relevant information	Assessment against the principles	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC
Principle 1(b) – significance as a habitat for wildlife	The vegetation under application may provide habitat for some fauna species, particularly birds. The vegetation is only connected with surrounding vegetation in small sections, with the majority of the sites adjacent open, farming land. Threatened Fauna Scores – All Trees – 1.4	Seriously at Variance – Yes, all trees.	Only trees requiring removal will result in a reduction of habitat. These are distributed throughout the Project Area and generally have other trees nearby.
Principle 1(c) – plants of a rare, vulnerable or endangered species	One listed flora species was recorded as being impacted, <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> , listed as Rare under the NP&W Act. A total of 13 individual trees are under application, with one proposed to be removed, all others to have root zone encroachment only. Threatened Flora Scores – Tree # 26-28, 33, 41, 69-73, 75-78 – 0.3 All other trees - 0	Seriously at Variance – No At Variance – Yes, Trees # 26, 27, 28, 33, 41, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78	Only one individual <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> is proposed to be removed. This will not impact the population given the number of other healthy <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> that exist within the Project Area.
Principle 1(d) – the vegetation comprises the whole or part of a plant community that is Rare, Vulnerable or endangered:	Identify any threatened communities under the EPBC Act or threatened ecosystems under the DEW Provisional list of threatened ecosystems present? None identified. Threatened Community Score None identified.	Seriously at Variance – No	N/A



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

4.6 Risk Assessment

Determine the level of risk associated with the application.

Table G: Risk Assessment

Total clearance	No. of trees	68
	Area (ha)	-
	Total biodiversity Score	206.08
Seriously at variance with principle 1(b), 1(c) or 1 (d)		1 (b)
Risk assessment outcome		Level 4



5.0 Clearance Summary

Table H: Scattered Trees Summary Table

Tree or Cluster ID	Number of trees	Fauna Habitat score	Threatened flora score	Biodiversity score	Loss factor	SEB Points required	Total SEB Payment
2	1	1.40	0.00	2.08	0.4	0.92	\$1,164.35
3	1	1.40	0.00	2.59	0.4	1.14	\$1,442.78
4	1	1.40	0.00	2.17	0.4	0.95	\$1,202.32
5	1	1.40	0.00	4.22	0.4	1.86	\$2,354.02
8	1	1.40	0.00	1.37	0.4	0.60	\$759.36
14	1	1.40	0.00	2.44	0.4	1.07	\$1,354.19
15	1	1.40	0.00	2.11	0.4	0.93	\$1,177.01
17	1	1.40	0.00	4.38	0.4	1.93	\$2,442.61
18	1	1.40	0.00	4.11	0.4	1.81	\$2,290.74
23	1	1.40	0.00	3.89	0.4	1.71	\$2,164.18
25	1	1.40	0.00	2.01	0.4	0.88	\$1,113.73
26	1	1.40	0.30	4.56	0.4	2.01	\$2,543.86
27	1	1.40	0.30	2.57	0.4	1.13	\$1,430.13
28	1	1.40	0.30	2.38	0.4	1.05	\$1,328.88
29	1	1.40	0.00	6.31	0.4	2.78	\$3,518.37
30	1	1.40	0.00	1.25	0.4	0.55	\$696.08
31	1	1.40	0.00	2.58	0.4	1.14	\$1,442.78
32	1	1.40	0.00	1.07	0.4	0.47	\$594.83
33	1	1.40	0.30	3.74	0.4	1.65	\$2,088.24
34	1	1.40	0.00	0.98	0.4	0.43	\$544.21
39	1	1.40	0.00	3.74	0.4	1.65	\$2,088.24
40	1	1.40	0.00	0.60	0.4	0.26	\$329.06
41	1	1.40	0.30	7.32	0.4	3.22	\$4,075.23
42	1	1.40	0.00	4.65	0.4	2.05	\$2,594.48
43	1	1.40	0.00	5.95	0.4	2.62	\$3,315.87
44	1	1.40	0.00	0.53	0.4	0.23	\$291.09
45	1	1.40	0.00	1.17	0.4	0.51	\$645.46
46	1	1.40	0.00	1.99	0.4	0.88	\$1,113.73
47	1	1.40	0.00	2.62	0.4	1.15	\$1,455.44
48	1	1.40	0.00	3.96	0.4	1.74	\$2,202.14
49	1	1.40	0.00	2.48	0.4	1.09	\$1,379.50
50	1	1.40	0.00	2.25	0.4	0.99	\$1,252.94



Tree or Cluster ID	Number of trees	Fauna Habitat score	Threatened flora score	Biodiversity score	Loss factor	SEB Points required	Total SEB Payment
51	1	1.40	0.00	1.09	0.4	0.48	\$607.49
52	1	1.40	0.00	0.99	0.4	0.44	\$556.86
53	1	1.40	0.00	1.18	1.0	1.30	\$1,645.28
54	1	1.40	0.00	4.06	0.4	1.79	\$2,265.42
55	1	1.40	0.00	3.46	0.4	1.52	\$1,923.71
56	1	1.40	0.00	2.56	0.4	1.13	\$1,430.13
57	1	1.40	0.00	2.34	0.4	1.03	\$1,303.57
58	1	1.40	0.00	0.52	0.4	0.23	\$291.09
59	1	1.40	0.00	2.06	0.4	0.91	\$1,151.70
60	1	1.40	0.00	3.95	0.4	1.74	\$2,202.14
61	1	1.40	0.00	1.32	0.4	0.58	\$734.05
62	1	1.40	0.00	1.32	1.0	1.45	\$1,835.12
63	1	1.40	0.00	2.16	0.4	0.95	\$1,202.32
64	1	1.40	0.00	0.26	0.4	0.11	\$139.22
65	1	1.40	0.00	5.87	0.4	2.58	\$3,265.25
66	1	1.40	0.00	4.76	0.4	2.09	\$2,645.10
67	1	1.40	0.00	6.45	0.4	2.84	\$3,594.30
68	1	1.40	0.00	3.79	0.4	1.67	\$2,113.55
69	1	1.40	0.30	4.25	0.4	1.87	\$2,366.67
70	1	1.40	0.30	2.28	0.4	1.00	\$1,265.60
71	1	1.40	0.30	4.38	0.4	1.93	\$2,442.61
72	1	1.40	0.30	4.72	0.4	2.08	\$2,632.45
73	1	1.40	0.30	2.23	0.4	0.98	\$1,240.29
74	1	1.40	0.00	1.19	0.4	0.52	\$658.11
75	1	1.40	0.30	2.09	0.4	0.92	\$1,164.35
76	1	1.40	0.30	1.40	0.4	0.62	\$784.67
77	1	1.40	0.30	2.22	0.4	0.98	\$1,240.29
78	1	1.40	0.30	8.52	1.0	9.37	\$11,858.67
79	1	1.40	0.00	3.92	0.4	1.72	\$2,176.83
80	1	1.40	0.00	6.12	0.4	2.69	\$3,404.46
81	1	1.40	0.00	7.63	0.4	3.36	\$4,252.42
82	1	1.40	0.00	6.86	0.4	3.02	\$3,822.11
83	1	1.40	0.00	0.60	0.4	0.26	\$329.06
84	1	1.40	0.00	2.15	0.4	0.95	\$1,202.32



Tree or Cluster ID	Number of trees	Fauna Habitat score	Threatened flora score	Biodiversity score	Loss factor	SEB Points required	Total SEB Payment
85	1	1.40	0.00	1.92	0.4	0.84	\$1,063.10
86	1	1.40	0.00	1.39	0.4	0.61	\$772.02
Total				206.08	-	97.96	\$123,978.18

Table I: Totals summary table

	Total Biodiversity score	Total SEB points required	SEB Payment	Admin Fee	Total Payment
Application	206.08	97.96	\$123,978.18	\$6,463.32	\$130,441.50

Table J: Economies of Scale

Economies of Scale Factor	0.5
Rainfall (mm)	661



6.0 Significant Environmental Benefit

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

Achieving an SEB

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

- ☐ Establish a new SEB Area on land owned by the proponent. 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 an SEB to be delivered by a Third Party. The application form needs to be submitted with this Data Report.
- ☒ Pay into the Native Vegetation Fund. Provide details below

Payment SEB

DIT propose to pay a total of \$130,441.50 into the NVF, inclusive of an administration fee of \$6,463.32.



7.0 Closure

Thank you for retaining SLR to provide this service. We wish you well and look forward to working with you again. Should you have questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the below.

Sincerely,

SLR Consulting Australia

|

Monique Bury, Bsc
Project Consultant (Ecology & Biodiversity)

Louise Jaunay, BApSc
Associate Consultant (Ecology & Biodiversity)

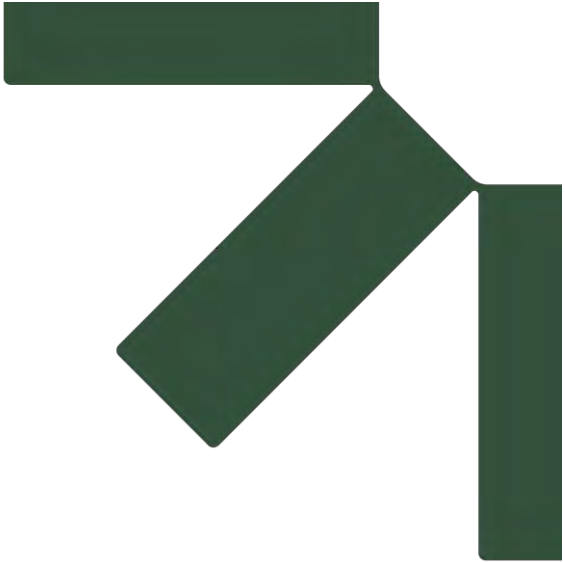


8.0 Feedback

At SLR, we are committed to delivering professional quality service to our clients. We are constantly looking for ways to improve the quality of our deliverables and our service to our clients. Client feedback is a valuable tool in helping us prioritise services and resources according to our client needs.

To achieve this, your feedback on the team's performance, deliverables and service are valuable and SLR welcome all feedback via <https://www.slrconsulting.com/en/feedback>. We recognise the value of your time and we will make a \$10 donation to our Charity Partner - Lifeline, for every completed form.





Appendix A Figures

Native Vegetation Clearance Data Report

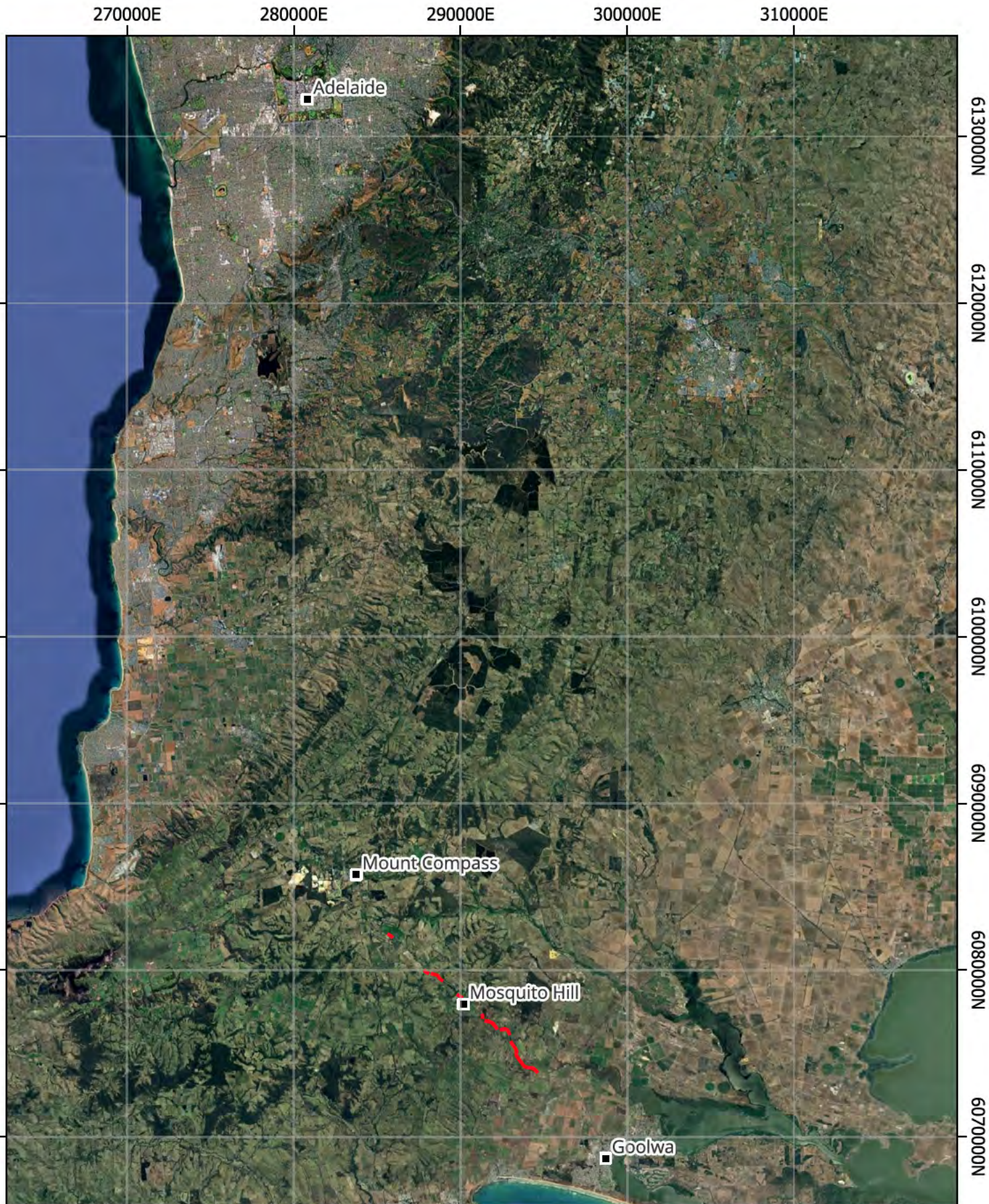
Mount Compass to Goolwa Road

Department for Infrastructure and Transport

SLR Project No.: 655.010559.00006

23 September 2025

HP\Projects\SLR\655-NUR\655_010559.00001 DIT Road Network\00006 Mount Compass to Goolwa Road\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GISVegetation Survey Map.apx




0 3,000 6,000 m
Projection: GDA 2020 MGA Zone 54
Scale: 1:300,000
Project Number: 655.010559.00006
Date: 07-02-2025
Drawn by: MB
Sheet Size: A4

LEGEND
■ Towns
— Project Extent

Project Location



www.slrconsulting.com

FIGURE 15



H:\Projects\SLR\655-NUR\655-010559-00001-DIT Road Network\00006 Mount Compass to Goolwa Road\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\Vegetation Survey Map.sxd



H:\Projects\SLR\655-NUR\655-010559-00001-DIT Road Network\00006 Mount Compass to Goolwa Road\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\Vegetation Survey Map.gpx



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www.slrconsulting.com

Projection: GDA2020 / MGA zone 54
 Scale: 1:1,000
 Project Number: 655.010559.00006
 Date: 09-17-2025
 Drawn by: GW
 Sheet Size: A3

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| No Impact | ● | Maintenance Markers | ⊙ |
| Root Zone Encroachment | ● | Project Sites | — |
| Cadastral Site | □ | | |

NVC Map - Project Sites 5, 7 & 16

FIGURE 4



H:\Projects\SLR\655-NUR\655-010559-00001-DIT Road Network\00006 Mount Compass to Goolwa Road\05 SLR Data\MT GIS\GIS\Vegetation Survey Map.gpx



www.slrconsulting.com

Projection: GDA2020 / MGA zone 54
 Scale: 1:1,000
 Project Number: 655.010559.00006
 Date: 09-17-2025
 Drawn by: GW
 Sheet Size: A3

LEGEND

Root Zone Encroachment 
 Cadastral Site 

Maintenance Markers 
 Project Sites 

NVC Map - Project Site 17

FIGURE 5



H:\Projects\SLR\655-NUR\655-010559-00001-DIT Road Network\00006 Mount Compass to Goolwa Road\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\Vegetation Survey Map.gxz



H:\Projects\SLR\655-NUR\655-010559-00001-DIT Road Network\30006 Mount Compass to Goolwa Road\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\Vegetation Survey Map.qgz



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Projection: GDA2020 / MGA zone 54
Scale: 1:1,000
Project Number: 655.010559.00006
Date: 09-19-2025
Drawn by: GW
Sheet Size: A3

- LEGEND
- | | | | |
|---------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| Cadastral Site | | Project Sites | |
| Maintenance Markers | | Root Zone Encroachment | |

NVC Map - Project Site 19

FIGURE 7



H:\Projects\SLR\655-NUR\655-010559-00001-DIT Road Network\00006 Mount Compass to Goolwa Road\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\Vegetation Survey Map.gxd



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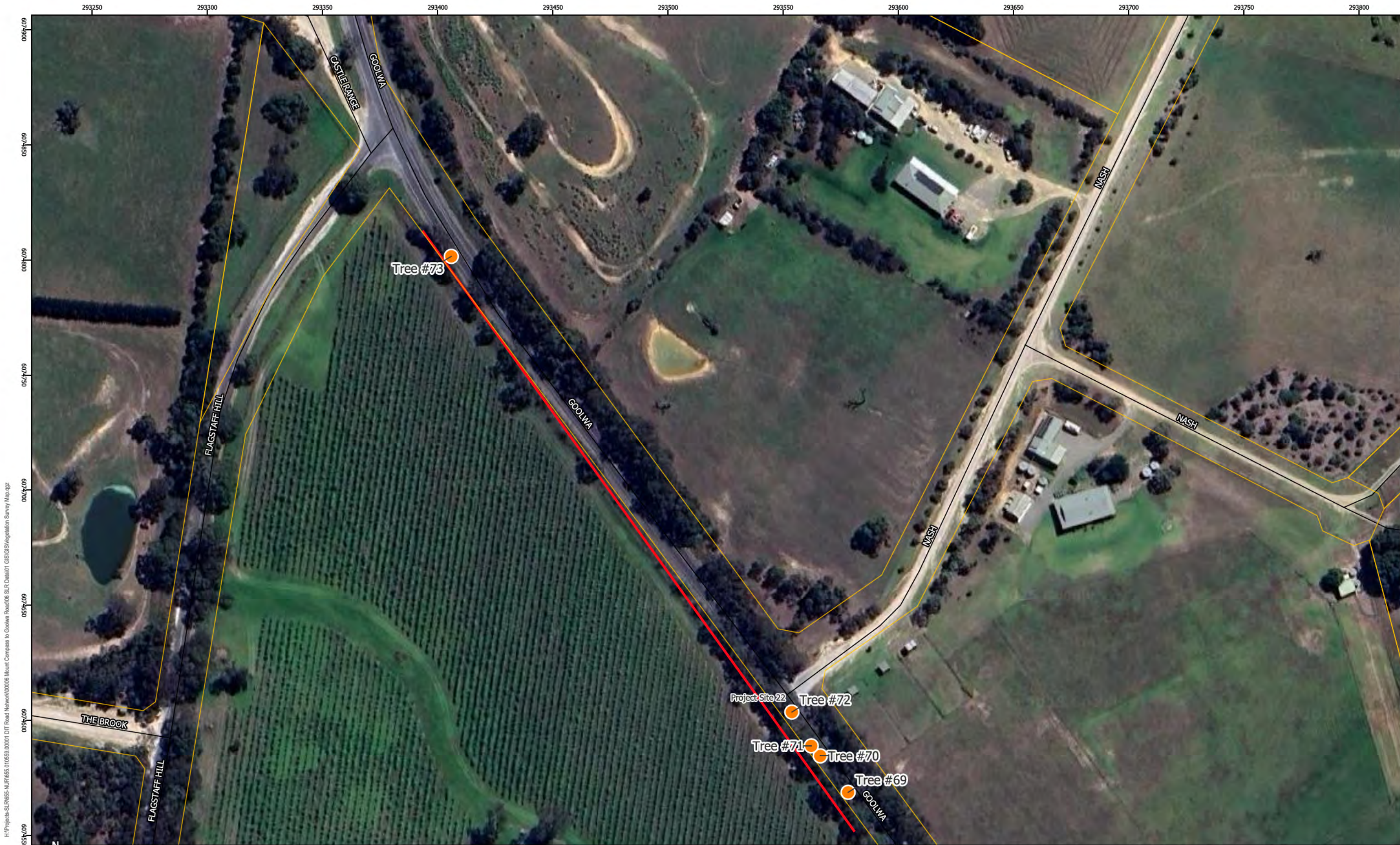
Projection: GDA2020 / MGA zone 54
 Scale: 1:2,000
 Project Number: 655.010559.00006
 Date: 09-19-2025
 Drawn by: GW
 Sheet Size: A3

LEGEND

Cadastral Site		Removal	
Maintenance Markers		Root Zone Encroachment	
Project Sites			

NVC Map - Project Site 20

FIGURE 8



H:\Projects\SLR\655-NUR\655-010559-00001-DIT Road Network\00006 Mount Compass to Goolwa Road\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\Vegetation Survey Map.gxz



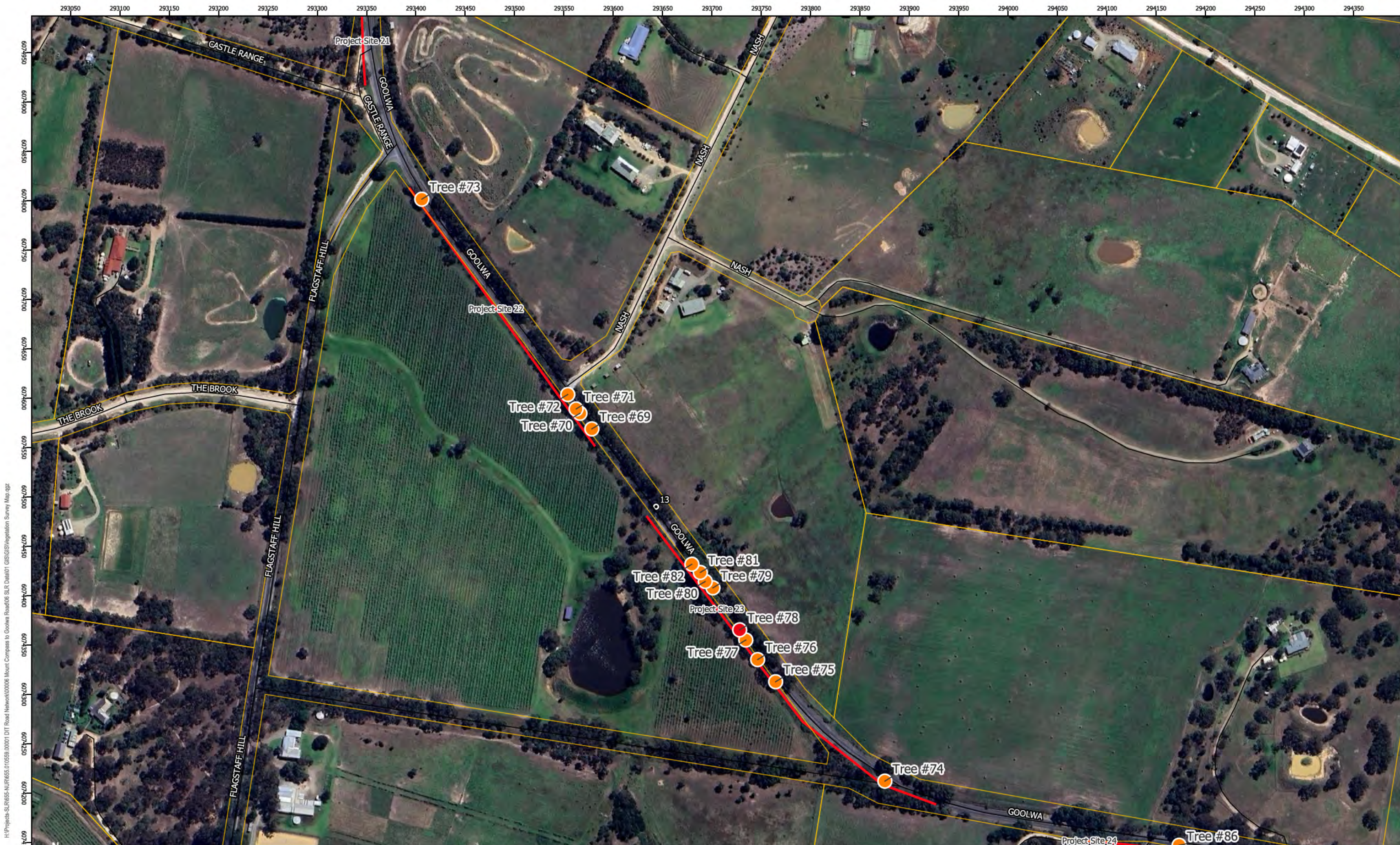
www.slrconsulting.com

Projection: GDA2020 / MGA zone 54
 Scale: 1:1,500
 Project Number: 655.010559.00006
 Date: 09-17-2025
 Drawn by: GW
 Sheet Size: A3

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| Cadastral Site | | Project Sites | |
| Maintenance Markers | | Root Zone Encroachment | |

NVC Map - Project Site 22



H:\Projects\SLR\655-NUR\655-010559-00001-DIT Road Network\00006 Mount Compass to Goolwa Road\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\Vegetation Survey Map.gxd



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Projection: GDA2020 / MGA zone 54
 Scale: 1:3,500
 Project Number: 655.010559.00006
 Date: 09-19-2025
 Drawn by: GW
 Sheet Size: A3

LEGEND

Cadastral Site		Removal	
Maintenance Markers		Root Zone Encroachment	
Project Sites			

NVC Map - Project Site 23



H:\Projects\SLR\655-NUR\655-010559-00001-DIT Road Network\00006 Mount Compass to Goolwa Road\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\Vegetation Survey Map.gpx



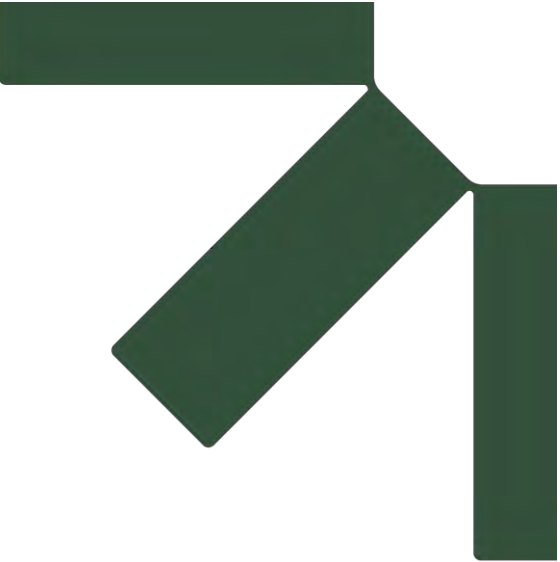
www.slrconsulting.com

Projection: GDA2020 / MGA zone 54
 Scale: 1:2,000
 Project Number: 655.010559.00006
 Date: 09-19-2025
 Drawn by: GW
 Sheet Size: A3

LEGEND

Cadastral Site		Project Sites	
Maintenance Markers		Root Zone Encroachment	

NVC Map - Project Site 24



Appendix B Roll Sheet

Native Vegetation Clearance Data Report

Mount Compass to Goolwa Road

Department for Infrastructure and Transport

SLR Project No.: 655.010559.00006

23 September 2025

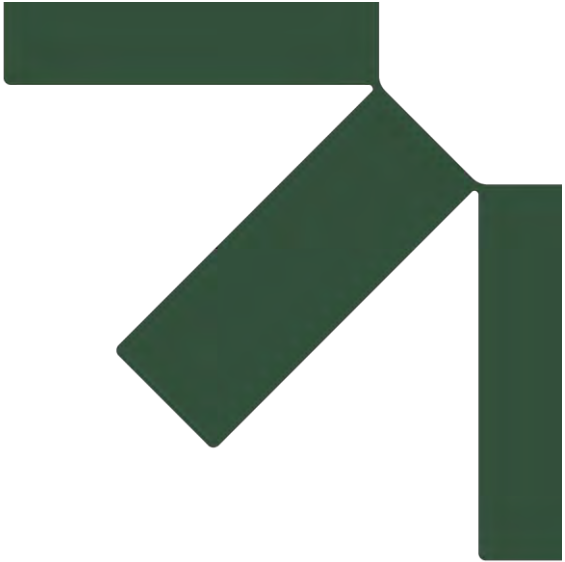
OFFICIAL

HAZARDS ESTIMATE - Goolwa Road (4685)

No	MM Start	MM End	Side	Description	Proposed Treatment	Offset (m)	Proposed Guardfence Length (m)	12/08/2023 - Infrastructure Delivery(JA/AA) comments	Site Visit Comments	Civil Works Y/N
1	1.33	1.45	LHS	Drop off	GF	2.8	120	Confirmed , Lower Priority	Not Required as no drop off	
2	4.8	5.1	LHS	Drop off/tree	GF	3.7	300	Confirmed , High Priority	2m from Edeline and 1m to 1.5m the civil work are required.	Y
3	6.89	7.09	LHS	drop off/tree	GF	2.4	200	Confirmed , High Priority	Driveway access in between stop at MM7.12 make sure the sight distance not impacting. 29/04/25: Might be in the way of developer Job Cattle underpass near mosquito hill road.	Y
4	8.8	8.9	LHS	drop off/tree	GF	2.7	100	Confirmed , High Priority	Photo 2:22pm bush trimming required to get 3m from edge line for SB	Y
5	9.3	9.4	LHS	trees	GF	2.7	100	Confirmed , High Priority	site distance to the McHugh's Road should not be impacted photo 2:29pm	Y
6	9.23	9.295	LHS	trees	GF	3.7	65			Y
7	9.44	9.77	LHS	drop off/tree	GF	2.7	330	Confirmed , High Priority		Y
8	10	10.1	LHS	drop off/culvert	GF	2	100	Confirmed , High Priority		Y
9	10.37	10.57	LHS	embankment/tree	GF	2	200	Confirmed , Lower Priority	Join new SB with the existing old SB as per photo 2:36pm	N
10	13.9	14	LHS	drop off	GF	2	100	Confirmed , High Priority		
10	13.9	14.2	LHS	drop off	GF	2	300	Confirmed , High Priority	This section consist of some embacnkament area SB to start afte the embankment as per photo 2:49pm start the SB from blue marker highlighted in red. TL4 SB needed 1m post clearence + extra long posts to be added	Y

OFFICIAL

13	1.6	1.8	RHS	trees	GF	2.7	200	Works completed	Photo 3:45pm Cut a Drain	Y
14	4.3	4.4	RHS	trees	GF	3	100	Confirmed , High Priority		
15	4.32	4.5	RHS	trees	GF	3	180	Confirmed , High Priority	End before the driveway End point would be the gate	Y
16	5.3	5.5	RHS	drop off	GF	3	200	Confirmed , Lower Priority	Near broken hill drive photo 3:37pm SB to installed	Y
17	9.37	9.4	RHS	trees	GF	3.1	30	Confirmed , Lower Priority	Photo 3:27 join the new to existing shown in the photo Get distance (Extend treatment) Need a spoon drain	Y
18	9.83	9.95	RHS	drop off / tree	GF	2.4	120	Confirmed , High Priority		Y
19	10.6	10.8	RHS	embankment	GF	3.1	200	Confirmed , Lower Priority	might not required due to embankment	Check
20	11	11.14	RHS	trees	GF	2.7	140	Confirmed , Lower Priority		Y
21	11.7	12.3	RHS	trees	GF	3	600	Confirmed , Lower Priority	Photo 3:17pm	Y
22	12.35	12.53	RHS	drop off	GF	3	180	Confirmed , High Priority	Stop before the Flagstaff Hill Road	Check
23	12.63	12.95	RHS	trees	GF	2.4	320	Confirmed , High Priority		Y
24	13.05	13.47	RHS	drop off/tree	GF	2.4	420	Confirmed , High Priority	trees are 2m from the edgeline photo 3:07pm offset of the SB will vary due to trees Hydro Vaccum (check)	Y
25	13.63	14.1	RHS	drop off/tree	GF	2.4	470	Confirmed , High Priority		Y



Appendix C EPBC Act PMST Report

Native Vegetation Clearance Data Report

Mount Compass to Goolwa Road

Department for Infrastructure and Transport

SLR Project No.: 655.010559.00006

23 September 2025



Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 08-Jul-2025

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the [Administrative Guidelines on Significance](#).

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	4
Listed Threatened Species:	62
Listed Migratory Species:	16

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage>

A [permit](#) may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	28
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

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	14
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	3
EPBC Act Referrals:	8
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)			[Resource Information]
Ramsar Site Name	Proximity	Buffer Status	
The coorong, and lakes alexandrina and albert wetland	Within Ramsar site	In feature area	

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	[Resource Information]
--	--------------------------

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Buloke Woodlands of the Riverina and Murray-Darling Depression Bioregions	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In buffer area only
Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In buffer area only
Peppermint Box (Eucalyptus odorata) Grassy Woodland of South Australia	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Swamps of the Fleurieu Peninsula	Critically Endangered	Community known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Listed Threatened Species	[Resource Information]
---------------------------	--------------------------

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Aphelocephala leucopsis Southern Whiteface [529]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri listed as Calamanthus pyrrhopygius parkeri Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Mt Lofty Ranges) [67071]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Leipoa ocellata Malleefowl [934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica baueri Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit [86380]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Melanodryas cucullata cucullata South-eastern Hooded Robin, Hooded Robin (south-eastern) [67093]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Neophema chrysogaster Orange-bellied Parrot [747]	Critically Endangered	Migration route likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica Fairy Prion (southern) [64445]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Stagonopleura bella samueli Western Beautiful Firetail, Beautiful Firetail (Mt Lofty Range and Kangaroo Island) [80202]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Sternula albifrons Little Tern [82849]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Sternula nereis nereis Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Stipiturus malachurus intermedius Fleurieu Peninsula Southern Emu-wren, Mount Lofty Southern Emu-wren [26005]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus Eastern Hooded Plover, Eastern Hooded Plover [90381]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Zoothera lunulata halmaturina South Australian Bassian Thrush, Western Bassian Thrush [67121]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
FISH			
Craterocephalus fluviatilis Murray Hardyhead [56791]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Galaxias rostratus Flathead Galaxias, Beaked Minnow, Flat-headed Galaxias, Flat-headed Jollytail, Flat-headed Minnow [84745]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Maccullochella peelii Murray Cod [66633]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Nannoperca australis Murray-Darling Basin lineage Southern Pygmy Perch (Murray-Darling Basin lineage) [91711]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Nannoperca obscura Yarra Pygmy Perch [26177]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
FROG			
Litoria raniformis Southern Bell Frog, Growling Grass Frog, Green and Golden Frog, Warty Swamp Frog, Golden Bell Frog [1828]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
MAMMAL			
Isoodon obesulus obesulus Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern), Southern Brown Bandicoot (south-eastern) [68050]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pteropus poliocephalus Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Acacia menzelii Menzel's Wattle [9218]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Acacia pinguifolia Fat-leaved Wattle, Fat-leaf Wattle [5319]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Acacia rhetinocarpa Neat Wattle, Resin Wattle (SA) [11282]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Allocasuarina robusta Mount Compass Oak-bush [16377]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Caladenia argocalla White-beauty Spider-orchid [54991]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Caladenia colorata Coloured Spider-orchid, Small Western Spider-orchid, Painted Spider-orchid [54999]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Caladenia concolor Crimson Spider-orchid, Maroon Spider-orchid [5505]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Caladenia conferta Coast Spider-orchid [55000]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Caladenia tensa Greencomb Spider-orchid, Rigid Spider-orchid [24390]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Correa calycina Hindmarsh Correa [7226]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Corybas dentatus Toothed Helmet-orchid, Finniss Helmet-orchid [55042]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Dodonaea procumbens Trailing Hop-bush [12149]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Eucalyptus paludicola Mount Compass Swamp Gum, Fleurieu Swamp Gum, Marsh Gum [64276]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Euphrasia collina subsp. osbornii Osborn's Eyebright [3684]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Glycine latrobeana Clover Glycine, Purple Clover [13910]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Hibbertia tenuis [76189]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Olearia pannosa subsp. pannosa Silver Daisy-bush, Silver-leaved Daisy, Velvet Daisy-bush [12348]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Prasophyllum murfetii Fleurieu Leek Orchid [81621]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Prasophyllum pallidum Pale Leek-orchid [20351]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pterostylis arenicola Sandhill Greenhood Orchid [17919]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Pterostylis bryophila Hindmarsh Valley Greenhood [75722]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Senecio macrocarpus Large-fruit Fireweed, Large-fruit Groundsel [16333]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Thelymitra epipactoides Metallic Sun-orchid [11896]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Thelymitra matthewsii Spiral Sun-orchid [4168]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Thelymitra orientalis Hoary Sun-orchid [88011]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Veronica derwentiana subsp. homalodonta Mount Lofty Speedwell [82836]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

REPTILE			
Aprasia pseudopulchella Flinders Ranges Worm-lizard [1666]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Sternula albifrons Little Tern [82849]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Migratory Wetlands Species			
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Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species		[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Neophema chrysogaster Orange-bellied Parrot [747]	Critically Endangered	Migration route likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Pachyptila turtur Fairy Prion [1066]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Sterna striata White-fronted Tern [799]		Migration route may occur within area	In feature area
Sternula albifrons as Sterna albifrons Little Tern [82849]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thinornis cucullatus as Thinornis rubricollis Hooded Plover, Hooded Dotterel [87735]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus as Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis Eastern Hooded Plover, Eastern Hooded Plover [90381]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves			[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Hesperilla	Conservation Park	SA	In buffer area only
Scott	Conservation Park	SA	In buffer area only
Unnamed (No.HA1295)	Heritage Agreement	SA	In buffer area only
Unnamed (No.HA1305)	Heritage Agreement	SA	In buffer area only
Unnamed (No.HA1330)	Heritage Agreement	SA	In buffer area only
Unnamed (No.HA1376)	Heritage Agreement	SA	In buffer area only
Unnamed (No.HA1419)	Heritage Agreement	SA	In buffer area only
Unnamed (No.HA1473)	Heritage Agreement	SA	In buffer area only
Unnamed (No.HA1503)	Heritage Agreement	SA	In buffer area only
Unnamed (No.HA1533)	Heritage Agreement	SA	In buffer area only
Unnamed (No.HA1586)	Heritage Agreement	SA	In buffer area only
Unnamed (No.HA234)	Heritage Agreement	SA	In buffer area only
Unnamed (No.HA27)	Heritage Agreement	SA	In buffer area only
Unnamed (No.HA39)	Heritage Agreement	SA	In buffer area only

Nationally Important Wetlands		[Resource Information]
Wetland Name	State	Buffer Status
Ambersun - West Swamp	SA	In buffer area only
The Coorong, Lake Alexandrina & Lake Albert	SA	In buffer area only
Tookayerta & Finniss Catchments	SA	In buffer area only

EPBC Act Referrals					[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status	
Emergency Response for the Crisis Management of Acid Sulphate Soils	2009/4833		Completed	In buffer area only	
Goolwa Channel Water Level Management Project	2009/5227	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only	

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Controlled action				
Opening the barrage network separating the lakes	2008/4618	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
1200m north-bound overtaking lane	2007/3457	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
INDIGO Central Submarine Telecommunications Cable	2017/8127	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
INDIGO Marine Cable Route Survey (INDIGO)	2017/7996	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area
Lower Lakes Irrigation Pipeline, lower Murray Darling Basin	2009/4743	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data is available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on the contents of this report.

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been discerned through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions when time permits.

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites; and
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

- [-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria](#)
- [-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory](#)
- [-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland](#)
- [-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia](#)
- [-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT](#)
- [-Birdlife Australia](#)
- [-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
- [-Australian National Wildlife Collection](#)
- [-Natural history museums of Australia](#)
- [-Museum Victoria](#)
- [-Australian Museum](#)
- [-South Australian Museum](#)
- [-Queensland Museum](#)
- [-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums](#)
- [-Queensland Herbarium](#)
- [-National Herbarium of NSW](#)
- [-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria](#)
- [-Tasmanian Herbarium](#)
- [-State Herbarium of South Australia](#)
- [-Northern Territory Herbarium](#)
- [-Western Australian Herbarium](#)
- [-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra](#)
- [-University of New England](#)
- [-Ocean Biogeographic Information System](#)
- [-Australian Government, Department of Defence](#)
- [Forestry Corporation, NSW](#)
- [-Geoscience Australia](#)
- [-CSIRO](#)
- [-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns](#)
- [-eBird Australia](#)
- [-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre](#)
- [-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory](#)
- [-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program](#)
- [-Australian Institute of Marine Science](#)
- [-Reef Life Survey Australia](#)
- [-American Museum of Natural History](#)
- [-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania](#)
- [-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania](#)
- [-Other groups and individuals](#)

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the [Contact us](#) page.

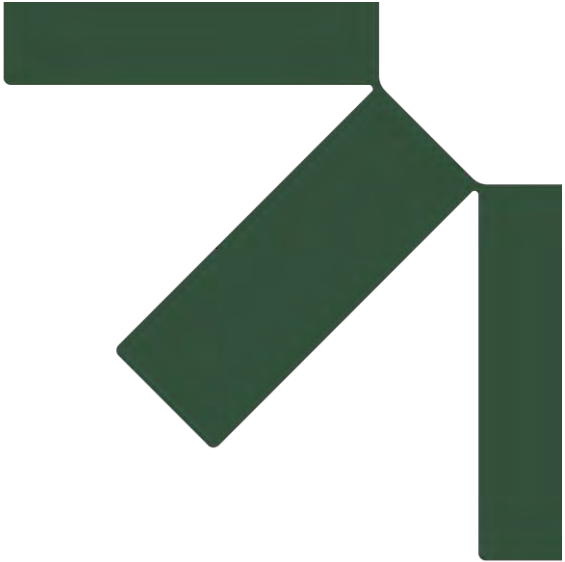
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Appendix D Photo Log

Native Vegetation Clearance Data Report

Mount Compass to Goolwa Road

Department for Infrastructure and Transport

SLR Project No.: 655.010559.00006

23 September 2025

Photo Log

Photo 1: Tree #1		Photo 2: Tree #2		Photo 3: Tree #3	
Photo 4: Tree #4		Photo 5: Tree #5		Photo 6: Tree #6	



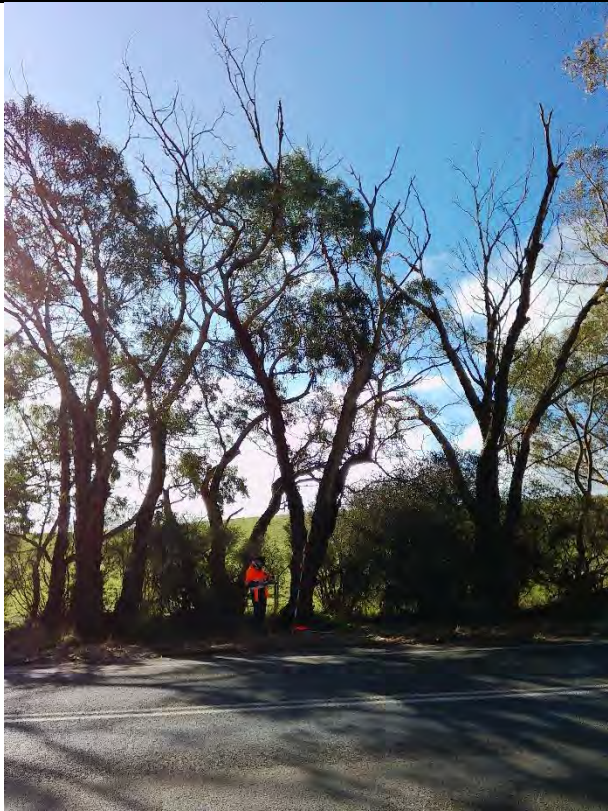
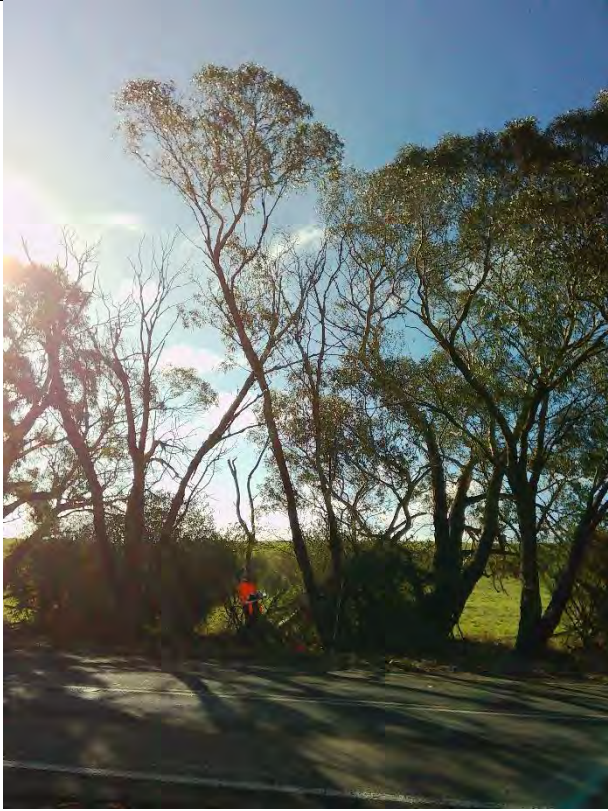
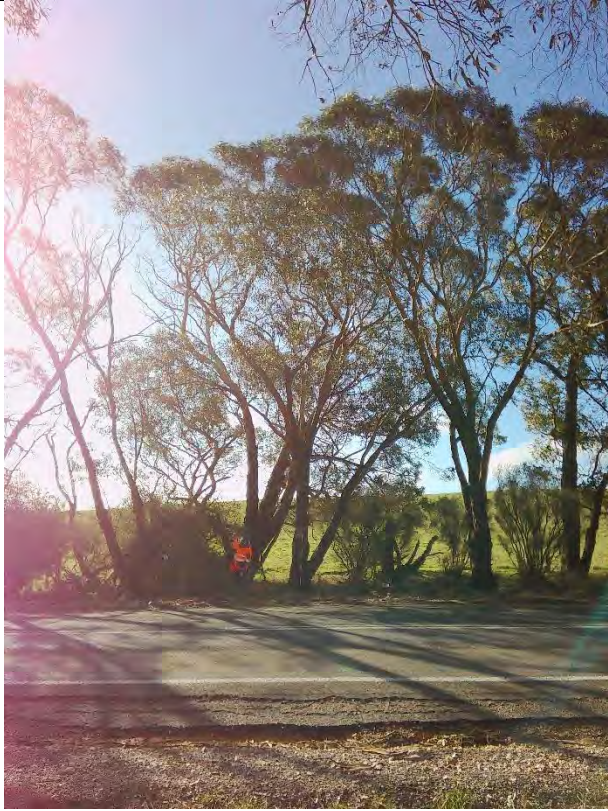
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Photo 10: Tree #10		Photo 11: Tree #11		Photo 12: Tree #12	
					



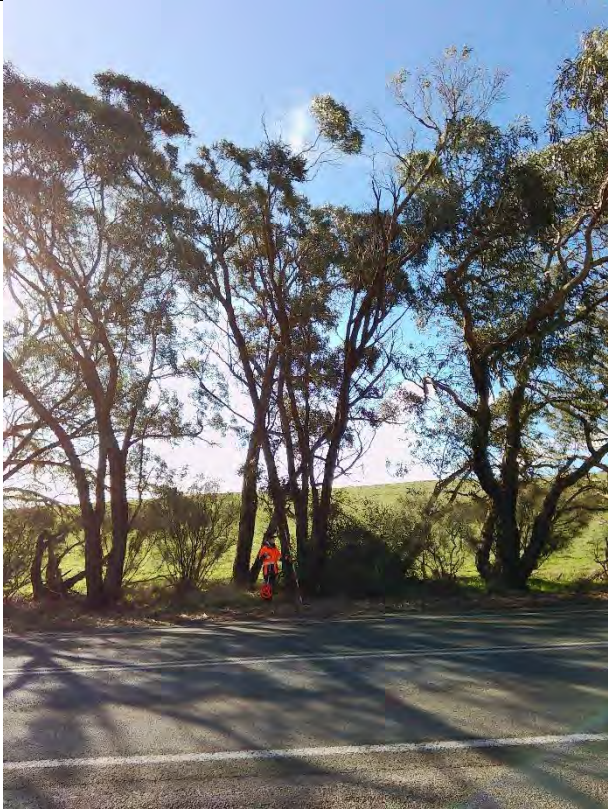
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Photo 16: Tree #16		Photo 17: Tree #17		Photo 18: Tree #18	
					



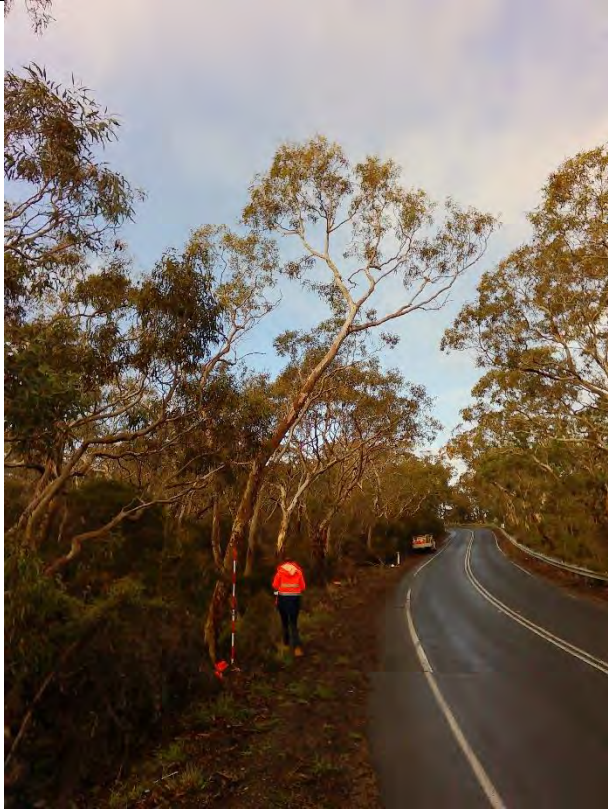
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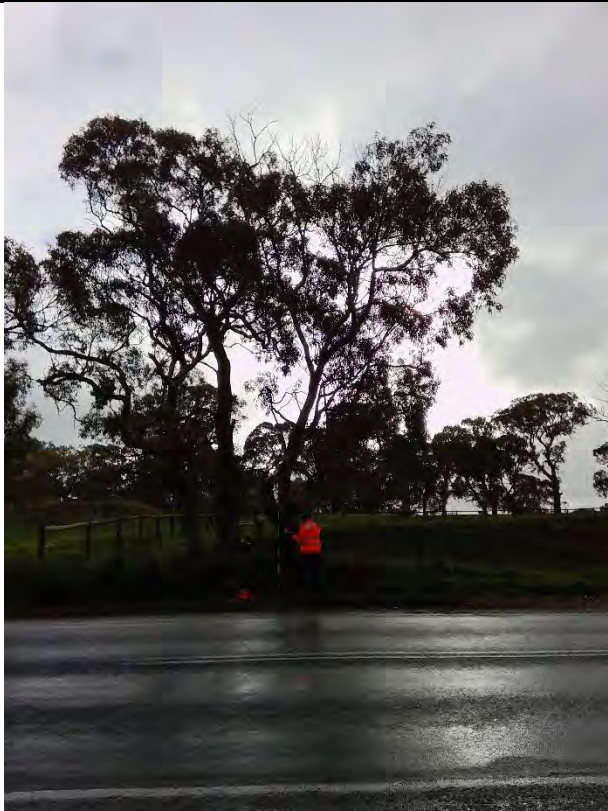
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Photo 31: Tree #31		Photo 32: Tree #32		Photo 33: Tree #33	
					
Photo 34: Tree #34		Photo 35: Tree #35		Photo 36: Tree #36	
					



Photo 37: Tree #37		Photo 38: Tree #38		Photo 39: Tree #39	
					
Photo 40: Tree #40		Photo 41: Tree #41		Photo 42: Tree #42	
					



Photo 43: Tree #43		Photo 44: Tree #44		Photo 45: Tree #45	
					
Photo 46: Tree #46		Photo 47: Tree #47		Photo 48: Tree #48	
					



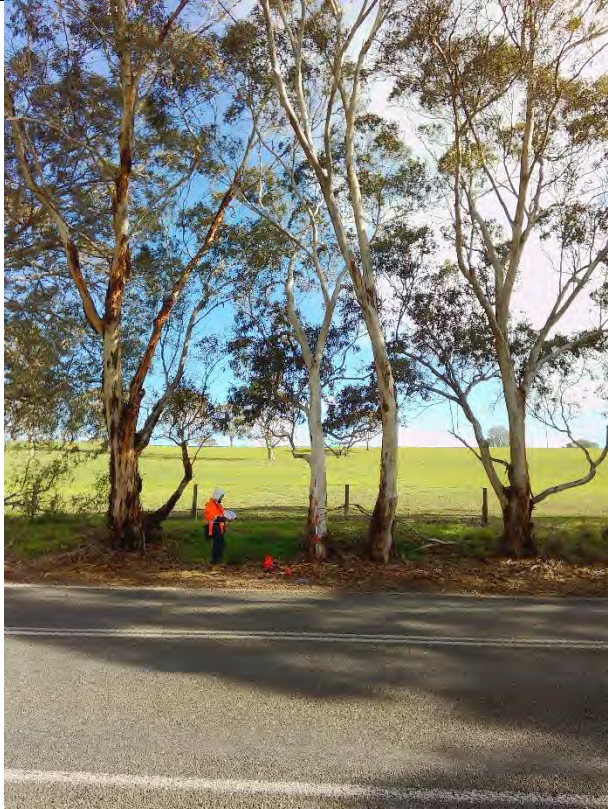
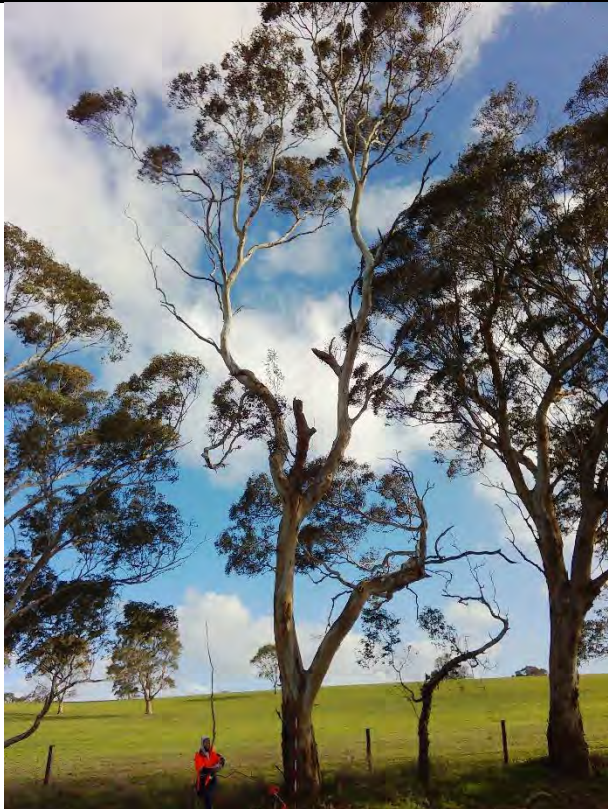
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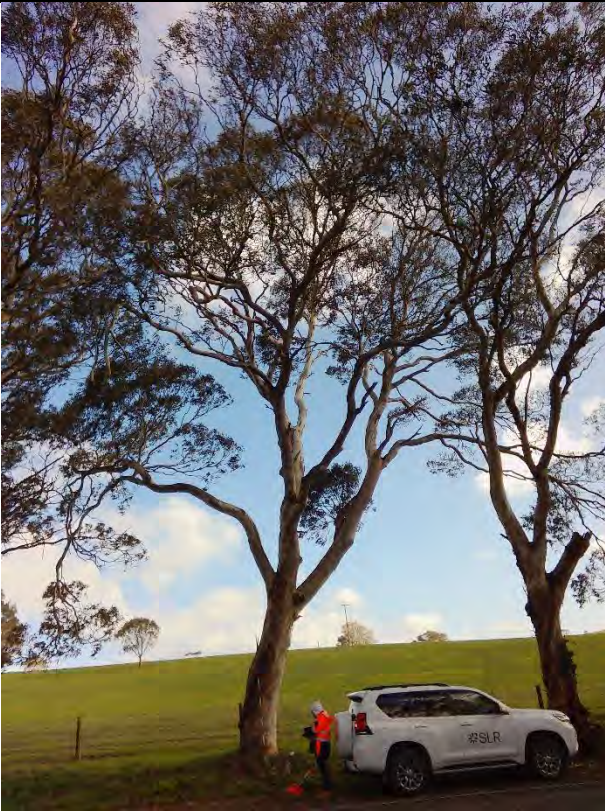
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Photo 61: Tree #61		Photo 62: Tree #62		Photo 63: Tree #63	
Photo 64: Tree #64		Photo 65: Tree #65		Photo 66: Tree #66	



Photo 67: Tree #67		Photo 68: Tree #68		Photo 69: Tree #69	
Photo 70: Tree #70		Photo 71: Tree #71		Photo 72: Tree #72	



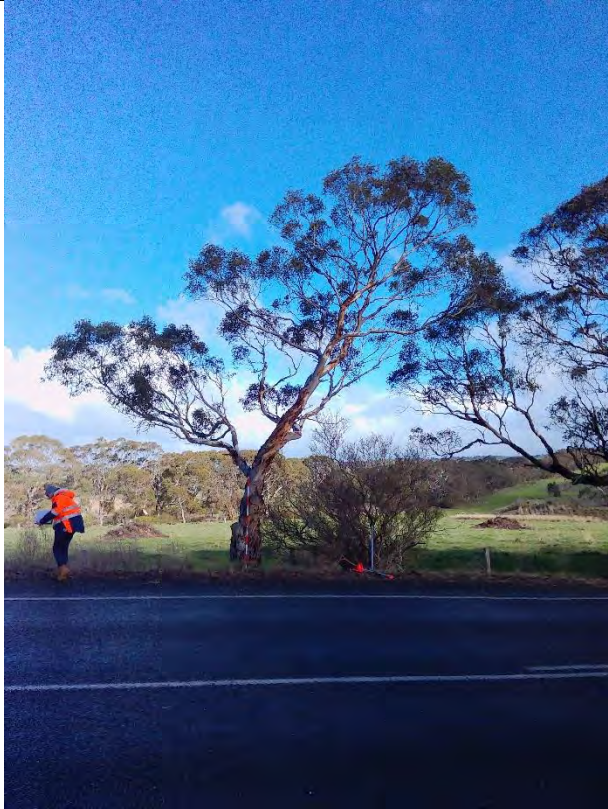
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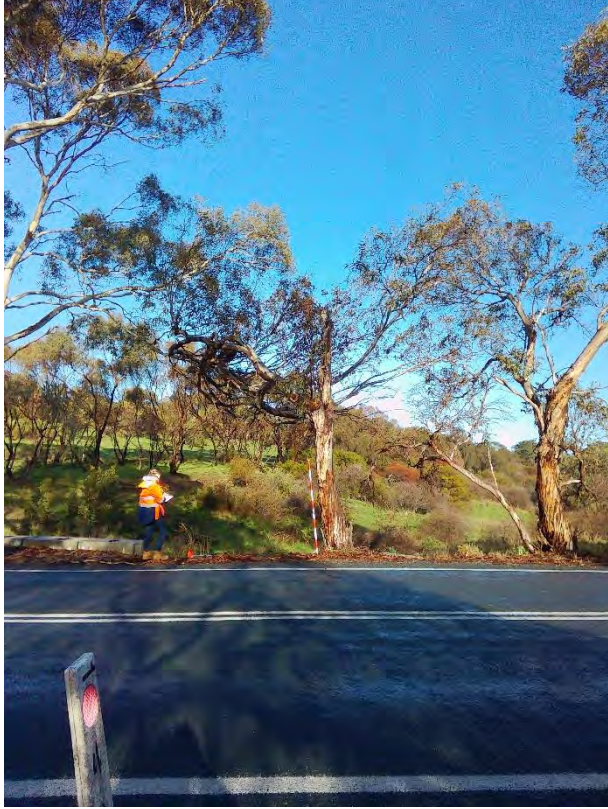
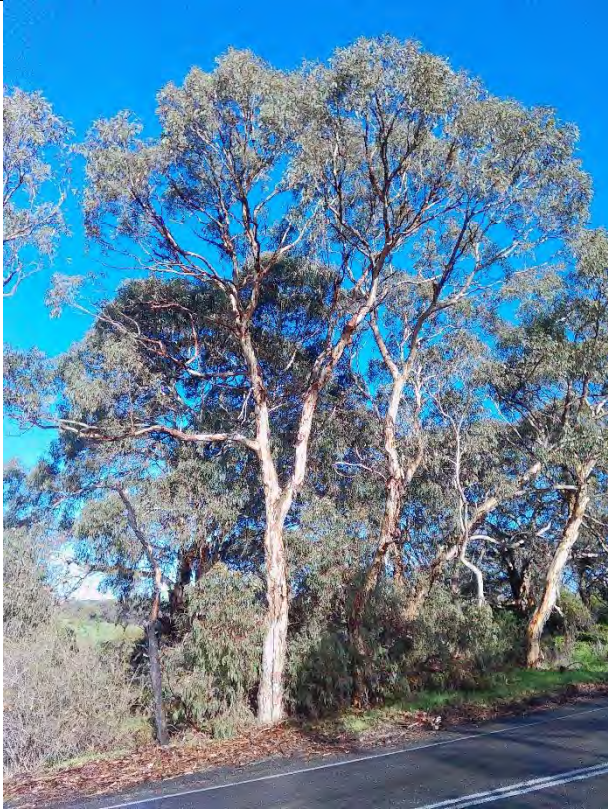
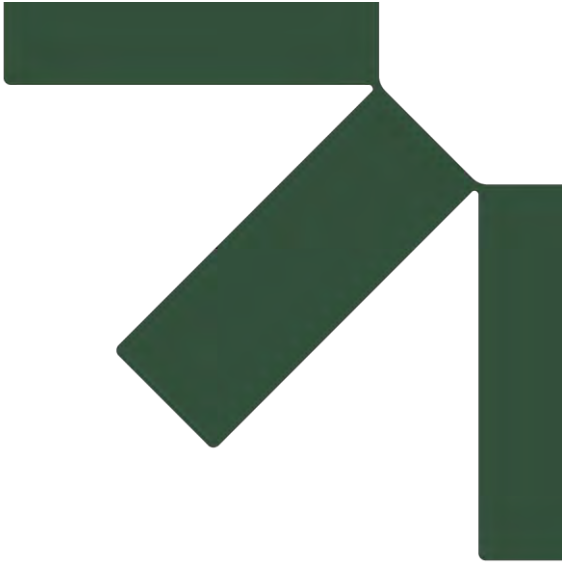
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Photo 82: Tree #82		Photo 83: Tree #83		Photo 84: Tree #84	
					



Photo 85: Tree #85	Photo 86: Tree #86
	





Appendix E Threatened Flora Species List

Native Vegetation Clearance Data Report

Mount Compass to Goolwa Road

Department for Infrastructure and Transport

SLR Project No.: 655.010559.00006

23 September 2025

Threatened Flora Species List

Species	Common Name	National Rating	State Rating	Date Of Last Record
<i>Acacia dodonaeifolia</i>	Hop-bush Wattle		R	08-Nov-2023
<i>Allocasuarina robusta</i>	Mount Compass Oak-bush	EN	E	07-Nov-2024
<i>Amphibromus archeri</i>	Pointed Swamp Wallaby-grass		R	04-Dec-2012
<i>Austrostipa breviglumis</i>	Cane Spear-grass		R	02-Oct-2024
<i>Boronia parviflora</i>	Swamp Boronia		R	20-Oct-2011
<i>Caladenia leptochila</i> ssp. <i>leptochila</i>	Narrow-lip Spider-orchid		R	14-Oct-2016
<i>Caladenia pusilla</i>	Pigmy Caladenia		R	14-Oct-2016
<i>Caladenia reticulata</i>	Veined Spider-orchid		R	20-Sep-2010
<i>Caleana major</i>	Large Duck-orchid		V	20-Oct-2011
<i>Calochilus paludosus</i>	Red Beard-orchid		V	30-Oct-2008
<i>Coronidium gunnianum</i>	Pale Everlasting		E	01-Dec-2016
<i>Correa aemula</i>	Hairy Correa		R	20-Oct-2011
<i>Corybas X dentatus</i>	Finniss Helmet-orchid	VU	E	03-Aug-2011
<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>	Sieber's Crassula		E	14-Oct-2016
<i>Cryptostylis subulata</i>	Moose Orchid		V	28-Feb-2024
<i>Cyperus sanguinolentus</i>	Dark Flat-sedge		R	01-Aug-2017
<i>Daviesia devito</i>	Mallee Bitter-pea		R*	13-Sep-2015
<i>Diuris behrii</i>	Behr's Cowslip Orchid		V	08-Oct-2010
<i>Diuris brevifolia</i>	Short-leaf Donkey-orchid		E	17-Nov-2022
<i>Drosera binata</i>	Forked Sundew		R	11-Jan-2024
<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	Pink Gum		R	02-Oct-2024
<i>Eucalyptus X paludicola</i>	Mount Compass Swamp Gum	EN	E	24-May-2013
<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>	Coral Fern		R	07-Nov-2024
<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i> ssp. <i>micranthus</i>	Creeping Raspwort		R	07-Nov-2024
<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	Bat's-wing Fern		E	27-Feb-2013

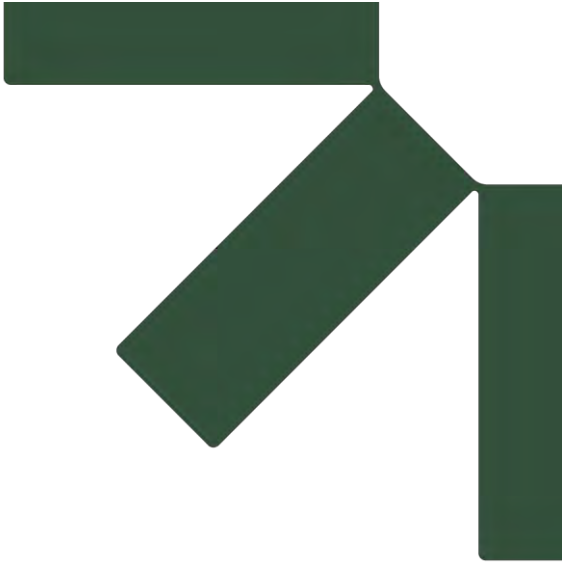


<i>Hypericum japonicum</i>	Matted St John's Wort		R	03-Jan-2008
<i>Hypolepis rugosula</i> ssp. <i>rugosula</i>	Ruddy Ground-fern		R	17-Jan-2024
<i>Lagenophora sublyrata</i>	Slender Bottle-daisy		V*	20-Oct-2011
<i>Leucopogon hirsutus</i>	Hairy Beard-heath		R	06-Feb-2013
<i>Luzula ovata</i>	Clustered Wood-rush		R	01-Oct-2007
<i>Melaleuca squamea</i>	Swamp Honey-myrtle		R	07-Nov-2024
<i>Myriophyllum amphibium</i>	Broad Milfoil		R	17-Jan-2024
<i>Olearia pannosa</i> ssp. <i>pannosa</i>	Silver Daisy-bush	VU	V	18-Nov-2004
<i>Potamogeton ochreateus</i>	Blunt Pondweed		R	01-Aug-2017
<i>Prasophyllum australe</i>	Austral Leek-orchid		R	04-Dec-2012
<i>Prasophyllum murfetii</i>	Maroon Leek-orchid	CR	E	30-Oct-2024
<i>Prasophyllum pallidum</i>	Pale Leek-orchid	VU	R	09-Oct-2009
<i>Prasophyllum tortilis</i>	Goldsack's Leek-orchid		E*	23-Sep-2016
<i>Prostanthera chlorantha</i>	Green Mintbush		R	02-Oct-2024
<i>Pterostylis bryophila</i>	Hindmarsh Greenhood	CR	E	25-May-2007
<i>Ptilotus erubescens</i>	Hairy-tails		R	07-Nov-2008
<i>Schizaea bifida</i>	Forked Comb-fern		V	02-Dec-2008
<i>Schizaea fistulosa</i>	Narrow Comb-fern		V	03-Dec-2009
<i>Schoenus lepidosperma</i> ssp. <i>lepidosperma</i>	Slender Bog-rush		R	17-Jan-2024
<i>Spiranthes australis</i>	Austral Lady's Tresses		R	11-Jan-2024
<i>Sprengelia incarnata</i>	Pink Swamp-heath		R	13-Sep-2010
<i>Thelymitra cyanea</i>	Veined Sun-orchid		E	09-Dec-2022
<i>Thelymitra holmesii</i>	Blue Star Sun-orchid		V	26-Oct-2011
<i>Thelymitra holmesii</i> (NC)	Blue Star Sun-orchid		V	02-Dec-2008
<i>Utricularia lateriflora</i>	Small Bladderwort		V	02-Dec-2009
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	Native Broom		R	07-Nov-2024
<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> ssp. <i>tateana</i>	Tate's Grass-tree		R	14-Oct-2016
<i>Xyris operculata</i>	Tall Yellow-eye		R	07-Nov-2024



<i>Zieria veronicea ssp. insularis</i>	Pink Zieria		R	02-Oct-2024
<i>Zieria veronicea ssp. veronicea</i>	Pink Zieria		R	05-Oct-2007





Appendix F Native Vegetation Scoresheets

Native Vegetation Clearance Data Report

Mount Compass to Goolwa Road

Department for Infrastructure and Transport

SLR Project No.: 655.010559.00006

23 September 2025

SEB Required for Scattered Trees

(SEB Policy 1 September 2024; File Update 1 July 2025)

Landscapes Region	H&F
Mean Annual Rainfall (mm)	661
Economies of Scale Factor	0.5
Management Cost Factor	\$25,408
SEB Uplift Factor	1.10
SEB Points of Gain/ha Factor	7

Total Biodiversity Score	120.56
Total SEB Points required	53.03
Payment \$ (GST exclusive)	\$63,615.88
Admin fee (GST inclusive)	\$3,498.88
Total SEB \$ required	\$67,114.76

IBRA Association	Sandergrove
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Surveyors	GW	
Survey Date	8-11/07/2025	
Datum	GDA20	

[illegible]

Tree No.	Species name (plus form and location description)	Number of trees in a clump (enter 1 for individual trees)	Height (m)	Diameter at 1m above ground level (cm)	Dieback %	Number of Hollows			Suitability for fauna threatened species				Threatened sp. Tree species is; R = Rare V = Vulnerable E = Endangered	Remnancy IBRA Assoc. % veg remaining	Loss Factor	Species	Fauna habitat Score	Threatened flora score	Biodiversity score (Max 15) (Score per tree)	Total biodiversity score	SEB Points Req.	Total SEB Payment (\$)	Optional	Optional	Easting (6 digits)	Northing (7 digits)	Zone (52, 53 or 54)	Comments or Notes (optional)
						Small	Medim	Large	Number of species														Unique tree ID	Photo No.				
									Uncommon	NP&W Act - Rare	NP&W Act - Endangered or Vulnerable	EPBC Listed																
1	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	12.0	90	15	1	0	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	3.89	3.89	1.71	\$2,164.18	23					
2	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	5.0	31.7	20	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.0	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	0.34	0.34	0.00	\$0.00	24					
3	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	12.5	50.6	5	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	2.01	2.01	0.88	\$1,113.73	25					
4	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (medium trees in South east; Eastern MLR footslopes & area grading to the Lakes - ie. lower rainfall – see maps)	1	11.0	49	10	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	R	11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1.40	0.30	4.56	4.56	2.01	\$2,543.86	26					
5	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (medium trees in South east; Eastern MLR footslopes & area grading to the Lakes - ie. lower rainfall – see maps)																											
	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (medium trees in South east; Eastern MLR footslopes & area grading to the Lakes - ie. lower rainfall – see maps)	1	8.0	40.1	10	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	R	11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1.40	0.30	2.57	2.57	1.13	\$1,430.13	27					
6	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (medium trees in South east; Eastern MLR footslopes & area grading to the Lakes - ie. lower rainfall – see maps)	1	8.5	50.8	20	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	R	11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1.40	0.30	2.38	2.38	1.05	\$1,328.88	28					
7	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	14.0	112.3	15	2	0	1	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	6.31	6.31	2.78	\$3,518.37	29					
8	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	9.0	50.1	5	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	1.25	1.25	0.55	\$696.08	30					
9	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	12.5	61.4	15	1	0	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	2.58	2.58	1.14	\$1,442.78	31					
10	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> (Mt Lofly Block) as scattered tree	1	10.5	28.6	10	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1.40	0.00	1.07	1.07	0.47	\$594.83	32					
11	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (medium trees in South east; Eastern MLR footslopes & area grading to the Lakes - ie. lower rainfall – see maps)																											
	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (medium trees in South east; Eastern MLR footslopes & area grading to the Lakes - ie. lower rainfall – see maps)	1	9.0	45	15	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	R	11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1.40	0.30	3.74	3.74	1.65	\$2,088.24	33					
12	<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>	1	8.0	20	10	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>	1.40	0.00	0.98	0.98	0.43	\$544.21	34					
13	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (medium trees in South east; Eastern MLR footslopes & area grading to the Lakes - ie. lower rainfall – see maps)																											
	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (medium trees in South east; Eastern MLR footslopes & area grading to the Lakes - ie. lower rainfall – see maps)	1	10.0	32.5	5	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	R	11	0.0	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1.40	0.30	3.48	3.48	0.00	\$0.00	35					
14	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	11.0	70.9	10	1	1	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	3.74	3.74	1.65	\$2,088.24	39					
15	<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>	1	8.0	43	60	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>	1.40	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.26	\$329.06	40					
16	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (medium trees in South east; Eastern MLR footslopes & area grading to the Lakes - ie. lower rainfall – see maps)	1	11.0	71.4	5	2	0	0	5	3	3	0	R	11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1.40	0.30	7.32	7.32	3.22	\$4,075.23	41					
17	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> as smaller tree on flats and watercourses	1	12.0	97.2	5	1	0	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> ssp.	1.40	0.00	4.65	4.65	2.05	\$2,594.48	42					
18	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	14.0	98.2	5	5	1	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	5.95	5.95	2.62	\$3,315.87	43					
19	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp <i>cygnetensis</i>	1	7.0	27.2	5	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygneten</i>	1.40	0.00	0.53	0.53	0.23	\$291.09	44					
20	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	8.0	49.2	5	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	1.17	1.17	0.51	\$645.46	45					
21	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp <i>cygnetensis</i>	1	9.0	58.3	10	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygneten</i>	1.40	0.00	1.99	1.99	0.88	\$1,113.73	46					
22	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	11.0	70.8	12	1	0	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	2.62	2.62	1.15	\$1,455.44	47					
23	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	12.0	94.3	10	2	0	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	3.96	3.96	1.74	\$2,202.14	48					
24	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp <i>cygnetensis</i>	1	11.0	96.4	60	3	1	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygneten</i>	1.40	0.00	2.48	2.48	1.09	\$1,379.50	49					
25	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	12.0	64.2	5	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	2.25	2.25	0.99	\$1,252.94	50					
26	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	9.0	38.9	5	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	1.09	1.09	0.48	\$607.49	51					
27	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	9.0	34.5	5	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	0.99	0.99	0.44	\$556.86	52					
28	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	10.0	39.8	5	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		11	1.0	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	1.18	1.18	1.30	\$1,645.28	53					
29	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	12.0	74.9	5	1	1	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	4.06	4.06	1.79	\$2,265.42	54					
30	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	11.0	77	5	4	0	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	3.46	3.46	1.52	\$1,923.71	55					
31	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	11.0	87	5	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	2.56	2.56	1.13	\$1,430.13	56					
32	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	10.0	74.3	25	1	0	2	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	2.34	2.34	1.03	\$1,303.57	57					
33	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp <i>cygnetensis</i>	1	7.0	25.7	15	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		11	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygneten</i>	1.40	0.00	0.52	0.52	0.23	\$291.09	58					

[illegible]

SEB Required for Scattered Trees

(SEB Policy 1 September 2024; File Update 1 July 2025)

Landscapes Region	H&F
Mean Annual Rainfall (mm)	661
Economies of Scale Factor	0.5
Management Cost Factor	\$25,408
SEB Uplift Factor	1.10
SEB Points of Gain/ha Factor	7

Total Biodiversity Score	72.38
Total SEB Points required	33.72
Payment \$ (GST exclusive)	\$40,451.21
Admin fee (GST inclusive)	\$2,224.82
Total SEB \$ required	\$42,676.03

IBRA Association	Kerby Hill
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Surveyors	GW	
Survey Date	8-11/07/2025	
Datum	GDA20	

[illegible]

Tree No.	Species name (plus form and location description)	Number of trees in a clump (enter 1 for individual trees)	Height (m)	Diameter at 1m above ground level (cm)	Dieback %	Number of Hollows			Suitability for fauna threatened species				Threatened sp. Tree species is: R = Rare V = Vulnerable E = Endangered	Remnancy IBRA Assoc. % veg remaining	Loss Factor	Species	Fauna habitat Score	Threatened flora score	Biodiversity score (Max 15) (Score per tree)	Total biodiversity score	SEB Points Req.	Total SEB Payment (\$)	Optional	
						Small	Medim	Large	Uncommon	NP&W Act - Rare	NP&W Act - Endangered or Vulnerable	NP&W Act - Endangered or Vulnerable											NP&W Act - Endangered or Vulnerable	NP&W Act - Endangered or Vulnerable
1	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (medium trees in South east; Eastern MLR footslopes & area grading to the Lakes - ie. lower rainfall – see maps)	1	9.0	30.1	30	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	R	13	0.0	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1.40	0.30	1.39	1.39	0.00	\$0.00	21	
2	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (medium trees in South east; Eastern MLR footslopes & area grading to the Lakes - ie. lower rainfall – see maps)	1	8.0	37.5	30	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	R	13	0.0	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1.40	0.30	1.44	1.44	0.00	\$0.00	22	
3	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	11.0	65.1	10	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.0	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	2.14	2.14	0.00	\$0.00	36	
4	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	11.0	49.5	5	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.0	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	1.37	1.37	0.00	\$0.00	37	
5	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	11.0	51.8	5	1	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.0	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	2.17	2.17	0.00	\$0.00	38	
6	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (medium trees in South east; Eastern MLR footslopes & area grading to the Lakes - ie. lower rainfall – see maps)	1	10.0	49	10	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	R	13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1.40	0.30	4.25	4.25	1.87	\$2,366.67	69	
7	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (medium trees in South east; Eastern MLR footslopes & area grading to the Lakes - ie. lower rainfall – see maps)	1	8.0	33.9	5	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	R	13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1.40	0.30	2.28	2.28	1.00	\$1,265.60	70	
8	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (medium trees in South east; Eastern MLR footslopes & area grading to the Lakes - ie. lower rainfall – see maps)	1	7.0	72.9	10	0	1	0	5	3	3	0	R	13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1.40	0.30	4.38	4.38	1.93	\$2,442.61	71	
9	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (medium trees in South east; Eastern MLR footslopes & area grading to the Lakes - ie. lower rainfall – see maps)	1	9.0	58.4	5	2	0	0	5	3	3	0	R	13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1.40	0.30	4.72	4.72	2.08	\$2,632.45	72	
10	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (medium trees in South east; Eastern MLR footslopes & area grading to the Lakes - ie. lower rainfall – see maps)	1	8.0	32.7	5	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	R	13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1.40	0.30	2.23	2.23	0.98	\$1,240.29	73	
11	<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>	1	8.0	29.1	5	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>	1.40	0.00	1.19	1.19	0.52	\$658.11	74	
12	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (medium trees in South east; Eastern MLR footslopes & area grading to the Lakes - ie. lower rainfall – see maps)	1	5.0	53.7	10	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	R	13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1.40	0.30	2.09	2.09	0.92	\$1,164.35	75	
13	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (medium trees in South east; Eastern MLR footslopes & area grading to the Lakes - ie. lower rainfall – see maps)	1	5.0	43	5	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	R	13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1.40	0.30	1.40	1.40	0.62	\$784.67	76	
14	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (medium trees in South east; Eastern MLR footslopes & area grading to the Lakes - ie. lower rainfall – see maps)	1	8.0	32.5	10	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	R	13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1.40	0.30	2.22	2.22	0.98	\$1,240.29	77	
15	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (medium trees in South east; Eastern MLR footslopes & area grading to the Lakes - ie. lower rainfall – see maps)	1	12.0	77.9	11.5	2	1	3	5	3	3	0	R	13	1.0	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	1.40	0.30	8.52	8.52	9.37	\$11,858.67	78	
16	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var <i>camaldulensis</i>	1	15.0	79	5	0	1	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	1.40	0.00	3.92	3.92	1.72	\$2,176.83	79	
17	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var <i>camaldulensis</i>	1	15.0	112	10	1	0	1	5	3	3	0		13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	1.40	0.00	6.12	6.12	2.69	\$3,404.46	80	
18	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var <i>camaldulensis</i>	1	15.0	170	15	4	1	1	5	3	3	0		13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	1.40	0.00	7.63	7.63	3.36	\$4,252.42	81	
19	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var <i>camaldulensis</i>	1	13.0	160	10	3	1	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	1.40	0.00	6.86	6.86	3.02	\$3,822.11	82	
20	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	6.0	36.2	40	1	0	1	5	3	3	0		13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.26	\$329.06	83	
21	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	7.0	56.5	10	1	1	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	2.15	2.15	0.95	\$1,202.32	84	
22	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	12.0	49.1	5	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	1.92	1.92	0.84	\$1,063.10	85	
23	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp <i>leucoxylon</i> (see map)	1	8.5	64	15	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxy</i>	1.40	0.00	1.39	1.39	0.61	\$772.02	86	

SEB Required for Scattered Trees

(SEB Policy 1 September 2024; File Update 1 July 2025)

Landscapes Region	H&F
Mean Annual Rainfall (mm)	661
Economies of Scale Factor	0.5
Management Cost Factor	\$25,408
SEB Uplift Factor	1.10
SEB Points of Gain/ha Factor	7

Total Biodiversity Score	43.18
Total SEB Points required	11.21
Payment \$ (GST exclusive)	\$13,447.75
Admin fee (GST inclusive)	\$739.62
Total SEB \$ required	\$14,187.37

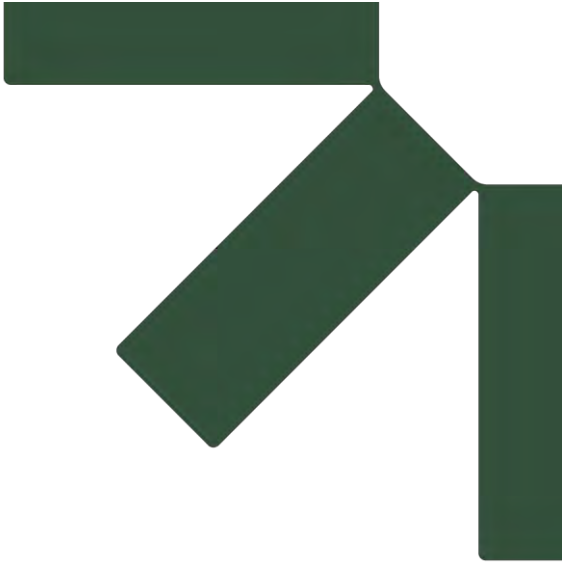
IBRA Association	Mt Compass
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Surveyors	GW	
Survey Date	8-11/07/2025	
Datum	GDA20	

[illegible]

OFFICIAL

Tree No.	Species name (plus form and location description)	Number of trees in a clump (enter 1 for individual trees)	Height (m)	Diameter at 1m above ground level (cm)	Dieback %	Number of Hollows			Suitability for fauna threatened species				Threatened sp. Tree species is; R = Rare V = Vulnerable E = Endangered	Remnancy IBRA Assoc. % veg remaining	Loss Factor	Species	Fauna habitat Score	Threatened flora score	Biodiversity score (Max 15) (Score per tree)	Total biodiversity score	SEB Points Req.	Total SEB Payment (\$)	Optional
						Small	Medim	Large	Number of species														
									Uncommon	NP&W Act - Rare	NP&W Act - Vulnerable	Exclude EBPC Listed spp.											
1	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> (Mt Lofty Block) as scattered tree	1	10.5	74.5	0	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.0	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1.40	0.00	2.53	2.53	0.00	\$0.00	
2	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> (Mt Lofty Block) as scattered tree	1	11.0	50.7	0	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1.40	0.00	2.08	2.08	0.92	\$1,164.35	
3	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> (Mt Lofty Block) as scattered tree	1	13.5	58	0	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1.40	0.00	2.59	2.59	1.14	\$1,442.78	
4	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> (Mt Lofty Block) as scattered tree	1	10.0	46.2	5	1	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1.40	0.00	2.17	2.17	0.95	\$1,202.32	
5	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> (Mt Lofty Block) as scattered tree	1	12.0	86	10	0	1	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1.40	0.00	4.22	4.22	1.86	\$2,354.02	
6	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> (Mt Lofty Block) as scattered tree	1	12.0	55.2	20	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.0	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1.40	0.00	1.35	1.35	0.00	\$0.00	
7	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> (Mt Lofty Block) as scattered tree	1	10.5	51	5	1	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.0	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1.40	0.00	2.34	2.34	0.00	\$0.00	
8	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> (Mt Lofty Block) as scattered tree	1	10.0	44.5	10	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1.40	0.00	1.37	1.37	0.60	\$759.36	
9	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> (Mt Lofty Block) as scattered tree	1	11.0	35	30	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.0	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1.40	0.00	0.64	0.64	0.00	\$0.00	
10	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> (Mt Lofty Block) as scattered tree	1	9.0	30.5	35	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.0	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1.40	0.00	0.49	0.49	0.00	\$0.00	1
11	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> (Mt Lofty Block) as scattered tree	1	10.0	49	10	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.0	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1.40	0.00	1.92	1.92	0.00	\$0.00	1
12	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> (Mt Lofty Block) as scattered tree	1	10.5	51.7	5	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.0	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1.40	0.00	2.04	2.04	0.00	\$0.00	1
13	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> (Mt Lofty Block) as scattered tree	1	10.0	30.3	15	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.0	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1.40	0.00	1.06	1.06	0.00	\$0.00	1
14	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> (Mt Lofty Block) as scattered tree	1	10.0	58.4	15	1	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1.40	0.00	2.44	2.44	1.07	\$1,354.19	1
15	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> (Mt Lofty Block) as scattered tree	1	10.5	55.5	5	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1.40	0.00	2.11	2.11	0.93	\$1,177.01	1
16	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> (Mt Lofty Block) as scattered tree	1	11.0	48.3	5	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.0	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	1.40	0.00	2.03	2.03	0.00	\$0.00	1
17	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp <i>cygnetensis</i>	1	12.0	95.2	15	1	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i>	1.40	0.00	4.38	4.38	1.93	\$2,442.61	1
18	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp <i>cygnetensis</i>	1	11.5	85.5	10	1	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.4	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i>	1.40	0.00	4.11	4.11	1.81	\$2,290.74	1
19	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp <i>cygnetensis</i>	1	12.0	54.6	15	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.0	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i>	1.40	0.00	2.29	2.29	0.00	\$0.00	1
20	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp <i>cygnetensis</i>	1	11.0	37.7	25	0	0	0	5	3	3	0		13	0.0	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i>	1.40	0.00	1.02	1.02	0.00	\$0.00	2



Appendix G Threatened Fauna Likelihood of Occurrence Summary

Native Vegetation Clearance Data Report

Mount Compass to Goolwa Road

Department for Infrastructure and Transport

SLR Project No.: 655.010559.00006

23 September 2025

Threatened Fauna Species Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment

Species (Common Name)	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Regional listing (Birds only)	Data Source	Date of Last Record	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments	Included in Scattered Tree Scoresheet (Removals only)? Y/N
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i> (Southern Whiteface)	VU	-	VU	5	-	Prefers dry, open woodlands and shrublands with an understory of grasses or shrubs, particularly those dominated by eucalypts or acacias. They are often found in areas with a sparse tree cover, fallen timber, and areas of native pine, mulga, or saltbush.	Unlikely. No records within 5 km in past 20 years. No suitable habitat within Project Area.	N
<i>Antechinus flavipes</i> (Yellow-footed Antechinus)	-	V	-	3	14-Apr-2014	The Yellow-footed Antechinus occupies a variety of habitats, including dry arid scrubland and sclerophyll forest. They prefer forests, heath, woodlands and coastal plains with leaf litter and fallen logs (Atlas of Living Australia, 2025). In South Australia, this species is found in hilly box-ironbark forests and <i>Eucalyptus Camaldulensis</i> (River Red Gum) forests. The Yellow-	Unlikely. One record exists within five km of the Project Area in vegetation that is denser.	N



Species (Common Name)	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Regional listing (Birds only)	Data Source	Date of Last Record	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments	Included in Scattered Tree Scoresheet (Removals only)? Y/N
						footed Antechinus is associated with spring flooding of floodplains (Andrea Taylo – Journal of Mammalogy, 2008).		
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i> (Australasian Bittern)	EN	-	-	5	-	Found mainly in freshwater wetlands and, rarely, in estuaries or tidal wetlands, favouring wetlands dominated by sedges, rushes and reeds growing over a muddy or peaty substrate.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat does not exist within the Project Area.	N
<i>Calidris acuminata</i> (Sharp-tailed Sandpiper)	VU	-	-	5	-	Movements occur during the non-breeding period where birds appear to be dispersive, moving to temporary or flooded wetlands and leaving them when they dry. On migration, they forage and roost on rocky and sandy beaches, freshwater habitats and inland saltwater habitats.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat does not exist within the Project Area.	N



Species (Common Name)	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Regional listing (Birds only)	Data Source	Date of Last Record	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments	Included in Scattered Tree Scoresheet (Removals only)? Y/N
<i>Calidris canutus</i> (Red Knot)	VU	-	-	5	-	Red Knot mainly inhabit intertidal mudflats, sandflats and sandy beaches of sheltered coasts, in estuaries, bays, inlets, lagoons and harbours; sometimes on sandy ocean beaches or shallow pools on exposed wave-cut rock platforms or coral reefs. They are occasionally seen on terrestrial saline wetlands near the coast, such as lakes, lagoons, pools and pans, and recorded on sewage ponds and saltworks, but rarely use freshwater swamps. They rarely use inland lakes or swamps.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat does not exist within the Project Area.	N
<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i> (White-winged Chough)	-	R	-	3	30-Aug-2017	The White-winged Chough is mostly a sedentary and colonial species that inhabits woodlands and taller mallee, where it feeds on the ground amongst the leaf litter. This species tends to prefer	Unlikely. One record of the species exists approximately 3.7 km from the Project Area. This record is a fair	N



Species (Common Name)	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Regional listing (Birds only)	Data Source	Date of Last Record	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments	Included in Scattered Tree Scoresheet (Removals only)? Y/N
						wetter areas with leaf litter for feeding and available mud for nest building. This species will inhabit dry woodlands near permanent water sources (Threatened Species Profile, Department for Environment and Heritage, 2008).	distance from the usual range of sightings.	
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora australis</i> (Brown Quail)	-	V	-	3	18-Oct-2013	The Brown Quail inhabits agricultural areas, wetlands and grasslands amongst bracken and is occasionally found along roadsides. They are a cryptic species that occur in dense crops (especially oats), irrigated pastures, rank grasslands and sedgeland, especially where native species predominate, and often bordering swamps (Threatened Species Profile, Department for Environment and Heritage, 2008).	Possible. Very minor suitable habitat exists. Further to this, the closest record is approximately 3.4 km north of the Project Area. Not included in the scattered tree scoresheet as the species is not known to occupy scattered trees, so therefore individual trees are unlikely to provide habitat.	N



Species (Common Name)	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Regional listing (Birds only)	Data Source	Date of Last Record	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments	Included in Scattered Tree Scoresheet (Removals only)? Y/N
<i>Eulamprus heatwolei</i> (Yellow-bellied Water Skink)	-	V	-	3	15-Apr-2010	The Yellow-bellied Water Skink lives in rocky habitats, preferring those near water such as bogs, swamps, creek and river margins. It can also be found in dry and wet forests, open woodlands and heathlands, commonly seen basking on waterside logs and rocks. A frequent feature of habitats is rotting logs and large, open sunny patches (Atlas of Living Australia, 2025).	Unlikely. Nearby records are directly associated with waterbodies, which are not present within the Project Area.	N
<i>Falco peregrinus</i> <i>Macropus</i> (Peregrine Falcon)	-	R	RA	3	16-Feb-2020	The Peregrine Falcon is found in most habitats, from rainforests to arid zones, and at most altitudes, from the coast to alpine areas. This species requires abundant prey and secure nesting sites, preferring coastal and inland cliffs or open woodlands near water. They may even be found nesting on high city buildings, especially where	Unlikely. Suitable habitat does not exist due to the lack of secure nesting sites.	N



Species (Common Name)	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Regional listing (Birds only)	Data Source	Date of Last Record	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments	Included in Scattered Tree Scoresheet (Removals only)? Y/N
						feral pigeons are available as prey. This species is sparsely distributed in South Australia, with most records in River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) woodlands, where they breed (Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges South Australia Threatened Species Profile, Department for Environment and Heritage, 2008).		
<i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i> (Eastern Shrike-tit)	-	R	-	3	15-Sep-2012	The Eastern Shrike-tit occupies eucalypt woodlands and forests. This species has a preference for eucalypts with decorticated bark, their preferred foraging substrate; however, they will occupy a wide range of woodland and forest communities, including those dominated by stringybarks. The Eastern Shrike-tit is occasionally found in mallee, cypress-pine, coastal tea-tree and	Possible. Suitable habitat exists and there are several records of this species within five km of the Project Area, although they are now over ten years ago. One record is approximately 360 m north of MM 9.6.	Y



Species (Common Name)	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Regional listing (Birds only)	Data Source	Date of Last Record	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments	Included in Scattered Tree Scoresheet (Removals only)? Y/N
						banksia. It is also found in trees along rivers and, occasionally, in rainforests (Threatened Species Profile, Department for Environment and Heritage, 2008).		
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> (Latham's Snipe)	VU	-	-	5	Known	Latham's Snipe occurs in permanent and ephemeral wetlands up to 2000 m above sea-level. They usually inhabit open, freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation (e.g. swamps, flooded grasslands or heathlands, around bogs and other water bodies). However, they can also occur in habitats with saline or brackish water, in modified or artificial habitats, and in habitats located close to humans or human activity. Latham's Snipe occurs in temperate and tropical regions of Australia.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat does not exist within the Project Area.	N



Species (Common Name)	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Regional listing (Birds only)	Data Source	Date of Last Record	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments	Included in Scattered Tree Scoresheet (Removals only)? Y/N
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i> (Little Eagle)	-	V	EN	3	15-Sep- 2005	The Little Eagle is found in open forest, woodlands and croplands. This species occupies habitats rich in prey within open eucalypt forest, woodland or open woodland. They are sometimes found in Sheoak or acacia woodlands. The nesting sites require a tall living tree within a remnant patch of vegetation, where pairs build a large stick nest in winter and lay in early spring (NSW Government Environment and Heritage, 2010).	Unlikely. Species may use the Project Area opportunistically (fly over); however, it is unlikely to provide habitat. Records are now 20 years old.	N
<i>Isoodon obesulus obesulus</i> (Southern Brown Bandicoot)	EN	-	-	5	-	Areas of dense ground cover in varied habitat: heathland, shrubland, sedgeland, heathy open forest and woodland. Can be found in a range of soil types, although usually associated with infertile, sandy and well drained soils.	Unlikely. No records within 5 km in past 20 years. No suitable heathland habitat within Project Area.	N



Species (Common Name)	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Regional listing (Birds only)	Data Source	Date of Last Record	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments	Included in Scattered Tree Scoresheet (Removals only)? Y/N
<i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i> (Lewin's Rail)	-	V	-	3	08-Feb-2020	The Lewin's Rail inhabits permanent to ephemeral, fresh to saline wetlands with dense emergent or fringing vegetation. This species will also use artificial habitats with similar structural features. They can be found in rank, undisturbed vegetation along freshwater creeks and swamps with dense native vegetation, especially reeds (<i>Typha sp.</i> , <i>Phragmites sp.</i>), Silky Teatree (<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>), <i>Gahnia sp.</i> and sedges (Threatened Species Profile, Department for Environment and Heritage 2012).	Unlikely. Suitable habitat does not exist.	N
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i> (South-eastern Hooded Robin)	EN	R	-	5	-	Found in Eucalypt woodland and mallee and acacia shrubland.	Unlikely. No records within 5km of the Project Area.	N



Species (Common Name)	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Regional listing (Birds only)	Data Source	Date of Last Record	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments	Included in Scattered Tree Scoresheet (Removals only)? Y/N
<i>Microeca fascians</i> (Jacky Winter)	-	ssp	-	3	23-Oct-2007	The Jacky Winter inhabits eucalypt and mallee woodland with an open shrub layer and bare ground. This species is often seen in farmlands and parks. They are occasionally seen in shrubland. The threatened subspecies is <i>Microeca fascians fascians</i> (Eastern Jacky Winter), listed as Rare (Threatened Species Profile, Department for Environment and Heritage, 2008).	Possible. Suitable habitat may exist, and there are seven records of the species within five km, although it has not been recorded within the area in the last 18 years.	Y
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i> (Blue-winged Parrot)	VU	-	VU	5	-	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.	Unlikely. No records within 5 km in past 20 years and no grassy woodland habitat within Project Area.	N
<i>Neophema elegans elegans</i> (Elegant Parrot)	-	R		3	05-Jun-2021	The Elegant Parrot is found mostly in open country, including coastal sand dunes, lightly timbered grasslands, mallee and	Likely. Species has been sighted 600 m away from the northeastern	Y



Species (Common Name)	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Regional listing (Birds only)	Data Source	Date of Last Record	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments	Included in Scattered Tree Scoresheet (Removals only)? Y/N
						acacia scrublands and saltbush plains (Birds in Backyards, 2025).	extent of the Project Area, near MM 1.3 and suitable foraging habitat exists.	
<i>Oriolus sagittatus sagittatus</i> (Olive-backed Oriole)	-	R		3	11-Dec-2005	The Olive-backed Oriole is uncommon in South Australia and is considered a partial to regular migrant in the southeast. This species will generally inhabit forests, woodlands, rainforest edges, and well-treed urban areas such as parks and golf courses (Wingmate, 2025).	Unlikely. One record exists within five km of the Project Area and the species has not been seen nearby since 2005.	N
<i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i> (Fairy Prion)	VU	-		5	Known	Breeds on Macquarie Island and a number of other subantarctic islands outside of Australia. There are 80 to 250 breeding pairs in Australia and a global population of 80 000. In Australia, breeding is recorded on two rock stacks off Macquarie Island and on the nearby Bishop and Clerk Island. Feeds by plucking	Unlikely. Suitable habitat does not exist within the Project Area.	N



Species (Common Name)	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Regional listing (Birds only)	Data Source	Date of Last Record	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments	Included in Scattered Tree Scoresheet (Removals only)? Y/N
						food from the ocean surface. Some individuals may migrate towards New Zealand and southern Australia in winter.		
<i>Petroica boodang boodang</i> (Scarlet Robin)	-	R		3	27-Feb-2020	The Scarlet Robin occurs predominantly in Eucalypt woodlands and forests with extensive leaf litter, perches in the height range 1 – 2 m, and fallen logs. This species will occupy adjacent grasslands during the non-breeding season but will only breed in Eucalypt forests. The Scarlet Robin forages extensively on <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> (Manna Gum). This species seems to prefer highly productive Eucalypt woodland. (Threatened Species Profile, Department for Environment and Heritage, 2008).	Unlikely. Nearby records are restricted to more dense woodland, Project Area lacking extensive leaf litter and perches.	N
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	VU	R		3	31-Dec-2019	The Grey-headed Flying Fox inhabits urban areas, forests and woodlands. They roost	Unlikely.	N



Species (Common Name)	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Regional listing (Birds only)	Data Source	Date of Last Record	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments	Included in Scattered Tree Scoresheet (Removals only)? Y/N
(Grey-headed Flying-fox)						in large aggregations, known as camps, in the exposed branches of trees. There are currently five camps in South Australia, these are: Adelaide Botanic Park, Port Augusta, Wangolina, Mount Burr and Dismal Swamp. This species relies on a wide variety of fruits and blossoms of rainforest species and blossoms of myrtaceous species such as Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Angophora, melaleucas and banksias. Grey-headed Flying-foxes will forage over extensive areas and have been known to fly as far as 40 km to feed (National Recovery Plan for the Grey-headed Flying-fox, Department for Environment and Water, 2021).	Suitable habitat may exist, however, only one record of the species exists approximately 4.5 km from the Project Area.	
<i>Rattus lutreolus</i> (Swamp Rat)	-	R		3	23-Jun-2020	The preferred habitat of the Swamp Rat is thick vegetation along	Unlikely.	N



Species (Common Name)	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Regional listing (Birds only)	Data Source	Date of Last Record	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments	Included in Scattered Tree Scoresheet (Removals only)? Y/N
						watercourses and in swamps. The dense vegetation of islands above the high water mark is also suitable. They can also live in areas of coastal heath, dune scrub, grasslands and sedgeland (Atlas of Living Australia, 2025).	Suitable habitat does not exist within the Project Area.	
<i>Rostratula australis</i> (Australian Painted Snipe)	EN	-		5	-	Generally inhabits shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans. They also use inundated or waterlogged grassland or saltmarsh, dams, rice crops, sewage farms and bore drains. Typical sites include those with rank emergent tussocks of grass, sedges, rushes or reeds, or samphire; often with scattered clumps of lignum <i>Muehlenbeckia</i> or canegrass or sometimes tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca</i>).	Unlikely. Suitable habitat does not exist within the Project Area.	N



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<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i> (Australasian Shoveler)	-	R		3	31-Mar-2005	The Australasian Shoveler inhabits fresh and saltwater wetlands and lakes with heavy vegetation. This species can be found in shallow wetlands and ephemeral lakes inland. They prefer freshwater, brackish and saline waters, including inshore waters and estuaries (BirdsSA, 2025).	Unlikely. Suitable habitat does not exist within the Project Area.	N
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i> (Australian Fairy Tern)	VU	E		5	-	Habitat is coasts, estuaries; breeds on sandy beaches and sand spits.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat does not exist within the Project Area.	N
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i> (Freckled Duck)	-	V		3	29-Sep-2005	The Freckled Duck inhabits inland wetlands, lignum swamps, and occasionally coastal wetlands. During the breeding season, they prefer large bodies of fresh water with thick vegetation. After breeding, the freckled duck disperses to more coastal areas with more permanent bodies of water such as	Unlikely. Suitable habitat does not exist within the Project Area.	N



Species (Common Name)	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Regional listing (Birds only)	Data Source	Date of Last Record	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments	Included in Scattered Tree Scoresheet (Removals only)? Y/N
						lakes, reservoirs, and ponds (Atlas of Living Australia, 2025).		
<i>Stipiturus malachurus intermedius</i> (Southern Emu-wren (Mount Lofty Ranges))	EN	E		3,5	16-Feb-2020, Known	The Southern Emu-wren generally occurs in two habitat types - swamp and dry-heath. Their preferred swamp habitat comprises peat-bog vegetation or 'open forest-wet heath' dominated by <i>Leptospermum continentale</i> (Prickly Tea-tree), <i>L. lanigerum</i> (silky tea-tree), <i>Gahnia sieberiana</i> (Red-fruit Cutting-grass), sedges (e.g. <i>Baumea</i> spp., <i>Lepidosperma</i> spp.) and ferns (e.g. <i>Blechnum minus</i> , <i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>). The preferred dry-heath habitat includes shrubland with species such as <i>Allocasuarina muelleriana</i> (Common Oak-bush), <i>A. striata</i> (Tall Oak-bush), <i>Hakea rostrata</i> (Beaked Hakea), <i>Pultenea involucre</i> (Mount Lofty	Unlikely. Suitable habitat does not exist within the Project Area.	N



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						bush-pea), <i>Spyridium thymifolium</i> (Thyme-leaf Spyridium) and <i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> (Yacca), or sometimes low open forest with a heath understorey and open canopy of <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> (Messmate Stringybark) or <i>E. baxteri</i> (Brown Stringybark) (Conservation Advice - <i>Stipiturus malachurus intermedius</i> , Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2016).		
<i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i> (Eastern Hooded Plover)	VU	-		5	-	It mainly occurs on wide beaches backed by dunes with large amounts of seaweed and jetsam, creek mouths and inlet entrances. Nests are found above the high-water mark on flat beaches, on stony terraces, or on sparsely vegetated dunes.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat does not exist within the Project Area.	N



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<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> (Common Brushtail Possum)	-	V		3	11-May-2025	The Common Brushtail Possum can be found in a variety of habitats, such as forests, semi-arid areas and even cultivated or urban areas. It is mostly a forest-inhabiting species; however, it is also found in treeless areas. This species prefers open, dry eucalypt forest, woodlands and suburban areas (Atlas of Living Australia, 2025).	Likely. Suitable habitat exists within the Project Area, despite the closest record being approximately 2.8 km north in Scott CP.	Y
<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i> (Heath Goanna)	-	V		3	02-Feb-2017	The Heath Goanna inhabits sandy heathland, open woodland and sclerophyll forest, although the species is known to occur in other vegetation types. They can also be found in coastal areas and saline environments. This species will occupy areas with rocky fissures, hollows and terrestrial termite mounds, which are used as nesting sites for females. They have	Likely. There are several records of this species within five km, in particular, there are four records within 400 m of the Project Area.	Y



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						large home ranges, using caves, rock crevices and burrows for shelter (Atlas of Living Australia, 2025).		
<i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i> (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo)	-	V		3	13-Nov-2022	The Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo occurs mainly in stringybark forests and woodlands with a heathy understorey. They can often be found in pine plantations as they have adapted to the introduced pine species as a source of food. The main nesting trees are large stringybarks. This species will feed on the seeds of native trees, particularly the native sheoaks (<i>Allocasuarina spp.</i>) but also Eucalyptus, Acacia, Banksia, Xanthorrhoea and Hakea species (Threatened Species Profile – Department for Environment and Heritage, 2012).	Likely. Species may forage and nest in stringybarks.	Y
<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	EN	SP		3	28-May-2021	The South Australian Bassian Thrush (southern	Unlikely.	N



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<i>halmaturina</i> (South Australian Bassian Thrush (southern FR, MLR, KI))						FR, MLR, KI) inhabits damp eucalypt forest and woodlands. They prefer densely forested areas and gullies with a thick canopy overhead, a thick understorey of small trees and tall shrubs, and leaf litter. This species has been recorded breeding in exotic Monterey pine (<i>Pinus radiata</i>) plantations. Suitable habitat is confined to creek lines or dune swales where they forage for worms among damp leaf litter. Damp habitats seem particularly important in summer. The species <i>Zoothera lunulata</i> is listed as Rare under the NP&W Act (Conservation Advice – Bassian thrush (South Australian), Department of the Environment, 2015).	Suitable habitat does not exist, and the closest record is approximately four (4) km southwest of the Project Area.	
<i>Milvus migrans affinis</i> (Black Kite)	-	-	RA	3	15-Sep-2012	The Black Kite is found in a variety of habitats, from timbered watercourses to	Possible.	Y



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						open plains, and is often observed in and around outback towns (Australian Museum, 2024)	Some suitable habitat exists within the Project Area. Known to use scattered trees.	
<i>Climacteris picumnus picumnus</i> (Brown Treecreeper)	-	-	VU	3	05-Jun-2021	Primary habitat is open woodland. Important habitat components appear to be standing dead trees, fallen logs, large Eucalypts or other tree species (preferably, but not essentially rough-barked) and areas of open ground (Department for Environment and Heritage, 2008).	Unlikely. Limited suitable habitat, previous records restricted to intact larger remnant blocks.	N
<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i> (Dusky Woodswallow)	-	-	RA	3	08-Feb-2020	The Dusky Woodswallow is found in open forests and woodlands and may be seen along roadsides and on golf courses (Birdlife, 2025).	Possible. Suitable habitat exists within the Project Area, known to use scattered trees.	Y
<i>Geopelia placida placida</i> (Peaceful Dove)	-	-	VU	3	19-Jan-2020	The Peaceful Dove thrives in a variety of environments, from the bustling streets and serene gardens, to	Possible. The species has wide habitat requirements	Y



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						scrublands and woodlands. They are also known to frequent the banks of watercourses, the peripheries of rainforests, and even the industrial landscapes of railyards (Birda, 2024).	and is known to use scattered trees.	
<i>Haliastur spheurnus</i> (Whistling Kite)	-	-	VU	3	20-Feb-2024	The Whistling Kite is found in open woodland, farmland and wetlands. Prefers tall trees for nesting (Australian Museum, 2024).	Likely. Suitable habitat exists within the Project Sites.	Y
<i>Lalage tricolor</i> (White-winged Triller)	-	-	RA	3	18-Sep-2019	The White-winged Triller is found in open woodlands and forest, tree-lined waterways in semi-arid regions and the nearby scrub. This is mainly lightly timbered country with an open shrub layer and grassy ground-cover (Australian Museum, 2022).	Possible. The species has been recorded in a variety of habitats within the region, including roadsides, although records are generally further than five kms from the Project Area.	Y
Source: 1- BDBSA, 2 – Atlas of Living Australia, 3 – NatureMaps 4 – Observed/recorded in the field, 5 - Protected matters search tool, 6 – others NP&W Act: E= Endangered, V = Vulnerable, R= Rare								



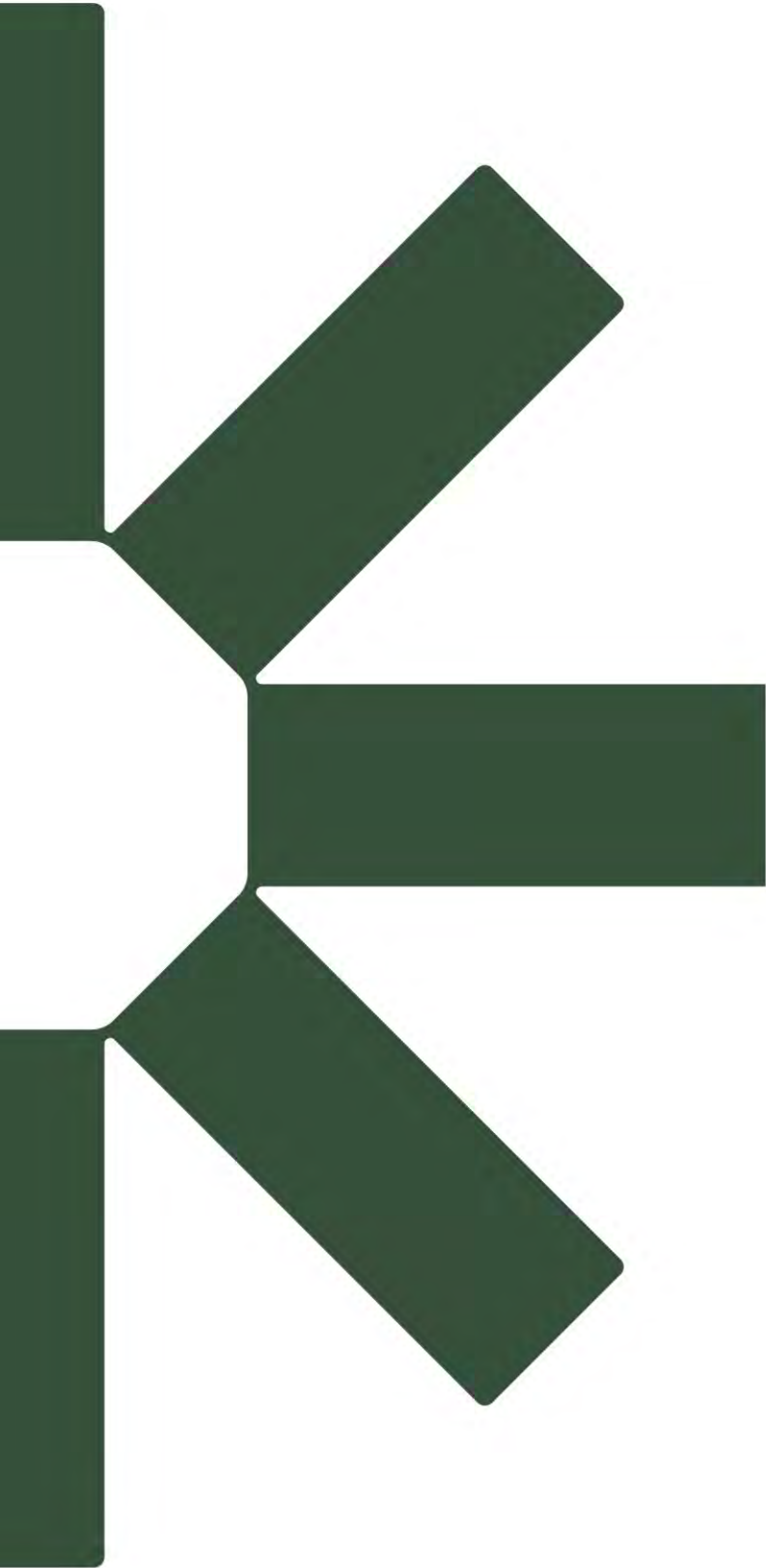
Species (Common Name)	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Regional listing (Birds only)	Data Source	Date of Last Record	Species Known Habitat Preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments	Included in Scattered Tree Scoresheet (Removals only)? Y/N
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EPBC Act: Ex = Extinct, CR = Critically endangered, EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable

Regional ratings (sourced from the Native Vegetation Council's Scattered Tree Methodology): RA=Rare, VU=Vulnerable, EN=Endangered, CR=Critically Endangered

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.





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