succession ecology

Native Vegetation Clearance

Lot 1 Kloeden St, Whyalla

Data Report

Clearance under the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*

18 August 2026

Prepared by Dr C. E. Timothy Paine, Chloe Stevens, and Glenn Maxwell Smyth

Document Specification

Client:	KR Whyalla Pty Ltd as trustee for the KR Whyalla Unit Trust
Client contact:	Ping Liew
Client email:	pingliew@outlook.com
Succession Ecology contact:	Dr C. E. Timothy Paine
Succession Ecology email:	tim@successionecology.com.au
Prepared by:	Dr C. E. Timothy Paine & Chloe Stevens
Document #:	ES0826-07
Citation:	Succession Ecology (2026). Native Vegetation Clearance, Lot 1 Kloeden Street Whyalla, Data Report. Succession Ecology report ES0826-07 prepared for KR Whyalla Pty Ltd.

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Version	Issue Date	Prepared By	Reviewed By	Status
1	01/06/2026	Chloe Stevens	Dr C. E. Timothy Paine	Draft
2	14/08/2026	Glenn Maxwell Smyth	Dr C. E. Timothy Paine	Final

LIMITATION

This report has been completed in accordance with the relevant federal, state and local legislation and current industry best practice. It has been prepared on behalf of and for the exclusive use of Succession Ecology's client and is subject to and issued in connection with the provisions of the agreement between Succession Ecology and its client. Succession Ecology accepts no liability or responsibility whatsoever for or in respect of any use of or reliance upon this report by any third party.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

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

Glossary

AoLA	Atlas of Living Australia
BAM	Bushland Assessment Method
BDBSA	Biological Database of South Australia (maintained by DEW)
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Commonwealth)
DEW	Department of Environment and Water (South Australia)
EPBC Act	*Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
ha	Hectare
IBRA	Interim Biogeographical Regionalisation of Australia
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
NVC	Native Vegetation Council
PMST	Protected Matters Tool
SAM	Scattered Tree Assessment Methodology
SEB	Significant Environmental Benefits
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
VA	Vegetation Association

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1. Application information

1.1 Application details

Applicant:	[redacted]		
Key contact:	[redacted]		
Landowner:	[redacted]		
Site Address:	Lot 1 Kloeden Street, Whyalla Norrie, SA 5608		
Local Government Area:	Whyalla	**Hundred:**	Norrie
Title ID:	CT 6302/365	**Parcel ID:**	D133897 A1

1.2 Summary of proposed clearance

Purpose of clearance	Residential subdivision in Whyalla Norrie, South Australia. The development proposes to subdivide Lot 1 Kloeden Street Whyalla Norrie, South Australia 5608 (CT 6302/365) into 30 Torrens Title Allotments.
Native Vegetation Regulation	Regulation 12, Schedule 1, clause 35, Residential subdivision of the *Native Vegetation Act, 1991*.
Description of the vegetation under application	1.29 ha of chenopod open shrubland.
Total proposed clearance – area (ha) and number of trees	The proposed clearance is 1.29 ha.
Level of clearance	Level 4.
Overlay (Planning and Design Code)	Native Vegetation Overlay.

Map of proposed Clearance Area	
Mitigation hierarchy	Due to the project design and the extent of the development within the Project area, impacts on native vegetation could not be minimised.
SEB Offset proposal	A payment into the fund of $40,907.47 (Including admin fee $2,249,91) = $43,157.37.

2. Purpose of clearance

2.1 Description

KR Whyalla Pty Ltd approached Succession Ecology to provide a native vegetation assessment for a residential subdivision project in Whyalla Norrie, South Australia. The development proposes to subdivide Lot 1 Kloeden Street Whyalla Norrie, South Australia 5608 (CT 6302/365) into 30 Torrens Title Allotments. There is native vegetation on site that is limited to a narrow stretch along Kloeden Street, the majority of which will be impacted by the proposed development. An application for the clearance of Native Vegetation is therefore required under the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* (SA*; NV Act 1991*).

2.2 General location

The Project area is located on Kloeden Street in Whyalla Norrie, approximately 1.5 km from the city centre and 1 km northeast from the Whyalla Airport (Figure 1).

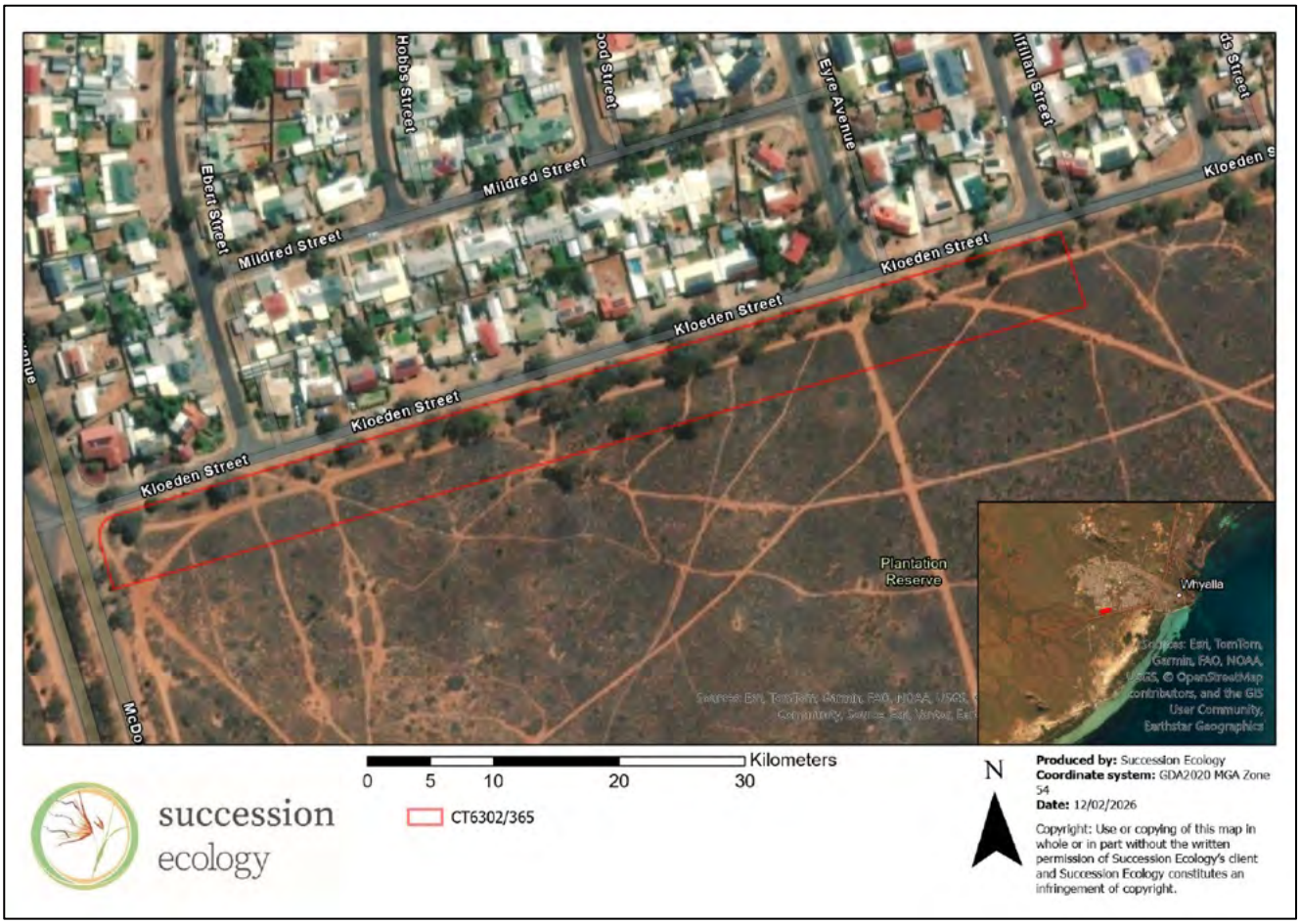

Figure 1: Location of the Project area Lot 1 Kloeden Street, Whyalla Norrie.

2.3 Background

2.3.1 Administrative Boundaries

The Project is sited within the City of Whyalla Local Government Association and the Eyre Peninsula Landscape Board. It is located within the Gawler Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australian (IBRA) Region, the Myall Plains Sub-region and the Whyalla Association.

2.3.2 Local and Regional Land Use

The project area is located on the southern border of Whyalla Norrie and is accessible via Kloeden Street. It falls within the General Neighbourhood Overlay and is directly adjacent to residential blocks. Whyalla Conservation Park is situated approximately 10 km north of the Project area.

2.3.3 Native Vegetation Remnancy

The local area contains a moderate to high level of remnant native vegetation, with 65 % remnancy mapped within 5 km of the Project area (statistics derived from NatureMaps). The Whyalla IBRA Association contains 95 % remnancy, with 3 % protected (Native Vegetation Council 2024a).

2.3.4 Associated Development

There are no additional developments associated with the residential subdivision beyond the construction of housing.

2.4 Details of the proposal

The works will include the subdivision of 30 allotments within a total of 1.705 ha area (Figure 2). The design is currently in the final stage and is not expected to change. Any changes will be supplied. Project components are:

- Earthworks clearing a total of 1.29 ha of native chenopod shrubland.
- A major stormwater pipe traverses the site. Either an easement will be developed to provide council access to service the pipe or plans will be amended to provide a corner cut-off to Allotment 1, excluding the pipe and associated buffer from the allotment boundary.
- A Footpath Civil Plan detailing the footpath drawings designed to IPWEA standards. The footpath must span across the entire 30 allotments and include pram ramps where appropriate.

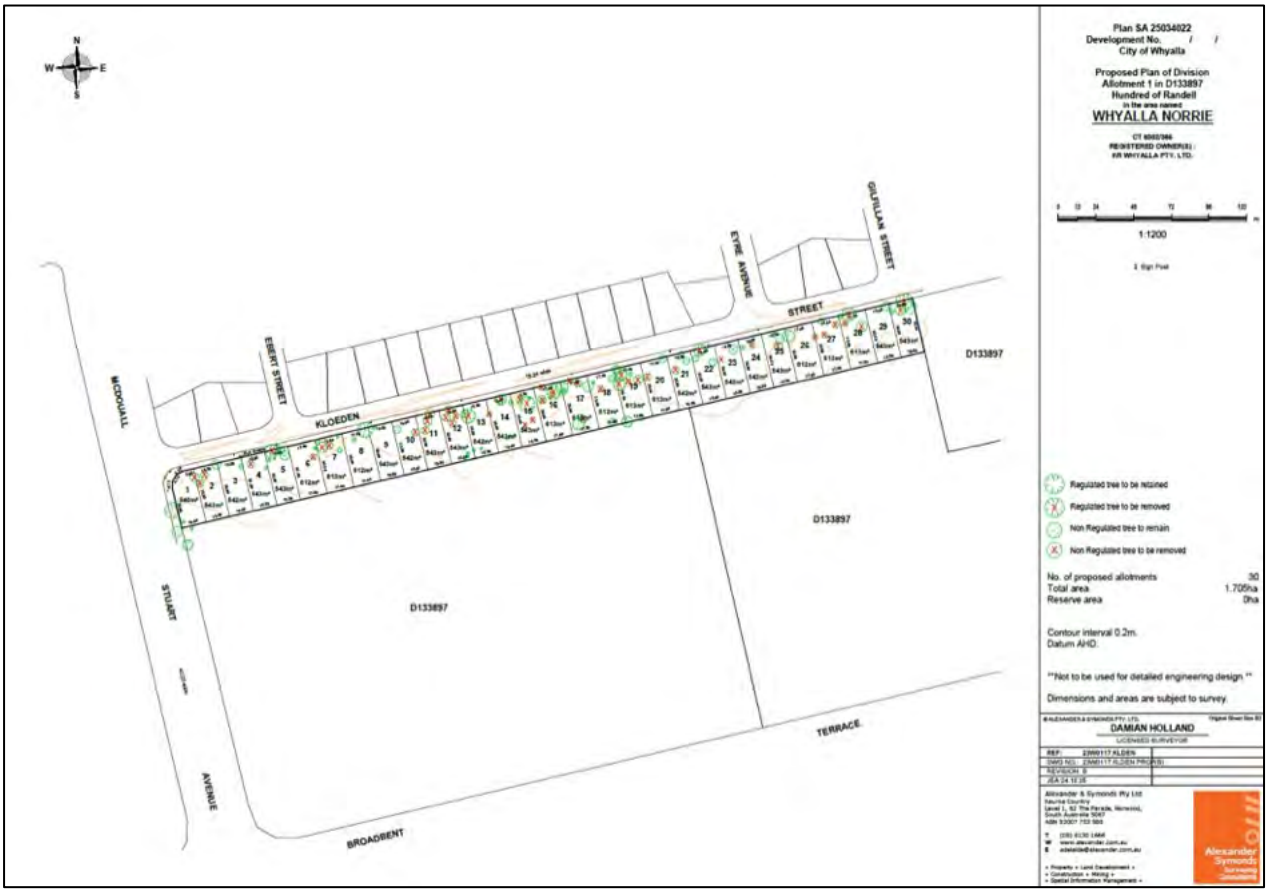

Figure 2: Proposed Torrens Land Division for Lot 1 Kloeden Street, Whyalla Norrie, South Australia 5608 (CT 6302/365). Plan provided by UrbanLux Constructions on 27/01/2026.

2.5 Approvals required or obtained

The project is subject to the *Native Vegetation Act, 1991* and *Native Vegetation Regulations, 2017*. No other approvals with regards to native vegetation clearance are required.

2.6 Native vegetation regulation

The proposed clearance will be assessed under Regulation 12, Schedule 1, clause 35, Residential subdivision of the *Native Vegetation Regulations, 2017*.

2.7 Development Application Information

The site is located within the General Neighbourhood Zone. The following Planning and Design Overlays apply to the Project area.

- Affordable Housing
- Building Near Airfields
- Hazards (Flooding)
- Hazards (Bushfire – Regional)
- Hazards (Flooding – Evidence Required)
- Native Vegetation
- Significant Retirement Facility Supported Accommodation Sites
- Urban Transport Routes

3. Method

3.1 Flora and Fauna assessment

3.1.1 Desktop assessment

A desktop assessment was conducted to undertake preliminary mapping of native vegetation protected under the *NV Act 1991* via the NatureMaps tool. This mapping was used to plan the assessment and inform the field methodology.

The desktop assessment was also undertaken to determine the threatened ecological communities, flora species, and fauna species that potentially occur in the area. Communities and species were evaluated as threatened if they were listed under the *National Parks and Wildlife (NPW) Act 1972* and/or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999*, as outlined below:

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

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

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

Threatened communities and species were evaluated if they had been recorded within 5 km of the project site since 1995 or were considered 'known' to occur within the search area via the Protected Matters Search Tool.

Databases searched during the desktop assessment included:

- Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST): to identify Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) under the *EPBC Act 1999,* including nationally threatened species and ecological communities, 'known' to occur in the search area.
- NatureMaps: to identify records of threatened flora and fauna listed under either the *NPW Act 1972* or *EPBC Act 1999*, recorded since 1995 within the search area.
- Biological Database of South Australia: to identify threatened flora and fauna listed under either the *NPW Act 1972* or *EPBC Act 1999*, recorded since 1995 within the search area that have restricted access to distribution data.
- Atlas of Living Australia (AoLA): to identify threatened flora and fauna listed under either the *NPW Act 1972* or *EPBC Act 1999*, recorded since 1995 within the search area. Records from 'citizen science' initiatives are excluded from results.
- Appendices in the NVC Bushland and Scattered Tree Assessment Manuals: to determine scattered trees species that provide suitable habitat for threatened fauna and threatened ecological communities protected under *NPW Act 1972*.

- DEH (in progress) unpublished and provisional list of Threatened Ecosystems: to identify threatened and rare ecosystems.

A likelihood of occurrence/habitat use assessment was carried out for threatened communities, fauna and flora species identified during the Desktop Assessment. The likelihood of these species using the site following the metric described in Table 1.

The distribution of vegetation associations were assessed using satellite imagery and vegetation community data obtained through NatureMaps. All maps were generated using ArcGIS Pro.

Table 1: Criteria for the likelihood of occurrence/habitat use of species within the survey area.

Likelihood	Criteria
Highly Likely/Known	Recorded in the last 10 years, the species does not have highly specific niche requirements, the habitat is present and falls within the known range of the species distribution or The species was recorded as part of field surveys.
Likely	Recorded within the previous 20 years, the area falls within the known distribution of the species, and the area provides habitat or feeding resources for the species.
Possible	Recorded within the previous 20 years, the area falls inside the known distribution of the species, but the area provides limited habitat or feeding resources for the species. Recorded within 20–40 years, survey effort is considered adequate, habitat and feeding resources present, and species of similar habitat needs have been recorded in the area.
Unlikely	Recorded within the previous 20 years, but the area provides no habitat or feeding resources for the species, including perching, roosting or nesting opportunities, corridor for movement or shelter. Recorded within 20–40 years; however, suitable habitat does not occur, and species of similar habitat requirements have not been recorded in the area. No records despite adequate survey effort.

3.1.2 Field Survey

A vegetation survey was conducted on 11th February 2026. Ground truthing of vegetation communities identified in the desktop assessment was carried out and the vegetation subject to clearance was surveyed using the Bushland Assessment Methodology (Native Vegetation Council 2024a). Careful inspection was undertaken to identify any threatened flora and threatened fauna species known to occur in the region.

As a Level 4 Assessment (section 4.6, below), guidance from NVC indicates that a targeted fauna survey is required (Native Vegetation Council 2024b). However, given the small size of the proposed development, and its adjacency to the township of Whyalla Norrie, it was determined that a targeted survey was not warranted. Rather, an opportunistic observation-based survey was conducted to identify any fauna species using this vegetation as habitat. Opportunistic observations included incidental records of non-target species observed while conducting the specified survey technique, or while walking to or from the project site.

3.1.3 Limitations

Limitations are inherent in all field surveys, as seasonal timing can influence detectability, including whether plants are in flower and when species are most active (e.g. during breeding periods). The survey was undertaken in February, when vegetation was typically at its driest and only a limited number of genera was in flower.

4. Assessment outcomes

4.1 Vegetation assessment

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

IBRA Regions

The Project area is within the Gawler region, the Myall Plains Sub-region and the Whyalla Association. The bioregion is characterised by Semi-arid to arid, flat-topped to broadly rounded hills of the Gawler Range Volcanics and Proterozoic sediments, and depositional plains and salt-encrusted lake beds. Vegetation is typical of black oak (belah) and myall low open woodlands, open mallee scrub, bluebush/saltbush open chenopod shrublands and tall mulga shrublands on shallow loams, calcareous earths and hard red duplex soils.

Table 2: IBRA Gawler (GAW) bioregion description (DCCEEW 2025).

Feature	Description
Land type	Erosional, Depositional or Volcanic.
Landscape	Depositional plain.
Landform	Plains broken by hills and ridges; some dune tracts; saline flats; clay pans; seasonal swamps and lakes. Lakes fringed on the eastern margins by lunettes.
Geology	Sand mantle with minimal soil development, dune sands, outcrops of bare rock; clay silt & sand in alluvial & seasonal swampy lowlands. gypsum & halite deposits; some kopi dunes. Silcrete & ferricrete development. Deeply weathered Palaeozoic basement.
Soil	Brown calcareous earths, Siliceous sand, Loamy soils with weak pedologic development.
Vegetation	Acacia Open Woodland.
Climate	Semi-arid climate that is too dry to support field crops. Soil moisture tends to be greatest in winter.

Vegetation Overview

The vegetation within the Project Area comprises chenopod open shrubland, dominated by *Atriplex vesicaria*, *Maireana pyramidata* and *Nitraria billardierei*. Vegetation across the site is generally uniform, with low levels of weed incursion observed, and is considered to be in good condition overall. As such, the whole site has been assessed as one vegetation association. Informal tracks used by cyclists and pedestrians traverse the site, and minor litter was noted during the assessment.

The site was assessed as treeless. However, rows of *Eucalyptus* species have been planted across the northern area of the site, with additional individuals scattered through the central area. These plantings predominantly comprise Western Australian species, including *Eucalyptus stricklandii* (Strickland's Gum), *E. platypus* (Moort), *E. torquata* (Coral Gum*), E. utilis* (Coastal Moort) and *E. pyrocarpa* (Large-fruited Blackbutt). These planted individuals were not counted as native vegetation for the purposes of this report.

Overall weed cover was low; however, one Declared species under the Landscape South Australia Act 2019 was recorded: *Tamarix ramosissima* (Salt Cedar), with evidence of regeneration. Other weed species observed included *Crassula tetragona* (Kerkei), *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum* (Slender-leaf Iceplant) and *Galenia pubescens* (Coastal Galenia). No native scattered trees were identified within the Project Area.

A full list of species identified during the field survey is presented in Appendix A.

4.1.2 Details of the vegetation associations proposed to be impacted

Vegetation Association	**VA1: Chenopod open shrubland, dominated by *Atriplex vesicaria*, *Maireana pyramidata* and *Nitraria billardierei*.**

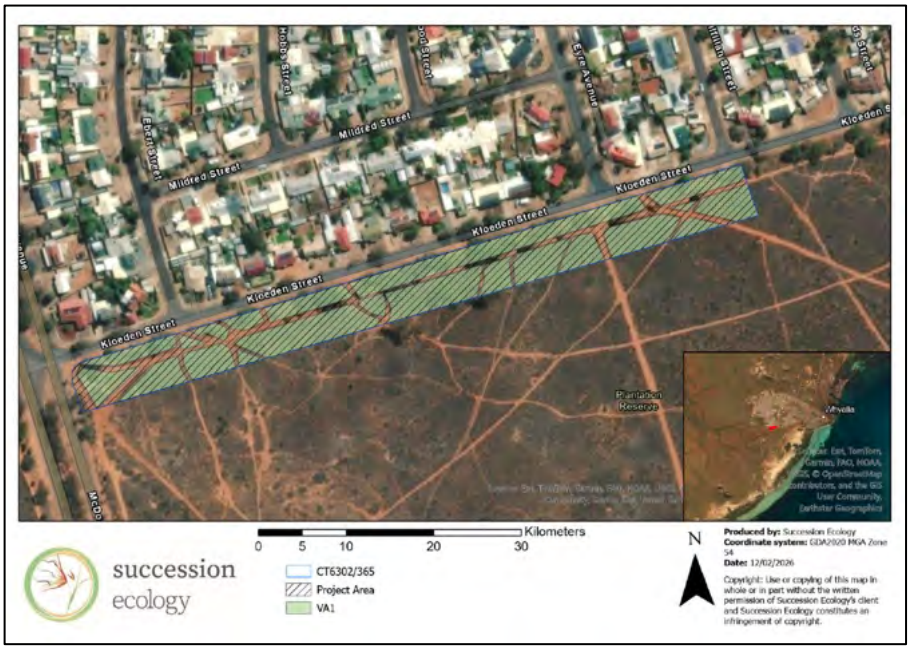

Figure 3: Bushland Assessment area for VA1

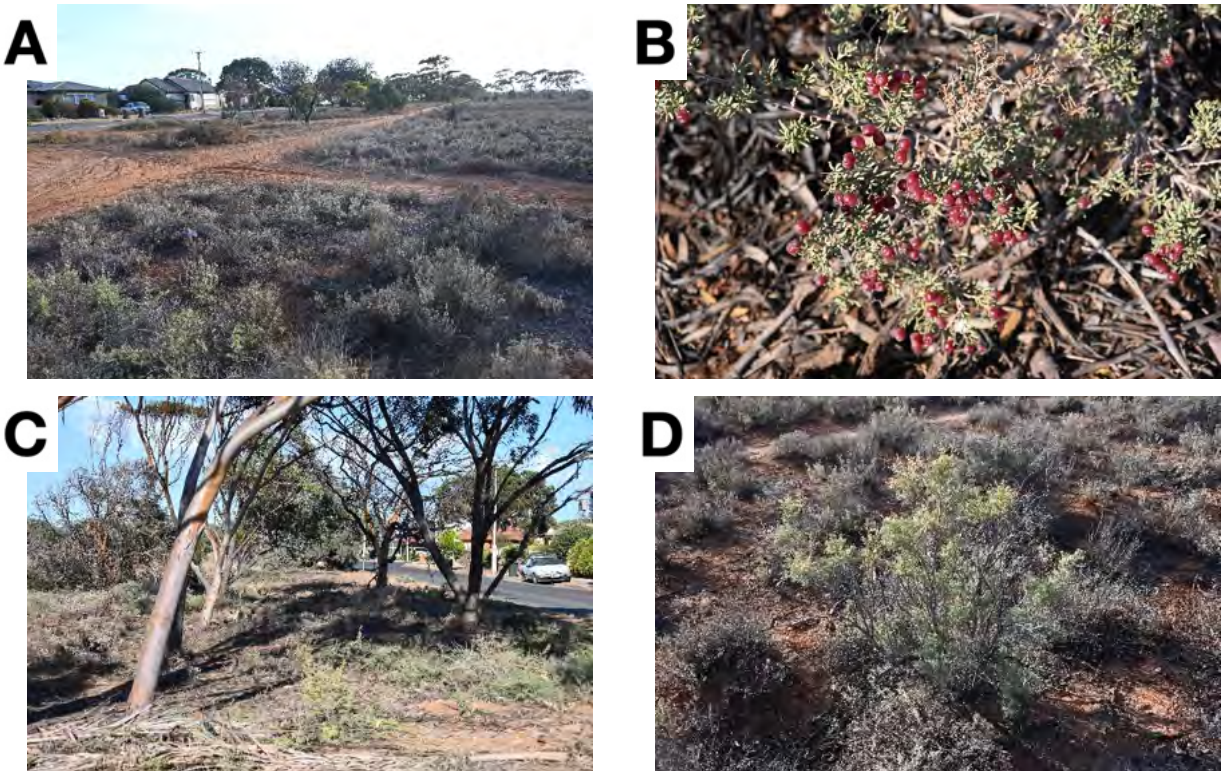

Figure 4: Site photos. (A) Informal tracks throughout the site. photo facing east. (B) Fruiting Nitraria billardierei. *(C) Planted* Eucalyptus stricklandii. *Photo facing west. (D) Declared* Tamarix ramosissima.

Vegetation Association	**VA1: Chenopod open shrubland, dominated by *Atriplex vesicaria*, *Maireana pyramidata* and *Nitraria billardierei*.**
General description	VA1 occupies the entirety of the project site, with the exception of the informal paths that traverse it (Figure 3). More precisely, VA1 is found on 75 % (1.29 ha) of the 1.71 ha area of the project site, with the remaining 25 % (0.42 ha) being bare trodden earth. VA1 is dominated by *Atriplex vesicaria, Maireana pyramidata and Nitraria billardierei* and is considered to be in good condition. The vegetation association was assessed as naturally treeless; however, planted Western Australian *Eucalyptus* species occur along the entire northern boundary, with additional individuals scattered through the centre of the site. The selected Benchmark Community for this vegetation association is *EP 9.2 Chenopod Open Shrublands*. Species diversity is low to moderate, with evidence of recruitment observed for *Nitraria billardierei*. No evidence of grazing or rabbit activity was recorded. Informal tracks occur throughout the site and appear to be used regularly by dog walkers and cyclists, with several small bike jumps present. Weed density within VA1 was very low. One Declared species, *Tamarix ramosissima* (Salt Cedar), was recorded, primarily within a single regenerating patch. *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum* (Slender-leaf Iceplant) and *Galenia pubescens* (Coastal Galenia) were also observed at low densities. Two large sewerage vents are present within the site.
Threatened species or community	**Threatened Ecological Communities** One threatened ecological community was identified during the desktop assessment: Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh. The TEC is not present on site. **Threatened Fauna** The desktop search identified 32 threatened fauna species listed under the *EPBC Act* and *NPW Act* as previously recorded within the search area. Three species were considered likely or highly likely to occur within VA1. • Western Slender-billed Thornbill (*Acanthiza iredalei iredalei*); NPW Act R- Highly Likely • Western Grasswren (*Amytornis textilis myall*); NPW Act V, EPBC Act (VU) – Highly Likely • Southern Whiteface (*Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis*); EPBC Act (VU) - Likely The desktop search also identified a one species listed as Migratory or Marine under the *EPBC Act 1999*. The project area is terrestrial with no connection to the ocean or beach habitats, and clearance will have no effect on any of these species. **Threatened Flora** A desktop search identified two threatened flora species listed under the *NPW Act* as previously recorded within the search area. No species were considered likely within VA1.

Landscape context score	1.06	**Vegetation Condition Score**	51.60	**Conservation significance score**	1.10
Unit Biodiversity Score	60.17	**Area (ha)**	1.29	**Total Biodiversity Score**	77.62

Vegetation Association	**VA1: Chenopod open shrubland, dominated by *Atriplex vesicaria*, *Maireana pyramidata* and *Nitraria billardierei*.**
NPW Act; E= Endangered, V = Vulnerable, R= Rare EPBC Act; Ex = Extinct, CR = Critically endangered, EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable	

Photo log:

Photos of the vegetation community and additional site photos are provided within Appendix B.

4.2 Threatened species assessment

4.2.1 Threatened ecological communities

One threatened ecological community was identified during the desktop assessment: Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh. The TEC is not present on site.

4.2.2 Threatened fauna

The desktop search identified a total of 33 threatened fauna species within the search area, ten listed under the *EPBC Act* and 28 listed as threatened under the *NPW Act*. Of these species, all species listed under the *EPBC Act* and 27 of those listed under the *NPW Act* have been included in the likelihood of use assessment (Table 3) following the metric described in Table 1. One species that was identified as occurring within 5 km the site by the Protected Matters Search Tool, but excluded from the likelihood of occurrence table was *Megaptera novaeangliae* (Humpback Whale). The project area is terrestrial with no connection to the ocean or beach habitats, and clearance will have no effect on this species.

Table 3: A summary of the fauna species observed on site or recorded within 5 km of the application area since 1995, or those listed as known to occur in the PMST.

Species (common name)	NPW Act	EPBC Act	Data source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments
AVES						
Acanthiza iredalei iredalei (Western Slender-billed Thornbill)	R		3	2025	Chenopod shrublands dominated by Samphire, Bluebush or Saltbush, with a preference for areas near mangroves, salt lakes and flats (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2014).	**Highly Likely** – 8 observations within 5 km. Most recent observation was 3.1 km to the west in 2025. Closest observation since 1995 was 1.3 km to the northwest. Some suitable habitat in project area.
Actitis hypoleucos (Common Sandpiper)	R		2, 3	2025	Preference for pebbly, sandy or rocky margins of fast-flowing rivers, as well as small ponds, pools and dams, clear freshwater lake shores, sheltered sea coasts with rocky or sandy beaches, tidal creeks and estuaries and often forages in patches of dry meadow (DCCEEW 2024a).	Unlikely – 61 observations within 5 km. Most recent observation was 2.4 km to the southeast in 2025. Closest observation since 1995 was 2.4 km to the east. No wetland habitat within the project area. All observations were made at the Whyalla wetlands and the Whyalla wastewater ponds.
Amytornis textilis myall (Western Grasswren)	V	VU	3, 5	2025	The subspecies is most commonly found in low shrublands, chiefly comprising blackbush (*Maireana pyramidata*) and Australian boxthorn (*Lycium australe*), however they are also known to inhabit low	**Highly Likely –** 94 observations within 5 km. Most recent observation was 3.1 km to the west in 2025. Closest observation since 1995 was 0.3 km to the northwest. Some suitable habitat in project area.

Species (common name)	NPW Act	EPBC Act	Data source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments
					woodlands, mostly comprising Western Myall (Acacia papyrocarpa) (Black et al. 2009).	
Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis (Southern Whiteface)		VU	3	2019	Wide range of open woodlands and shrublands where there is an understorey of grasses or shrubs, or both. These areas are usually in habitats dominated by acacias or eucalypts on ranges, foothills and lowlands, and plains (DCCEEW 2023a).	**Likely –** 4 observations within 5 km. Closest and most recent observation was 1.3 km to the northwest in 2019. Some suitable habitat in project area.
Ardea intermedia plumifera (Intermediate Egret)	R		2, 3	2001	Shallow coastal or fresh water, including flooded fields (ALA 2022).	Unlikely – 2 observations within 5 km. Closest and most recent observation was 2.7 km to the east in 2001. No suitable habitat in project area. All observations were made at the Whyalla wetlands.
Ardeotis australis (Australian Bustard)	V		2, 3	2024	Dry plains, grasslands and in open woodland, favouring tussock and hummock grasslands (DEWNR 2019a).	**Possible –** 5 observations within 5 km. Most recent observation was 1.6 km to the northwest in 2024. Closest observation since 1995 was 1.6 km to the west. Little suitable habitat in project area.
Biziura lobata menziesi (Eastern Musk Duck)	R		2, 3	2025	Deep freshwater lagoons with dense reed beds (Australian Museum 2021a).	Unlikely – 12 observations within 5 km. Most recent observation was 2.5 km to the southeast in 2025. Closest observation since 1995 was 2.3 km to the southeast. No suitable habitat in project area. All observed at the Whyalla wetlands.
Calidris acuminata (Sharp-tailed Sandpiper)		VU	3, 5	2025	Prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation. This includes lagoons, swamps, lakes and pools near the coast, and dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and bore swamps, saltpans and	Unlikely – 134 observations within 5 km. Most recent observation was 2.4 km to the southeast in 2025. Closest observation since 1995 was 1.9 km to the east. No suitable habitat in project area. All observations made at the beach, Whyalla

Species (common name)	NPW Act	EPBC Act	Data source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments
					hypersaline saltlakes inland. They also occur in saltworks and sewage farms (DCCEEW 2016).	wetlands or the Whyalla wastewater ponds.
Calidris ferruginea (Curlew Sandpiper)		CR	5	2005	Mainly occur on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas and non-tidal swamps. Also recorded inland around lakes and dams, but less often (DAWE 2021).	Unlikely – 2 observations within 5 km. Closest and most recent observation was 4 km to the east in 2005. No suitable habitat in project area. All observations made along the coast
Calidris subminuta (Long-toed Stint)	R		2	2023	Inhabits terrestrial wetlands. Prefers shallow freshwater or brackish wetlands, muddy shoreline, short grass, weeds sedges, reeds. Uncommon at tidal estuaries and saline lakes (DCCEEW 2022a).	Unlikely – 2 observations within 5 km. Most recent observation was 2.3 km to the southeast in 2023. Closest observation since 1995 was 2.3 km to the east. No suitable habitat in project area. All observations made at the Whyalla wetlands and Whyalla wastewater ponds.
Cladorhynchus leucocephalus (Banded Stilt)	V		2, 3	2025	Found mainly in saline and hypersaline (very salty) waters of the inland and coast, typically large, open and shallow (Birdlife Australia 2021a).	Unlikely – 26 observations within 5 km. Most recent observation was 2.6 km to the southeast in 2025. Closest observation since 1995 was 2.2 km to the east. No suitable habitat in project area. All observations made at the Whyalla wetlands and wastewater ponds.
Corcorax melanorhamphos (White-winged Chough)	R		2	2024	Woodland and tall mallee, with a preference for wetter areas with leaf-litter for feeding and mud for building nests (DEH 2014)	Unlikely – 1 observation within 5 km. Closest and most recent observation was 2.7 km to the east in 2024. Little suitable habitat in project area. Tree species on site are planted and WA exotics and do not count towards the vegetation association.
Egretta garzetta nigripes (Little Egret)	R		3	2024	Habitat varies widely, and includes the shores of lakes, rivers, canals, ponds, lagoons, marshes and flooded land, the bird preferring open locations to dense cover (Hancock and Kushland 1984).	Unlikely – 42 observations within 5 km. Most recent observation was 2.7 km to the east in 2024. Closest observation since 1995 was 1.9 km to the east. No suitable habitat in project area. All observations made

Species (common name)	NPW Act	EPBC Act	Data source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments
						at the Whyalla wetlands or wastewater ponds.
Falco subniger (Black Falcon)	R		2	2023	Partly nomadic, favouring sparse woodlands, scrubby grasslands and farmlands in the drier areas (Birds SA 2023).	Unlikely – 1 observation within 5 km. Closest and most recent observation was 3 km to the west in 2023. No suitable habitat in project area.
Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus (Southern Sooty Oystercatcher)	R		2	2024	Favours rocky headlands, rocky shelves, exposed reefs with rock pools, beaches and muddy estuaries (DEH 2022).	Unlikely – 12 observations within 5 km. Most recent observation was 4.3 km to the east in 2024. Closest observation since 1995 was 0.8 km to the east. No suitable habitat in project area. All observations made along the coast.
Haematopus longirostris (Australian Pied Oystercatcher)	R		2	2025	Prefers mudflats, sandbanks and sandy ocean beaches and is less common along rocky or shingle coastlines. Although rarely recorded far from the coast, may occasionally be found in estuarine mudflats and short pasture (Australian Museum 2020a).	Unlikely – 10 observations within 5 km. Most recent observation was 4.4 km to the east in 2025. Closest observation since 1995 was 2.7 km to the east. No suitable habitat in project area. All observations made along the coast and Whyalla wetlands.
Hieraaetus morphnoides (Little Eagle)	V		2	2025	Seen over woodland, forested land and open country. Avoids heavy forest (Birdlife Australia 2021b).	Unlikely – 3 observations within 5 km. Most recent observation was 2.7 km to the east in 2025. Closest observation since 1995 was 2.7 km to the west. No suitable habitat in project area.
Leipoa ocellata (Malleefowl)	V	VU	2, 3, 5	1999	Semi-arid to arid shrublands and woodlands but are found mainly in mallee woodland habitat that has not recently been burnt (DCCEEW 2024b).	Unlikely – 2 observations within 5 km. Closest and most recent observation was 2.2 km to the west in 1999. Little suitable habitat in project area.
Limosa lapponica (Bar-tailed Godwit)	ssp	ssp	2	2021	Found mainly in coastal habitats such as large intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons and bays. Often around beds of seagrass and, sometimes, in nearby saltmarsh (DCCEEW 2023b).	Unlikely – 2 observations within 5 km. Most recent observation was 2.7 km to the east in 2021. Closest observation since 1995 was 2.3 km to the east. No suitable habitat in project area. All observations made at the Whyalla wetlands.

Species (common name)	NPW Act	EPBC Act	Data source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments
Limosa limosa melanuroides (Black-tailed Godwit)	R	EN	3	2018	Primarily in coastal environments. Found commonly in sheltered bays, estuaries and lagoons with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, or spits and banks of mud, sand or shell-grit; occasionally recorded on rocky coats or coral islets. (DCCEEW 2023c).	Unlikely – 2 observations within 5 km. Closest and most recent observation was 2.3 km to the southeast in 2018. No suitable habitat in project area. All observations are at the Whyalla wastewater ponds.
Neophema elegans elegans (NA)	R		2	2019	Wide range of open habitats, including grasslands, shrublands, mallee, woodlands and thickets, bluebush plains, heathlands, saltmarsh and farmland (Birdlife Australia 2021c).	**Possible–** 1 observation within 5 km. Closest and most recent observation was 2.6 km to the southeast in 2019. Little suitable habitat in project area.
Numenius madagascariensis (Eastern Curlew)		CR	5	2006	Most commonly associated with sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, bays, harbours, inlets and coastal lagoons, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, often with beds of seagrass (Zosteraceae). (DCCEEW 2023d).	Unlikely – 2 observations within 5 km. Closest and most recent observation was 3.1 km to the east in 2006. No suitable habitat in project area. All observations are at the Whyalla wetlands and along the coast.
Oxyura australis (Blue-billed Duck)	R		2	2025	The Blue-billed Duck is almost wholly aquatic and is seldom seen on land. Non-breeding flocks, often with several hundred individuals, congregate on large, deep open freshwater dams and lakes in autumn (Australian Museum 2020b).	Unlikely – 5 observations within 5 km. Most recent observation was 2.7 km to the east in 2025. Closest observation since 1995 was 2.1 km to the southeast. No suitable habitat in project area. All observations are at the Whyalla wetlands and wastewater ponds.
Pachycephala inornata (Gilbert's Whistler)	R		3	2024	Occurs in a range of habitats, all with a dense shrub layer. These include woodlands and mallee shrublands. Also found in association with understorey species of *Triodia, Acacia, Hakea, Senna* and *Dodonaea* (DEWNR 2019b).	**Possible –** 24 observations within 5 km. Closest and most recent observation was 2.3 km to the west in 2024. Some suitable habitat in project area.
Plegadis falcinellus (Glossy Ibis)	R		2, 3	2018	Preferred habitat for foraging and breeding are freshwater marshes at the edges of lakes and rivers, lagoons, flood-plains, wet meadows, swamps,	Unlikely – 7 observations within 5 km. Most recent observation was 2.7 km to the east in 2018. Closest observation since 1995 was 1.9 km to the east. No

Species (common name)	NPW Act	EPBC Act	Data source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments
					reservoirs, sewage ponds, rice-fields and cultivated areas under irrigation. (DCCEEW 2022b).	suitable habitat in project area. All observations are at the Whyalla wetlands and wastewater ponds.
Spatula rhynchotis (Australasian Shoveler)	R		2, 3	2025	Found in shallow wetlands with abundant emergent vegetation throughout the wetter south and east of the state, and on ephemeral lakes and wetlands inland. They can be found on freshwater, brackish and saline waters including inshore waters and estuaries (Birds SA 2022).	Unlikely – 26 observations within 5 km. Most recent observation was 2.2 km to the southeast in 2025. Closest observation since 1995 was 2.1 km to the east. No suitable habitat in project area. All observations are at the Whyalla wetlands and wastewater ponds.
Stictonetta naevosa (Freckled Duck)	V		2, 3	2025	Prefers permanent freshwater swamps and creeks with heavy growth of bullrushes, lignum or tea-tree. During drier times, it moves to waters such as lakes, reservoirs, farm dams and sewerage ponds. They generally rest in dense cover (Australian Museum 2021b).	Unlikely – 33 observations within 5 km. Most recent observation was 2.4 km to the southeast in 2025. Closest observation since 1995 was 1.1 km to the east. No suitable habitat in project area. All observations at the Whyalla wetlands and wastewater ponds.
Tringa brevipes (Grey-tailed Tattler)	R		2	2024	Found on sheltered coasts with reefs and rock platforms or with intertidal mudflats. It can also be found at intertidal rocky, coral, or stony reefs as well as platforms and islets that are exposed at low tide. It has been found around shores of rock, shingle, gravel or shells and also intertidal mudflats in embayments, estuaries, and coastal lagoons, especially fringed with mangroves (DCCEEW 2023e).	Unlikely – 1 observation within 5 km. Closest and most recent observation was 2.4 km to the southeast in 2024. No suitable habitat in project area. Observations at the Whyalla wastewater ponds.
Tringa glareola (Wood Sandpiper)	R		3	2024	Uses well-vegetated, shallow, freshwater wetlands, such as swamps, billabongs, lakes, pools and waterholes. They are typically associated with emergent, aquatic plants or grass, and dominated by taller fringing vegetation, such as dense stands of rushes or reeds,	Unlikely – 51 observations within 5 km. Most recent observation was 2.6 km to the southeast in 2025. Closest observation since 1995 was 2.2 km to the east. No suitable habitat in project area. All observations at the Whyalla wetlands and wastewater ponds.

Species (common name)	NPW Act	EPBC Act	Data source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments
					shrubs, or dead or live trees (DCCEEW 2022c).	
Tringa nebularia (Common Greenshank)		EN	3	2025	Found in a wide variety of inland wetlands and sheltered coastal habitats of varying salinity. It occurs in sheltered coastal habitats, typically with large mudflats, saltmarsh, mangroves or seagrass. Habitats include embayments, harbours, river estuaries, deltas and lagoons (DCCEEW 2023f).	Unlikely – 84 observations within 5 km. Most recent observation was 2.3 km to the southeast in 2025. Closest observation since 1995 was 0.8 km to the east. No suitable habitat in project area. All observations at the Whyalla wetlands, wastewater ponds and along the coast.
Zapornia tabuensis (Spotless Crake)	R		2, 3	2018	Inhabits wetlands where there is dense vegetation surrounding the water (eBird 2021).	Unlikely – 7 observations within 5 km. Closest and most recent observation was 2.7 km to the east in 2018. No suitable habitat in project area. All observations at the Whyalla wetlands.
MAMMALIA						
Pteropus poliocephalus (Grey-headed Flying-fox)	R	VU	2, 3	2024	Typically roost in tall dense trees next to a water source. They will move up to 20km from their roost site to forage (DEWNR 2020).	Unlikely – 7 observations within 5 km. Closest and most recent observation was 0.9 km to the west in 2024. No suitable habitat in project area. The tree species on site are planted and do not count towards the native vegetation scores.

Source; 1- BDBSA, 2 - AoLA, 3 – NatureMaps, 4 – Observed/recorded in the field, 5 - Protected matters search tool, 6 – others
NPW Act; E= Endangered, V = Vulnerable, R= Rare
EPBC Act; Ex = Extinct, CR = Critically endangered, EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable

4.2.3 Species Profiles

The following section provides brief descriptions for species that were assessed as likely, highly likely, or known in Table 3: A summary of the fauna species observed on site or recorded within 5 km of the application area since 1995, or those listed as known to occur in the PMST. The species profile describes the animal's appearance, preferred habitat, distribution, their current and potential future threats, and their local population

***Western Slender-billed Thornbill* (Acanthiza iredalei iredalei)*; NPW Act R*- Highly Likely**

The western subspecies of the Slender-billed Thornbill is a small bird, about 10 cm in length. Olive-grey/brown in colour, they have a black patch with white edges on their forehead (Department for Environment and Water n.d.). Slender-billed Thornbills live in arid and semi-arid areas of southern Western Australia and south-western South Australia (Department for Environment and Water n.d.). Their preferred habitat includes shrublands, sometimes near mangroves, salt lakes, or salt flats. They usually choose chenopod shrublands dominated by Samphire (*Sarcocornia spp.*), Bluebush (*Maireana spp.*) or Saltbush (*Atriplex spp.*). Sometimes they have been seen in low heath on sand plains as well (Department for Environment and Water n.d.).

Threats

The impact of overgrazing by stock and rabbits on their habitat is the biggest threat to Slender-billed Thornbills. Changes to fire regimes that threaten their shrubland habitats are another problem for this bird. Mining and development activities may also be a threat to some of their habitat areas (Department for Environment and Water n.d.)

Local Population

The Western Slender-billed Thornbill has been observed at two locations within the Whyalla township. More common occurrences have been recorded from the Whyalla Conservation Park to the north and in the agricultural regions to the west and southwest of the site, including the Cultana Training Area (ALA). The suitable habitat in the project area, recent observations and close proximity suggests that the species is highly likely to utilise the project area for foraging and refuge.

***Western Grasswren (*Amytornis textilis myall*); NPW Act V, EPBC Act (VU)* – Highly Likely**

Western grasswrens are medium-sized, thickset grasswrens with long bills and long tails and dark coarsely streaked colouration (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment 2014). The species occupy chenopod shrublands scattered across the North Eyre Peninsula and the Gawler Ranges and are most commonly found in low shrublands, chiefly comprising Blackbush (*Maireana pyramidata*) and Australian Boxthorn (*Lycium australe*) (Black et al. 2009a). They are also known to inhabit low woodlands, mostly comprising Western Myall (*Acacia papyrocarpa*). Most of the species' habitat is found along drainage lines but occasionally habitat also includes low rocky hills and semi-arid low woodlands. They are known to forage on the ground, under and around the bases of shrubs, in leaf litter and occasionally in open areas. The Western Grasswren (*Amytornis textilis myall*) is one of a five subspecies of *A. textilis*, which only occur in the eastern Gawler Ranges / north-eastern Eyre Peninsula of SA (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment 2014).

Threats

The main threats to the Western Grasswren include over-grazing, land use change and introduced predators. The species has been shown to be negatively affected by the degradation of soils and loss of understorey vegetation caused by livestock, coupled with further degradation caused by rabbits and feral goats. Effects can be exacerbated in times of drought, which can have detrimental impacts on *Maireana* species (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment 2014).

Local Population

Around 20 % of the population is thought to occur within the Cultana Training Area (Black et al. 2009, Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment 2014) which is located to the north west of the site. The species is observed in vegetated areas surrounding the Whyalla township, notably the area surrounding the Jubilee Park Showgrounds, directly to the east of the site, and in the Whyalla Conservation Park to the north of the site. The number of observations, suitable habitat, close proximity and recent observations of the species to the clearance suggests that the species may occur on site.

Southern Whiteface (Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis); EPBC Act (VU) - Likely

The southern whiteface's appearance is described as a small stocky thornbill-like bird with a brown dorsum, white belly, dark brown wings and a black tail with narrow white tip. Adults are sexually monomorphic, while juveniles are distinguishable due to a lack of black rear band on the face (DCCEEW 2023a). Southern whitefaces live in a wide range of open woodlands and shrublands where there is an understorey of grasses or shrubs, or both. These areas are usually in habitats dominated by acacias or eucalypts on ranges, foothills and lowlands, and plains (DCCEEW 2023a). Southern whiteface occur across most of mainland Australia south of the tropics, from the northeastern edge of the Western Australian wheatbelt, east to the Great Dividing Range (DCCEEW 2023a).

Threats

Habitat loss and fragmentation and habitat degradation due to grazing, drought and the increased likelihood of extreme weather events. At present the estimated number of Southern Whiteface mature individuals is approximately 477,000, but substantially declining in number, largely attributed to habitat loss and fragmentation for intensive agriculture. Southern Whiteface is considered to be sedentary, although there is some evidence to suggest that they will move into wetter areas, outside of their usual range, in years of drought (DCCEEW 2023a).

Local Populations

The Southern Whiteface has been observed in the area surrounding the site, most notably to the north of the Whyalla township. Observations are noted to be more concentrated in the Whyalla Conservation Park and adjoining land to the east. As there is some suitable habitat in project area, it is considered likely that the species may utilise the project area for foraging and refuge.

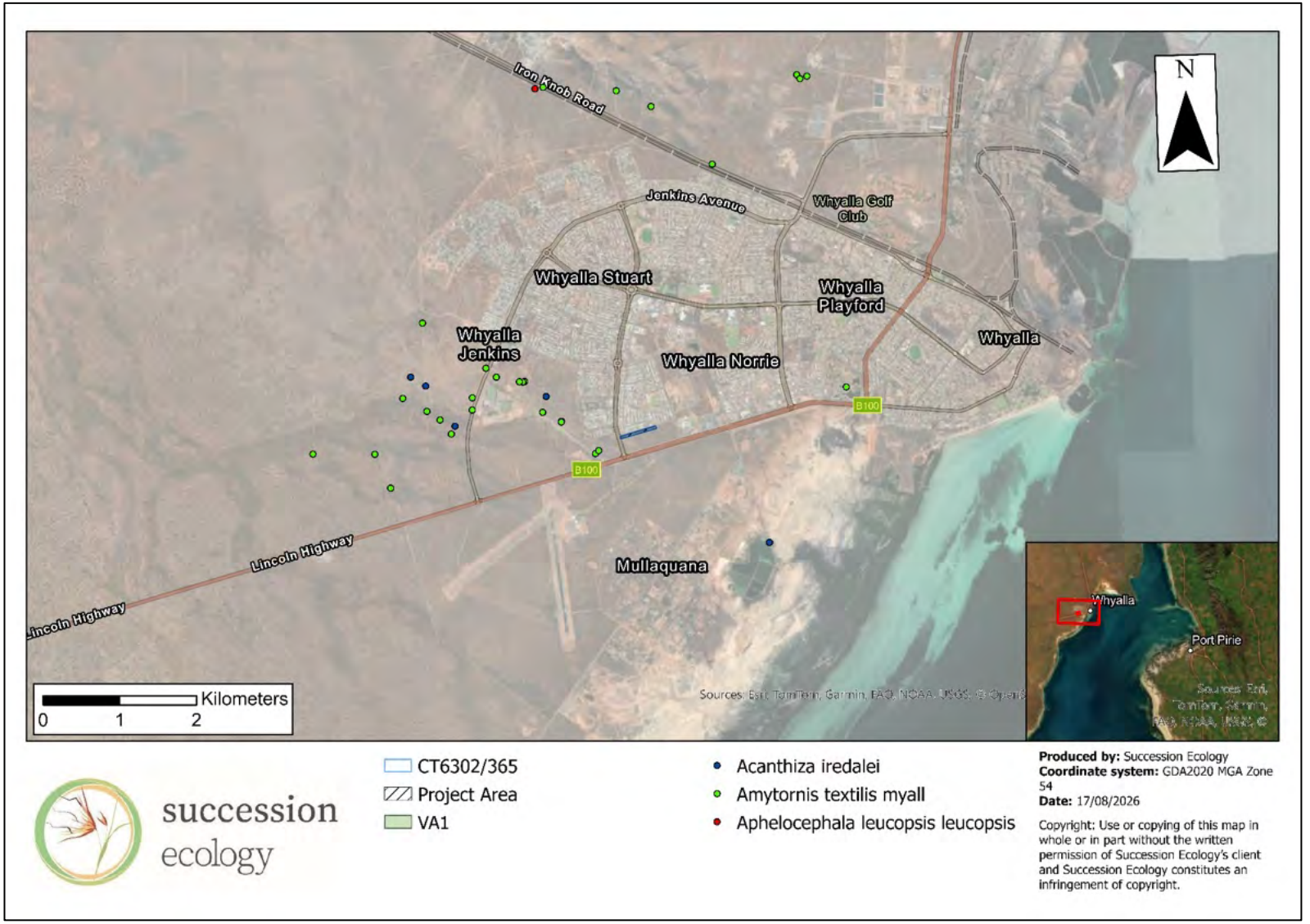

Figure 5: Locations of all three threatened species identified as Likely or Highly likely in the threatened fauna table (Table 3).

4.2.3 Threatened flora

The desktop search identified a total of two threatened flora species within the search area, both of which are listed as threatened under the *NPW Act 1972*. Both species have been included in the likelihood of use assessment (Table 3), using the site following the metric described in Table 1. No threatened flora species identified within the desktop search were identified within the Project area.

Table 4: Flora species observed on site or recorded within 5 km of the application area since 1995, or those listed as known to occur in the PMST.

Species (common name)	NPW Act	EPBC Act	Data source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments (Table 2)
Acacia pendula (Weeping Myall)	V		2, 3	2018	Grows mainly on floodplains in fertile alluvial clay, sometimes dominant in woodland and open woodland (Flora of Australia 2021).	Unlikely – 1 observation within 5 km. Closest and most recent observation was 1.9 km to the west in 2018. Little suitable habitat in project area.
Orobanche cernua var. australiana (Australian Broomrape)	R		2, 3	2016	Sand dunes and sandy creek beds, parasitic on native *Senecio* species (Environment and Heritage 2008).	Unlikely – 5 observations within 5 km. Most recent observation was 4.1 km to the east in 2016. Closest observation since 1995 was 1.2 km to the east. No suitable habitat in project area.
Source; 1- BDBSA, 2 - AoLA, 3 – NatureMaps 4 – Observed/recorded in the field, 5 - Protected matters search tool, 6 – others NPW Act; E= Endangered, V = Vulnerable, R= Rare EPBC Act; Ex = Extinct, CR = Critically endangered, EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable						

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 cumulative impact of clearing is the gradual reduction of remnants in the area, a loss of connectivity between remnant patches and reduction of available habitat to threatened flora and fauna. Patches of remnant vegetation provide important habitat for native flora and fauna and are at high risk of degradation from clearance and other impacts such as weed incursion. This report considers all sources of impact to native vegetation posed by the project.

The vegetation remnancy in the region is moderate - high with approximately 65 % of native vegetation remaining within 5 km of the proposed site. Only 3 % of the native vegetation within the Whyalla IBRA Association is protected.

The proposed clearance involves the removal of 1.29 ha of native vegetation within the 1.7 ha project area. The vegetation proposed for removal is in good condition but supports low to moderate species diversity.

The site adjoins residential housing to the north and comprises a single cadastral allotment at the southern margin of Whyalla Norrie. It is bordered by roads to the west and south and is located approximately 1 km north of Whyalla Airport. Given this surrounding land use and the proximity of developed housing allotments, the site is unlikely to play a significant role in facilitating fauna movement. Overall, the site is considered to provide low suitability habitat for threatened species.

Potential indirect or offsite impacts of infrastructure construction projects can include the alteration of hydrological processes, weed invasion or spread, dust impacts on neighbouring vegetation, and contamination from waste.

Weed species tend to be specialists at colonising disturbed soils. As such, any disturbance caused by construction activities is susceptible to weed invasion, which can impact habitat for fauna and flora, and may spread to neighbouring habitat. Management actions will be implemented to ensure no new weed infestations occur within the Project area, and project activities do not cause a spread of weeds to neighbouring habitat.

Construction activities are likely to cause an increase in dust levels in the local area, for the duration of earthworks and vehicular travel on un-surfaced tracks. Dust can coat vegetation, potentially interfering with plant growth and reproduction. Dust emissions will be confined to construction activities only, and as such any impacts will be temporary. Further, dust suppression activities will be employed during all stages of construction to assist in limiting dust impacts on neighbouring vegetation.

Construction activities can generate waste products, both hazardous and non-hazardous, that can impact flora and fauna or their habitat within and adjacent to the Project area. Such impacts may include soil contamination and smothering by litter or other waste materials. Management actions will be implemented to ensure all waste is appropriately managed on-site and disposed of in accordance with regulatory requirements.

4.4 Address the mitigation hierarchy

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

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

Due to the requirements of this residential development, impacts to native vegetation cannot be avoided.

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

Due to the project design and the extent of the development within the Project area, impacts on native vegetation cannot be minimised.

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

No restoration or rehabilitation is proposed to be undertaken as part of this application.

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

The applicant proposes to address the SEB Offset through a payment into the Native Vegetation Fund.

The NVC will only consider an offset once avoidance, minimization and restoration have been documented and fulfilled. The NVC Policy for a Significant Environmental Benefit explains the biodiversity offsetting principles that must be met (Native Vegetation Council 2024c).

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

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

Principle of clearance	Considerations
Principle 1(a) - it comprises a high level of diversity of plant species	Relevant information VA1: Number of plant species recorded (native) 14, (introduced 3). Patches; Native Plant Diversity Score – VA1: 24
	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance VA1
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC There is approximately 5,105.95 ha of native vegetation remaining within 5 km of the site (65 %). The proposed clearance of 1.29 ha represents approximately 0.025 % of the native vegetation within the surrounding landscape. The project site is at the southern margin of Whyalla Norrie, and represents organic growth of the thickly settled city, rather than sprawl. VA1 is therefore eligible for reduction from 'Seriously at Variance' to 'At Variance'.
Principle 1(b) - significance as a habitat for wildlife	Relevant information No threatened species were observed during the field survey. No threatened species identified in the desktop assessment were considered likely to use the Project area. Patches; Threatened Fauna Score – VA1: 0.1 Unit Biodiversity Score – VA1: 60.17
	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance - VA1
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC The proposed clearance is unlikely to result in significant impacts to listed threatened fauna, including any measurable decrease in occupancy or population size. The vegetation proposed for removal supports low species diversity and shows evidence of moderate disturbance from informal tracks and community use. It occurs adjacent to the thickly settled city of Whyalla Norrie, and is already strongly influenced by the surrounding suburban development. Overall, the project area provides low habitat suitability for threatened species and is unlikely to represent important habitat for their persistence. VA1 is therefore eligible for reduction from 'Seriously at Variance' to 'At Variance'.
Principle 1(c) - plants of a rare, vulnerable or	Relevant information No threatened flora species were recorded for the site or that may be present and undetectable at the time of the survey. Threatened Flora Score(s) – VA1: 0

endangered species	Assessment against the principles Not at Variance
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC N/A
***Principle 1(d) - the vegetation comprises the whole or part of a plant community that is Rare, Vulnerable or endangered*:**	Relevant information A Protected Matters Search identified one threatened ecological community likely to be present within the Project area: Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh. This TEC was not observed on site at the time of the survey. Threatened Community Score - 1
	Assessment against the principles Not at Variance.
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC N/A
Principle 1(e) - it is significant as a remnant of vegetation in an area which has been extensively cleared.	Relevant information Remnancy for the Whyalla IBRA Association is 95 %, with 3 % protected. Remnancy for the IBRA Subregion Myall Plains is 97 %. Total Biodiversity Score – VA1: 77.62
	Assessment against the principles At Variance VA1
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC The project area forms part of a fragmented landscape surrounded by suburban housing and associated infrastructure and does not contribute to a broader, well-connected patch of native vegetation. Due to its proximity to residential development, the site is unlikely to function as a meaningful landscape corridor or habitat connector for native species.
Principle 1(f) – it is growing in, or in association with, a wetland environment.	Relevant information The vegetation is not associated with a wetland.
	Assessment against the principles At Variance – N/A
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC N/A
Principle 1(g) - it contributes significantly to the amenity of the area in which it is growing or is situated.	Relevant information The Project area is currently utilised by the community for walking and bike riding, however, does not contribute significantly to the amenity of the area.
	N/A
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC 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

Total clearance	No. of Trees	0
	Area (ha)	1.29
	Total Biodiversity Score	77.62
Seriously at variance with principle 1(b), 1(c) or 1 (d)		VA1 is seriously at variance with principle 1(b).
Risk assessment outcome		4

4.7 NVC guidelines

Provide any other information that demonstrates that the clearance complies with any relevant NVC guidelines related to the activity.

NA

5. Clearance summary

Clearance area(s) summary table

Block	Site	Species diversity score	Threatened Ecological community Score	Threatened plant score	Threatened fauna score	UBS	Area (ha)	Total Biodiversity score	Loss factor	Loadings	Reductions	SEB Points required	SEB payment	Admin Fee
1	VA1	24	1	0	0.1	60.17	1.29	77.62	1.0	-	-	85.38	$40,907.46	$2,249.91
						Total	**1.29**	77.62				85.38	$40,907.46	$2,249.91

Total summary table

Economies of Scale Factor	0.50
Rainfall (mm) Factor	264
SEB Points of Gain/ha Factor	7

SEB Uplift Factor	1.10
Management Cost ($/ha)	$25,408.00

	Total Biodiversity score	Total SEB points required	SEB Payment	Admin Fee	Total Payment
Application	77.62	85.38	$40,907.46	$2,249.91	$43,157.37

NOTE: The minimum payment for this clearance will be $500.

6. Significant Environmental Benefit

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

6.1 Achieving a SEB

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

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

☐ Use SEB Credit that the proponent has established. Provide the SEB Credit Ref. No. _____

☐ Apply to have SEB Credit assigned from another person or body. The application form needs to be submitted with this Data Report.

☐ Apply to have a SEB to be delivered by a Third Party. The application form needs to be submitted with this Data Report.

☒ Pay into the Native Vegetation Fund.

6.2 Payment SEB

6.2.1 Investigation into On-ground SEB

The SEB Policy states that if a SEB is required as a result of an approved activity undertaken under the Regulations, the applicant has a choice of either providing an on-ground SEB or a Payment SEB. However, if a proposed clearance will have an offset obligation of greater than 150 SEB Points Required, the NVC will first request that a reasonable attempt be made to identify an on-ground SEB before a payment will be accepted.

The whole Project area will be utilised for the proposed development. The clearance totals 85.38 SEB points which is less than the 150 SEB requirement for investigating and on-ground SEB. Establishing an SEB offset area is not feasible within the immediate area. The proponent will make a payment of $43,157.37 into the Native Vegetation Fund to support and improve vegetation in the surrounding area.

6.2.2 Payment SEB

The proponent will make a payment of $40,907.46 (incl. Admin fee $2,249.91) = $43,157.37 into the Native Vegetation Fund. The payment will be made once the decision of the application has been made, prior to beginning groundworks.

7. References

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8. Appendices & Attachments

Appendices

Appendix A: Complete species lists of species recorded during field surveys.

Appendix B: Additional site photos.

Attachments

Attachment 1: Bushland scoresheets associated with the proposed clearance

Attachment 2: Site maps as shape files

Appendix A – Flora and fauna species

Species name	Common name
Native flora	
Acacia oswaldii	Umbrella Wattle
Atriplex vesicaria	Bladder Saltbush
Disphyma crassifolium ssp. clavellatum	Round-leaf Pigface
Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa	Ruby Saltbush
Eremophila scoparia	Broom Emubush
Eremophila deserti	Turkey-bush
Maireana brevifolia	Short-leaf Bluebush
Maireana pyramidata	Black Bluebush
Maireana sedifolia	Bluebush
Nitraria billardierei	Nitre-Bush
Salsola australis	Buckbush
*Sclerolaena obliquicuspi**s***	Oblique-spined Bindyi
Tecticornia disarticulata	Jointed Glasswort
Threlkeldia diffusa	Coast Bonefruit
Exotic flora	
Crassula tetragona ssp. robusta	Crassula
Galenia pubescens	Coastal Galenia
Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum	Slender Iceplant
Tamarix ramosissima	Salt Cedar
Native fauna	
Corvus coronoides	Australian Raven
Eolophus roseicapilla	Galah
Gavicalis virescens	Singing Honeyeater
Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca	Magpie-lark
Hirundo neoxena neoxena	Welcome Swallow
Malurus leucopterus leuconotus	White-winged Fairywren
Ocyphaps lophotes lophotes	Crested Pigeon
Phylidonyris novaehollandiae	New Holland Honeyeater

Appendix B – Site photos

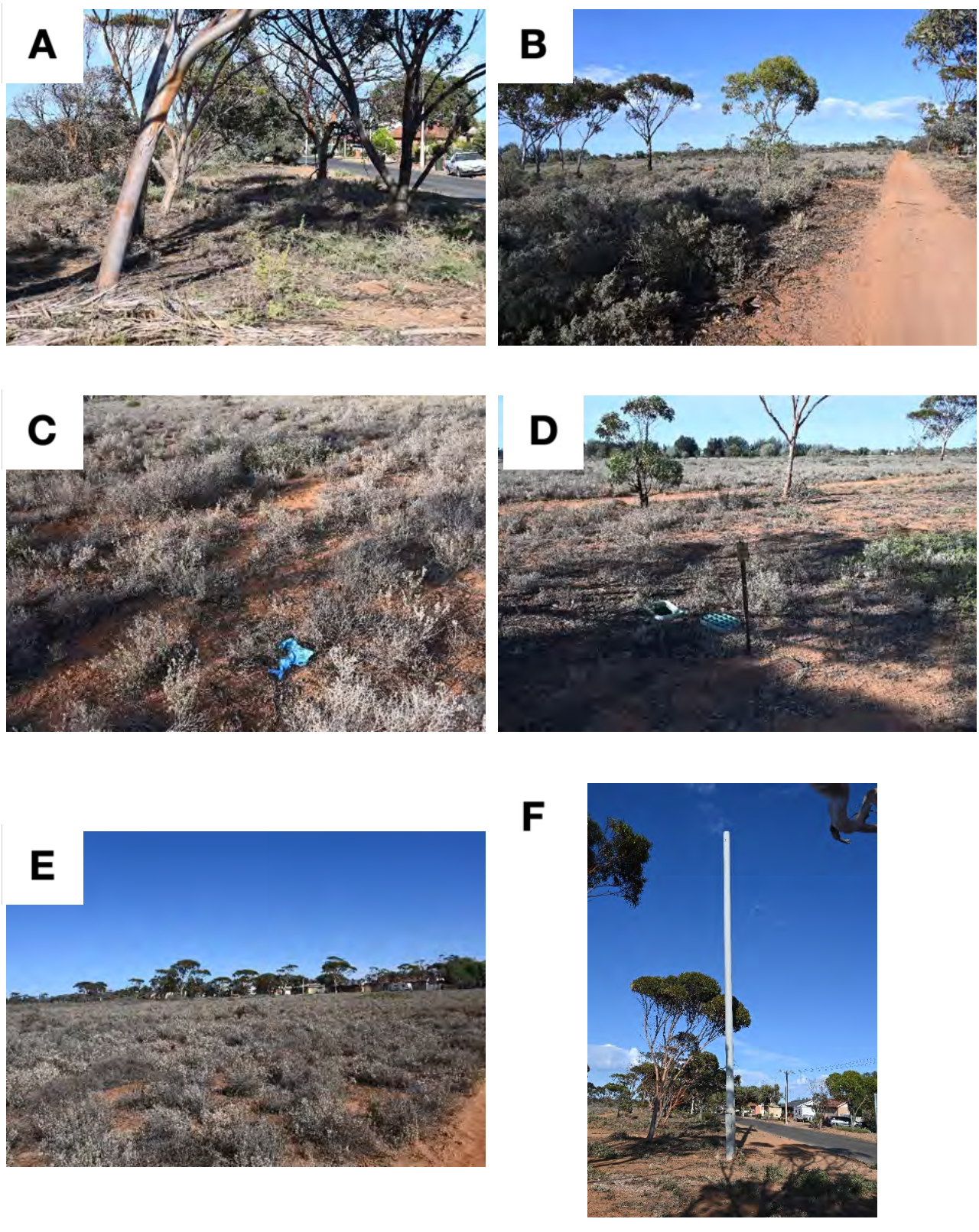

Figure 6: Additional site photos. (A) Planted Eucalyptus trees. (B) Tracks throughout the site and plated eucalyptus trees. (C) Litter observed. (D) Infrastructure on site. (E) Chenopod shrubland. Photo facing north. (F) Infrastructure on site

succession
ecology

Succession Ecology Pty. Ltd.

ABN: 56 605 880 028

1/938 South Road
Edwardstown, SA 5039

Ph: 08 8166 2648

admin@successionecology.com.au

www.successionecology.com.au