



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 10037/1
File Number: DWERTV11514
Duration of Permit: From 22 April 2023 to 22 April 2030

PERMIT HOLDER

S & K O'Brien Super Investments

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 2 on Deposited Plan 50171, Bootenal

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than six (6) native trees within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

CONDITIONS

1. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 22 April 2025.

2. Avoid, minimise, and reduce impacts and extent of clearing

In determining the *native vegetation* authorised to be cleared under this permit, the permit holder must apply the following principles, set out in descending order of preference:

- (a) avoid the clearing of *native vegetation*;
- (b) minimise the amount of *native vegetation* to be cleared; and
- (c) reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

3. Weed and dieback management

When undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit, the permit holder must take the following measures to minimise the risk of introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback*:

- (a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- (b) ensure that no known *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill*, or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
- (c) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

4. Revegetation and rehabilitation – Mitigation planting

The permit holder must within 12 months of undertaking clearing authorised under this permit:

- (a) Undertake deliberate *planting* of at least eight trees within the area cross-hatched red in Figure 2 of Schedule 1 by;
 - i. Ensuring only *local provenance* species are used;
 - ii. Ensuring *planting* is undertaken at the *optimal time*.
- (b) Undertake *weed* control and watering of *plantings* for at least three years post planting;
- (c) The permit holder must within 24 months of *planting* the eight trees in accordance with condition 4(a) of this permit;
 - i. engage an *environmental specialist* to make a determination that the eight trees will survive.
 - ii. If the determination made by the *environmental specialist* under condition 4(c)(i) that eight trees will not survive, the permit holder must plant additional trees that will result in eight trees persisting within Lot 2 on Deposited Plan 50171, Bootenal.
- (d) where additional *planting* of trees is undertaken in accordance with condition 4(c), the permit holder must repeat the activities required by condition 4(a), 4(b) and 4(c) of this permit

5. Records that must be kept

The permit holder must maintain records relating to the listed relevant matters in accordance with the specifications detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Records that must be kept

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised clearing activities generally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) the date that the area was cleared;

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
		(d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); (e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 2; and (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of <i>weeds</i> and <i>dieback</i> in accordance with condition 3
2.	In relation to the actions required under condition 4	(g) the tree species planted; (h) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (i) a copy of the <i>environmental specialist's</i> report; (j) a description of the activities undertaken; and (k) any remedial actions required to be undertaken

6. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 5 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS

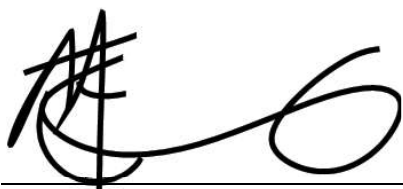
In this permit, the terms in Table 2 have the meanings defined.

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> .
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
dieback	means the effect of <i>Phytophthora</i> species on native vegetation.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.

Term	Definition
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)</i>
local provenance	Means <i>native vegetation</i> seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 50 kilometres and the same IBRA subregion of the area cleared.
mulch	means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation.
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
optimal planting	means the period from May to July for undertaking planting.
planting	means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species
weeds	means any plant – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>; or (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

END OF CONDITIONS



Mathew Gannaway
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

*Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

29 March 2023

SCHEDULE 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the map below (Figure 1).

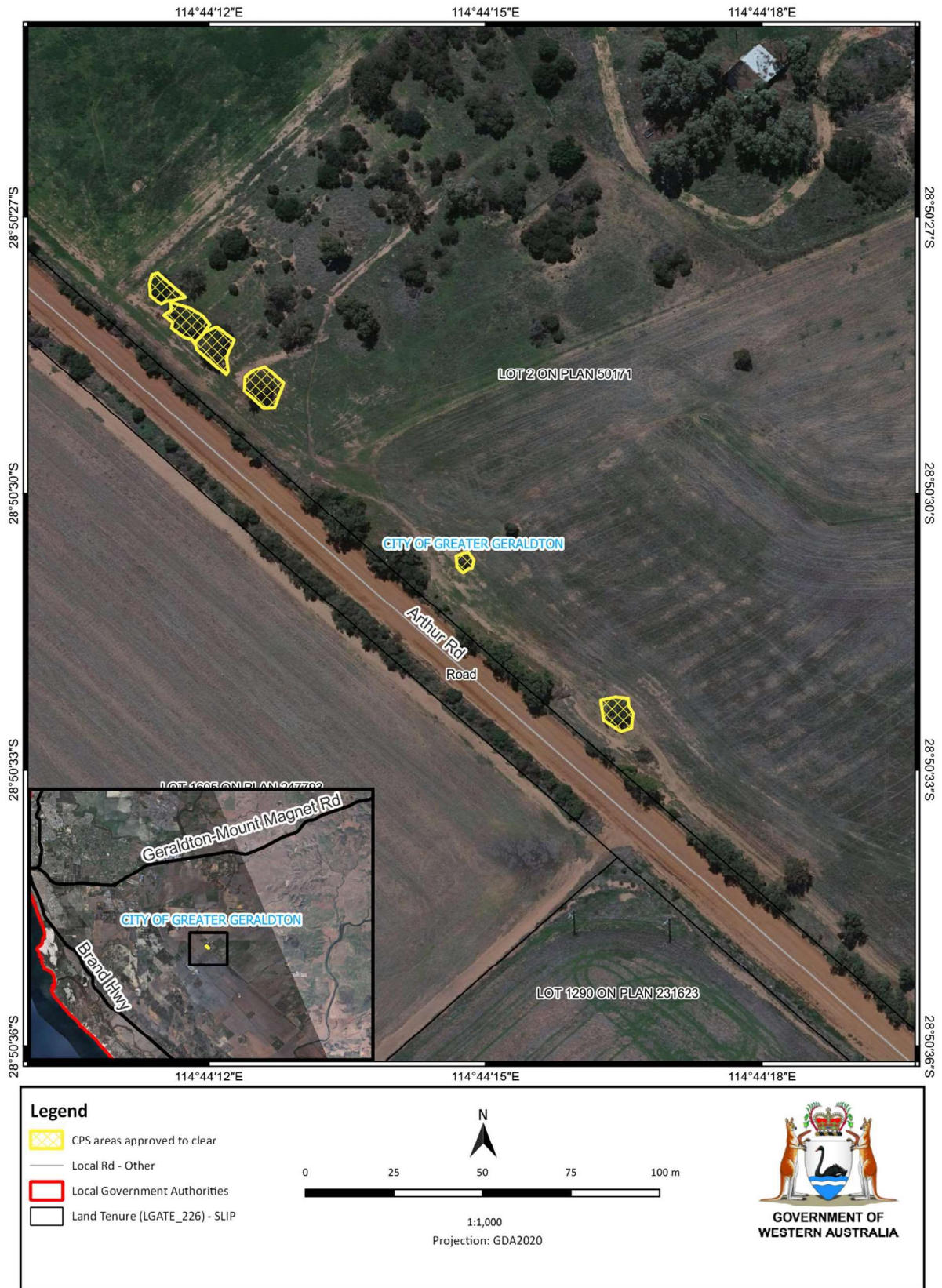


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

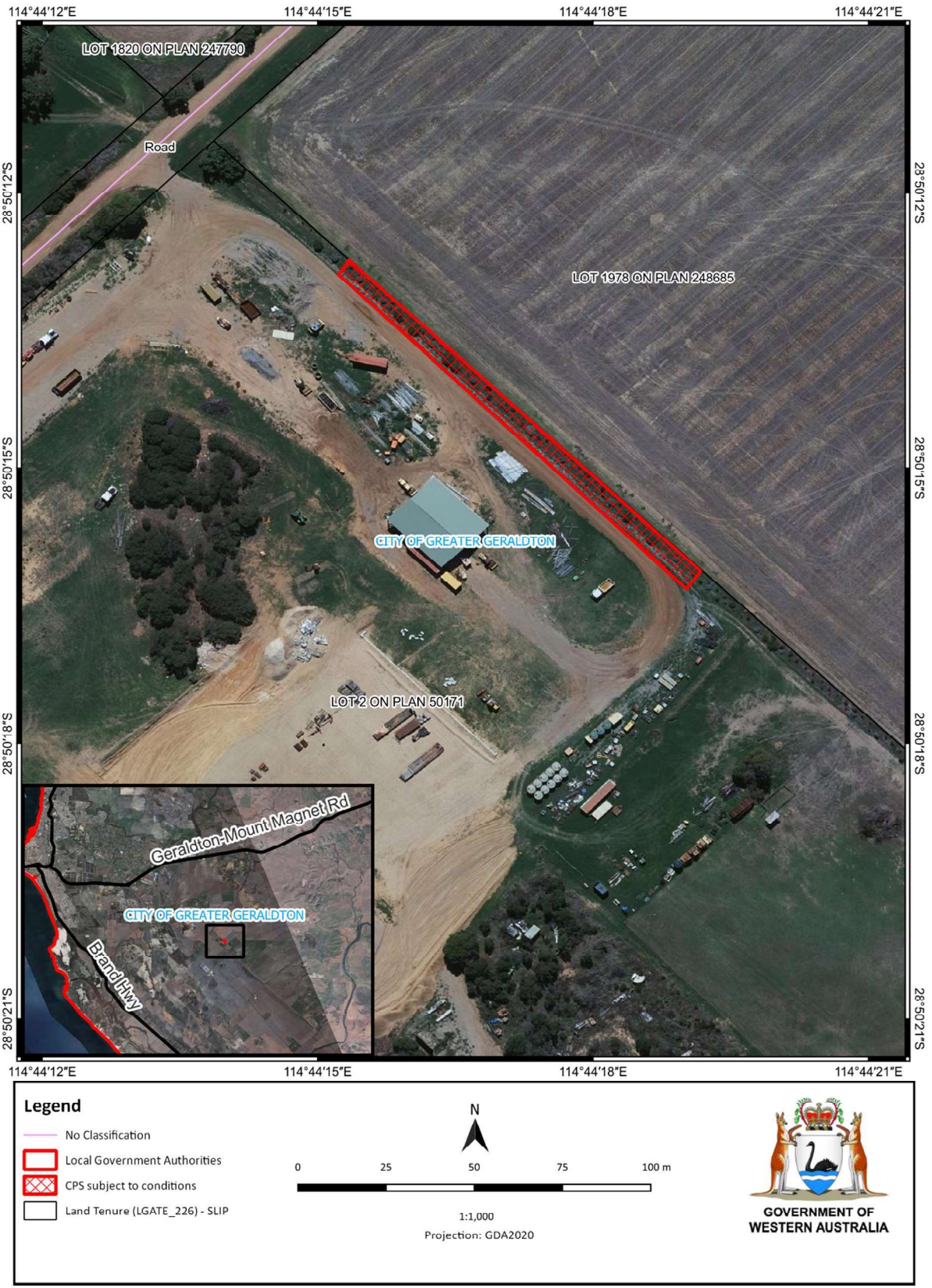


Figure 2: Map of the boundary of the area within which specific mitigation conditions apply



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 10037/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	S & K O'Brien Super Investments
Application received:	04 January 2023
Application area:	Six (6) native trees
Purpose of clearing:	Installation of power lines
Method of clearing:	Mechanical clearing with excavator
Property:	Lot 2 on Deposited Plan 50171
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Greater Geraldton
Localities (suburb/s):	Bootenal

1.2. Description of clearing activities

S & K O'Brien Super Investments is proposing to undertake the clearing of remnant vegetation near the northeast verge of Arthur Road. The proposed clearing will facilitate the installation of powerlines requested from western power. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is distributed across four separate areas (see Figure 1, Section 1.5).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	29 March 2023
Decision area:	Six native trees, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was submitted, accepted, assessed and determined in accordance with sections 51E and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) advertised the application for 14 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A), relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix B), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3).

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in the loss of native vegetation that is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared. There is only approximately 11 per cent pre-European vegetation remaining within the local area (10 kilometre radius) of the proposed clearing.

To mitigate the loss of trees within an extensively landscape, the permit holder will be planting eight native trees within Lot 2 on Deposited Plan 50171, Bootenal.

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing is unlikely to lead to an unacceptable risk to the environment.

The Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions to:

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback
- undertake deliberate planting of at least eight trees of local provenance species within Lot 2 on Deposited Plan 50171, Bootenal to mitigate the loss of six native trees within an extensively cleared landscape

1.5. Site map

CPS 10037/1 - Map

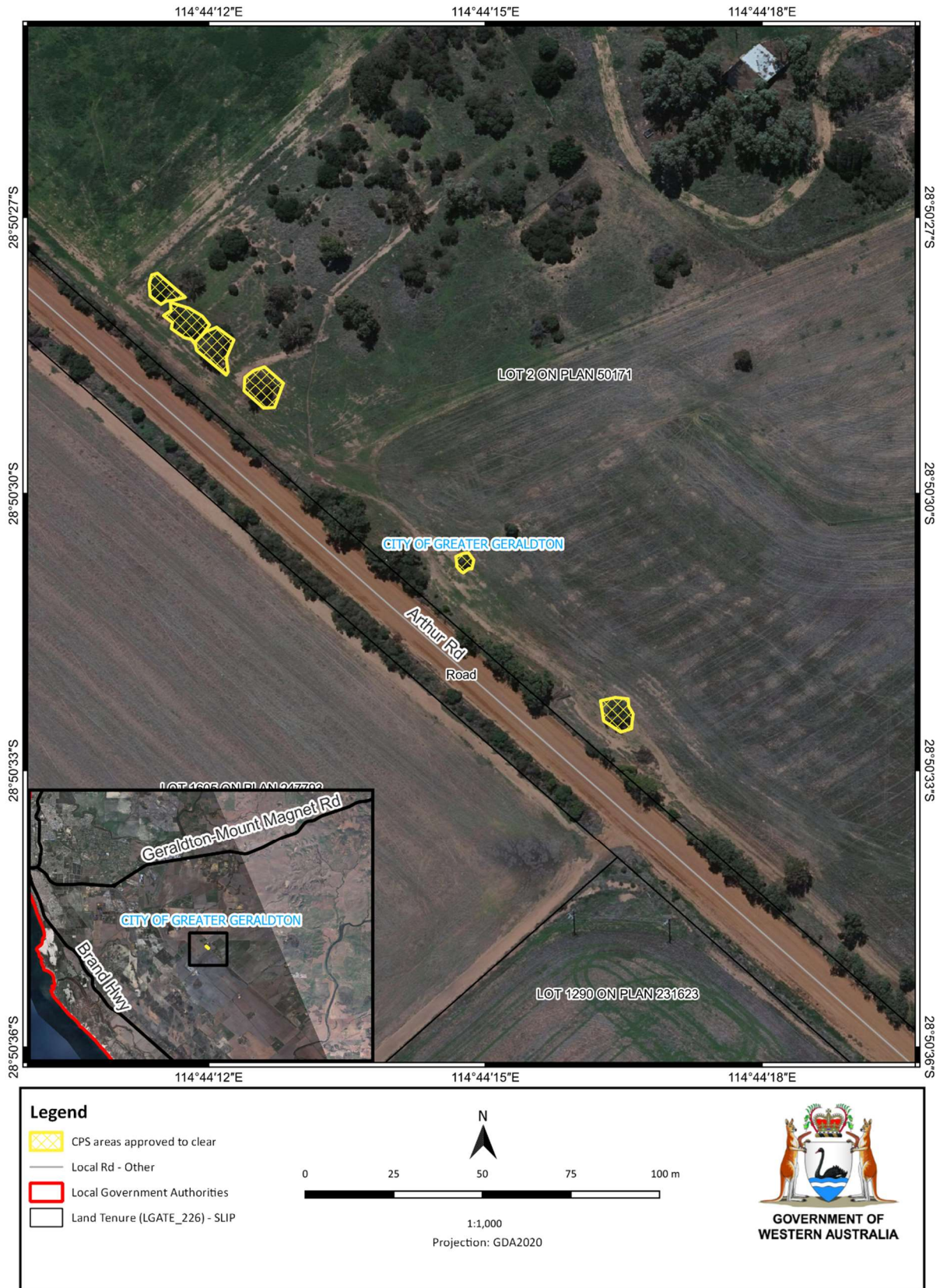


Figure 1 Map of the application area

The areas crosshatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

2 Legislative context

The clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia is regulated under the EP Act and the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004* (Clearing Regulations).

In addition to the matters considered in accordance with section 51O of the EP Act (see Section 1.4), the Delegated Officer has also had regard to the objects and principles under section 4A of the EP Act, particularly:

- the precautionary principle
- the principle of intergenerational equity
- the principle of the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity.

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA) (P&D Act)
- *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* (WA)

Relevant policies considered during the assessment include:

- *Environmental Offsets Policy* (2011)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation* (DER, December 2013)
- *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits* (DWER, October 2019)
- *Environmental Offsets Guidelines* (August 2014)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

Evidence was submitted by the applicant (S & K O'Brien Super Investments, 2023), demonstrating that the powerline was relocated 10 m away from the trees alongside the road verge. After consideration of avoidance and mitigation measures, it was determined that further avoidance and/or mitigation measures were required to counterbalance the significant residual impacts to the remnant native vegetation in the local area. Upon request from the department, S & K O'Brien Super Investments committed to planting eight native trees within Lot 2 on Deposited Plan 50171, Bootenal to mitigate the loss of six trees.

The Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A) and the extent to which the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological, conservation, or land and water resource values.

The assessment against the clearing principles (see Appendix B) identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to significant remnant vegetation. The consideration of these impacts, and the extent to which they can be managed through conditions applied in line with sections 51H and 51I of the EP Act, is set out below.

3.2.1. Significant remnant vegetation - Clearing Principle (e)

Assessment

The national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia has a target to prevent clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia 2001). There is approximately 11 per cent pre-European vegetation remaining within the local area (10 kilometre radius) of the proposed clearing (Appendix A2).

The Geraldton Sandplains retains approximately 45 percent native vegetation but the Beard vegetation association Greenough 371 retain approximately 11 per cent native vegetation within the Geraldton Sandplains (Government of Western Australia, 2019). Given the above, the local area is considered to fall within an extensively cleared area.

To mitigate the loss of six trees, S & K O'Brien Super Investments proposed to plant eight trees within Lot 2 on Deposited Plan 50171, Bootenal (S & K O'Brien Super Investments, 2023), to ensure the clearing will not contribute to the loss of native vegetation within an extensively cleared area. The department has assessed the suitability of this mitigation measure. The mitigation planting proposed was input into the WA Environmental Offsets Metric Calculator to determine the ratio required to mitigate the loss of six trees. From this, eight trees were determined to be a suitable mitigation measure. A significant residual impact does not remain following the mitigation planting. The department considers that the mitigation planting aligns with the WA Environmental Offset Policy (2011) and WA Environmental Offsets Guideline (2014).

The proposed clearing may cause degradation of adjacent and nearby remnant native vegetation by facilitating the spread of weeds and dieback. It is considered that the impact of clearing can be mitigated through weed and dieback management measures.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in removal of native vegetation within an extensively cleared area. While the vegetation within the application area is not considered to provide a linkage across the local area, it is considered significant as a remnant due to the highly cleared nature of the vegetation association Greenough 371 and the vegetation within the local area. Therefore, the proposed clearing is at variance to this principle.

Conditions

To address the above impacts, the following management measures will be required as conditions on the clearing permit:

- Avoidance and mitigation
- Weed and dieback management to manage potential impacts to adjacent vegetation as a result of the proposed clearing.
- Undertake planting of eight trees within Lot 2 on Deposited Plan 50171, Bootenal

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The City of Greater Geraldton advised DWER that local government approvals are not required. The Shire did not have any objections to the proposed clearing (City of Greater Geraldton, 2023). The application area is zoned as Rural under the local planning scheme for the City of Greater Geraldton.

Several Aboriginal sites of significance have been mapped within the application area. It is the permit holder's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA)* and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

End

Appendix A. Site characteristics

The information provided below describes the key characteristics of the area proposed to be cleared and is based on the best information available to the department at the time of this assessment. This information was used to inform the assessment of the clearing against the Clearing Principles, contained in Appendix B. The 'local area' is considered a ten kilometre radius of the application area.

A.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details														
Local context	<p>The area proposed to be cleared is six native <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. trees that are close to the road reserve in a highly cleared landscape. The proposed clearing area is adjacent to an isolated patch of native vegetation surrounding buildings on a farm.</p> <p>Spatial data indicates the local area (10 kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains 11.24 per cent of the original native vegetation cover</p>														
Ecological linkage	Is not part of an ecological linkage but does have roadside conservation area nearby.														
Conservation areas	Three conservation reserves in the local area with the closest approximately 5 km from the application area														
Vegetation description	<p>The pre-European extent in the application area was mapped as Greenough vegetation association 371 and described as "Acacia, Rottnest pine, coastal moort or mixed tropical forest <i>Acacia rostellifera</i>, <i>Callitris preissii</i>, <i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>, <i>E. cornuta</i>". The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 10.66 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).</p> <p>Photographs supplied by the applicant indicated the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of six mature <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. trees. Representative photos are available in Appendix D.</p>														
Vegetation condition	<p>Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in a degraded condition (Keighery, 1994) condition.</p> <p>The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C. Representative photos are available in Appendix D.</p>														
Climate and landform	The Geraldton region has hot dry summers with a mean maximum temperature of 32.6 degrees C in February and cool wet winters with a mean minimum temperature of 8.9 in August with most of the rainfall falling in four months of the year between May and August (BOM 2023).														
Soil description	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>Greenough 4 Bootenal well drained phase</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soils</td> <td>221Ga_4Bwd</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Description</td> <td>Level to very gently undulating prior alluvial depositional plain (1-3% slope). Red sandy and loamy duplex soils with Brown deep sands</td> </tr> </table>	Name	Greenough 4 Bootenal well drained phase	Soils	221Ga_4Bwd	Description	Level to very gently undulating prior alluvial depositional plain (1-3% slope). Red sandy and loamy duplex soils with Brown deep sands								
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Soils	221Ga_4Bwd														
Description	Level to very gently undulating prior alluvial depositional plain (1-3% slope). Red sandy and loamy duplex soils with Brown deep sands														
Land degradation risk	<p>The degradation risk factors mapped over the application area are detailed below:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Wind erosion</td> <td>M1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water erosion</td> <td>L1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salinity risk</td> <td>L1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Phosphorous export</td> <td>L1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water repellence</td> <td>L1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waterlogging</td> <td>L1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subsurface acidification</td> <td>H2</td> </tr> </table>	Wind erosion	M1	Water erosion	L1	Salinity risk	L1	Phosphorous export	L1	Water repellence	L1	Waterlogging	L1	Subsurface acidification	H2
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Water erosion	L1														
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Phosphorous export	L1														
Water repellence	L1														
Waterlogging	L1														
Subsurface acidification	H2														

Characteristic	Details	
	Acid sulphate soils	Risk class 3 – no known risk
	Flooding	Not in flood risk area
	Floodplains	Not in floodplain
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that no waterbodies intersect the area proposed to be cleared.	
Hydrogeography	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that no watercourses intersect the area proposed to be cleared. It is within the Greenough River and Tributaries Catchment Area surface water area for RIWI and the Arrowsmith groundwater area for RIWI and is in the 3000-7000 groundwater salinity area	
Flora	<p>There are records of 15 priority and threatened flora in the local area, with the nearest record of <i>Acacia leptospermoides</i> subsp. <i>psammophila</i> that is 4.5 km away, two priority flora, <i>Blackallia nudiflora</i> and <i>Thryptomene stenophylla</i> are found on the same soil type as the application area.</p> <p>Proposed clearing is <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. trees over weeds. Priority and threatened flora are not likely to be impacted by the proposed clearing.</p>	
Ecological communities	There is one priority ecological community in the local area, namely the coastal sands dominated by <i>Acacia rostellifera</i> , <i>Eucalyptus oraria</i> and <i>Eucalyptus obtusiflora</i> which is 5.45 km from the application area. Application does not appear representative of this community.	
Fauna	There are 18 fauna records in the local area with the nearest records of <i>Pandion cristatus</i> (Eastern Osprey) and <i>Thalasseus bergii</i> (Crested Tern) 6.76 km from the application area. While it is within the Carnaby's distribution the nearest record is 9.01 km away and no known roosts are in the local area. The six trees are not likely to contain significant fauna habitat.	

A.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre-European extent in all DBCA managed land
IBRA bioregion*					
Geraldton Sandplains	3,136,037.83	1,404,424.32	44.78	40.46	18.12
Vegetation complex					
Beard vegetation association Greenough 371*	32,816.04	3,499.60	10.66	6.92	0.74
Local area					
10km radius	31808.69	3574.90	11.24	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
<p><u>Principle (a):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared does not contain locally or regionally significant flora, fauna, habitats, assemblages of plants.</p>	Not at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (b):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared is not likely to contain significant foraging, roosting or breeding habitat for fauna.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (c):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain habitat for threatened flora.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (d):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared does not contains species that can indicate a threatened ecological community.</p>	Not at variance	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
<p><u>Principle (e):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The extent of the native vegetation in the local area is inconsistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.</p>	At variance	Yes See section 3.2.1
<p><u>Principle (h):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>Given the nearest conservation area is approximately 5 km away, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.</p>	Not at variance	No
Environmental value: land and water resources		
<p><u>Principle (f):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.”</i></p>	Not at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>Given one watercourse is recorded over 500 m from the application area, the proposed clearing is not in association with an environment associated with a watercourse for wetland.</p>		
<p><u>Principle (g):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The mapped soils are highly susceptible to subsurface acidification and moderately susceptible to wind erosion. Noting the extent of the application area and the condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (i):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>Given one drain and one non perennial watercourse are recorded over 500 m of the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality.</p>	Not at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (j):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area do not indicate the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding.</p> <p>Given one watercourse and one drain are recorded over 500 m from the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to waterlogging.</p>	Not at variance	No

Appendix C. Vegetation condition rating scale

Vegetation condition is a rating given to a defined area of vegetation to categorise and rank disturbance related to human activities. The rating refers to the degree of change in the vegetation structure, density and species present in relation to undisturbed vegetation of the same type. The degree of disturbance impacts upon the vegetation’s ability to regenerate. Disturbance at a site can be a cumulative effect from a number of interacting disturbance types.

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

Measuring vegetation condition for the South West and Interzone Botanical Province (Keighery, 1994)

Condition	Description
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance.
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, with disturbance affecting individual species; weeds are non-aggressive species.
Very good	Vegetation structure altered, with obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and/or grazing.

Condition	Description
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Completely degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Appendix D. Photographs of the vegetation (S & K O'Brien Super Investments, 2023)



Figure a. site photo of trees applied to be cleared



Figure b. site photo of trees applied to be cleared



Figure c. site photo of trees applied to be cleared



Figure d. site photo of trees applied to be cleared



Figure e. site photo of trees applied to be cleared

Appendix E. Sources of information

E.1. GIS databases

Publicly available GIS Databases used (sourced from www.data.wa.gov.au):

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems

- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- ICMS (Incident Complaints Management System) – Points and Polygons
- Threatened Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened Fauna
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

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