



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 10439/1
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Telstra Corporation Ltd
Application received:	4 December 2023
Application area:	3.83 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Upgrading optic fibre telecommunication facilities
Method of clearing:	Mechanical clearing/bulldozing
Property:	Lot 1 on Deposited Plan 203342, Forrest Lot 2 on Deposited Plan 203348, Forrest Lot 4 on Deposited Plan 203359, Forrest Lot 4 on Deposited Plan 203373, Zanthus Lot 5 on Deposited Plan 203378, Cundeelee Lot 30 on Deposited Plan 212147, Emu Flat
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder
Localities (suburb/s):	Forrest Zanthus Cundeelee Emu Flat

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is distributed across six separate areas along the Australian Rail Track Corporation (ARTC) railway reserve from Emu Flat (40 kilometres east from Kambalda) to Forrest (87 kilometres west from the Western Australia/South Australia border) totalling 3.83 hectares (Figure 1-6, Section 1.5). The application predominantly involves the clearing of native regrowth in historically cleared railway compound areas and the extension of these areas, to upgrade the expansion of Fibre Telecommunications Facilities (Telstra, 2023).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	25 March 2024
Decision area:	3.83 hectares of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

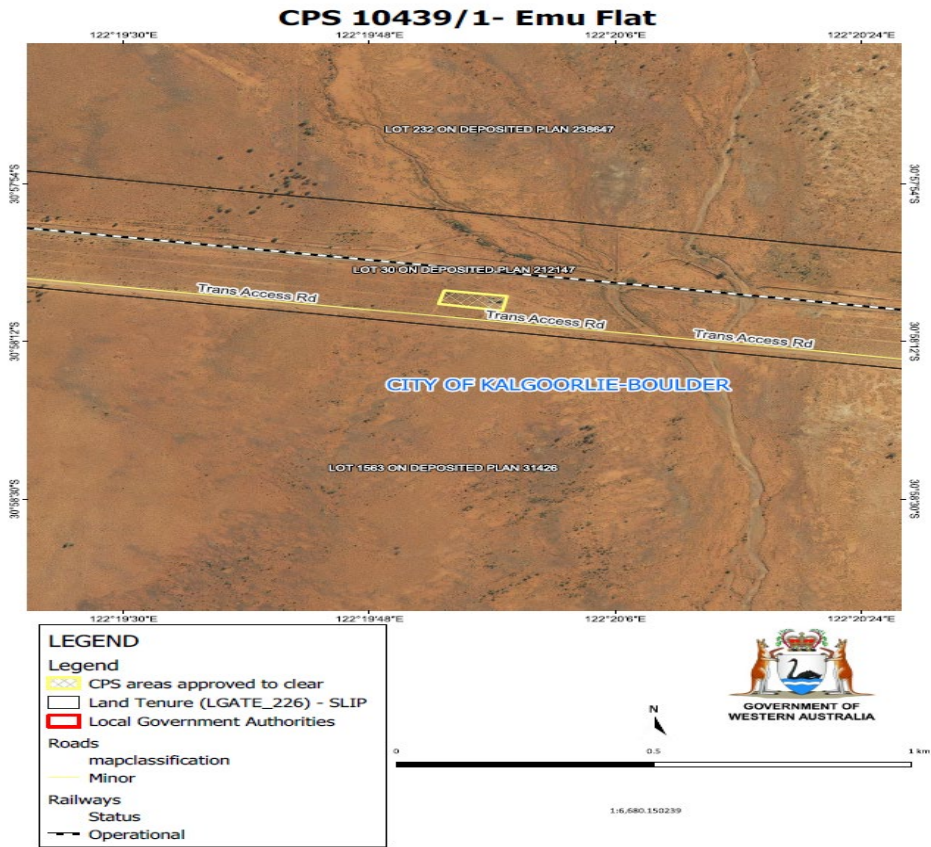


Figure 2. Map of the application area- Emu Flat, the area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

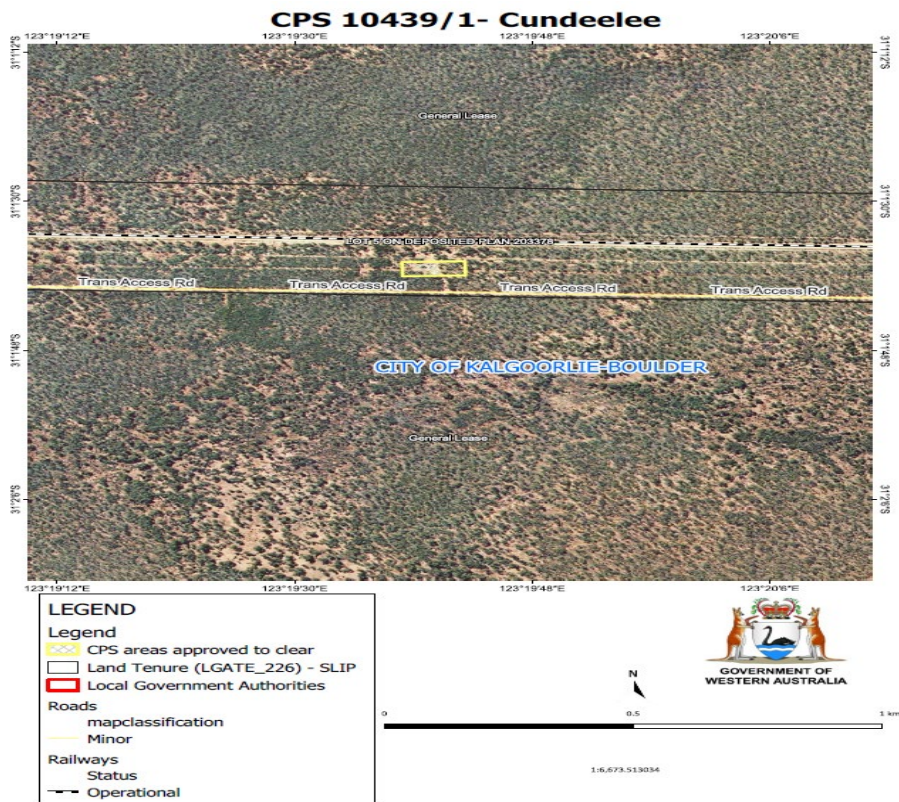


Figure 3. Map of the application area- Cundeelee, the area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

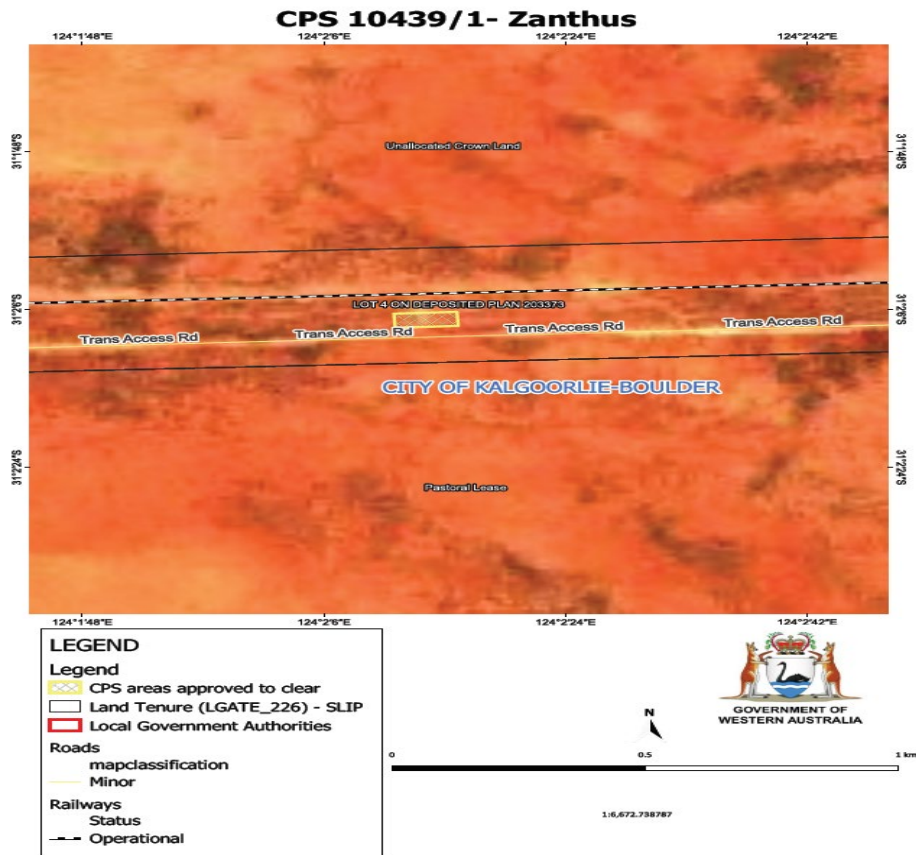


Figure 4. Map of the application area- Zanthus, the area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

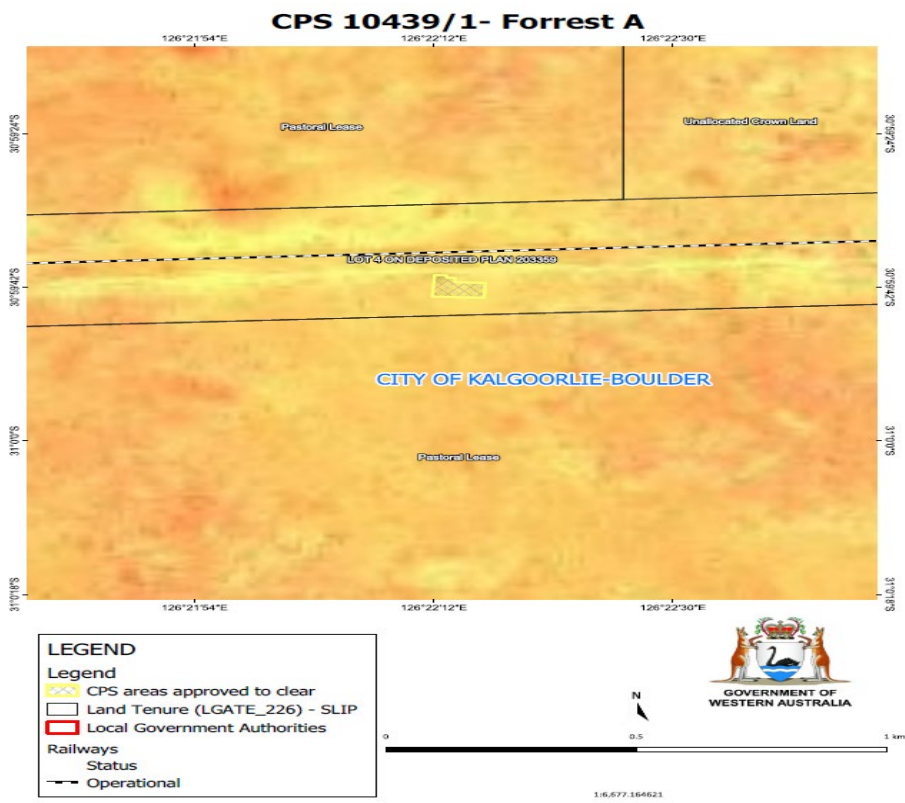


Figure 5. Map of the application area- Forrest A, the area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

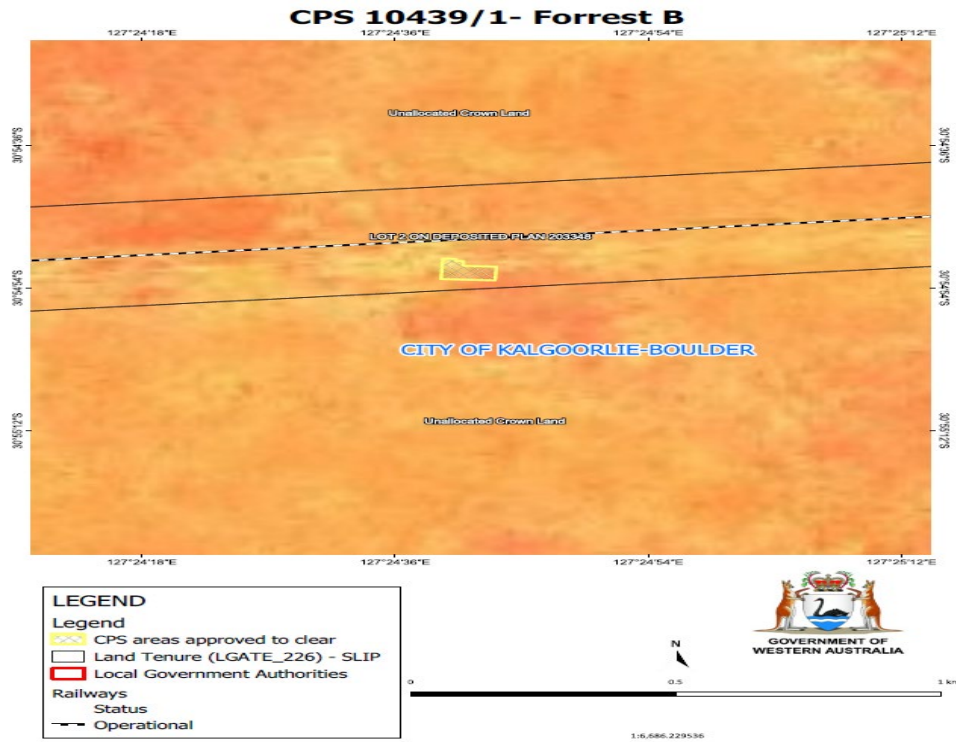


Figure 6. Map of the application area- Forrest B, the area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

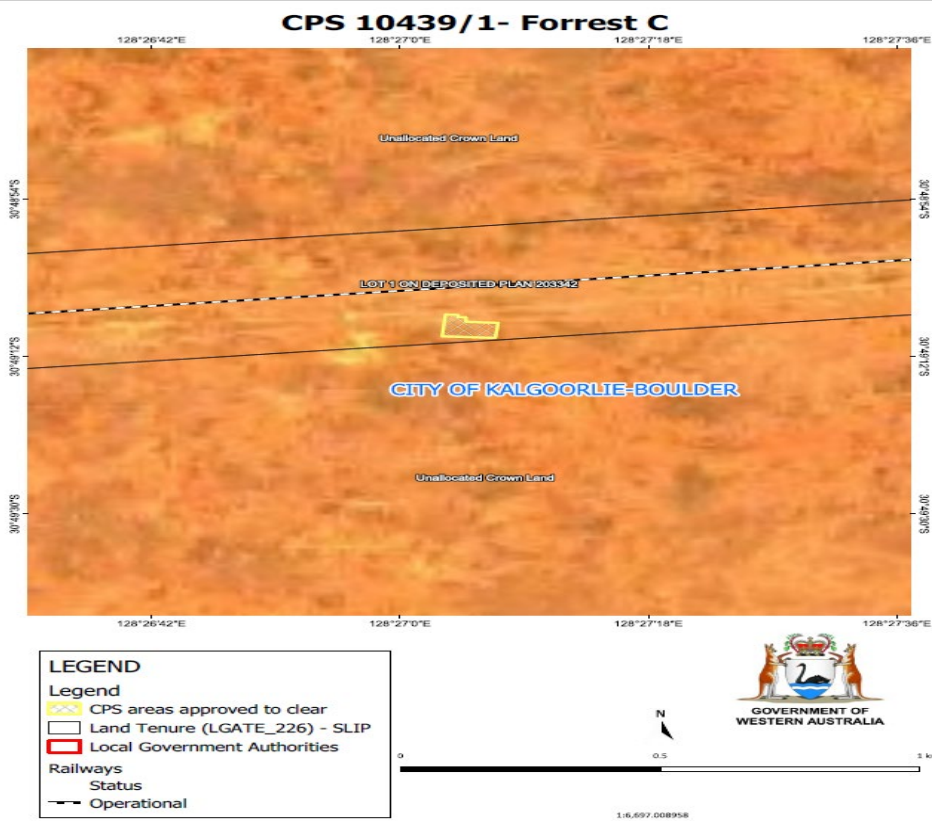


Figure 7. Map of the application area- Forrest C, the area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

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)
- *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (WA) (RIWI Act)

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)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

Supporting information was submitted by the applicant, demonstrating that clearing is only being undertaken for the required compound, together with a 2-metre buffer to allow for external perimeter access. This is the minimum clearing needed to maintain the integrity of the internal telecommunications and electrical infrastructure and to minimize maintenance of the highly remote equipment (Telstra, 2023).

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 the impacts of the proposed clearing are limited and able to be managed with standard avoid and minimise, weed management and directional clearing conditions.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The application was advertised on the DWER website for a 21-day public comment period on the 21 February 2024. No public submissions were received in relation to this application.

Emu Flat and Cundeelee are mapped within the Goldfields Groundwater Area proclaimed under the RIWI Act. Noting the extent of the clearing and vegetation type present, the proposed clearing will not impact on groundwater resources.

Several Aboriginal sites of significance have been mapped within the local 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

A.1. 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 DWER 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 20-kilometre radius of each site within the application area.

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The areas proposed to be cleared are located within ARTC corridors in the City of Kalgoorlie- Boulder which falls in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. The proposed clearing sites are extensions of previously cleared substation sections along the Trans Australian Railway.
Ecological linkage	The areas proposed to be cleared do not intersect any formally mapped ecological linkages. Although, the vegetation may be providing some connectivity along the existing rail infrastructure, it is not considered likely to be contributing significantly to vegetation connectivity or linkage values in the local area, noting the extensively vegetated region and adjacent expansive tracts of connected vegetation.
Conservation areas	The nearest conservation areas to the areas proposed to be cleared are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Randel Timber Reserve (5.3 kilometres south-west of Emu Flat) • Emu Rocks Timber- Sandalwood Reserve (17.6 kilometres north of Cundeelee) • Queen Victoria Spring Nature Reserve (54.5 kilometres north-west of Zanthus) • Nuytsland Nature Reserve (110.2 kilometres south of Forrest A) • Great Victoria Desert Nature Reserve (67.6 kilometres north of Forrest B) • Great Victoria Desert Nature Reserve (56.8 kilometres north of Forrest C)
Vegetation description	Drone photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of succulent steppe, saltbush and bluebush. Representative drone photos are available in Appendix D. This is consistent with the mapped vegetation types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zanthus_529, which is described as succulent steppe with open low woodland; mulga and sheoak over bluebush (Shepherd et al, 2001) • Zanthus_481 which is described as mosaic; medium woodland; salmon gum and red mallee/hummock grasslands, mallee steppe, red mallee over spinifex <i>Triodia scariosa</i> (Shepherd et al, 2001) • Zanthus_467 which is described as mosaic; medium woodland; salmon gum and gimlet/ hummock grasslands, mallee steppe, red mallee over spinifex, <i>Triodia scariosa</i> (Shepherd et al, 2001) • Bunda Plateau_449 which is described as succulent steppe; bluebush with grassy depressions (Shepherd et al, 2001) • Bunda Plateau_460 which is described as succulent steppe; bluebush with saltbush in depressions (Shepherd et al, 2001) • Bunda Plateau_460 which is described as succulent steppe; bluebush with saltbush in depressions (Shepherd et al, 2001) The mapped vegetation types retain approximately 99-100 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
Vegetation condition	Drone photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in Very Poor to Excellent (Trudgen, 1991 –) condition. The full Trudgen (1991) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C. Representative drone photos are available in Appendix D.

Characteristic	Details														
Climate and landform	<p>The climate of the Coolgardie bioregion is characterised as arid to semi-arid warm. Mediterranean with rainfall predominantly in winter (McKenzie et al. 2002), with the average annual rainfall for Kalgoorlie-Boulder approximately 266 millimetres (BOM 2020). The Coolgardie bioregion is located within the Yilgarn Craton. Its granite basement includes Archaean Greenstone intrusions in parallel belts. Eucalypt woodlands occur on low greenstone hills, on alluvial soils on the valley floors, around the saline playas of the region's occluded drainage system, and on broad plains of calcareous earths (McKenzie et al. 2002).</p> <p>The climate of the Nullarbor bioregion is characterised as arid non-seasonal, with average rainfall of 150-200 millimetres (McKenzie et al. 2002). The Nullarbor bioregion extends over most of the onshore part of the Eucla Basin, with landforms consisting of salt lakes and major valley floors with lake derived dunes. The Nullarbor Plain is a vast and remarkably flat treeless plain determined by the combination of aridity and the calcareous soils (McKenzie et al. 2002).</p>														
Soil description	<p>The soils across the application area are mapped as:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="432 730 1461 1619"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="432 730 663 770">Site</th> <th data-bbox="663 730 1461 770">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="432 770 663 846">Emu Flat site</td> <td data-bbox="663 770 1461 846"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mx43 (265Mx) described as gently undulating valley plains and pediments, some outcrop of basic rock. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="432 846 663 922">Cundeelee site</td> <td data-bbox="663 846 1461 922"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mx43 (265Mx) described as gently undulating valley plains and pediments, some outcrop of basic rock. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="432 922 663 1122">Zanthus site</td> <td data-bbox="663 922 1461 1122"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zanthus System (555Za) described as level sandy loam calcrete plains supporting mallee woodland over spinifex hummock grassland Gumbelt System (555Gb) described as sandy loam calcrete plains supporting eucalypt woodland with mixed shrub understorey. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="432 1122 663 1288">Forrest A site</td> <td data-bbox="663 1122 1461 1288"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nurina System (553Nu) described as very gently undulating stony plain with drainage floors and infrequent large dongas and scalds, supporting bluebush shrublands on the rises and grasses on the drainage floors and native willow and grevillea in dongas. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="432 1288 663 1456">Forrest B site</td> <td data-bbox="663 1288 1461 1456"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gafa System (553Ga) described as very undulating stony plains with wide drainage floors, infrequent large claypans which are sometimes scalded, supporting bluebush and saltbush on the rises and a mosaic of grassland and saltbush in the drainage floors and claypans. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="432 1456 663 1619">Forrest C site</td> <td data-bbox="663 1456 1461 1619"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reid System (553Re) described as gently undulating stony plains, drainage floors with numerous claypans forming chains along the drainage floor, supporting bluebush on the rises, saltbush and grasses in drainage floors, grasses in claypans. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Site	Description	Emu Flat site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mx43 (265Mx) described as gently undulating valley plains and pediments, some outcrop of basic rock. 	Cundeelee site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mx43 (265Mx) described as gently undulating valley plains and pediments, some outcrop of basic rock. 	Zanthus site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zanthus System (555Za) described as level sandy loam calcrete plains supporting mallee woodland over spinifex hummock grassland Gumbelt System (555Gb) described as sandy loam calcrete plains supporting eucalypt woodland with mixed shrub understorey. 	Forrest A site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nurina System (553Nu) described as very gently undulating stony plain with drainage floors and infrequent large dongas and scalds, supporting bluebush shrublands on the rises and grasses on the drainage floors and native willow and grevillea in dongas. 	Forrest B site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gafa System (553Ga) described as very undulating stony plains with wide drainage floors, infrequent large claypans which are sometimes scalded, supporting bluebush and saltbush on the rises and a mosaic of grassland and saltbush in the drainage floors and claypans. 	Forrest C site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reid System (553Re) described as gently undulating stony plains, drainage floors with numerous claypans forming chains along the drainage floor, supporting bluebush on the rises, saltbush and grasses in drainage floors, grasses in claypans.
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Forrest C site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reid System (553Re) described as gently undulating stony plains, drainage floors with numerous claypans forming chains along the drainage floor, supporting bluebush on the rises, saltbush and grasses in drainage floors, grasses in claypans. 														
Land degradation risk	<p>The mapped soils across the application area are mapped as having a medium to high risk of wind erosion and groundwater salinity (Waddell, et al., 2010).</p>														
Waterbodies and hydrogeography	<p>The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that the sites within the application do not intersect any water courses.</p> <p>Emu Flat and Cundeelee are mapped within the Goldfields Groundwater Area proclaimed under the RIWI Act.</p> <p>Groundwater salinity within the application areas are mapped at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emu Flat site: 14000-35000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids Cundeelee site: 14000-35000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids 														

Characteristic	Details
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zanthus site: >35000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids Forrest A site: 7000-14000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids Forrest B site: 1000-3000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids Forrest C site: 7000-14000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids
Flora	<p>The desktop assessment identified that a total of seven priority flora species have been recorded within the local areas (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). None of these records occur within any of the application sites, with the closest record being an occurrence of <i>Lepidium fasciculatum</i> (P3) approximately 1.7 kilometres from Forrest C site.</p> <p>With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), the habitat preferences and conservation statuses of these species, the distribution and extent of existing records, all sites are unlikely to provide habitat for conservation significant flora and impacts to conservation significant flora did not require further consideration.</p>
Ecological communities	<p>The desktop assessment identified that there are no conservation significant ecological communities within the areas, the closest mapped ecological community is the Mount Belches <i>Acacia quadrimarginea/Ptilotus obovatus</i> (banded iron formation) (P3) which is located 5.6 kilometres from Emu Flat site.</p> <p>With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), impacts to the conservation significant ecological communities are unlikely to result from the proposed clearing within all sites and did not require further consideration.</p>
Fauna	<p>The desktop assessment identified that a total of seven conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within the local areas, comprising of one vulnerable fauna species, two priority fauna species, three migratory fauna species and one extinct fauna species (DBCA, 2007-). None of these records occur within any of the application sites, with the closest record being an occurrence of <i>Leipoa ocellata</i> (VU) approximately 5.9 kilometres from Cundeelee site.</p> <p>With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), the habitat preferences of these species, all sites are unlikely to provide significant habitat for any conservation significant fauna species and impacts to conservation significant fauna species did not require further consideration.</p>

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*					
Coolgardie	12,912,204.35	12,648,491.39	97.96	2,114,349.37	16.37
Nullarbor	13,736,047.63	13,734,902.06	99.99	2,209,703.42	16.09
Vegetation complex*					
Beard vegetation association in Coolgardie bioregion					
Zanthus_529*	32572.47	32572.47	100	1707.08	5.24
Zanthus_481*	800028.18	799930.39	99.99	42177.42	5.27
Zanthus_467*	276835.32	276835.32	100	-	-

	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
Beard vegetation association in Nullarbor bioregion					
Bunda Plateau_449*	2557043.66	2556658.64	99.98	109954.71	4.3
Bunda Plateau_460*	2542556.55	2542556.55	100	11756.30	0.46
Bunda Plateau_460*	2542556.55	2542556.55	100	11756.30	0.46
Local area- 20km radius					
Emu Flat	126285.27	126285.27	100	-	-
Cundeelee	126303.25	126303.25	99.99	-	-
Zanthus	126281.86	126281.86	100	-	-
Forrest A	126267.60	126267.60	100	-	-
Forrest B	126269.49	126269.49	100	-	-
Forrest C	126263.49	126269.49	100	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019)

A.3. Flora analysis table

With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1) and impacts to the following conservation significant flora required further consideration.

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Suitable soil type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
<i>Lepidium fasciculatum</i>	P3	Y	N	Y	1.7	2	N/A

T: threatened, CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, P: priority

A.4. Fauna analysis table

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (Cundeelee) (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Malleefowl (<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>)	VU	N	Y	5.9	5	N/A

T: threatened, CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, P: priority

A.5. Ecological community analysis table

Community name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Suitable soil type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (Emu Flat) (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Mount Belches <i>Acacia quadrimarginea/Ptilotus obovatus</i> (banded iron formation)	P3	Y	N	N	5.6	1	N/A

T: threatened, CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, P: priority

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> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared does not contain significant flora, fauna, habitats or a unique assemblages of plants. The application predominantly involves the clearing of native regrowth in historically cleared railway compound areas.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (b):</u> “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.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain significant habitat for conservation significant fauna. Fauna may be present at the time of clearing. Slow, directional clearing reduce the likelihood of fauna being impacted by the clearing.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (c):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain habitat for Threatened flora species. No Threatened flora have been recorded within the local areas.</p>	Not at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (d):</u> “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.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared does not contain species that can indicate a threatened ecological community.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
<p><u>Principle (e):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The extent of the mapped vegetation type in the local area is consistent 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>	Not at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<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> Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, 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> <p><u>Assessment:</u> Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is not in an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<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> The mapped soils are moderately susceptible to wind erosion and salinity. 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> Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application areas, 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> 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 no water courses or wetlands are recorded within 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

Trudgen, M.E. (1991) *Vegetation condition scale* in National Trust (WA) 1993 Urban Bushland Policy. National Trust of Australia (WA), Wildflower Society of WA (Inc.), and the Tree Society (Inc.), Perth.

Measuring vegetation condition for the Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces (Trudgen, 1991)

Condition	Description
Excellent	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement.
Very good	Some relatively slight signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement. For example, some signs of damage to tree trunks caused by repeated fire, the presence of some relatively non-aggressive weeds, or occasional vehicle tracks.
Good	More obvious signs of damage caused by human activity since European settlement, including some obvious impact on the vegetation structure such as that caused by low levels of grazing or slightly aggressive weeds.
Poor	Still retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it after very obvious impacts of human activities since European settlement, such as grazing, partial clearing, frequent fires or aggressive weeds.
Very poor	Severely impacted by grazing, very frequent fires, clearing or a combination of these activities. Scope for some regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Usually with a number of weed species present including very aggressive species.
Completely degraded	Areas that are completely or almost completely without native species in the structure of their vegetation; i.e. areas that are cleared or 'parkland cleared' with their flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Appendix D. Drone photographs of the vegetation



Figure 8. Drone photo of Emu Flat area (Telstra, 2023)

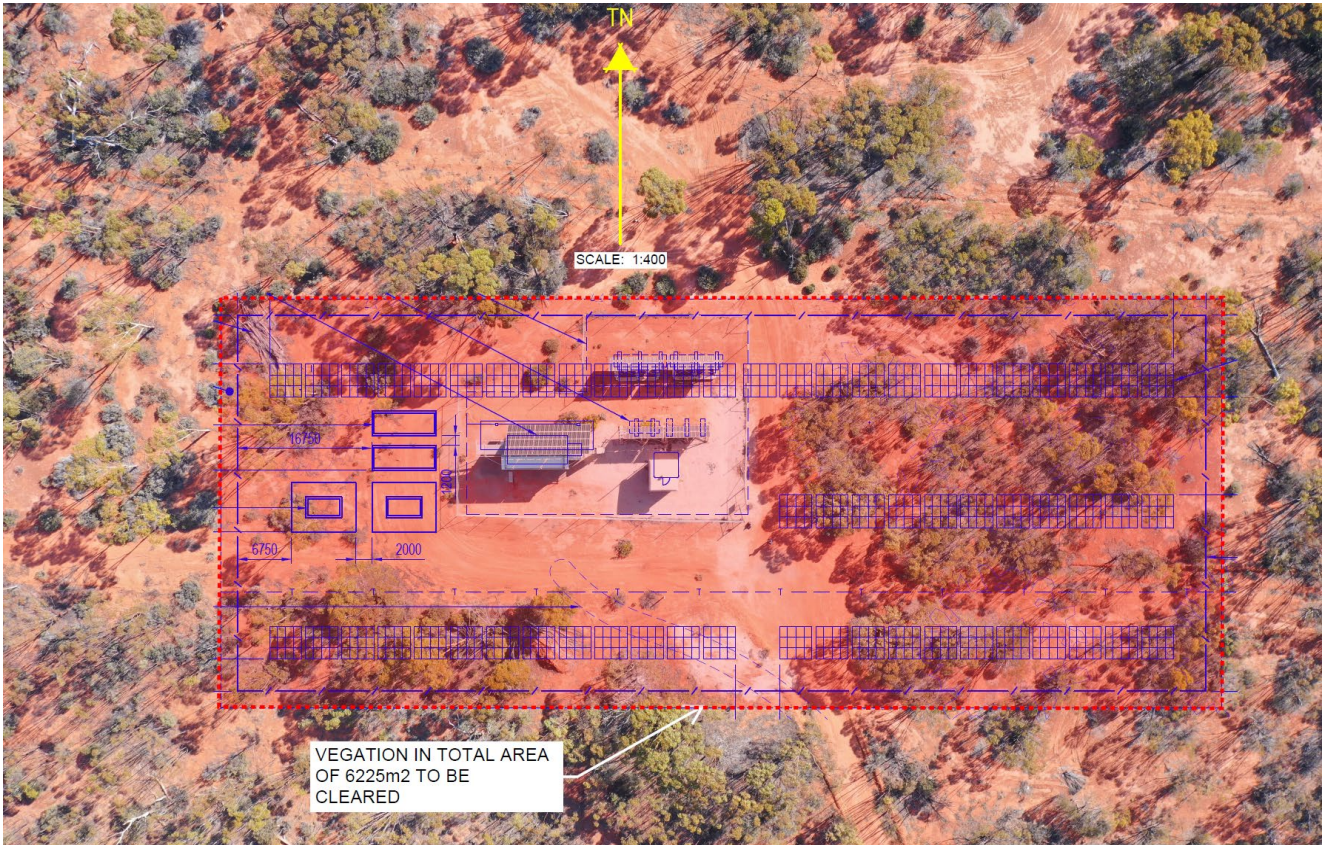


Figure 9. Drone photo of Cundelee area (Telstra, 2023)

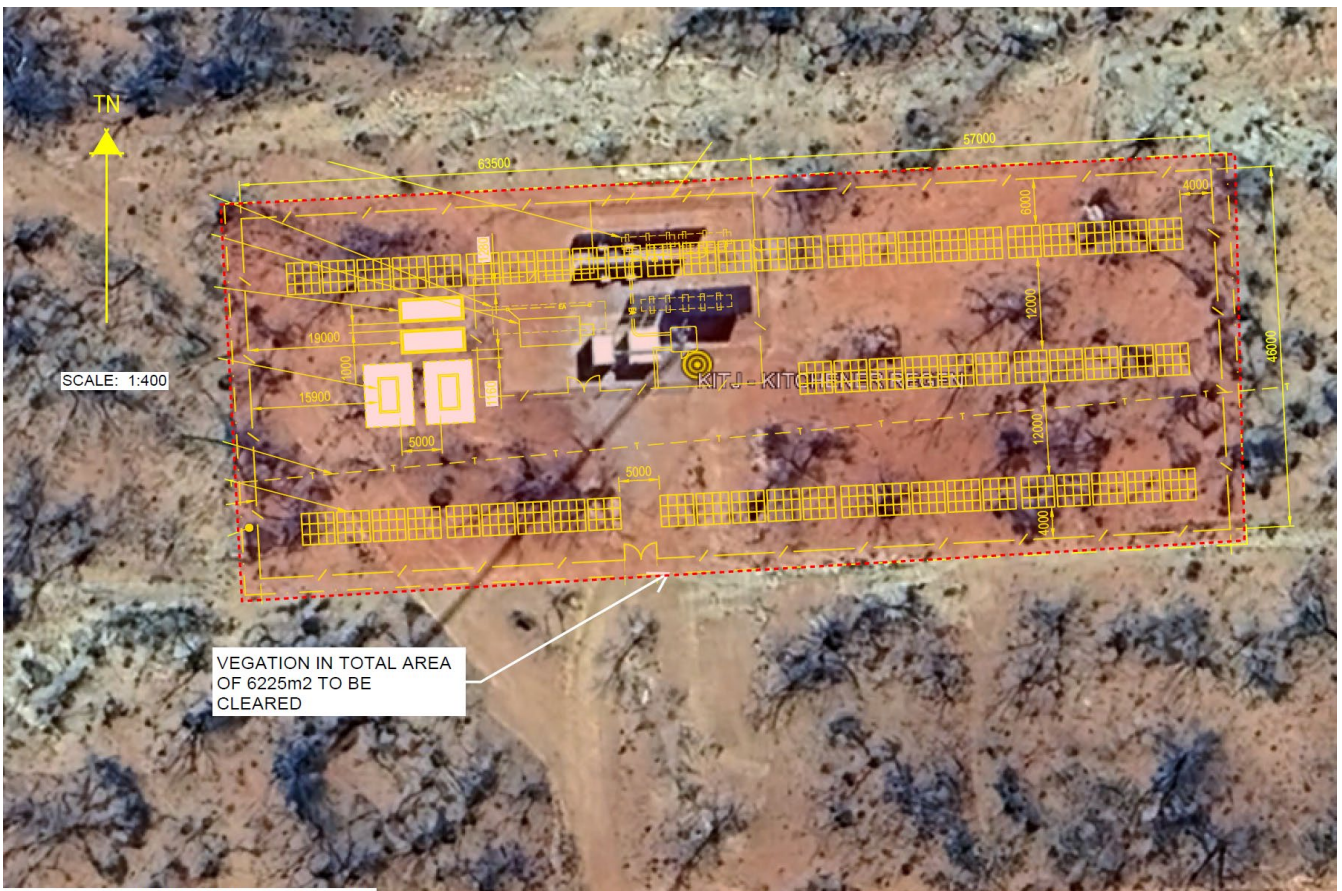


Figure 10. Drone photo of Zanthus area (Telstra, 2023)



Figure 11. Drone photo of Forrest A area (Telstra, 2023)



Figure 12. Drone photo of Forrest B area (Telstra, 2023)



Figure 13. Drone photo of Forrest C (Telstra, 2023)

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)
- 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)
- 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

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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