



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 10983/1
 File Number: DWERVT18106
 Duration of Permit: From 4 July 2026 to 4 July 2034

ADVICE NOTE

Executed change in purpose

The executed change in purpose referred to in *condition 6* of this permit is intended to contribute to the conservation in perpetuity of:

- at least 3.11 hectares of *native vegetation* within Crown Reserve 24520 that comprises significant *native vegetation* within an extensively cleared landscape; and
- at least 2.68 hectares of *native vegetation* within Crown Reserve 24520 that comprises vegetation representative of the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt threatened ecological community, listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The remaining balance of the property (approximately 90 hectares) may be used as a banked offset for other projects.

PERMIT HOLDER

Shire of Corrigin

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Wickepin - Corrigin Road Reserve (PIN 11657518), Kunjin

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.69 hectares of *native vegetation* within the combined areas cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 and Figure 2 of Schedule 1.

CONDITIONS

1. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 4 July 2028.

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 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*:

- (a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- (b) ensure that no known *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. Fauna management

- (a) In relation to the combined areas cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 and Figure 2 of Schedule 1, the permit holder must inspect all native trees and tree hollows to be cleared, within 24 hours prior to *clearing*, for the presence of *conservation significant native vertebrate fauna*.
- (b) Clearing activities must cease in any area where *native vertebrate fauna* are identified under condition 4(a), until those individual(s) have independently moved on from that area to adjoining *native vegetation*.
- (c) Where *conservation significant native vertebrate fauna* do not independently move on, the permit holder must ensure a *fauna specialist* removes and relocates those individual(s) to adjoining *suitable habitat*.
- (d) Where *conservation significant vertebrate fauna* are identified under condition 4(a), the permit holder must include the following in a report submitted to the CEO within three (3) months of undertaking any *clearing* authorised under this permit:
 - (i) the species and number of each *conservation significant vertebrate fauna* individual(s) identified, and whether they required removal and relocation;
 - (ii) the date each individual was identified and/or removed and relocated;
 - (iii) the location where each individual was identified and/or removed and relocated to, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
 - (iv) the name and relevant qualifications of the *fauna specialist*(s) engaged under condition 4(c); and
 - (v) details pertaining to the circumstances of any death of, or injury sustained by, *conservation significant vertebrate fauna* individual(s).

5. Offset – Rehabilitation (Reserve 24520)

- (a) Within 12 months of the commencement of *clearing* authorised under this permit and no later than 10 July 2029, the permit holder must *rehabilitate* 3.11 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched red in Figure 3 of Schedule 1.
- (b) In undertaking the *rehabilitation* required under condition 5(a) of this permit, the permit holder must:
 - (i) undertake *weed* control activities to achieve the minimum completion criteria specified in Table 3 of Schedule 2;

- (ii) establish at least four 10 x 10 metre quadrats within the *rehabilitation* areas, in the area cross-hatched red in Figure 3 of Schedule 1;
- (iii) engage an *environmental specialist* to monitor quadrats specified in condition 5(b)(ii) annually, until the completion criteria as outlined in Table 3 of Schedule 2, have been met and maintained for a minimum of three years.
- (c) If the monitoring required under condition 5(b)(iii) indicates that the completion criteria outlined in Table 3 of Schedule 2 have not been met, the permit holder must repeat the activities required by condition 5(a) and 5(b) of this permit.
- (d) Where an *environmental specialist* has determined that the completion criteria outlined in Table 3 of Schedule 2 have been met, that report is to be provided to the *CEO*.
- (e) If the *CEO* does not agree with the determinations made by an *environmental specialist* under condition 5(d) of this permit, the *CEO* may require the permit holder to repeat the required actions under *condition* 5(a) and 5(b) of this permit.

6. Offset – Executed change in purpose

Prior to 10 January 2028, the permit holder must provide to the *CEO* a copy of the executed change in purpose of Crown Reserve 24520 (Lot 592 on Deposited Plan 65482 and Lot 593 on Deposited Plan 65482), Bullaring, from ‘Golf Links’ to ‘Conservation’ within the area cross-hatched red in Figure 3 of Schedule 1.

7. 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; (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> in accordance with condition 3.
2.	In relation to fauna management pursuant to <i>condition</i> 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) actions taken to avoid impacts to fauna in accordance with <i>condition</i> 4; and (b) a copy of the <i>fauna specialist’s</i> report in accordance with <i>condition</i> 4(d).
3.	In relation to <i>rehabilitation</i> pursuant to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the date that <i>rehabilitation</i> works began;

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
	<i>condition 5</i>	(b) the boundaries of the area <i>rehabilitated</i> , recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) a description of the <i>rehabilitation</i> activities undertaken, including actions taken to implement <i>weed</i> control; (d) the size of the area <i>rehabilitated</i> ; (e) a description of any remediation works undertaken pursuant to <i>condition 5(c)</i> ; (f) the date that completion criteria were considered to be met; and (g) a copy of the <i>environmental specialist's</i> monitoring report and determination, pursuant to <i>condition 5(d)</i>

8. Reporting

- (a) The permit holder must provide to the *CEO*, on or before 30 June of each calendar year, a written report containing:
 - (i) the records required to be kept under *condition 7*; and
 - (ii) records of activities done by the permit holder under this permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding calendar year.
- (b) If no *clearing* authorised under this permit has been undertaken, a written report confirming that no *clearing* under this permit has been undertaken must be provided to the *CEO* on or before 30 June of each calendar year.
- (c) The permit holder must provide to the *CEO*, no later than 90 days prior to the expiry date of the permit, a written report of records required under *condition 7*, where these records have not already been provided under *condition 8(a)*.

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.
conservation significant vertebrate fauna	means those vertebrate fauna taxa listed as threatened or specially protected species under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016(WA)</i> , or as priority fauna classes 1, 2, 3, or 4 in the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions Threatened and Priority Fauna List for Western Australia (as amended from time to time), and/or listed as threatened under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> .

Term	Definition
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.
environmental specialist	means a person who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent and has experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this permit, or who is approved by the <i>CEO</i> as a suitable environmental specialist.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)
fauna specialist	means a person who holds a tertiary qualification specialising in environmental science or equivalent, and has a minimum of 2 years work experience in fauna identification and surveys of fauna native to the region being inspected or surveyed, or who is approved by the <i>CEO</i> as a suitable fauna specialist for the bioregion, and who holds a valid fauna licence issued under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> .
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
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.
rehabilitate/ rehabilitated/ rehabilitation	means actively managing an area containing <i>native vegetation</i> to improve the ecological function of that area.
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


Jessica Burton
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

10 June 2026

SCHEDULE 1



Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur (cross-hatched yellow)



Figure 2: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur (cross-hatched yellow)

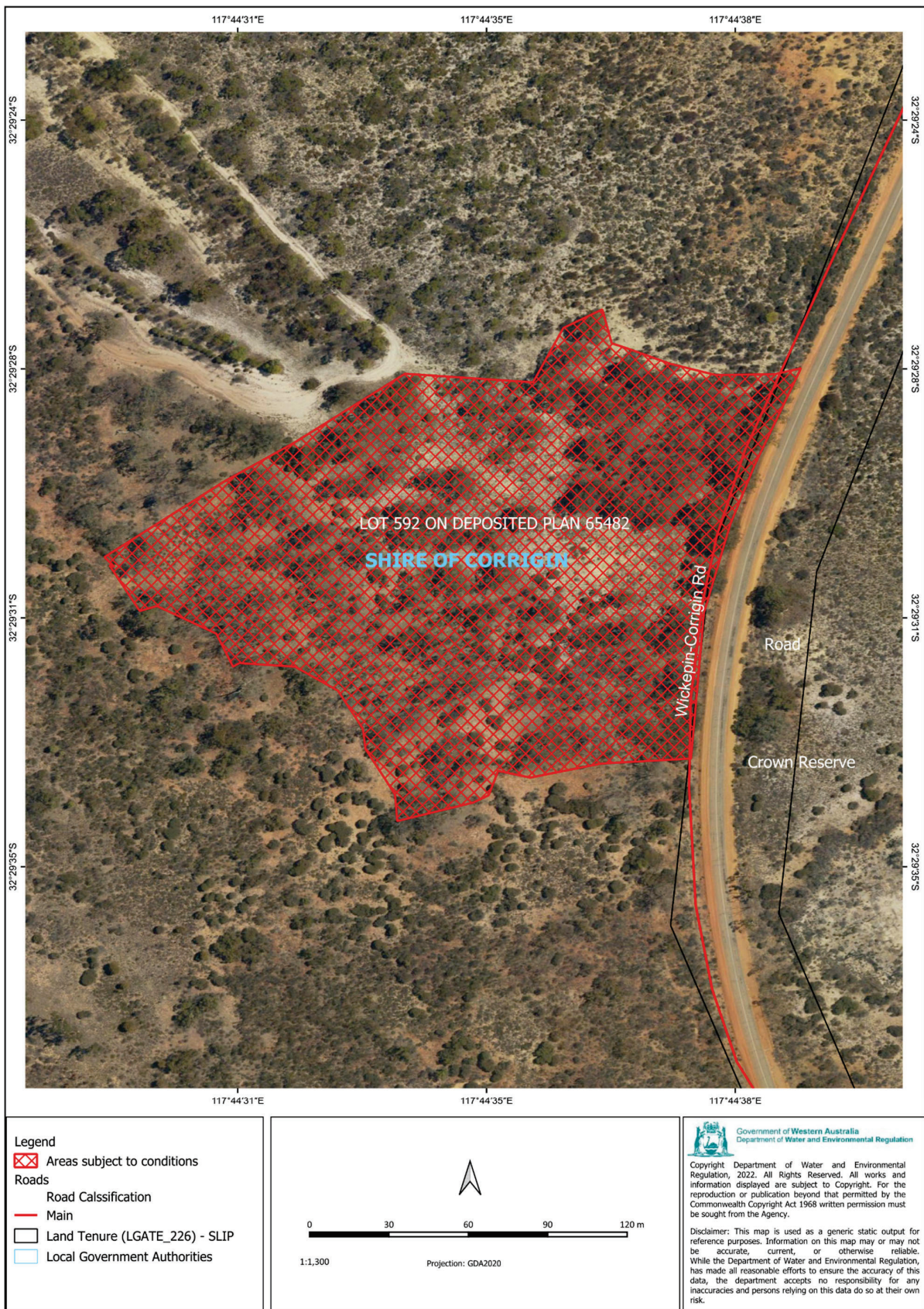


Figure 3: Map of the boundary of the area within which conditions apply (cross-hatched red)

SCHEDULE 2

Table 3: Completion criteria for the *rehabilitation* within the area cross-hatched red in Figure 3 of Schedule 1 as referred to under condition 5 of this permit.

Characteristic	Completion criteria	Monitoring
Weed cover	Weed cover of less than 10% of total species abundance on site in the areas required for <i>rehabilitation</i> under condition 5(a)	Annual monitoring during Spring, by an <i>environmental specialist</i> , of weed cover within the four monitoring quadrats required by condition 5(b)(ii-iii). Completion criteria must be met and maintained for three years
Declared weeds	No declared weeds within the areas required for <i>rehabilitation</i> under condition 5(a).	Annual monitoring during Spring, by an <i>environmental specialist</i> , of declared weeds within the four monitoring quadrats required by condition 5(b)(ii-iii). Completion criteria must be met and maintained for three years
Vegetation condition	Vegetation in Very Good (Keighery, 1994), or better condition in the areas required for <i>rehabilitation</i> under condition 5(a).	Annual monitoring during Spring, by an <i>environmental specialist</i> , of vegetation condition within the four monitoring quadrats required by condition 5(b)(ii-iii). Completion criteria must be met and maintained for three years



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 10983/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Shire of Corrigin
Application received:	7 March 2025
Application area:	0.69 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Road widening
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Wickepin - Corrigin Road Reserve (PIN 11657518)
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Corrigin
Localities (suburb/s):	Kunjin

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared occurs as a thin, linear patch along a road reserve (see Figure 1 and Figure 2, Section 1.5). The Shire is proposing to widen the road reserve to improve road safety and allow space for vehicles to overtake, noting the road is frequently used by oversized vehicles (Shire of Corrigin, 2025).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	10 June 2026
Decision area:	0.69 hectares of native vegetation, 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 21 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 findings of a biological survey (Ecoscape, 2024),
- the findings of a DWER site inspection (DWER, 2025),
- 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 Delegated Officer also took into consideration the purpose of the project is for public road upgrades to improve road safety, which provides a direct public benefit.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the loss of native vegetation that is a significant remnant within an extensively cleared landscape and is representative of an extensively cleared vegetation complex (Beard vegetation association 1023),
- the loss of native vegetation that is representative of the Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC,
- potential direct impacts to fauna individuals present in the application area at the time of clearing,
- the potential introduction and spread of weeds and dieback into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of adjacent vegetation and its habitat values.

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 potential direct impacts to fauna individuals and indirect impacts to adjacent vegetation can be appropriately managed to prevent an unacceptable risk to the environment through conditions on the clearing permit.

Given the above, the Delegated officer determined the proposed clearing will result in the following significant residual impacts:

- the loss of 0.69 hectares of native vegetation that is a significant remnant within an extensively cleared landscape and is representative of an extensively cleared vegetation complex (Beard vegetation association 1023),
- the loss of 0.44 hectares of native vegetation that is representative of the Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC.

In accordance with the WA Environmental Offsets Policy (2011) and the WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines (2014) an offset is required to counterbalance the significant residual impacts of the proposed clearing (see Section 4). The applicant proposed an environmental offset consisting of rehabilitation of 3.11 hectares of native vegetation within Reserve 24520 and placement under secure conservation tenure. The Delegated Officer considered the offset adequately counterbalances the above significant residual impacts. The suitability of the offset is summarised in Section 4.

Given the above, the Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions to:

- undertake avoid and minimise measures 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 pre-clearance inspections of tree hollows for presence of fauna and relocation by a fauna specialist;
- undertake rehabilitation of 3.11 hectares of native vegetation that is representative of the Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC within Reserve 24520 (Lot 592 on Deposited Plan 65482);
- execute a change in purpose of Reserve 24520 (Lot 592 on Deposited Plan 65482 and Lot 593 on Deposited Plan 65482) from 'Golf Links' to 'Conservation'.

1.5. Site maps



Figure 1 Map of the application area

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

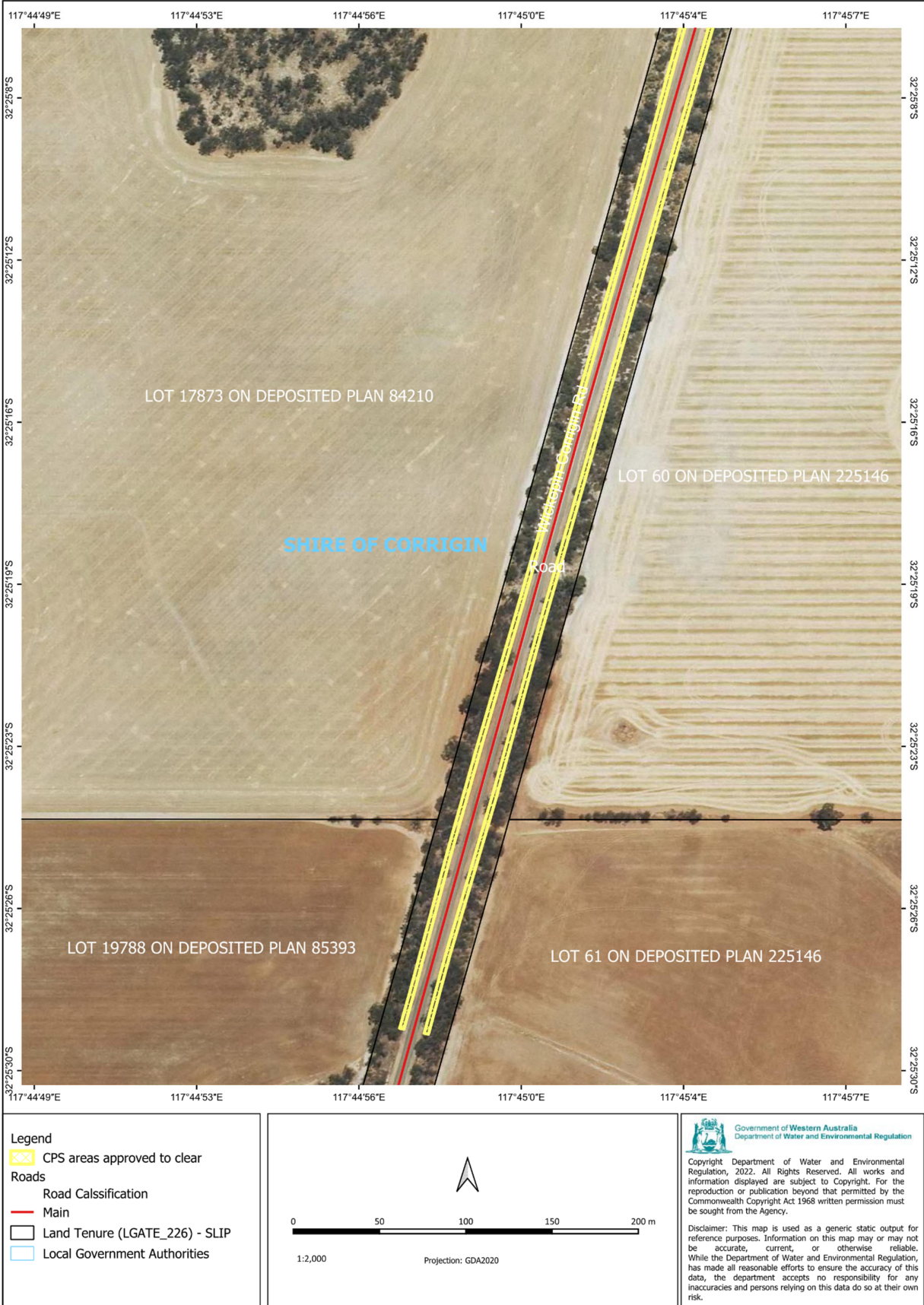


Figure 2 Map of the application area

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 polluter pays principle
- 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)

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)
- Technical guidance – *Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)
- Technical guidance – *Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2020).

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The applicant submitted supporting information (Shire of Corrigin, 2025), demonstrating actions taken to avoid and minimise the impacts of the proposed clearing, including:

- through the findings of the environmental surveys, the Shire has minimised impacts to environmental values as far as is reasonably practicable by focussing on the northern end of the road alignment where the environmental surveys indicated that the native vegetation is in a predominantly Degraded to Completely Degraded condition.
- consideration of alternative road design, including widening the road on one side only was undertaken. In this case, widening the road on one side would have required clearing of additional trees some of which contain suitable breeding hollows for black cockatoos,
- reduced extent of clearing to predominantly understorey vegetation only, with only two trees required to be cleared;
- avoidance of significant trees identified in the biological survey (Ecoscape, 2025) resulting in a reduction of the amount of original clearing required for the project; and
- commitment to, prior to commencing works, preparing a Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) to manage potential indirect environmental impacts on surrounding land.

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.

After consideration of avoidance and mitigation measures, it was determined that an offset to counterbalance the significant residual impacts to threatened ecological communities and significant remnant vegetation were necessary.

In accordance with the Government of Western Australia's *Environmental Offsets Policy* and *Environmental Offsets Guidelines*, these significant residual impacts have been addressed through the conditioning of environmental offset requirements on the permit. The nature and suitability of the offsets provided are summarised in Section 4.

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 biological values (fauna and threatened ecological communities) and 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. Biodiversity and threatened ecological communities - Clearing Principles (a) and (d)

Assessment

The application area intersects a mapped occurrence of the Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt threatened ecological community (Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC). The Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC is described as dominated by a complex mosaic of eucalypt species with a tree or mallet form over an understorey that is highly variable in structure and composition (Department of the Environment, 2015). The key diagnostic criteria include a minimum tree canopy of ten percent and one or more diagnostic tree species being dominant or co-dominant within a patch (Department of the Environment, 2015).

The EcMW and EsEIEkMW vegetation types mapped within the application area (Ecoscape, 2024) may represent the Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC based on presence of key species and vegetation structure. The biological survey (Ecoscape, 2024) identified the Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC within the wider survey area, however, did not consider the application area representative of the TEC based on the condition of the vegetation using the Keighery (1994) scale. For Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC within road reserves, the Roadside Conservation Committee of Western Australia (2014) condition scale is more appropriate to use, noting it was developed specifically for roadside remnants (Department of the Environment, 2015). A review of the biological survey (Ecoscape, 2024) indicates the application area ranges from Low to Medium – High RCV category.

Native vegetation separated by a main road indicates separate patches of the TEC (Department of the Environment, 2015). Noting this, and that portions of the application area comprise vegetation that is not representative of the Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC, the application area is considered to intersect four separate patches of potential Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC. Based on the condition thresholds for the TEC, number of mature trees in the survey area (Ecoscape, 2024), and excluding completely degraded areas, the application area is considered to intersect approximately 0.44 hectares of potential Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC.

Native understorey must be present for a patch of vegetation to meet the description of the TEC (Department of the Environment, 2015). Given this, while the application area is generally restricted to clearing of understorey vegetation, the proposed clearing will reduce the extent of TEC present within the road reserve.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the impact of the proposed clearing on Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC constitutes a significant residual impact. Environmental offsets are required to counterbalance this impact (see section 4).

Conditions

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

- avoidance and minimisation to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing,
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds to adjacent vegetation,
- environmental offsets (as detailed in Section 4 below).

3.2.2. Biological values (fauna) - Clearing Principle (b)

Assessment

A fauna likelihood assessment was conducted based on:

- the preferred habitat and vegetation types of conservation significant fauna species recorded in the local area (20-kilometre radius from the application area),
- the site characteristics (see Appendix A.1), and
- known species distribution.

The likelihood analysis identified seven fauna species which may occur in the application area (see Appendix A.4.).

Carnaby's cockatoo

Habitat critical for the recovery of Carnaby's cockatoo includes foraging habitat, night roosting habitat and nesting trees for breeding (DAWE, 2022). Suitable breeding habitat includes trees with a suitable nest hollow or of a suitable diameter at breast height (DBH) to develop a nest hollow (DAWE, 2022). Night roosting sites are often located near food and water resources.

The application area is within the mapped distribution of Carnaby's cockatoos. According to available databases, the closest recorded confirmed breeding site is about 28 kilometres from the application area. There are no recorded roost sites in the local area.

The proposed clearing comprises understorey vegetation and two mature trees (*Eucalyptus salmonophloia* and *Eucalyptus capillaris*). The biodiversity survey (Ecoscape, 2024) identified one tree in the application area contains a hollow that is not suitable for breeding by Carnaby's cockatoo due to the angle of the hollow. The other tree does not contain a hollow (Ecoscape, 2024). It is not considered for the application area to provide suitable breeding habitat for the Carnaby's cockatoo.

The *E. salmonophloia* in the application area may provide secondary foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo. Noting the distance to confirmed breeding site, the lack of roost sites and Carnaby's cockatoo records within the local area and the small amount (two trees) of potential foraging habitat, the application area is unlikely to provide significant foraging habitat for local Carnaby's cockatoo populations.

Ecological linkage

The application area forms part of a north - south ecological linkage within the road reserve. The vegetation in the road reserve provides linkage value for fauna within the local area, including malleefowl, chuditch and the red-tailed phascogale. The application area is a thin, linear strip of vegetation along the edge of the road. The proposed clearing will not sever the habitat linkage within the road reserve, with approximately 10-11 metre wide remnant patch of native vegetation remaining adjacent to the application areas, on both sides of Wickepin- Corrigin Road. Given this, the proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly impact dispersal habitat for fauna.

Other fauna

Other fauna which may be transient visitors to the application area are listed in Appendix A.4. Given the extent of clearing proposed and that it is located along an existing road, the vegetation within the application area is not likely to provide significant habitat for these species.

The application area includes clearing of two trees, one of which contains a hollow. The hollow may provide suitable habitat for native fauna, including the red-tailed phascogale. Prior to undertaking clearing, the hollow will be inspected for evidence of fauna use, and any fauna present will be relocated by a fauna specialist.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing is unlikely to remove significant habitat for fauna. The management measures specified below will reduce impacts to fauna present in or near the application area.

Conditions

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

- avoidance and minimisation to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing,
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds to adjacent vegetation,
- pre-clearance inspection of tree hollows for presence of fauna and relocation by a fauna specialist.

3.2.3. 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 (i.e., pre-European settlement), below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001).

The application area is in the Avon Wheatbelt IBRA Bioregion which retains about 18 per cent of the pre-European vegetation extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019). According to available databases, the local area retains about 9 per cent of pre-European vegetation extent (see Appendix A.2). In addition, the application area is representative of the mapped Beard vegetation association 1023, which retains about 11 per cent of the pre-European vegetation extent. The application area is not considered representative of the mapped Beard vegetation association 955.

The extent of vegetation remaining in the IBRA region, Beard vegetation association 1023 and the local area fall below national targets. Given this, the application area is considered significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an extensively cleared landscape.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the application area is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an extensively cleared landscape. The impact of the proposed clearing on significant remnant vegetation constitutes a significant residual impact and environmental offsets are required (see Section 4).

Conditions

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

- avoidance and minimisation to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing,
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds to adjacent vegetation,
- environmental offsets (as detailed in Section 4 below).

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

Other Approvals

No 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.

Project necessity

The applicant has advised that the widening of the road pavement and shoulders for a 1.4 km length of the Wickepin-Corrigin Road from the intersection with Ling Road southwards towards Bullaring townsite is required to improve the safety for all road users (Shire of Corrigin, 2025).

The applicant provided photographs showing that the current existing road is narrow and the road reserves in the proposed clearing area are too steep for vehicular traffic to pull across in the event of an emergency or for slow moving vehicles (i.e. farm machinery) to move over off the road pavement, given the location of vegetation too close to the current road shoulder to provide sufficient clear width for a vehicle to completely clear the roadway (Shire of Corrigin, 2025).

4 Suitability of offsets

Through the detailed assessment outlined in Section 3.2 above, the Delegated Officer has determined that the following significant residual impacts remain after the application of the avoidance and mitigation measures summarised in Section 3.1:

- the loss of 0.69 hectares of native vegetation that is a significant remnant within an extensively cleared landscape and is representative of an extensively cleared vegetation complex (Beard vegetation association 1023),
- the loss of 0.44 hectares of native vegetation that is representative of the Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC.

The applicant proposed an environmental offset to address the above impact, as detailed below. The Delegated Officer determined on balance it is appropriate to consider an offset to counterbalance the significant residual impact in this instance, noting the extent of the impact, the necessity of the proposed clearing, and the applicant's demonstrated efforts to avoid, minimise and mitigate the environmental impacts of the proposed clearing, in accordance with the WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines (2014).

Proposed offset

The applicant proposed an environmental offset consisting of:

- rehabilitation of 3.11 hectares of native vegetation that is representative of Beard vegetation association 1023 within Reserve 24520 (Lot 592 on Deposited Plan 65482), including rehabilitation of at least 2.68 hectares of native vegetation that is representative of the Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC, and
- executing a change in purpose of Reserve 24520 (Lot 592 on Deposited Plan 65482 and Lot 593 on Deposited Plan 65482), Bullaring, from 'Golf Links' to 'Conservation'.

Reserve 24520 is located approximately seven kilometres south of the application area (see Figure 4). The reserve is mapped as Beard vegetation association 1023. The proposed rehabilitation area (see Figure 3) is mapped as an occurrence of the Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC. A site inspection undertaken by DWER (2025), identified the rehabilitation area comprises eucalypt woodland over diverse native understorey in Degraded to Very Good (Keighery, 1994) condition. The rehabilitation area contains suitable vegetation structure and condition to indicate the presence of the Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC and is representative of Beard vegetation association 1023. The applicant is proposing to undertake weed management to improve the condition of the vegetation.

Offset adequacy

The Delegated Officer considers the proposed offset is consistent with the WA Environmental Offsets Policy (2011) and the WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines (2014) and adequately counterbalances the significant residual impacts listed above. The justification for the values used in the offset calculation is provided in Appendix D.

Banked offset

The executed change in purpose of Reserve 24520 from 'Golf Links' to 'Conservation' covers a 95.65-hectare area, with 3.11-hectares attributed to this offset. The remaining 92.54-hectare area may be used as a banked offset for other projects.

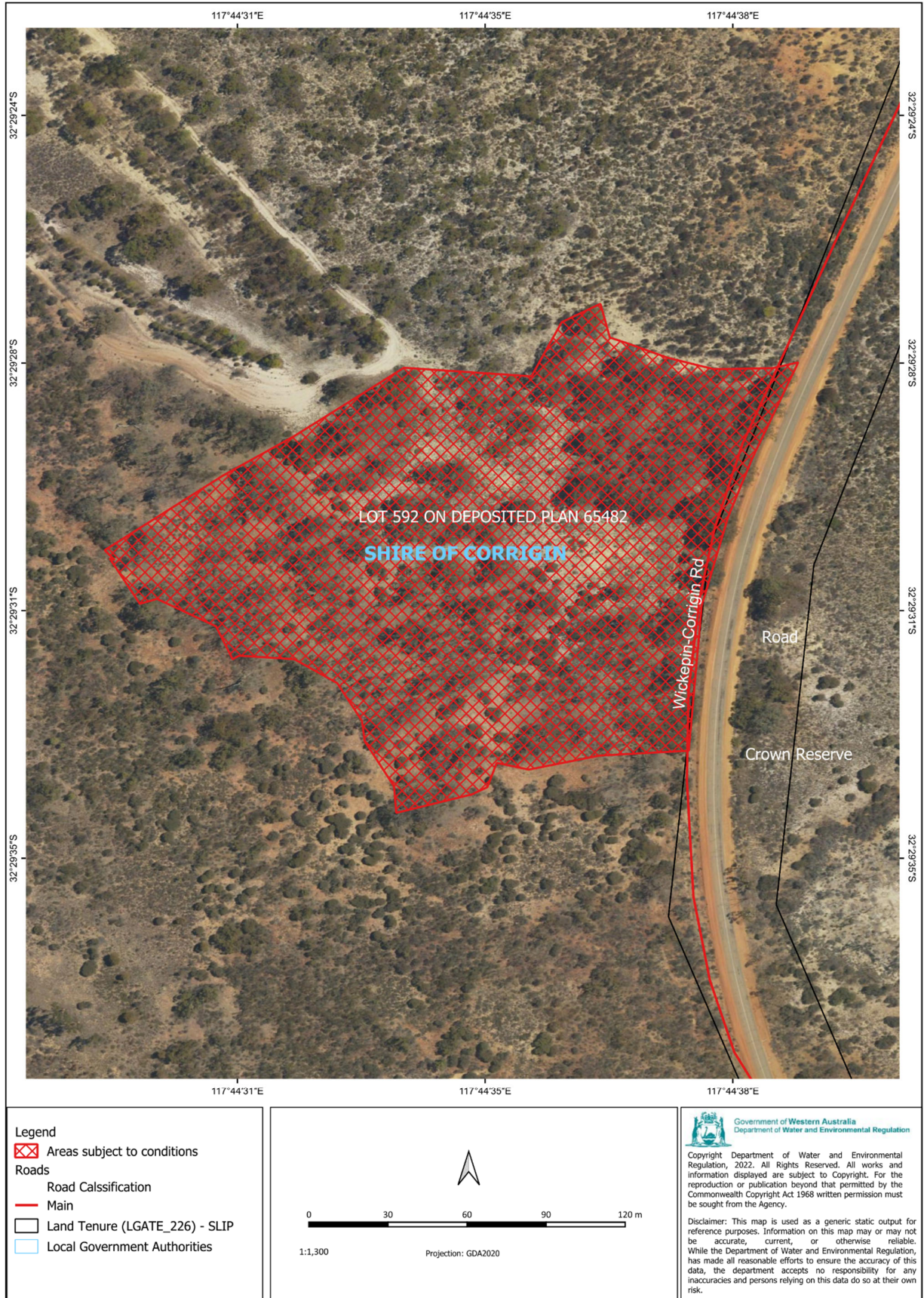


Figure 3. Map of the rehabilitation area (crosshatched red) within Reserve 24520.

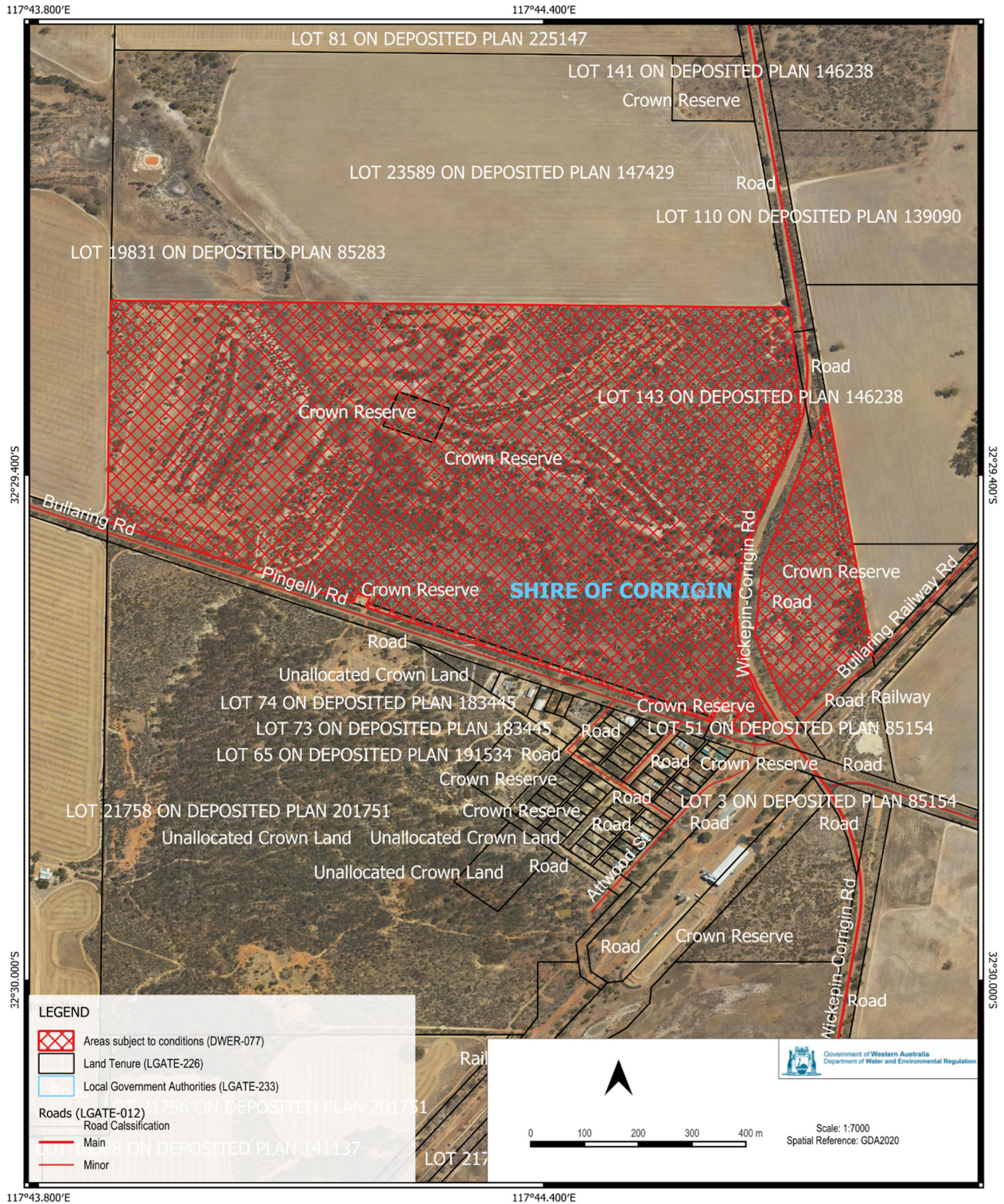


Figure 4. Map of Reserve 24520 (crosshatched red), subject to executed change in purpose from 'Golf Links' to 'Conservation'

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.

Characteristic	Details
Local context	<p>The application area is part of a linear patch of native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is surrounded by land used for rural purposes.</p> <p>Spatial data indicates the local area (20-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately nine per cent of the original native vegetation cover.</p>
Ecological linkage	The application area is not within a mapped ecological linkage. There are no formally mapped ecological linkages within the local area.
Conservation areas	The application area is not within a mapped conservation area. The closest mapped conservation area is an area under the Remnant Vegetation Protection Scheme located 1.4 kilometres from the application area.
Vegetation description	<p>The biological survey (Ecoscape, 2024) indicates the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of the following six vegetation types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EcMW: <i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i> mid woodland • EsEIEkMW: <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>, <i>E. longicornis</i> and <i>E. kondininensis</i> mid woodland • EtEcEaaMMW/LW: <i>Eucalyptus tenera</i>, <i>E. capillosa</i> and <i>E. arachnaea</i> subsp. <i>arachnaea</i> mid mallee woodland/low woodland • EcMW / EsEIEkMW: Mosaic of <i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i> mid woodland and <i>E. salmonophloia</i>, <i>E. longicornis</i> and <i>E. kondininensis</i> mid woodland • EcMW / EtEcEaaMMW/LW: Mosaic of <i>Eucalyptus capillosa</i> mid woodland and <i>E. tenera</i>, <i>E. capillosa</i> and <i>E. arachnaea</i> subsp. <i>arachnaea</i> mid mallee woodland/low woodland • EsEIEkMW / EtEcEaaMMW/LW: Mosaic of <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>, <i>E. longicornis</i> and <i>E. kondininensis</i> mid woodland and <i>E. tenera</i>, <i>E. capillosa</i> and <i>E. arachnaea</i> subsp. <i>arachnaea</i> mid mallee woodland/low woodland <p>This application area intersects two mapped vegetation types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beard vegetation association 1023, described as woodland other. Wheatbelt; York gum, salmon gum etc. <i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i>, <i>E. salmonophloia</i>. Goldfields; gimlet, redwood etc. <i>E. salubris</i>, <i>E. oleosa</i>. Riverine; rivergum <i>E. camaldulensis</i>. Tropical; messmate, woolybush, and • Beard vegetation association 955, described as scrub-heath / thicket (Shepherd et al, 2001). <p>The vegetation in the application area is consistent with Beard vegetation association 1023 and is inconsistent with Beard vegetation association 955.</p> <p><i>The mapped vegetation types retain approximately 10 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).</i></p>
Vegetation condition	The biological survey (Ecoscape, 2024) indicates the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in Completely Degraded to Good (Keighery, 1994) condition. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C.
Climate and landform	Available databases indicate the application area receives a mean annual rainfall of 350 mm. The application area is at an altitude of 350 meters above sea level.
Soil description	The soil is mapped as Kweda 3 undifferentiated Phase (259Ke_3u), described as slopes and rises on colluvium derived from granite and dolerite bedrock with grey sandy duplexes, loamy duplexes and minor gravelly and sandy soils.

Characteristic	Details
Land degradation risk	Land degradation risk mapping indicates the application area has a very high risk of subsurface acidification (DPIRD, 2019).
Waterbodies	There are no waterbodies mapped in the application area. The closest mapped waterway is a nonperennial watercourse recorded 65 metres from the application area.
Hydrogeography	The application area falls within the Avon River System Surface Water Area as proclaimed under the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> (RIWI Act). The application area is within the Avon River Management Area regulated under the <i>Waterways Conservation Act 1976</i> . The groundwater salinity level (total dissolved solids) is mapped as 14,000 - 35,000 milligrams per litre.
Flora	The desktop assessment identified 41 conservation significant flora species in the local area. This comprises five threatened flora and 36 priority flora species. The nearest record is a Priority 4 species, <i>Calothamnus brevifolius</i> , approximately two kilometres from the application area.
Ecological communities	The application area intersects a mapped occurrence of the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt threatened ecological community.
Fauna	The desktop assessment identified eight conservation significant fauna species in the local area. The closest record is a <i>Falco peregrinus</i> (peregrine falcon), about three kilometres from the application area.

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*					
Avon Wheatbelt	9,517,109.95	1,761,187.42	18.51	174,980.68	1.84
Vegetation complex*					
Beard vegetation association 955	139,324.02	15,281.57	10.97	1,808.59	1.30
Beard vegetation association 1023	1,601,605.76	172,875.16	10.79	18,926.07	1.18
Vegetation complex in IBRA region*					
Beard vegetation association 955 (Avon Wheatbelt)	120,564.93	12,900.72	10.70	1,097.56	0.91
Beard vegetation association 1023 (Avon Wheatbelt)	1,522,680.40	165,123.60	10.84	17,277.64	1.13
Local area					
20km radius	130,754.19	11,900.22	9.10	-	-

*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 biological survey information, 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)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
<i>Calothamnus brevifolius</i>	P4	Y	Y	Y	2.36	Y
<i>Grevillea scapigera</i>	T	Y	Y	Y	6.50	Y

T: threatened; P: Priority

A.4. Fauna analysis table

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

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)
<i>Falco peregrinus</i> (peregrine falcon)	OS	Y	Y	3.05
<i>Dasyurus geoffroyi</i> (chuditch)	VU	Y	Y	7.08
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i> (malleefowl)	VU	Y	Y	11.13
<i>Notamacropus eugenii derbianus</i> (tammar wallaby)	P4	Y	Y	13.72
<i>Phascogale calura</i> (red-tailed phascogale)	CD	Y	Y	13.88
<i>Zanda latirostris</i> (Carnaby's cockatoo)	EN	Y	Y	20.50
<i>Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys</i> (western rosella (inland))	P4	Y	Y	16.69

EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, P: priority; CD: conservation dependent; OS: other specially protected

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></p> <p>Portions of the application area are representative of the Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC. Noting this and the condition of the vegetation, the application area likely comprises a relatively high level of biodiversity in an extensively cleared landscape.</p>	At variance	Yes <i>Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.</i>
<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></p> <p>The application area provides linkage habitat for fauna in an extensively cleared landscape. The proposed clearing will not sever the ecological linkage for fauna along the road reserve.</p>	May be at variance	Yes <i>Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.</i>

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<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>A flora likelihood assessment was conducted based on habitat and soil preferences, vegetation in the application area, and known species distribution. No threatened flora were identified in the application area during an appropriately timed flora survey (Ecoscape, 2024).</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>Portions of the application area are representative of the Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC.</p>	At variance	Yes <i>Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.</i>
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 mapped vegetation type and native vegetation in the local area is inconsistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia.</p>	At variance	Yes <i>Refer to Section 3.2.3, above.</i>
<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 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 likely to be 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></p> <p>The application area does not contain riparian vegetation. Given the extent of clearing proposed and that no water courses are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact 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></p> <p>The mapped soils are highly susceptible to subsurface acidification. Noting the extent of proposed clearing, and that it is to upgrade an existing road, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<p><u>Principle (i):</u> "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."</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>Given the extent of clearing proposed and that no water courses are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (j):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area indicate the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding.</p>	Not likely to be 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.
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. Offset calculator value justification

Offset calculation and justification for significant residual impact to Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC

Calculation	Score (Area)	Rationale
Conservation significance		
Description	Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC	The application is to clear vegetation representative of the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt threatened ecological community
Type of environmental value	Ecological Community	Threatened ecological community (TEC)
Conservation significance of environmental value	Threatened ecological community – critically endangered	Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC is listed as critically endangered under the EPBC Act (cth)
Landscape level value impacted	Yes/No	Yes
Significant impact		
Description	Clearing of Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC	Proposed clearing of native vegetation that is representative of the Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC
Significant impact (hectares)	0.44	The application area includes 0.44ha of the TEC across multiple patches
Quality (scale)	5	The vegetation ranges from Good to Degraded condition. The patches of TEC are thin and linear roadside remnants. The vegetation is bordered either side by agricultural land. The application area is considered to have moderate site context. Given this and the condition of the vegetation, the application area is considered to have a moderate quality.
Rehabilitation credit		
N/A	N/A	Onsite revegetation will not be taking place.
Offset		
Description	Rehabilitation and placement under conservation tenure	Rehabilitation (weeding) of an existing patch of Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC and placement under conservation tenure within Crown Reserve R 24520 (Lot 592 on Deposited Plan 65482 and Lot 593 on Deposited Plan 65482), Bullaring.
Proposed offset (area in hectares)	2.68	The area required to counterbalance 100% of the significant residual impact of the proposed clearing
Current quality of offset site	6	The vegetation is in Good to Very Good condition, based on the department's site inspection.
Future quality WITHOUT offset	6	The quality of the vegetation is unlikely to increase without active rehabilitation.
Future quality WITH offset	7	Consistent weeding will increase the quality of the proposed offset site to Very Good condition.
Time until ecological benefit (years)	6	Quality increase assumed to be met after five years of weeding and monitoring of offset site. This accounts for time required to reduce weed load in the soil. An extra year has been added to account for the delay in commencement of the rehabilitation (assumed to commence within one year of the permit start date).
Confidence in offset result (%)	90	High level of confidence that the quality within the rehabilitated areas will improve with best practice rehabilitation techniques and appropriate completion criteria.

Calculation	Score (Area)	Rationale
Duration of offset implementation (maximum 20 years)	20	Maximum value applied noting the vegetation is not to be cleared in the future.
Time until offset site secured (years)	2	Two years for vesting of purpose to be changed to 'conservation'
Risk of future loss WITHOUT offset (%)	15%	There is a moderate risk of loss given the offset area is within a Shire managed reserve for the purpose of golf links.
Risk of future loss WITH offset (%)	10%	The risk of loss is considered to decrease with reserve vesting changing to 'conservation'. The Reserve will be managed by the Shire.

Offset calculation and justification for significant residual impact to extensively cleared remnant vegetation

Calculation	Score (Area)	Rationale
Conservation significance		
Description	Extensively cleared vegetation complex	The application is to clear vegetation considered representative of the Beard vegetation association 1023 in an extensively cleared local area
Type of environmental value	Vegetation/habitat	Extensively cleared vegetation complex and local area (20 kilometres)
Conservation significance of environmental value	Terrestrial native vegetation complex - <30% extent remaining in bioregion	Beard vegetation association 1023 retains approximately 11 per cent of the original extent of native vegetation (Government of Western Australia, 2019). The local area retains approximately nine per cent of the original extent of native vegetation.
Landscape level value impacted	Yes/No	Yes
Significant impact		
Description	Extensively cleared vegetation	Proposed clearing of native vegetation considered representative of the Beard vegetation association 1023 in an extensively cleared local area
Significant impact (hectares)	0.69	The applicant is proposing to clear 0.69 hectares of native vegetation
Quality (scale)	5	The application area ranges from Good to Degraded condition. The vegetation is considered to have a moderate site context (provides landscape connectivity). Given site context and condition of vegetation, the vegetation is considered to have a moderate quality.
Rehabilitation credit		
N/A	N/A	Onsite revegetation will not be taking place.
Offset		
Description	Rehabilitation and placement under conservation tenure	Rehabilitation (weeding) and placement under conservation tenure within Crown Reserve R 24520 (Lot 592 on Deposited Plan 65482 and Lot 593 on Deposited Plan 65482), Bullaring.
Proposed offset (area in hectares)	3.11	The area required to counterbalance 100% of the significant residual impact of the proposed clearing
Current quality of offset site	6	The vegetation is in Good to Very Good condition, based on the department's site inspection.
Future quality WITHOUT offset	6	The quality of the vegetation is unlikely to increase without active rehabilitation.
Future quality WITH offset	7	Consistent weeding will increase the quality of the proposed offset site to Very Good condition.

Calculation	Score (Area)	Rationale
Time until ecological benefit (years)	6	Quality increase assumed to be met after five years of weeding and monitoring of offset site. This accounts for time required to reduce weed load in the soil. An extra year has been added to account for the delay in commencement of the rehabilitation (assumed to commence within one year of the permit start date).
Confidence in offset result (%)	90	High level of confidence that the quality within the rehabilitated areas will improve with best practice rehabilitation techniques and appropriate completion criteria.
Duration of offset implementation (maximum 20 years)	20	Maximum value applied noting the vegetation is not to be cleared in the future.
Time until offset site secured (years)	2	Two years for vesting of purpose to be changed to 'conservation'
Risk of future loss WITHOUT offset (%)	15%	There is a moderate risk of loss given the offset area is within a Shire managed reserve for the purpose of golf links.
Risk of future loss WITH offset (%)	10%	The risk of loss is considered to decrease with reserve vesting changing to 'conservation'. Reserve will be managed by the Shire.

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

E.2. References

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