GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

# CLEARING PERMIT

*Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

## PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 11041/1

File Number: DWERVT18597

Duration of Permit: From 5 September 2025 to 5 September 2027

## PERMIT HOLDER

Arc Infrastructure

## LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Unnamed railway reserve (PIN 1030786), Leonora

## AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 4.04 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

## CONDITIONS

**1. 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.

**2. 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.

**3. Erosion management**

The permit holder must commence the construction of the Inter Modal Terminal no later than three months after undertaking the authorized clearing activities to reduce the potential for wind and water erosion.

**4. 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. | (a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area;<br>(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;<br>(c) the date that the area was cleared;<br>(d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares);<br>(e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with Condition 1;<br>(f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* in accordance with Condition 2; and<br>(g) actions taken in accordance with Condition 3. |

**5. Reporting**

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 4 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

## DEFINITIONS

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

**Table 2: Definitions**

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| CEO | Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. |
| 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. |
| department | means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3. |
| EP Act | *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA) |
| 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. |
| weeds | means any plant –<br>(a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or<br>(b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or<br>(c) not indigenous to the area concerned. |

**END OF CONDITIONS**

J Burton

Jessica Burton
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

12 August 2025

# SCHEDULE 1

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

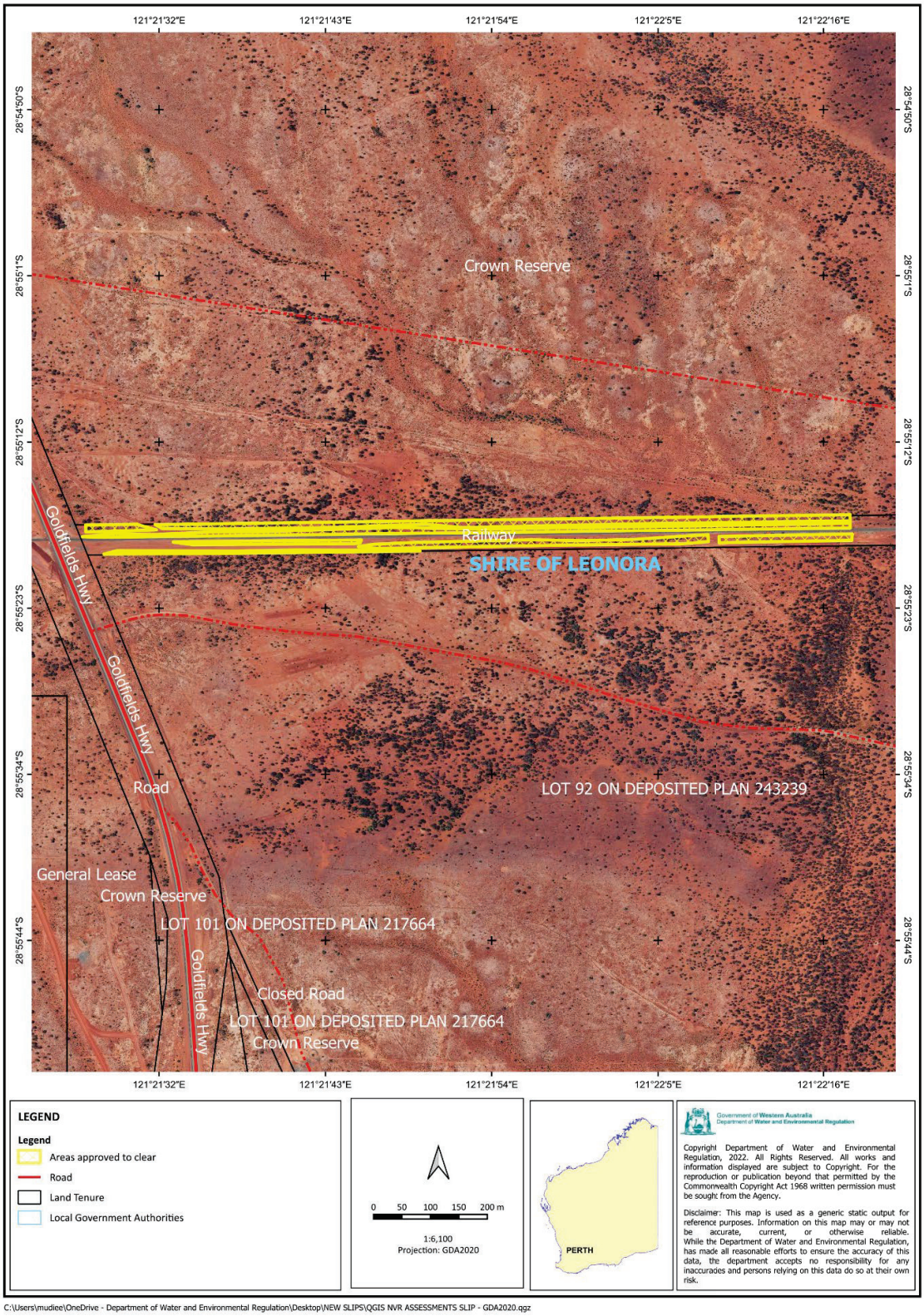


**Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur.**

Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

# Clearing Permit Decision Report

## 1 Application details and outcome

### 1.1. Permit application details

| | |
|---|---|
| **Permit number:** | CPS 11041/1 |
| **Permit type:** | Area permit |
| **Applicant name:** | Arc Infrastructure |
| **Application received:** | 22 April 2025 |
| **Application area:** | 4.04 hectares of native vegetation |
| **Purpose of clearing:** | Installing a new rail terminal |
| **Method of clearing:** | Mechanical removal |
| **Property:** | Unnamed railway reserve (PIN 1030786) |
| **Location (LGA area/s):** | Shire of Leonora |
| **Localities (suburb/s):** | Leonora |

### 1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is contained within a series of contiguous areas (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The application is to remove and clear all native vegetation within the contiguous areas, to a total of 4.04 hectares, within the unnamed railway reserve. The removal of this vegetation is required to build an Inter Modal Terminal to allow the loading and offloading of commodities at a new site in South Leonora.

### 1.3. Decision on application

| | |
|---|---|
| **Decision:** | Granted |
| **Decision date:** | 12 August 2025 |
| **Decision area:** | 4.04 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 14 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix C), relevant datasets (see Appendix H.1), the findings of a Flora and Vegetation Survey (Arc Infrastructure, 2025b), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix D), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3).

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the loss of native vegetation that is suitable habitat for peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) and malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*);
- potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values; and
- potential land degradation in the form of wind and water erosion

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing can be minimised and managed to unlikely lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values. The applicant has suitably demonstrated avoidance and minimisation measures.

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

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing,
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds,
- commence construction of the facility within three months of undertaking activities to minimise risk of erosion,

## 1.5. Site map

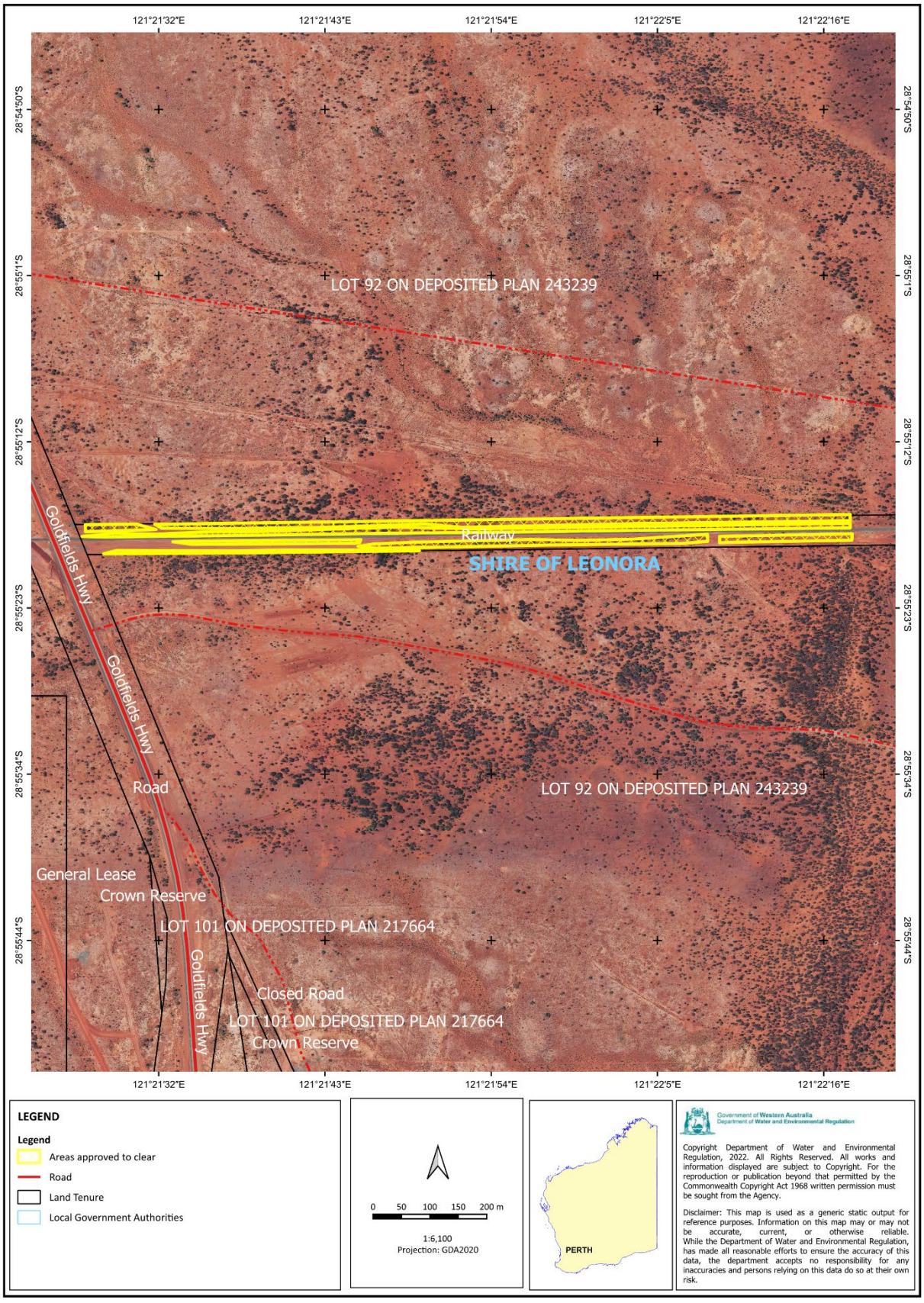


Figure 1 Map of the application area

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

## 2 Legislative context

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

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

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

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)

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)
- Technical guidance – *Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)

## 3 Detailed assessment of application

### 3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The applicant advised that the clearing area was determined based on:

- proximity to the existing rail line and access tracks,
- condition of vegetation that was degraded and fragmented due to historical and ongoing infrastructure maintenance, therefore minimizing the total extent to be cleared,
- the vegetation type identified (Eastern Murchison, consisting primarily of Mulga Woodlands) still has 98% of its original extent remaining and
- the absence of significant flora species or communities.

The applicant further advised that the weed management will be undertaken on site and after construction, any areas that are not required will undergo scrubbing of soil and topsoil replacement to enhance regeneration (Arc Infrastructure, 2025a).

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.

### Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix C) 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 **Error! Reference source not found.**) identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological values (fauna and flora) and land and water resources (land degradation). 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.

#### *3.1.1. Biological values (fauna) - Clearing Principles (b)*

Assessment

Noting the site characteristics (see Appendix C), and the habitat preferences of the conservation significant species recorded in the local area (20 Kilometer radius), the application area may provide suitable habitat for the following fauna species:

- Peregrine Falcon *(Falco peregrinus);* and
- Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*).

**Peregrine Falcon**

Peregrine Falcon is a migratory species, known to utilize a variety of different habitats. It requires abundant prey and secure nest sites preferring coastal and inland cliffs or open woodlands near water but may be found nesting on high city buildings (Australian Museum, 2020). The application area is within the species' known range and the closest record occurs 5km from the application area. However, noting its habitat preferences, the small extent of the proposed clearing, the extensive remnant native vegetation remaining within the local area that is likely to provide similar habitat in better condition and that the application is adjacent to an existing railway, the application area is unlikely to comprise significant habitat for this species.

A fauna survey of the application area indicated that there is no nesting or roosting habitat for the Peregrine Falcon and found no direct or indirect evidence that the species is present in the application area (Arc Infrastructure, 2025b).

**Malleefowl**

The Malleefowl is listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act and the BC Act and is also known to utilize a variety of different habitats. The vegetation type within the application area contains Mulga shrubs (*Acacia aneura)* which the malleefowl is known to prefer (DCCEEW, 2024). However, malleefowl also prefer the cover of taller shrubs, a great amount of leaf litter, and lighter soil texture with gravel. These conditions are not present in the application area. Given this, the small extent and linearity of the application area and degraded condition of the vegetation, it is unlikely that application area comprises significant habitat for the species.

The fauna survey indicated that there is no nesting habitat for the malleefowl and found no direct or indirect evidence that the species is present in the application area (Arc Infrastructure, 2025b).

Conclusion

The habitat within the application area may be suitable for the peregrine falcon and malleefowl, however it is unlikely to be significant due to the:

- mobile nature of the two conservation significant species identified,
- lack of preferred habitat for either species,
- degraded nature of the vegetation in the area,
- linear extent of the proposed clearing; and
- large extent of remaining vegetation that is likely to provide suitable habitat in the local area.

The proposed clearing may introduce and/or spread weeds into adjacent vegetation and impact on habitat values.

Conditions

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

- Weed management.

### *3.1.2 Biological values (Biodiversity and flora) - Clearing Principles (a)*

Assessment

A vegetation survey of the application area (Arc Infrastructure 2025b) identified a total of 47 native flora species, including 6 introduced species, within the application area. The survey advised that the number of flora species recorded within the survey area is lower than expected from the surrounding area due to the application area being adjacent to the railway line and access tracks creating an area degraded from historical and ongoing infrastructure maintenance activities (Arc Infrastructure, 2025b).

The vegetation survey did not identify any conservation significant flora species within the application area.

The desktop assessment identified three threatened Priority three (P3) species of flora that have been mapped within the local area. The soil type of the application area is not considered suitable habitat for these species. Given this and that a vegetation survey did not identify any priority or threatened flora species within the application area, it is not considered likely for the proposed clearing to impact on an area of high biodiversity or on habitat suitable for conservation significant flora species.

Conditions

Nil.

### 3.2. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The Shire of Leonora was invited to comment through a direct interest letter and no comments have been received to date. It is unlikely that the proposed purpose of clearing requires approval under the local Town Planning Scheme given that it occurs within a railway reserve managed by Arc Infrastructure.

The application area falls within the Goldfields groundwater area, as proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act). The applicant may require a 5c licence to take water for dust suppression and construction purposes, if required.

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.

**End**

# Appendix C. Site characteristics

## C.1. Site characteristics

| Characteristic | Details |
|---|---|
| Local context | The area proposed to be cleared is part of an expansive tract of native vegetation in the extensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is located to the South-East of Leonora and is surrounded by existing mining activities.<br>Aerial Imagery indicates the local area (20 kilometers radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 99 per cent of the original native vegetation cover. |
| Ecological linkage | The application area does not form part of any significant mapped ecological linkages. |
| Conservation areas | No conservation covenants, regional parks and Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attraction (DBCA) areas of interest and legislated lands are mapped within 20 kilometers of the application area. |
| Vegetation description | Spatial data and the Flora and Vegetation Survey (Arc Infrastructure, 2025a) indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of:<br>• Isolated Tall Shrubs to Tall Shrubland of *Acacia aptaneura* with *Acacia caesaneura*, *Acacia incurvaneura* and Acacia tetragonophylla over Mid Isolated Shrubs to Mid Sparse Shrubland of E*remophylla platycalyx* over Low Open Shrubland of *Ptilotus polystachyus* and *Sida calyxhymenia* over Low Isolated Shrubs to Low Open Chenopod Shrubland of *Atriplex semilunaris*, *Enchylaena tomentosa*, *Sclerolaena cuneata*, *Sclerolaena lanicuspis* and other mixed species over Low Isolated Tussock Grasses to Low Tussock Grassland of *Cymbopogon obtectus*, *Enneapogon caerulescens*, *Eragrostis dielsii*, *Eragrostis falcata* and *Eriachne flaccida.*<br>The full survey maps are available in 0.<br><br>This is broadly consistent with the mapped vegetation type(s):<br>• Beard vegetation association 676, which is described as succulent steppe; samphire (Shepherd et al, 2001).<br>• Beard vegetation association 28, which is described as open low woodland; mulga (Shepherd et al, 2001).<br>The mapped vegetation types retain approximately 99.9 and 98.35 per cent respectively, of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019). |
| Vegetation condition | Spatial data and the Flora and Vegetation survey (Arc Infrastructure, 2025a) indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is mostly in Completely Degraded condition, with some areas in Poor condition and some areas in Good condition (Trudgen, 199) , described as:<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br><br>The full Trudgen (1991) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix E. The relevant survey descriptions and mapping are available in 0. |

| Characteristic | Details |
|---|---|
| | Although the survey is noted to have used the Trudgen (1991) scale, the rating 'degraded' was used within the survey. For the purposes of this report, and to conform with the Trudgen (1991) scale ratings, 'degraded' is considered to be equivalent to 'poor'. |
| Climate and landform | Based on available information, the application area is situated on predominantly flat topography.<br>The mean annual rainfall recorded in Leonora is 236.4 millimeters.<br>The mean maximum temperature record in Leonora is 27.9 degrees Celsius. |
| Soil description | The soil within the application area is described as sandy loam with a red, orange colour (Arc Infrastructure, 2025a). The application area is located within the Gundockerta soil landscape system. It is summarised as being extensive, gently undulating calcareous stony plains supporting bluebush shrubland. |
| Land degradation risk | Gundockerta landform system may be susceptible to wind and water erosion, particularly in areas where perennial shrub cover is substantially reduced and/or soil surface is disturbed (DPIRD 2019). |
| Waterbodies | The application area is located within the Raeside-Ponton Salt Lake basin sub-catchment and within the Western plateau division. Lake Raeside is located approximately four kilometres from the application area.<br>The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that no watercourses intersect the area to be cleared. |
| Hydrogeography | The application area falls within the Goldfields groundwater area, as proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act). The mapped groundwater salinity within the application area is >35000 milligrams per litre. |
| Flora | The desktop assessment identified three threatened Priority three (P3) species of flora have been mapped within the local area. The soil type of the application area is not considered suitable habitat for the three P3 species.<br>The closest P3 record was of *Acacia sp. Marshall Pool*, approximately 5 kilometres from the application area. The next closest P3 record was an occurrence of *Angianthus prostratus*, approximately 12 kilometres from the application area. A Vegetation Survey did not find any priority or threatened species within the application area. |
| Ecological communities | The Melita Calcrete Priority Ecological Community (PEC) occurs approximately 4.5km from the application area. Melita Calcrete is characterised by Melita calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Raeside paleodrainage on Melita (Sons of Gwalia) Station. |
| Fauna | During the desktop assessment, 8 conservation significant fauna species were identified within the local area. All identified species were bird species including five migratory birds, one priority four bird and other specially protected birds listed under the BC Act.<br>The closest records found were of the Common Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia) and* Peregrine Falcon *(Falco peregrinus),* approximately 4.5 and 5 kilometres respectively, from the application area. In addition, Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata)* has been recorded within 10km of the application area.<br>The proposed clearing area is considered suitable habitat for the Peregrine Falcon and Malleefowl and thus these two species have been considered in the assessment. |

### C.2. Fauna analysis table

| Species name | Conservation status | Suitable habitat features? [Y/N] | Suitable vegetation 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] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Falco peregrinus* (Peregrine Falcon) | OS | Y | Y | 4.5 | 2 | Y |
| *Leipoa ocellata* (Malleefowl) | VU | Y | Y | 10 | 1 | Y |

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

## Appendix D. Assessment against the clearing principles

| Assessment against the clearing principles | Variance level | Is further consideration required? |
|---|---|---|
| **Environmental value: biological values** | | |
| Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."*<br>Assessment:<br>Three priority flora (P3) and one conservation significant ecological community (PEC) have been recorded within the local area (20 kilometres).The assessment found that the application area is unlikely to contain locally or regionally significant flora, fauna, habitats, assemblages of plants. The application area does not include a known PEC or TEC | Not likely to be at variance | *Yes*<br>Refer to Section 3.2.2, above. |
| Principle (b): *"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."*<br>Assessment:<br>The area proposed to be cleared does contain suitable habitat for conservation significant fauna. However, given the extent of clearing and level of disturbance it is not likely to be significant. | Not likely to be at variance | Yes<br>*Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.* |
| Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."*<br>Assessment:<br>The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act. | Not likely to be at variance | No |
| Principle (d): *"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."*<br>Assessment:<br>The area proposed to be cleared does not contain species that would indicate a threatened ecological community. | Not likely to be at variance | No |
| **Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas** | | |

| Assessment against the clearing principles | Variance level | Is further consideration required? |
|---|---|---|
| Principle (e): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared."*<br><br>Assessment:<br><br>The extent of the mapped vegetation type 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 remnant or ecological linkage in the local area. | Not likely to be at variance | No |
| Principle (h): *"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."*<br><br>Assessment:<br><br>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. | Not likely to be at variance | No |
| **Environmental value: land and water resources** | | |
| Principle (f): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."*<br><br>Assessment:<br><br>The application area does not intersect any major water courses or wetlands. Only one minor non-perennial water courses (associated with lake Raeside) is recorded within 1 kilometres of the application area. As a result, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on- or off-site hydrology and water quality. | Not likely to be at variance | No |
| Principle (g): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."*<br><br>Assessment:<br><br>The mapped soils highly susceptible to water erosion, particularly in areas where shrub cover is reduced and soil surface is disturbed. Noting the extent and location of the application area and the condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing may have an appreciable impact on land degradation.<br><br>The applicant has advised that dust control and drainage control measures will be used during clearing and construction to reduce the risk of land degradation (Arc Infrastructure, 2025b). | May be at variance | No |
| Principle (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."*<br><br>Assessment:<br><br>There are no watercourses, wetlands or Public Drinking Water Source Areas recorded within the application area. As a result, and given the highly vegetated local area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality. | Not likely to be at variance | No |
| Principle (j): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."*<br><br>Assessment: | Not at variance | No. |

| Assessment against the clearing principles | Variance level | Is further consideration required? |
|---|---|---|
| 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.<br><br>Given no watercourses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to waterlogging. | | |

## Appendix E. 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 F. Biological survey information excerpts

The Flora and Vegetation Survey (Arc Infrastructure, 2025b) was completed by Arc Infrastructure's Botanist, Coordinator of Environment, Lead Environment and Heritage, and Heritage Specialist. The field assessment was completed in accordance with technical guidance (EPA, 2016),and undertaken partly in October and partly in February, 2024/25. The methodology included traversing the mapped vegetation type, searching for conservation significant flora, recording field notes, and recording of six relevés (See Figure 2).

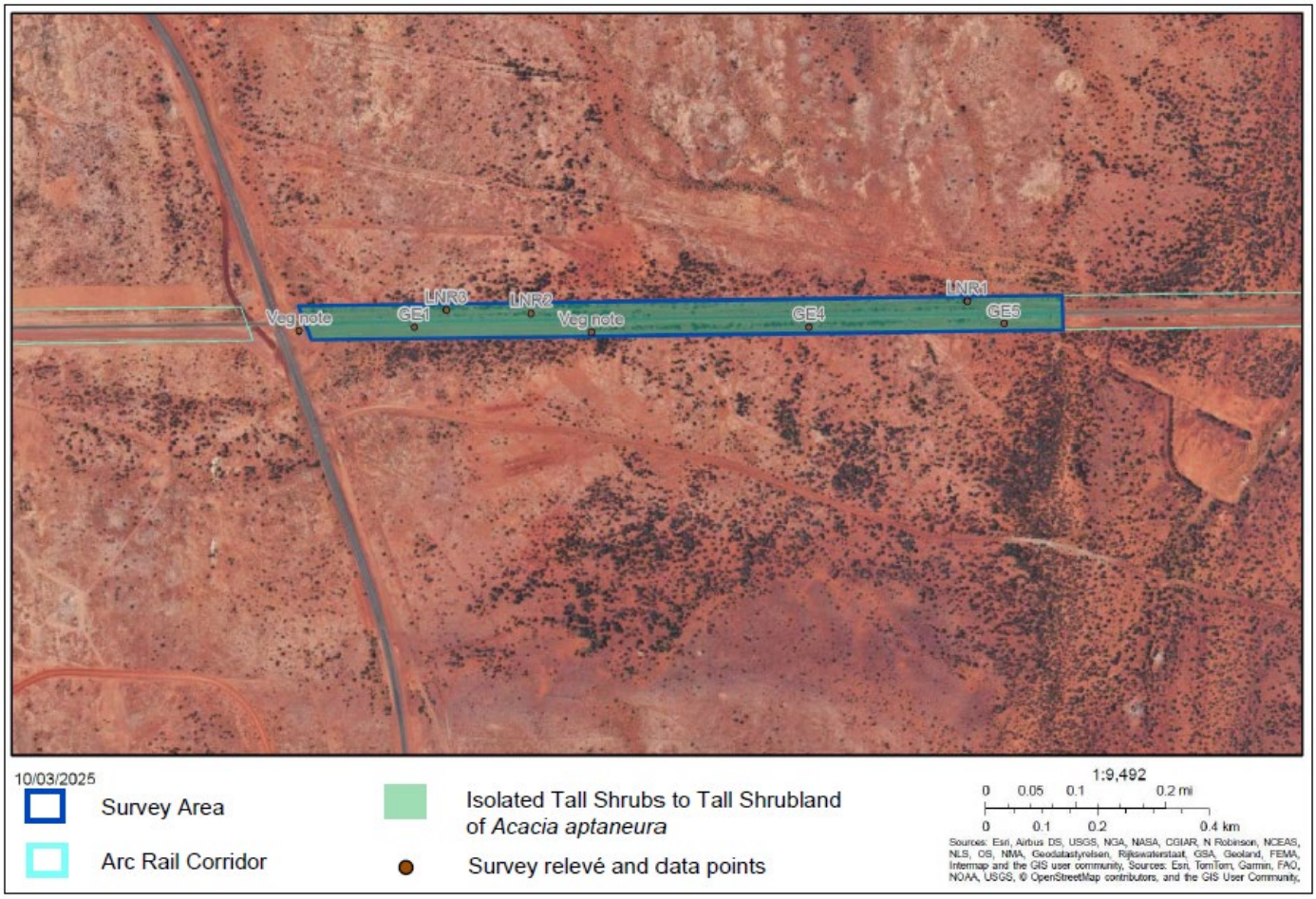


Figure 2 Map showing the survey effort and vegetation type

The survey also provided vegetation condition mapping across the application area in accordance with Trudgen (1991) condition scale. Photographs were taken at each of the six relevés in order to indicate the condition of the vegetation (See Figure 3). The majority of the survey area was recorded to be degraded, with some areas of good condition and some of completely degraded (See Figure 4).

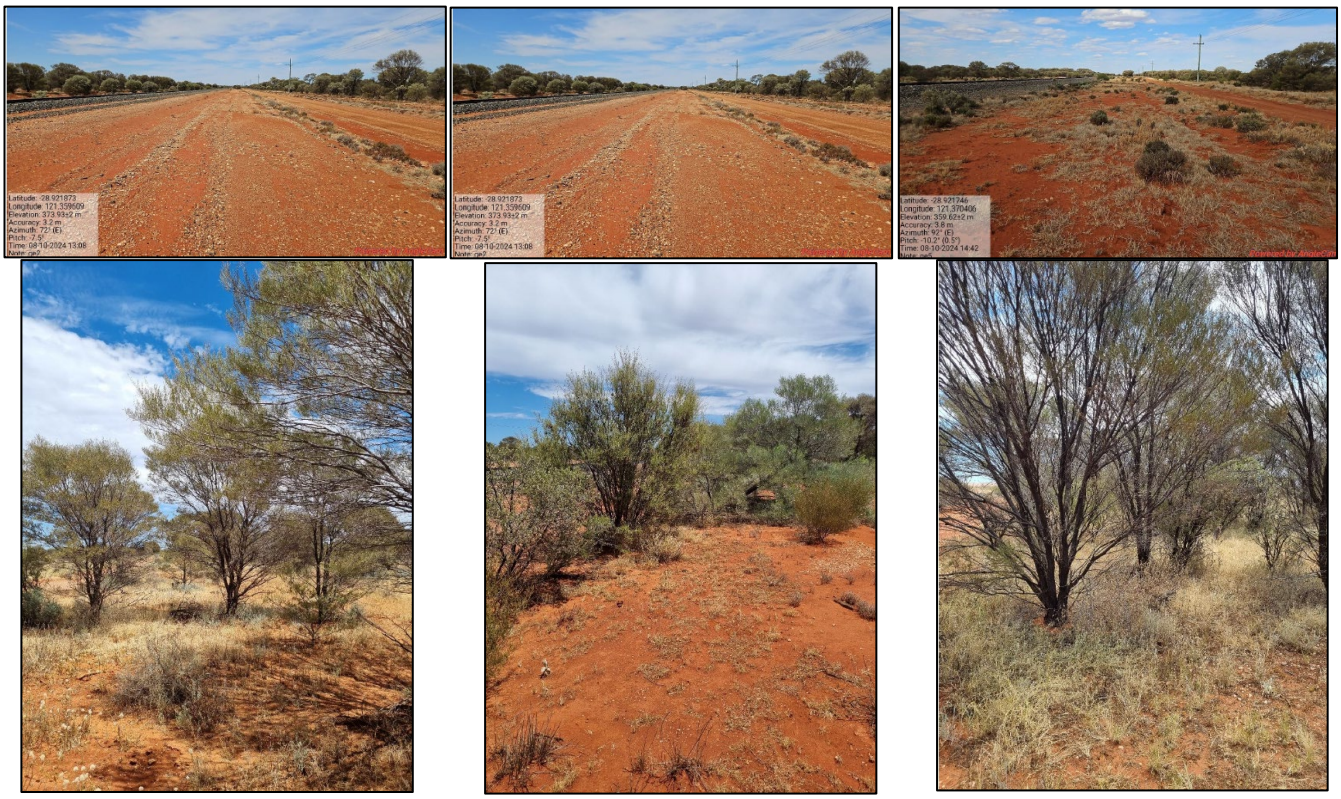

Figure 3 Photographs showing the vegetation condition at each of the six relevés.


Figure 4 Map showing the vegetation condition

# Appendix H. Sources of information

## H.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

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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