GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 8824/2
File Number: DWERVT5397
Duration of Permit: From 27 June 2020 to 27 June 2024

PERMIT HOLDER

Craig Francis Porter

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 111 on Deposited Plan 55661, Quinninup

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not *clear* more than 11.933 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow in figure 1 of Schedule 1.

CONDITIONS

1. Avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing

In determining the amount of native vegetation to be *cleared* authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in 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. Dieback and weed control

When undertaking any *clearing* or other activity authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback*:

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

3. Fauna management – clearing not allowed

The Permit Holder must not clear 140 *habitat trees* within the area cross-hatched in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

4. **Fauna management – direction of clearing**
The Permit Holder shall conduct *clearing* in a slow progressive manner from one direction to the other (e.g. west to east) to allow fauna to move into adjacent native vegetation ahead of the *clearing* activity.

5. **Records must be kept**
The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit, in relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:

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; (b) the location where the *clearing* occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), 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 1 of this Permit; (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback in accordance with condition 2 of this Permit; (g) evidence of retaining 140 habitat trees in accordance with condition 3; and (h) actions taken in accordance with condition 4 of this Permit.

6. **Reporting**
The Permit Holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 5 of this Permit, when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS

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

Table 2 Definitions

Term	Definition
habitat trees	means trees that have a diameter measured over bark at 130 centimetres from the base of the tree of 50 centimetres or greater (or 30 centimetres or greater for *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* or *Eucalyptus wandoo*) or that contain hollows suitable for breeding by *black cockatoo species*.
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.
Dieback	means the effect of Phytophthora species on native vegetation.
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 – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; 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

Meenu Vitarana
A/MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

23 June 2022

SCHEDULE 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the map below.

Figure 1 Map of the boundary of the area (cross-hatched yellow) 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 8824/2
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Mr Craig Francis Porter
Application received:	31 May 2022
Application area:	11.933 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Grazing & pasture
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 111 on Deposited Plan 55661
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Manjimup
Localities (suburb/s):	Quinninup

1.2. Description of clearing activities

This amendment application is for the purpose of extending the permit expiry date of CPS 8824/1 to 27 June 2024 (two years) to allow for the completion of clearing (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). CPS 8824/1 allowed for 11.933 ha of clearing to facilitate grazing and pasture. The applicant advised that 11 hectares of clearing has been undertaken under CPS 8824/1, since the commencement of the permit in 27 June 2020 and the extension request is to allow for approximately 60 small trees in several clusters that comprise of red gums, karri and a small number of jarrah trees to be cleared. The applicant confirmed that there will be more than 140 large habitat trees left on completion of clearing. This is evident in the latest aerial imagery (Figure 3, Appendix E).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	23 June 2022
Decision area:	11.933 hectares of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit amendment 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 three days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix B), relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix C), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration that the proposed amendment relates only to extending the clearing permit timeframe by two years, and that the clearing remaining is of 0.933 ha (approximately 60 small trees).

A review of current environmental information identified that the environmental values present within the permit area also remain largely unchanged from the previous assessments of the permit. The Delegated Officer determined that the existing permit condition (condition 4) to undertake planned land use activities within three months of clearing was not required to reduce the potential for water erosion and eutrophication. The Delegated Officer determined that land degradation risks of the proposed clearing were minimal and did not require management conditions.

The Delegated Officer determined that the extent to which the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological, conservation, or land and water resource values remains unchanged from the original assessment and can found in the Decision Report prepared for Clearing Permit CPS 8824/1. Noting the above, the Delegated Officer considered that, given the nature of the proposed amendment, the existing conditions under Clearing Permit CPS 8824/1 (with the removal of the land degredation management condition as explained above) are sufficient to limit the impacts of the proposed clearing.

In determining to grant the amended clearing permit subject to the below conditions, the Delegated Officer found that the proposed clearing is unlikely to lead to an unacceptable risk to the environment.

- Avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing,
- Take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback,
- Retain 140 habitat trees within the application area, and
- Undertake slow, progressive one directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity.

1.5. Site map

Figure 1: Map of the application area - the area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

2 Legislative context

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

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

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

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) (CALM Act)
- *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* (WA) (CAWS Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* (WA)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

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

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

In relation to whether alternatives have been considered that would avoid or minimise the need for clearing, the applicant (Craig F Porter, 2020b) has advised: “All large trees will remain. This land is required to sustain more cattle – no other land is available”.

During the assessment of CPS 8824/1, the applicant reduced the application area by approximately 40 per cent; from 20.42 hectares to 11.933. In addition, the applicant committed to avoid clearing of all trees within the application area with a diameter at breast (DBH) high greater than 500 millimetres (Craig F Porter, 2020c).

During the assessment of the amendment application, the applicant confirmed that “there will be more than 140 large habitat trees left on completion of clearing, this will be evidenced via photographic images” (Craig F Porter, 2022b). This is evident in the latest aerial imagery (Figure 3, Appendix E).

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

A review of current environmental information (Appendix B) revealed that the assessment against the clearing principles has not changed from the Clearing Permit Decision Report CPS 8824/1.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

In relation to the original application, the Shire of Manjimup advised DWER it has no objection and that there are no planning or other matters which would affect the proposal. The Shire further advised that the land is zoned by Local Planning Scheme No. 4 as “Priority Agriculture” and planning approval for clearing of vegetation is not required. It was also noted by the Shire that the purpose of the clearing is for grazing which did not require local government planning approval (The Shire of Manjimup, 2020).

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 A. Additional information provided by applicant

Additional information was received from the applicant regarding the clearing which has been completed to date. The applicant advised that approximately 11 hectares has currently been cleared, with the clearing occurring sporadically to allow for potential inhabiting fauna to disperse to surrounding bushland. There is 0.933 ha of clearing remaining, approximately 60 small trees comprising of red gums, karri and a small number of jarrah (Craig F Porter, 2022b).

The applicant (Craig F Porter, 2022b) advised that a single machine has been left on site for the clearing to minimise the possibility of machinery introducing disease.

The applicant (Craig F Porter, 2022b) confirmed there will be more than 140 large habitat trees left on completion of clearing.

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is part of an expansive tract of native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is surrounded by Warren State Forest and remnant bushland. The proposed clearing area is part of a large area of vegetation. Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 48.8 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	No ecological linkages are mapped within the application area.
Conservation areas	No Conservation areas are mapped within the application area. The closest conservation area is Warren State Forest, within 50 metres of the application area.
Vegetation description	A review of photographs and a video submitted by the applicant (Craig F Porter, 2020b) identified that vegetation within the application area comprises of *E. diversicolor, E. marginata* and *Corymbia callophyla* forest, with dominant species *E. diversicolor*, over open native understorey dominated by *Pteridium esculentum* (Figure 2a-c). This is consistent with the mapped vegetation types: • LF (approximately 21.6 percent or 2.6 hectares of the application area) described as tall open forest of *Eucalyptus diversicolor – Corymbia calophylla* on slopes and low woodland of *Agonis juniperina – Callistachys lanceolate* - on lower slopes in hyperhumid and perhumid zones; and • Cry (approximately 88.4 percent or 9.633 hectares of the application area) described as tall open forest of *Corymbia calophylla* with mixture of *E. marginata subsp. marginata* and *E. diversicolor* on uplands in hyperhumid and perhumid zones
Vegetation condition	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in good to degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, described as: • Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994) to • Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery, 1994). The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D. Representative photos are available in Appendix E.
Climate and landform	The annual mean rainfall from 1941 to 2022 was 1184.2 mm.

<table>
<tr><th>Characteristic</th><th>Details</th></tr>
<tr><td>Soil description</td><td>The soil is mapped as the following land subsystems (Schoknecht et al., 2004):
Lefroy Subsystem (Pimelia) subsystem (approximately 21.6 percent or 2.6 hectares of the application area), which is described as Valleys 40 to 60 m deep. Slopes smooth, 10 to 20 deg. Narrow terrace. Red gradational soils, not calcareous with some red and brown duplex profiles; and
Crowea (Dwalganup), yellow duplex Phase subsystem (approximately 88.4 percent or 9.633 hectares of the application area) which is described as Gravelly yellow duplex soils; jarrah-marri forest.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Land degradation risk</td><td><table>
<tr><th>Risk categories</th><th>Lefroy Subsystem (Pimelia)</th><th>Crowea (Dwalganup), yellow duplex Phase</th></tr>
<tr><td>Wind erosion</td><td><3% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk</td><td>10-30% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk</td></tr>
<tr><td>Water erosion</td><td>50-70% of map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk</td><td>10-30% of map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk</td></tr>
<tr><td>Salinity</td><td>30-50% of map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline</td><td>30-50% of map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline</td></tr>
<tr><td>Subsurface Acidification</td><td><3% of map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid</td><td><3% of map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid</td></tr>
<tr><td>Flood risk</td><td><3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk</td><td><3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk</td></tr>
<tr><td>Water logging</td><td><3% of map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk</td><td><3% of map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk</td></tr>
<tr><td>Phosphorus export risk</td><td>50-70% of map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk</td><td>10-30% of map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Waterbodies</td><td>The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that no waterbodies transect the application area. The closest waterbody is within approximately 60 metres and is mapped as a minor river, Warren River.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hydrogeography</td><td>The application area is mapped within the Warren River and Tributaries Surface Water Area, and the Warren River Water Reserve under the Country Areas Water Supply Act (1947).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Flora</td><td>According to available databases, two threatened and eight priority flora species have been mapped within the local area (10 km radius). None of the existing records occur within the application area, with the closest record being an occurrence of Tetratheca exasperate (Priority 3) over 5 km away from the application area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ecological communities</td><td>According to available databases, no threatened or priority ecological communities listed under the BC Act or the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) have been mapped within the local area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fauna</td><td>A total of 20 conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within the local area. 17 of the 20 species are threatened, with the remaining three fauna species being priority four. None of these fauna species have been recorded within the application area, with the closest record being Hydromys chrysogaster (water-rat) occurring approximately 730 metres from the application area.
Taking into account the habitat requirements of these species, and the mapped vegetation type and the condition of the vegetation within the application area, the application area may comprise suitable habitat for five of the 20 fauna species.</td></tr>
</table>

B.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**					

	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
Warren	833,985.56	659,432.21	79.07	558,485.38	84.69
Vegetation complex*					
Crowea (Cry)	33,764.55	24,324.31	72.04	22,509.41	66.67
Lefroy (LF)	20,125.52	16,460.26	81.79	14,736.69	73.22
Local area					
10km radius	32,905.19	16,048.81	48.77	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

**Government of Western Australia (2019b)

B.3. 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)
Dasyurus geoffroii (western quoll)	VU	N	Y	2.73	4
Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger (south-western brush-tailed phascogale)	CD	Y	Y	4.26	6
Pseudocheirus occidentalis (western ringtail possum)	CR	Y	Y	5.24	15
Calyptorhynchus baudinii (Baudin's cockatoo)	EN	Y	Y	5.74	70
Calyptorhynchus latirostis (Carnaby's cockatoo)	EN	Y	Y	7.43	0
Calyptorhynchus banksii naso (forest red-tailed black cockatoo)	VU	Y	Y	6.52	30
Isoodon fusciventer (quenda)	P4	Y	Y	8.70	1

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

B.4. Land degradation risk table

Risk categories	Lefroy Subsystem (Pimelia)	Crowea (Dwalganup), yellow duplex Phase
Wind erosion	<3% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk	10-30% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk
Water erosion	50-70% of map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk	10-30% of map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk
Salinity	30-50% of map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline	30-50% of map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline
Subsurface Acidification	<3% of map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid	<3% of map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid
Flood risk	<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk	<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk
Water logging	<3% of map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk	<3% of map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk
Phosphorus export risk	50-70% of map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk	10-30% of map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk

Appendix C. 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."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared is not likely to comprise a high level of biodiversity.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 8824/1)	No
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."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared may contain habitat for conservation significant fauna.	May be at variance (as per CPS 8824/1)	Yes *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."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared is not likely to contain habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 8824/1)	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."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared does not contain species that can indicate a threatened ecological community.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 8824/1)	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
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."* Assessment: 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 ecological linkage in the local area.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 8824/1)	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."* Assessment: The application area is adjacent to Warren State Forest and the proposed clearing may impact this conservation area through the potential spread of weeds. Weed management practices will assist in managing potential impacts to adjacent vegetation.	May be at variance (as per CPS 8824/1)	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
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."* Assessment: Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on- or off-site hydrology and water quality.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 8824/1)	No
Principle (g): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."* Assessment: The mapped soils are moderately to highly susceptible to water erosion and phosphorus risk. Noting the extent of the application area and that a minimum of 140 trees will be retained, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation. A review of the current databases determined that the closest watercourse is located approximately 60 metres north of the application area. The greater majority of the area between the watercourse and the application area comprises a remnant of native vegetation occurring within a DBCA managed land which will act as a buffer to reduce the risk of water erosion and phosphorus export. Noting this, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause appreciable land degradation or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 8824/1)	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."* Assessment: The proposed clearing is not likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 8824/1)	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."* Assessment: Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to waterlogging.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 8824/1)	No

Appendix D. 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 E. Photographs of the vegetation and latest aerial imagery

Figure 2a

Figure 2b

Figure 2c

Figure 2: representative photographs of the application area provided by the applicant during the assessment of CPS 8824/1

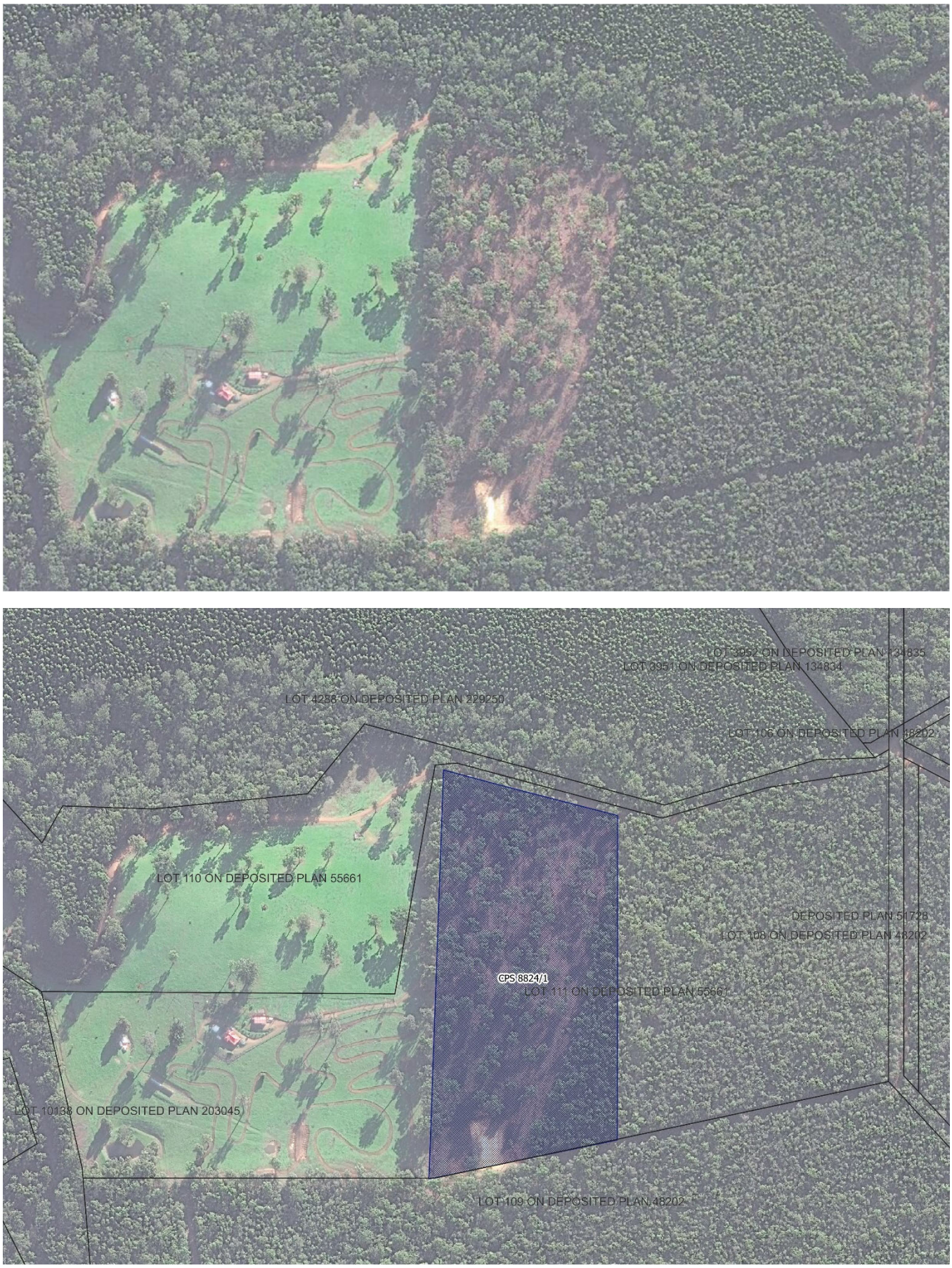

Figure 3: recent aerial imagery showing the retention of habitat trees within the application area (Maxar Technologies, Satellite - World View 3 captured 25 May 2022)

Appendix F. Sources of information

F.1. GIS databases

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

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

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

F.2. References

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