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 11359/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Megan Blake and Jason Lyneham
Application received:	25 November 2025
Application area:	0.24 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Power connection
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 14288 on Deposited Plan 151320,
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Cuballing
Localities (suburb/s):	Popanyinning

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is distributed across 2 separate areas (see Figure 2, Section 1.5), to facilitate the connection of a new residential power supply, through the replacement of one power pole and the installation of an additional two power poles. Given the power poles are to facilitate overhead powerline connection, Western Power have minimum vegetation clearance requirements, and the proposed clearing is required to facilitate the safe installation and operation of this connection.

The application area was revised during the assessment process due to the applicant receiving revised design drawings, from 0.1 hectares to 0.24 hectares. The revised application area was re-advertised for seven days, no public submissions were received.

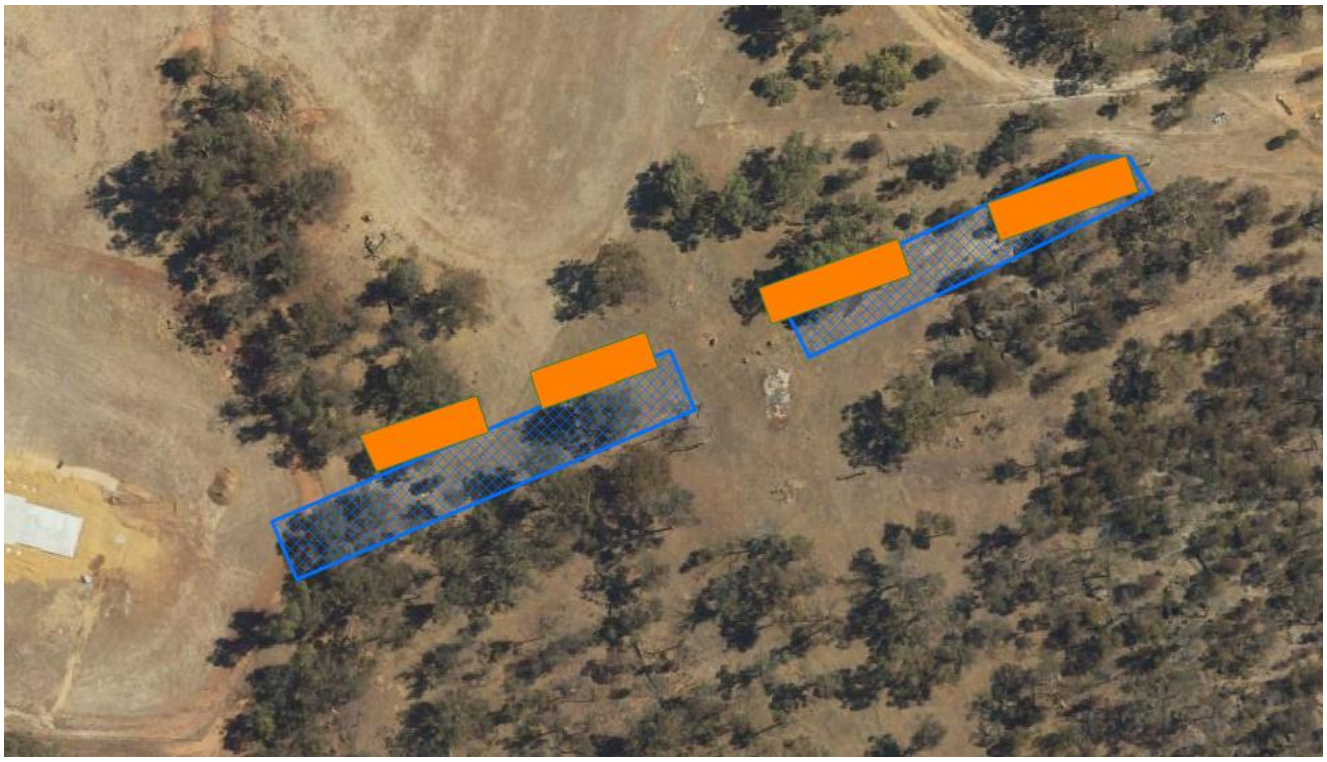


Figure 1: The original application area (orange) and revised application area (blue-hatched) following the revised design drawings

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	21 September 2026
Decision area:	0.24 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 wheatbelt (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 B), relevant datasets (see Appendix G.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 clearing is to facilitate power connection to a new residential property.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the loss of native vegetation within an extensively cleared landscape;
- the loss of native vegetation which is representative of the Eucalypt Woodland of the Western Australian Wheatbelt ecological community (Wheatbelt Woodland TEC), and;
- the potential introduction and spread of weeds and dieback into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the 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 proposed clearing can be minimised and managed to unlikely lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values. The applicant has demonstrated avoidance and minimisation measures, by committing to 0.42 hectares of onsite rehabilitation, which was deemed as sufficient to counterbalance the significant residual impact to the Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC and significant remnant vegetation.

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

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing
- Take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback
- Rehabilitate 0.42 hectares of native vegetation which is representative of the Eucalyptus Woodland TEC.

1.5. Site map



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 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)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

Further avoidance and mitigation measure to address impacts to the Eucalypt Woodland of the Western Australian Wheatbelt ecological community (Wheatbelt Woodland TEC) were sought, particularly given the limited extent of significant remnant vegetation within the local area. As a result, the applicant proposed onsite rehabilitation of 0.31 hectares of native vegetation using species representative of the Wheatbelt Woodland TEC.

Once the application area was revised, it was calculated that 0.13 hectares contained native vegetation, which was, an increase from the previous 0.1 hectares (see figure 1 for previous application area). Given the increase, it was determined that increasing the initial rehabilitation area to 0.42 would adequately mitigate the impact of the clearing. The applicant agreed to undertake the rehabilitation of a revised area of 0.42 hectares to mitigate the impacts of the clearing (Megan Blake, 2026b).



Figure 3: vegetation within the application area (equates to 0.13 hectares)

The Delegated Officer considered that the proposed rehabilitation adequately mitigates the residual impacts remaining after the implementation of avoidance and minimisation measures. On this basis, the rehabilitation was considered sufficient to reduce environmental impacts to a level where no significant residual impacts would remain and no offsets would be required.



Figure 4: Location of the revegetation area (cross-hatched red), in relation to the application area for CPS 11359/1 (cross-hatched yellow)

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix B) 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 C) identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological values (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. Biological values (Ecological Communities) - Clearing Principles (a) & (d)

Assessment

Wheatbelt woodland TEC
A portion of the application area is mapped as the Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt ecological community (Wheatbelt Woodland TEC), in the absence of surveys, photographs provided by the applicant indicate that the vegetation within the application area is consistent with the Wheatbelt Woodland TEC.

The Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt ecological community is federally listed as a critically endangered ecological community under the EPBC Act and listed as a Priority 3 ecological community by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. The community occurs in the Avon Wheatbelt and Western Mallee subregions, with some patches in the eastern Jarrah forests off the Darling Range, receiving less than 600 mm of annual rainfall. It is a woodland with at least 10% crown cover, dominated by single-trunk eucalypt species. The understorey is native but varies, including grasses, herbs, and shrubs (DBCA, 2023).

Approximately 6,961 hectares of the Wheatbelt Woodland TEC has been mapped within the local area (10-kilometre radius of the application area). Of the 9,009 hectares of remnant vegetation remaining, the TEC contributes to approximately 77 per cent of the vegetation remaining within the local area. Whilst the removal of 0.24 hectares of this TEC may appear negligible, when considering the wider context of this community and the threats of clearing, fragmentation, land degradation, competition from introduced species and hydrological changes, which continue to decline this TEC, a significant residual impact remains and requires rehabilitation to counterbalance the impacts of the clearing.

Conclusion
Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in the loss of 0.13 hectares of native vegetation representative of the Wheatbelt Woodland TEC.

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

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing;
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds; and,
- rehabilitate 0.42 hectares of native vegetation representative of the Wheatbelt Woodland TEC.

3.2.2. Significant remnant vegetation - Clearing Principles (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 the year 1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia 2001).

The application area is situated within Avon Wheatbelt IBRA Bioregion which retains approximately 18.5 per cent of remnant vegetation (Government of Western Australia 2019) (Appendix B.2). The application area is mapped as the vegetation association Narrogin 947, which is described as medium woodland; powder-bark and mallet (Shepherd et al, 2001). This vegetation association retains approximately 34.6 percent remnant vegetation.

Remnant vegetation remaining within ten kilometres of the application area retains approximately 9,009 hectares which represents approximately 28.32 percent of its original extent (Appendix B.2). Given the remnant vegetation within the local area is less than the 30 per cent threshold the application area is situated within an extensively cleared landscape and is considered a significant remnant noting it includes vegetation representative of the Eucalypt

woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt community. To mitigate impacts of the proposed clearing the rehabilitation of 0.42 hectares of native vegetation is required to counterbalance the significant residual impacts.

Conclusion
Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in the loss of 0.24 hectares of native vegetation within an extensively cleared landscape. For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing can be managed by taking steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and rehabilitating 0.42 hectares on the property.

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

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing;
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback; and,
- rehabilitate 0.42 hectares of native vegetation representative of the Wheatbelt Woodland TEC.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The Shire of Cuballing was contacted during the assessment and provided no comment. The purpose of the application area is consistent with the local planning scheme, zoned rural.

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.

4 Suitability of onsite rehabilitation

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:

- 0.13 hectares of vegetation representative of the Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt ecological community; and,
- 0.13 hectares of native vegetation within an extensively cleared landscape.

The applicant proposed onsite rehabilitation of 0.42 hectares of native vegetation representative of the Eucalyptus woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt (refer to the area cross-hatched red in Figure 4).

The above rehabilitation measures were input into the DWER WA environmental offsets calculator to determine the quantum of mitigation afforded by these measures. A summary of these calculations is available in Appendix E. The Delegated Officer determined that the revegetation action was sufficient that no significant residual impact remained.

End

Appendix A. Additional information provided by the applicant

Additional information was provided by the applicant during the assessment as summarised in table 1 below:

Table 1: Summary of additional information provided by the applicant for CPS 11359/1

Summary of comments	Consideration of comments
The applicant provided sufficient levels of avoidance and mitigation measures (M & J, 2026a).	The applicant committed to undertake onsite rehabilitation to mitigate the impacts of the clearing as no further avoidance was possible.
The applicant confirmed their satisfaction with the revised rehabilitation area (M & J, 2026b)	The revised rehabilitation area was sent to the applicant for confirmation

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The application area is contained within two separate pockets of native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is surrounded by properties used for agricultural purposes and isolated patches of remnant vegetation. Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the application area) retains approximately 28 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The application area is not mapped within any formal ecological linkages. The closest ecological linkage is a roadside conservation linkage roughly 200 metres to the west of the application area.
Conservation areas	The application area is not mapped within a conservation area. The nearest mapped conservation area is the Dryandra Woodland National Park, managed by the Department of Biodiversity and Attractions (DBCA) and is located approximately three kilometres south of the application area.
Vegetation description	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the application area consists of native trees (*Eucalyptus accedens.* and *Allocasurina sp.)* over weeds and isolated native shrubs and ground covers. This is consistent with the mapped vegetation type(s): • Narrogin 947, which is described as medium woodland; powderbark and mallet The mapped vegetation type retain approximately 34.62 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
Vegetation condition	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, described as: Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D. Representative photos are available on the Departments website.
Climate and landform	The application area consists of a Mediterranean climate characterised by hot, dry summers and cool damp winters. The nearest weather station is situated within Pingelly (Site number: 010626) located 14 kilometres from the application area. In summer maximum temperatures frequently exceed 30°C often reaching over 40°C. Winter minimum temperatures average 5.5°C in July. Annual average rainfall is approximately 443 millimetres per year. (BOM, 2026)
Soil description	The soil is mapped as the Murray River Catchment (257DyNBr) which is described as Long gentle and undulating hillslopes and divides with common (15-20%) rock outcrops. Bare rock, stony soils and yellow/brown and grey deep sandy duplexes.

Characteristic	Details
Land degradation risk	The mapped soil type is highly susceptible to subsurface acidification, moderately susceptible to phosphorus exports and has a low susceptibility to wind erosion, water erosion and water repellence.
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that the application area does not intersect any wetlands or watercourses.
Hydrogeography	The application area is mapped within the Murray River System surface water area.
Flora	Within the local area (10-kilometres radius of the application area) there are 55 records of conservation significant flora, with the closest mapped record located 4.35 kilometres from the application area.
Ecological communities	The application area is mapped within the Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt ecological community
Fauna	Within the local area (10-kilometre radius of the application area) there are 26 records of conservation significant fauna, with the nearest record located 4.3 kilometres from the application area.

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*					
Avon Wheatbelt	9,517,109.95	1,761,187.42	18.51	174,980.68	9.94
Vegetation complex					
Narrogin 947	33,772.64	11,691.41	34.62	4,705.44	40.25
Local area					
10km radius	31814.09	9009.712173	28.32	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

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: While the application area is in a degraded condition and is unlikely to support conservation listed flora or fauna species, it contains vegetation representative of the Wheatbelt Woodland TEC.	May be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1.*

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
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 application area does not contain significant habitat for conservation significant fauna.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: Given the application area is in a degraded condition and has been subject to extensive historical agriculture, it 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."* Assessment: The application area is mapped within and consists of vegetation representative of the Wheatbelt Woodlands ecological community which is listed as a Critically Endangered TEC under the Commonwealth EPBC Act.	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.*
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 and native vegetation within the local area is inconsistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. Whilst the vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage, it is considered to be significant remanent vegetation in the local area.	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.3, above.*
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: 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 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."* Assessment: Given no watercourses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on- or off-site hydrology and water quality.	Not at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
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 not susceptible to wind, water erosion, waterlogging, water repellence, nutrient export or salinity. However, the application area is highly susceptible to subsurface acidification. Noting the extent of the clearing and the purpose of the clearing it is unlikely that subsurface acidification would be exacerbated	Not likely to 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."* Assessment: Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, and the small extent of proposed clearing, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality.	Not 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."* Assessment: Given no watercourses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute flooding.	Not at variance	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.

Condition	Description
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. Revegetation action calculation with justification

Rehabilitation credit for impacts to significant remnant vegetation

Environmental values to be offset		
Calculation	**Score (area)**	**Rationale**
Conservation significance		
Description	Clearing of significant remnant vegetation	The proposed clearing will impact on 0.13 hectares of native vegetation that is significant as a remnant within an area that has been extensively cleared located within the Avon Wheatbelt
Type of Environmental Value	Vegetation/Habitat	Significant remnant vegetation within the Avon Wheatbelt IBRA bioregion
Conservation significance of environmental value	Terrestrial native vegetation complex - <30% extent remaining in the bioregion	The vegetation within the application area occurs within a local area (10- kilometre radius) that retains approximately 28 per cent of its original vegetation extent.
Landscape-level value impacted	Yes/no	
Significant impact		
Description	Significant remnant vegetation in degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition in an area that has been extensively cleared located within the Avon Wheatbelt	Native vegetation that is significant as a remnant within an area that has been extensively cleared is proposed to be cleared for the purpose of construction of power connection
Significant impact (hectares)/Type of feature	0.13	Approximately 0.13 hectares of extensively cleared local area which retains 28 per cent of its original vegetation extent, the entire application area is considered to be significantly contributing to the ecological function of native vegetation in the local area.
Quality (scale)/Number	3.00	The photos identified vegetation was in degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition.
Rehabilitation credit		
Description	Onsite revegetation and rehabilitation	The applicant has committed to onsite revegetation and rehabilitation (Figure 4)
Proposed rehabilitation (area in hectares)	0.42	The applicant has committed to onsite revegetation and rehabilitation of 0.42 hectares (Figure 4)
Current quality of rehabilitation site /Start number (of type of feature)	4	The offset area is in degraded condition.
Future quality WITHOUT rehabilitation (scale)/Future number WITHOUT rehabilitation	4	Limited capacity to regenerate without management actions
Future quality WITH rehabilitation (scale)/Future number WITH rehabilitation	6.00	The applicant has agreed to conduct onsite revegetation of 0.42 hectares
Time until ecological benefit (years)	10.00	The environmental values obtained from revegetation will not be evident until 10 years post revegetating.
Confidence in rehabilitation result	0.8	Reasonably high level of confidence this vegetation will be improved.
Offset		
Description	N/A	Offset not required. Rehabilitation action reduces the total quantum of impact that no significant residual impact remains from clearing.

Rehabilitation credit for impacts to Wheatbelt woodland Threatened Ecological community

Environmental values to be offset		
Calculation	**Score (area)**	**Rationale**
Conservation significance		
Description	Wheatbelt Woodland TEC	The proposed clearing will impact 0.13 hectares of native vegetation representative of the Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt ecological community.
Type of Environmental Value	Ecological community	Significant vegetation within the Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt ecological community
Conservation significance of environmental value	Threatened ecological community - critically endangered	
Landscape-level value impacted	Yes	
Significant impact		
Description	Significant remnant vegetation in degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition in an area that is within a wheatbelt woodland	Native vegetation that is mapped and representative of wheatbelt woodland TEC
Significant impact (hectares)/Type of feature	0.13	Within the application area, 0.13 hectares may be representative of a wheatbelt woodland
Quality (scale)/Number	3.00	The photos identified vegetation was in degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition.
Rehabilitation credit		
Description	Onsite revegetation and rehabilitation	The applicant has committed to onsite revegetation and rehabilitation (Figure 4)
Proposed rehabilitation (area in hectares)	0.42	The applicant has committed to onsite revegetation and rehabilitation of 0.42 hectares (Figure 4)
Current quality of rehabilitation site /Start number (of type of feature)	2	Wheatbelt woodland vegetation within the property/offset site is in degraded condition
Future quality WITHOUT rehabilitation (scale)/Future number WITHOUT rehabilitation	2	Without rehabilitation no improvement in the condition is expected
Future quality WITH rehabilitation (scale)/Future number WITH rehabilitation	4.00	Vegetation condition is expected to improve to good quality with rehabilitation
Time until ecological benefit (years)	10.00	10 years for vegetation to be reflective of a wheatbelt woodland
Confidence in rehabilitation result	0.8	reasonably high level of confidence this vegetation will be established
Offset		
Description	N/A	Offset not required. Rehabilitation action reduces the total quantum of impact so that no significant residual impact remains from clearing.

Appendix F. Photographs of the vegetation within the application area and revegetation area



A



B



C



D



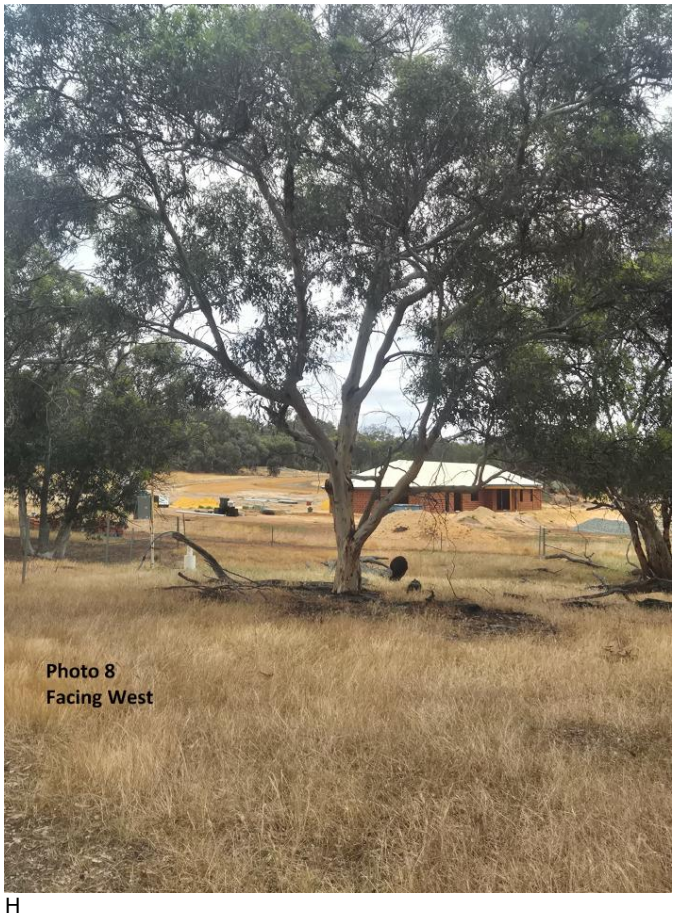
E



F



G



H

Figure 5 a-h: Photographs of the application area supplied by the applicant



A



B



C

Figure 6 a – c: Revegetation and rehabilitation area proposed by the applicant (Megan Blake and Jason Lyneham, 2026a)

Appendix G. Sources of information

G.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)

G.2. References.

Commonwealth of Australia (2001) *National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005*, Canberra.

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2023) *Priority Ecological Communities for Western Australia Version 35.* Available from: priority_ecological_communities_list.pdf

Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (2013). *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation*. Perth. Available from: https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/your-environment/native-vegetation/Guidelines/Guide2_assessment_native_veg.pdf.

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2019). *NRInfo Digital Mapping. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.* Government of Western Australia. URL: https://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrm-info/ (accessed 20 February 2026).

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2019). *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits*. Joondalup. Available from: https://dwer.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Procedure_Native_vegetation_clearing_permits_v1.PDF.

Government of Western Australia. (2019) *2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of March 2019.* WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics

Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

Megan Blake and Jason Lyneham (M & J) (2025a) *Clearing permit application CPS 11359/1*, received 2 November 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1236953).

Megan Blake and Jason Lyneham (M & J) (2025b) *Supporting information photographs CPS 11359/1,* received 2 November 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1236978).

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