GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 11427/1

File Number: DWERVT19963

Duration of Permit: From 21 August 2026 to 21 August 2028

PERMIT HOLDER

Shire of Chittering

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Densley Road reserve (PIN 11513710), Bindoon

Flat Rocks Road reserve (PIN 11513711), Bindoon

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than one (1) native tree 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 and dieback 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* 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. 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; (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) the date that the area was cleared; (d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); (e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 1; and (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with condition 2.

4. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 3 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.
dieback	means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector*

Term	Definition
	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 – (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

C Robertson
28.07.2026
2.27PM

Caron Robertson
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

28 July 2026

SCHEDULE 1

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

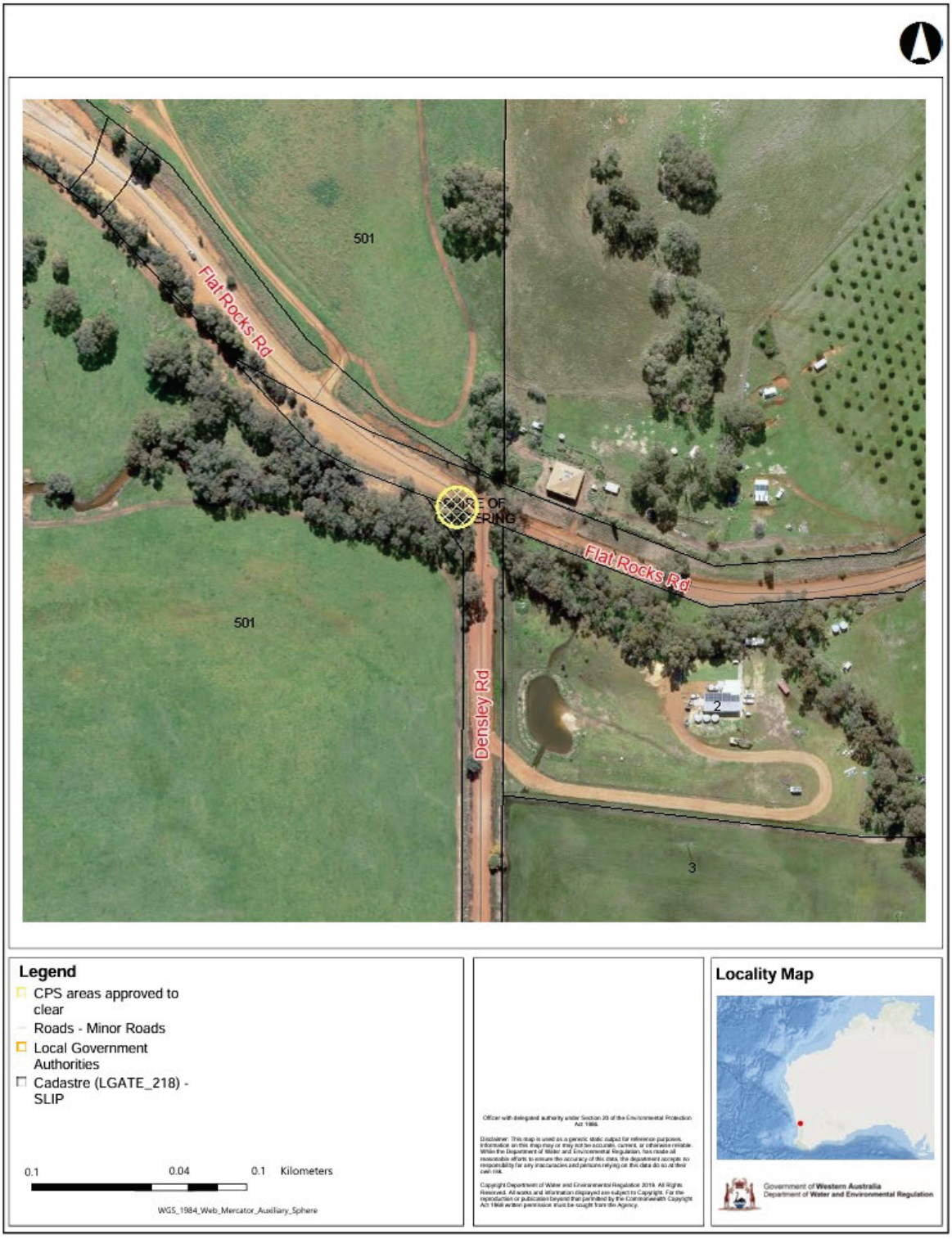


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

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 11427/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Shire of Chittering
Application received:	19 January 2026
Application area:	One (1) native tree
Purpose of clearing:	Road widening
Method of clearing:	Mechanical removal
Property:	Flat Rocks Road reserve (PIN 11513711) Densley Road Reserve (PIN 11513710)
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Chittering
Localities (suburb/s):	Bindoon

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is one native tree within Densley Road and Flat Rocks Road reserves (see Figure 1, Section 1.5).

The application was revised during the assessment process in response to a request for further avoidance of native vegetation. The changes included:

- reduction in the amount of clearing from three large mature *Eucalyptus rudis* trees to one native tree, to avoid and minimise the clearing impacts (see Section 3.1 for further details).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	28 July 2026
Decision area:	One (1) native tree, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was submitted, accepted, assessed and determined in accordance with sections 51E and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) advertised the application for 21 days and no public submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix B), relevant datasets (see Appendix F), the findings of a Black Cockatoo Habitat Assessment (see Appendix E), expert advice from Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), 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 the purpose of the clearing which is to improve road safety of heavy vehicles along the road.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the loss of one tree that is growing in association with a watercourse;
- the loss of one potential habitat tree for black cockatoo species; 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 is unlikely to lead to long-term adverse impacts on fauna habitat and riparian vegetation and can be minimised and managed to be unlikely to lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values through permit conditions. The applicant has suitably demonstrated avoidance and minimisation measures (see Section 4).

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

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing, and
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback.

1.5. Site map

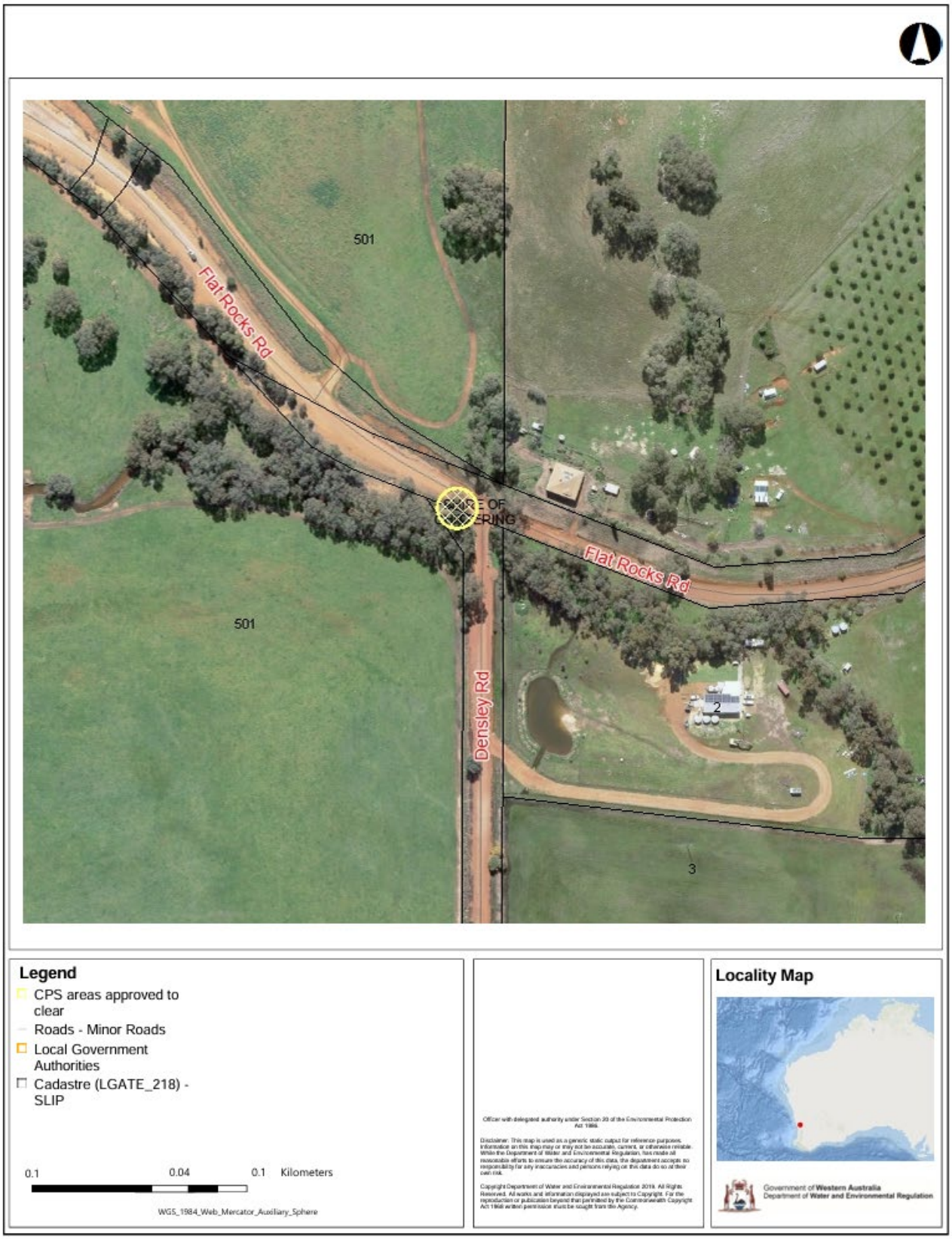


Figure 1 Map of the application area

The area cross-hatched 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 polluter pays principle
- the principle of the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity.

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

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

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 – *Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

Evidence was submitted by the applicant, demonstrating avoidance measures undertaken, including (Shire of Chittering, 2026b):

- avoidance of two mature native trees with potential breeding hollows for black cockatoos (tree 2 and 3 in Figure 2 below); and
- consideration of aligning the road closer to the fence line to avoid significant trees.



Figure 2: Three trees originally proposed to be cleared by the applicant. Through avoidance, the applicant has reduced the clearing to avoid tree two and three.

The Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix 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 (fauna) and water resources. 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 (Fauna) - Clearing Principle (b)

Assessment
The proposed clearing area is located within the Jarrah Forest IBRA region of Western Australia. A habitat assessment commissioned by the applicant identified that the original application area consisted of three mature *Eucalyptus rudi*s trees.

Within the local area (10-kilometre radius), 11 conservation significant fauna species have been recorded. Of these, 10 species occur within habitats not represented within the application area. In determining the likelihood of conservation significant fauna occurring within the proposed clearing area, consideration was given to the preferred habitat types, proximity of records to the application area, and the type and condition of the vegetation within the application area. From the likelihood assessment, the application area is considered to comprise suitable habitat for one conservation significant fauna species:

- *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's black cockatoo), listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and BC Act.

Black cockatoos
The application area is located within the mapped breeding distribution of Carnaby's black cockatoo. Habitat requirements for this species can be considered in terms of breeding, roosting and foraging habitat. Black cockatoos are known to nest in hollows of live and dead trees, including marri (*Corymbia calophylla*), jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), wandoo (*Eucalyptus wandoo*), tuart (*Eucalyptus gomocephala*), flooded gum (*Eucalyptus rudis*), and other Eucalyptus spp. (Commonwealth of Australia, 2022). 'Breeding habitat' for black cockatoos includes trees of these species that either have a suitable nest hollow or are of a suitable diameter at breast height (DBH) to develop a nest hollow, where suitable DBH for nest hollows is 300 - 500 millimetres depending on the tree species (Commonwealth of Australia, 2022).

While breeding, black cockatoos will generally forage within a 6 to 12-kilometre radius of their nesting site (Commonwealth of Australia, 2022). Given the application area is within the known breeding range for Carnaby's black cockatoo, it is a suitable location for breeding if appropriate hollows are present. According to available databases, the closest confirmed breeding site for Carnaby's black cockatoo is approximately 3 kilometres from the application area. A further 17 breeding sites occur within a 10 km radius of the proposed clearing.

A fauna habitat assessment of the application area (Carnaby's Crusaders LTD, 2025) was undertaken which determined that while the trees proposed to be cleared contain hollows, none of the hollows are of suitable size to provide breeding habitat for black cockatoo species. The department has reviewed this tree assessment and considers that Tree #2 and #3 have hollows that may be of suitable size for black cockatoos in the future. DBCA advice was obtained to confirm the likelihood of these hollows to provide suitable future breeding habitat for black cockatoos.

DBCA advised that the retention of both old and dead trees (stags) that have suitable hollows for black cockatoos is crucial for breeding for this species. Whilst the dimensions of the hollows in tree #2 and #3 may not be suitable at present i.e. internal diameter is less than 375mm and the depth is generally less than 400mm, these hollows may develop into suitable hollows in the future (DBCA, 2026). The entrance to hollows must have a minimum diameter of at least 100mm to be suitable for use by Carnaby's black cockatoos. All four hollows in tree #2 and #3 meet this requirement however their depths and internal diameter are smaller than standard dimensions. It should be noted that hollow depth varies over time as debris accumulates and as heartwood decays and depresses (DBCA, 2026).

In response to this advice, the applicant was asked to avoid the clearing of tree 2 and 3 (see Figure 2) to reduce the impacts of the proposed clearing on potential future breeding habitat for the black cockatoo. The applicant agreed to avoid the clearing of these two trees.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on significant breeding habitat for black cockatoo species.

Food resources within the range of breeding sites and roost sites are important to sustain populations, and foraging resources are therefore viewed in the context of known breeding and night roosting sites, particularly within 12 kilometres of an impact area (Commonwealth of Australia, 2022). Carnaby's cockatoos primarily forage on native shrubland, kwongan heathland and eucalypt woodland and forest that contains foraging species such as proteaceous plant species (Banksia spp., Hakea spp. and Grevillea spp.), as well as Callistemon spp. and Marri. Given that the application area contains one *Eucalyptus rudis* tree, which is not considered a primary foraging species for black cockatoos, it is not likely the proposed clearing will have a significant impact on suitable foraging habitat for this species.

Ecological linkage
Given the extent of clearing within the local area, the application area may contribute towards fauna dispersal within the landscape. The application area does not form part of any significant mapped ecological linkages however, tit does occur on the northern edge of riparian vegetation that provides an informal vegetated linkage along a non-perennial tributary of Brockman River.

Given the location of the proposed clearing along the northern edge of this linkage, the proposed clearing is not likely to significantly impact the movement of fauna or flora dispersal along this linkage.

The proposed clearing may cause degradation of habitat values of adjacent and nearby remnant native vegetation by facilitating the spread of weeds and dieback. It is considered that the impact of clearing can be mitigated through a weed and dieback condition on the permit.

Conclusion
Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will not significantly impact suitable habitat for conservation significant fauna species. However, the proposed clearing may contribute to the degradation of habitat values of adjacent remnant vegetation through the spread of weeds and dieback.

For the reasons set out above, the impacts of the proposed clearing on adjacent fauna habitat can be managed through weed and dieback management permit conditions.

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

- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The application area occurs within a *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act) surface water area. The proposed clearing is not impacting on the bed and banks of the adjacent Brockman River and therefore a bed and banks permit under the RIWI Act is not required (DWER, 2026).

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.

Appendix A. Additional information provided by applicant

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
Avoidance and mitigation measures	Details of further avoidance and mitigation measures were provided including the avoidance of two mature native trees with potential hollows for black cockatoo breeding (Shire of Chittering 2026b), This information is presented in Section 3.1 of the Decision Report.
Habitat assessment	The Shire provided a Black Cockatoo Habitat Assessment (Carnaby's Crusaders LTD, 2025). This

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
	information is incorporated in Section 3.2.1 of the Decision Report.

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is part of an isolated patch of native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. The proposed clearing area is situated on a road reserve and is east of Chittering-Needonga Lakes and adjacent to land that has been historically cleared for agricultural use. The proposed clearing area is part of a small, isolated remnant along a tributary of Brockman River in a partially cleared fragmented landscape. Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 46.90 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The application area does not form part of any significant mapped ecological linkages. However it occurs on the northern edge of riparian vegetation that provides an informal vegetated linkage along a non-perennial tributary of the Brockman River. Given the location of the proposed clearing along the northern edge of this linkage, the proposed clearing is not likely to significantly impact the movement of fauna or flora dispersal along this linkage.
Conservation areas	The application is not part of a mapped conservation covenant, regional park or Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attraction (DBCA) area of interest or legislated land. The closest conservation area is a DBCA area of interest, Chittering Lakes Nature Reserve, situated 500m from the application area.
Vegetation description	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of three mature *Eucalyptus rudis* trees with no native understory. Representative photos are available in Appendix E. This is consistent with the mapped vegetation type of Nooning (No_210), which is described as Mosaic of low open forest of Casuarina obesa and open scrub of Casuarina obesa-Acacia spp. Melaleuca spp. and woodland of Eucalyptus rudis-Melaleuca rhaphiophylla on major valley systems in the perarid zone. The mapped vegetation type retain approximately 17.88 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 completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, described as 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. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D. Representative photos are available in Appendix E.
Soil description	The soil is mapped as Bindoon System (253Bn) which is described as very gently to gently alluvial valleys. Soils vary from sandy loams to loams and clay, often stony and gravelly with pans underlying. Woodland of *E. Rudis, E. caladulensis* and low *Melaleucas spp*. And some *E. calophylla.*

Characteristic	Details
Land degradation risk	According to spatial data, the Bindoon Soil landscape system is likely to be highly susceptible to subsurface acidification and phosphorus export.
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that the application area is adjacent to a multiple use wetland within which is a minor, non-perennial tributary of Brockman River. Chittering-Needonga Lakes, a series of connected saline/brackish lakes listed on the Directory of Important Wetlands, is located 500m west of the application area.
Hydrogeography	The application area is mapped within the Gingin Groundwater Area and Swan River Surface Water Area, proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (the RIWI Act). Groundwater salinity within the application area is mapped at 3000 to 7000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids.
Flora	According to available datasets, there are records of 26 priority listed flora species within 10 kilometres (local area) of the application area. An addition three Threatened flora species, listed under the BC Act, have been recorded within the local area. The closest record is of a P3 listed species, located 2.2 km from the application area.
Ecological communities	The application area does not intersect any mapped priority or threatened ecological communities. The closest occurring conservation significant ecological community is the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community (Priority 3) and Banksia woodland of the Gingin area restricted to soils dominated by yellow to orange sands (Priority 2), both located approximately 6km from the application area.
Fauna	According to spatial data, there are records of 11 fauna species of conservation significance mapped within the local area (10 km radius) including 6 bird species, two invertebrate species and three mammal species. The closest record is of Carnaby's cockatoo located 1.1 km from the application area. A total of 18 known breeding sites and one roost site for Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) (EN) have been recorded within a 10 km radius of the proposed clearing 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*					
Jarrah Forest	4,506,660.25	2,399,838.15	53.25	1,673,614.25	69.74
Vegetation complex					
Nooning	6,467.28	1,156.36	17.88	150.62	2.33
Local area					
10km radius	31,462.37	14,757.19	46.90	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

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)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Zanda latirostris	EN	Y	Y	1 km	96	Y

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

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 occurs in a completely cegraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, consists of one *Eucalyptus rudis* and does not contain locally or regionally significant flora or habitat for conservation listed fauna species.	Not likely to be at variance	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 contains one mature *Eucalyptus rudis* tree of suitable DBH to provide potential breeding habitat for conservation significant black cockatoo species.	May be at variance	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 consists of one *Eucalyptus rudis* tree over grassy weeds and does not contain suitable 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 area proposed to be cleared occurs in a completely cegraded (Keighery 1994) condition and does not contain species that can indicate a threatened ecological community.	Not likely to be at variance	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 native vegetation in the local area is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia therefore, the proposed clearing does not occur within an extensively cleared landscape.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
However, the application area is mapped as the Darling Plateau - Nooning vegetation complex which has 17 per cent of its pre-European Extent remaining within the Jarrah Forest IBRA Region which is inconsistent with the national objectives. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area and occurs in a completely degraded (Keigehry, 1994) condition. Given this, it is not likely that the application area represents a significant remnant of native vegetation.		
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 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."* Assessment: Brockman River is located adjacent to the application area. The application area consists of *Eucalyptus rudis* which is considered a riparian species. Given this, the vegetation within the application area is growing in association with a watercourse. Given the small extent of proposed clearing (1 tree) the impact to associated watercourses is not significant.	At variance	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 susceptible to nutrient export, salinity and subsurface acidification. However, noting the extent of the proposed clearing (1 tree) within an existing road reserve, and that vegetation will remains along the adjacent Brockman River, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	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 one watercourse occurs adjacent to the application area, the proposed clearing may impact surface water quality during clearing. However, given the small size of the proposed clearing area (1 tree) and that the clearing does not occur on the banks of the watercourse, this risk is not significant.	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."* Assessment: 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 or cause flooding.	Not likely to be 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.
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. Biological survey information (Carnaby's Crusaders Ltd, 2025)



Figure 3: Location of original proposed clearing (Shire of Chittering, 2026).

Table 1 – Details of trees proposed for removal (Carnaby's Crusaders Ltd, 2025)

Tree #	Species	Origin	Height (m)	DBH(cm)	Maturity	Health	Structure	Significance
1	*Eucalyptus rudis*	WA	20	100	M	Good	Good	Med
2	*Eucalyptus rudis*	WA	24	160	M	Good	Fair	Med
2	*Eucalyptus rudis*	WA	22	100	M	Good	Good	Med

Tree #1



Identified Hollows – Nil

Figure 4: Photograph of the tree proposed to be cleared (Tree #1 – refer to Figure 2). No hollows identified (Carnaby's Crusaders Ltd, 2025)

Tree #2

Hollow #1 External





Hollow #1 Internal



Hollow #1

Type – Vertical Spout side entrance

Dimensions

120mm Wide entrance

150mm Chamber

250mm Depth

Hollow #2 External



Hollow #2

Type – Diagonal Spout

Dimensions

120mm Wide entrance

100mm Chamber

130mm Depth

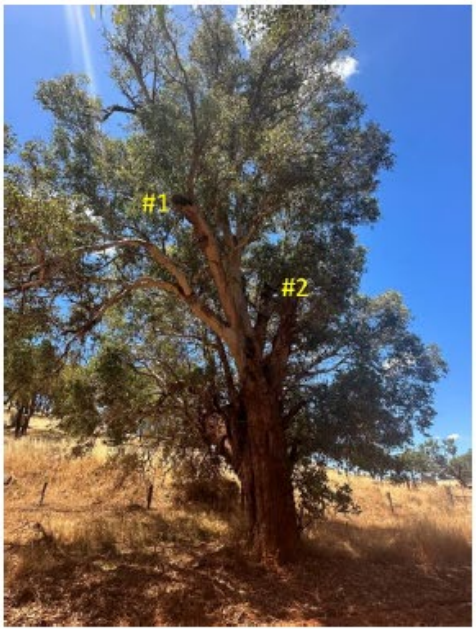


Hollow #2 Internal

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Figure 5: Photographs of Tree #2 (refer to Figure 2). Tree avoided during assessment and will not be cleared. Two hollows identified (Carnaby's Crusaders Ltd, 2025)

Tree #3



Hollow #1 External



Hollow #1 Internal



Hollow #1

Type – Diagonal Spout

Dimensions

220mm Wide entrance

180mm Chamber

400mm Depth

Hollow #2 External





Hollow #2

Type – Vertical Spout

Dimensions

250mm Wide entrance

200mm Chamber

350mm Depth

Hollow #2 Internal (old duck eggs in chamber)

Figure 6: Photographs of Tree #3 (refer to Figure 2). Tree avoided during assessment and will not be cleared. Two hollows identified (Carnaby's Crusaders Ltd, 2025)

Appendix F. Sources of information

F.1. GIS databases

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

- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- 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

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

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