GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 11524/1
Permit Holder:	Rex J Andrews Pty Ltd
Duration of Permit:	From 01 October 2026 to 01 October 2031

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* subject to the following conditions of this permit.

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Clearing authorised (purpose)

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* for the purpose of providing access for the transport of wind turbine blades.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 12642 on Deposited Plan 27385, Narngulu
Lot 12648 on Deposited Plan 27385, Narngulu

3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.12 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

4. 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.

5. Weed management

When undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit, the permit holder must take the following measures to minimise the risk of introduction and spread of *weeds*:

(a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;

(b) ensure that no known *weed*-affected soil, *mulch, fill*, or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and

(c) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

6. Wind erosion management

The permit holder must commence proposed works no later than three (3) months after undertaking authorised clearing to reduce the potential for wind erosion.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

7. Records that must be kept

The permit holder must maintain records relating to the listed relevant matters in accordance with the specifications detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Records that must be kept

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised clearing activities generally	(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 4; (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* in accordance with condition 5; and (g) actions taken in accordance with condition 6.

8. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 7 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS

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

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
mulch	means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation.
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
weeds	means any plant – (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
07.09.2026
3.06PM

Caron Robertson
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

7 September 2026

Schedule 1
Plan 11524/1

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



Figure 1: Map of the boundary cross hatched yellow 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 11524/1
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Rex J Andrews Pty Ltd
Application received:	26 March 2026
Application area:	0.12 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Providing access for the transport of wind turbine blades.
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 12642 on Deposited Plan 27385 Lot 12648 on Deposited Plan 27385
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Greater Geraldton
Localities (suburb/s):	Narngulu

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The proposed clearing comprises a linear strip of roadside vegetation across two separate areas (see Figure 1, Section 1.5).

Clearing native vegetation at the proposed locations will support the transport of wind turbine blades, typically 80 to 105 metres long, from Geraldton Port to a laydown area on Geraldton-Mt Magnet Road. Access will be via a sealed intersection with designated entry and exit points, designed to accommodate an Oversize Overmass vehicle configuration with a pilot escort (Rex J Andrews Pty Ltd, 2026a).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	7 September 2026
Decision area:	0.12 hectares of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was submitted, accepted, assessed and determined in accordance with sections 51E and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (the department) 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 F.1),
- the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix C),
- other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3).

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the loss 0.12 hectares of native vegetation;
- the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values; and
- cause potential land degradation in the form of wind erosion.

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing is unlikely have long-term adverse impacts on environmental values, which can be minimised and managed to be unlikely to lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values. The applicant has suitably demonstrated avoidance and minimisation measures and no significant residual impacts from the proposed clearing are likely.

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

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing;
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds;
- commence proposed works within two months of authorised clearing being conducted to minimise potential wind erosion impacts.

1.5. Site map



Figure 1 Map of the application area

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

2 Legislative context

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

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

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

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

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

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

The applicant has demonstrated that clearing native vegetation is unavoidable due to the location of the laydown area and its proximity to Geraldton-Mt Magnet Road. However, the applicant's engineering consultant has sought to minimise impacts of clearing on environmental values by adopting the minimum allowable road widths and horizontal curves, while maintaining sufficient egress for vehicles to access the laydown area. Where practicable, vegetation within the internal area of the intersection will be retained. The minimum clearing extent has been determined based on the road design model and drawings, and a licensed surveyor will mark the clearing boundaries on site to ensure clearing is limited to the approved minimum area (Rex J Andrews Pty Ltd, 2026a).

In response to comments received from the City of Geraldton, the department requested further information from Rex J Andrews Pty Ltd on whether existing cleared areas within Lot 12642 and Lot 12648 could be used for the proposed activities to avoid clearing native vegetation. Rex J Andrews Pty Ltd provided the following comments:

- The proposed intersection location on Geraldton–Mount Magnet Road (SLK 3.98–4.15) was selected to meet engineering and road safety requirements, rather than for convenience. The location provides compliant Safe Intersection Sight Distance and Approach Sight Distance for a 90 km/h road and accommodates the 105 metre Oversize Overmass design vehicle, in accordance with the Main Roads Supplement to Austroads GRD Part 4A.
- The design uses the minimum road widths and horizontal curve radii required for the design vehicle and retains vegetation where practicable. The proposed clearing footprint therefore represents the minimum area required to provide a safe and compliant intersection.
- The existing cleared access point is constrained by surrounding infrastructure. To the east, within Lot 12642, an existing sealed heavy vehicle pull-over bay is located between approximately SLK 4.22 and 4.60. Locating the intersection next to this bay could create conflicts between turning traffic and vehicles using the pull-over area.
- Moving the intersection further west would not provide suitable alignment with the proposed laydown area access at 72 Stansfield Road. The selected location therefore provides the most appropriate outcome after considering site constraints, sight distance requirements and design vehicle requirements (Rex J Andrews Pty Ltd, 2026b).

The Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has adequately considered the necessity of clearing and has avoided and minimised potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values where possible.

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 the impacts of the proposed clearing are limited and able to be managed to be environmentally acceptable with standard avoid and minimize measures, hygiene practices and erosion management.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

In accordance with section 51E(4A) of the EP Act, the City of Greater Geraldton (the City) commented on the application. The City advised that the proposed clearing is within the road verge, which is managed by Main Roads WA, and that this section of road reserve does not contain significant vegetation. The City recommended that the applicant minimise disturbance to the area and surrounding road reserve vegetation during clearing works (City of Geraldton, 2026a).

The City requested offset planting of representative native species elsewhere within Lot 12642 and/or Lot 12648, subject to Main Roads WA approval, if the proposed clearing is permanent. The City noted that access to the site via Lot 12642, Lot 12648 and 72 Stansfield Road should be adequately fenced and managed to prevent vehicle access from Ventura Place to Geraldton–Mount Magnet Road through Lot 12642 and Lot 12648 (City of Geraldton, 2026b).

In response, Rex J Andrews Pty Ltd agreed to;

- undertake native revegetation within Lot 12642 and/or Lot 12648, subject to Main Roads WA approval, and
- provide and maintain appropriate fencing and access management measures to prevent unintended vehicle access from Ventura Place through Lot 12642 and Lot 12648 to Geraldton–Mount Magnet Road (Rex J Andrews Pty Ltd, 2026c).

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

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
Response to further information request received on 4 August 2026	Comments regarding the request for further avoidance and mitigation measures considers in the section 3.1.
Response to additional information request received on 17 August 2026	These comments where relevant have been considered in section 3.3 of the departments assessment.

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared comprises a small, isolated roadside remnant within Western Australia's intensive land use zone. It is in a highly cleared landscape within the City of Greater Geraldton, surrounded by farmland, roads and rail infrastructure. The vegetation to be cleared includes roadside native vegetation with little midstory or understorey cover. Spatial data indicates the local area (20-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 15.67 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	No ecological linkages are mapped within the application area. Informal roadside vegetation linkages occur in the local area, with the nearest mapped linkage approximately three kilometres east of the application area. Given the completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the vegetation it is unlikely it is acting as an ecological linkage locally or regionally.
Conservation areas	No conservation areas are located within or in close proximity to the application area. The nearest conservation area, DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters, is approximately 3.65 kilometres north of the application area and is separated by farmland, road infrastructure and buildings.
Vegetation description	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of *Acacia* and *Eucalyptus* species. Representative photos provided by the applicant (Rex J Andrews Pty Ltd (2026b)) are available in Appendix E. This is partially consistent with the mapped vegetation type of Beard GREENOUGH_359, which is described as Shrublands; acacia & banksia scrub (Shepherd et al, 2001). The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 24.23 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019). The vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition and is not likely to be representative of the mapped vegetation type.
Vegetation condition	Photographs supplied by the applicant (Rex J Andrews Pty Ltd (2026b)) 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.

Characteristic	Details
	Representative photos provided by the applicant (Rex J Andrews Pty Ltd (2026b)) are available in Appendix E.
Climate and landform	The mean maximum temperature is in February being 37.3°C, the mean minimum temperature is in July being 18.8°C. The average annual rainfall for 2025 was 487.2 mm.
Soil description and land degradation risk	The soil is mapped as Greenough 4 Bootenal well drained Phase (221Ga_4Bwd) described as Level to very gently undulating prior alluvial depositional plain (1-3% slope). Red sandy and loamy duplex soils with Brown deep sands. The mapped soils have a high risk of subsurface acidification and a moderate risk of wind erosion, with a low risk of other forms of land degradation.
Waterbodies and hydrogeography	Spatial data and aerial imagery indicate that the Application area does not intersect any known watercourses or wetlands. The application area falls within the Arrowsmith hydrological zone of Western Australia. The application area is located within the Arrowsmith Groundwater Area proclaimed under the *Rights in Water Irrigation Act 1914* (RiWI Act). The groundwater salinity within the application area is mapped at 3000-7000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids.
Flora	A total of 47 conservation significant flora species are mapped within the local area, comprising seven threatened species and 40 priority species. No conservation significant flora species are recorded within the application area. The nearest recorded conservation significant flora species is *Beyeria cinerea* subsp. *cinerea*, located approximately 0.7 kilometres from the application area. *Thryptomene stenophylla*, a Priority 2 flora species known from the local area, occurs on the same soil and vegetation types as the application area. Based on the representative photographs (Rex J Andrews Pty Ltd (2026b)) and condition of the vegetation, suitable habitat for these species is unlikely to occur within the application area.
Ecological communities	The application area does not intersect any mapped Priority or Threatened Ecological Communities. The nearest mapped occurrence of a conservation significant ecological community is Priority 1 ecological community, Coastal sands dominated by *Acacia rostellifera*, *Eucalyptus oraria* and *Eucalyptus obtusiflora* (Geraldton area), located approximately 3.2 kilometres southwest of the application area. The vegetation within the application area is not consistent with this or other known priority ecological communities.
Fauna	The desktop assessment identified 40 conservation significant fauna species recorded in the local area. This includes 28 bird species of which 18 are migratory species, seven mammals, three reptiles and two invertebrates. The closest record of conservation significant fauna is of malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*), recorded approximately 3.04 kilometres from the application area. Based on the known habitats for locally occurring conservation significant fauna, no suitable habitat for conservation significant fauna is likely to occur within 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*					
Geraldton Sandplains	3,136,037.83	1,404,424.32	44.78	568,255.10	18.12
Vegetation complex					
GREENOUGH_359	44,417.76	10,760.65	24.23	414.55	0.93
Local area					
20km radius	72906.40	11428.54	15.67	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

B.3. Flora analysis table

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features ? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Suitable soil type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Thryptomene stenophylla	P2	Y	Y	Y	4.33	-	N/A

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

B.4. 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]
Migratory Shorebirds	Specially Protected - Migratory	Y	Y	-	-	N/A

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

B.5. Land degradation risk table

Risk categories	*Land Unit 1*
Wind erosion	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a high to extreme hazard
Water erosion	L1: <3% of map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk
Salinity	L1: <3% of map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline
Subsurface Acidification	H2: >70% of map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid
Flood risk	L1: <3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk
Water logging	L1: <3% of map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk
Phosphorus export risk	L1:<3% 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 does not contain locally or regionally significant flora, fauna, habitats or assemblages of plants. Therefore, the application area is not likely to not comprise a high level of biodiversity.	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 does not contain significant habitat for locally known conservation significant fauna. Given the completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the vegetation it is not likely that the vegetation comprises whole or part of or is necessary for the maintenance of significant habitat for fauna at a local or regional scale. Migratory birds may use the vegetation within the Application area as stepping-stone habitat when moving through the landscape.	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: The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act, given the lack of native mid- and understorey species and high weed load.	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 does not contain vegetation representative of a threatened ecological community, given the species present and condition of the vegetation within the application area.	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 mapped vegetation type and native vegetation within the local area are below Australia's national biodiversity conservation objectives and targets (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001). However, the vegetation within the Application area is in completely degraded (Keighery, 1994)	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
condition, with limited midstory and understorey species and a high weed load. On this basis, the vegetation within the application area is not considered to be a significant remnant of native vegetation in this extensively cleared landscape.		
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 separation between the Application area and the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have direct or indirect impacts on the environmental values of any 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: No water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, therefore the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact riparian native vegetation.	Not 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 soil has a low risk of land degradation, except for subsurface acidification and wind erosion. Given the limited extent of the clearing and the completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is unlikely to increase the risk of subsurface acidification. The mapped soil has a moderate risk of wind erosion and, as the application area is within a highly cleared landscape, removal of vegetation may increase this risk. This risk can be managed through a permit condition requiring works to commence within three months of clearing.	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: No water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area and noting the extent of the clearing, it is unlikely the proposed clearing will impact surface or ground water quality.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (j): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."* 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.	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. Representative photographs of the vegetation



Figure 2: Roadside vegetation

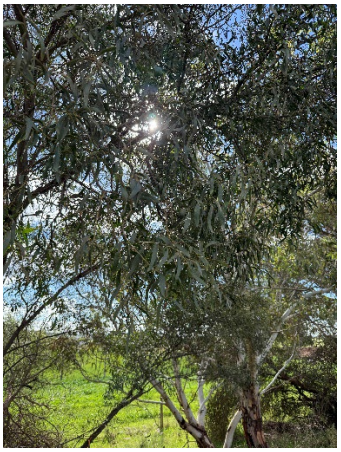


Figure 3: Canopy of *Eucalyptus* Sp.



Figure 4: Ground look of vegetation



Figure 5: Roadside vegetation



Figure 6: trunk close-up

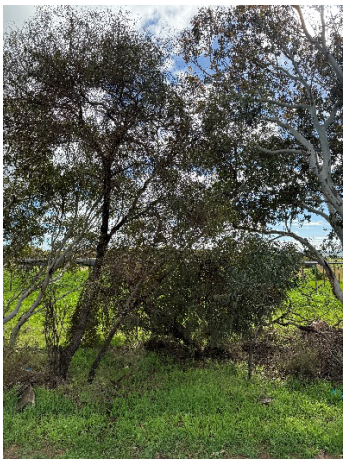


Figure 7: Roadside vegetation



Figure 8: foliage/fruit



Figure 9: Trank of a *Eucalyptus* Sp.



Figure 10: Roadside vegetation



Figure 11: Trank of a *Eucalyptus* Sp.



Figure 12: mixed vegetation



Figure 13: mixed Scrub



Figure 14: Mixed Eucalyptus/ Acacia



Figure 15: Acacia sp.



Figure 16: mixed scrub



Figure 17: mixed vegetation

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

City of Greater Geraldton (2026a) *Advice for clearing permit application CPS 11524/1*, received 26 May 2026 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1329676).

City of Greater Geraldton (2026b) *Advice for clearing permit application CPS 11524/1; necessity of clearing and offsets*, received 7 July 2026 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1356157).

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

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.

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