



Environmental Revegetation and Rehabilitation Fund – Investment strategy

Delivering Offsets Funds for Recovery and
Native Vegetation Rehabilitation Scheme
programs under the Green Jobs Plan

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
Prime House, 8 Davidson Terrace
Joondalup Western Australia 6027
Locked Bag 10 Joondalup DC WA 6919

Phone: 08 6364 7000

Fax: 08 6364 7001

National Relay Service 13 36 77

dwer.wa.gov.au

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Preface

This document outlines the strategy for investing funds from Offsets Funds for Recovery (OFFR) and Native Vegetation Rehabilitation Scheme (NVRs) programs, collectively known as the Environmental Revegetation and Rehabilitation Fund (ERRF).

1 Introduction

In the wake of the economic, social and other impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Western Australian (WA) Recovery Plan (and Regional Recovery Plans) and the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's (DWER) Recovery Plan contain actions that will occur over the next three to four years as the state recovers.

As part of the WA Recovery Plan, \$60.3 million will be invested by the McGowan Government in the Green Jobs Plan during the next three years. The Green Jobs Plan will support projects that protect our environment and create more than 1,000 conservation jobs across the state. DWER has a lead role coordinating the Green Jobs Plan on behalf of the Government of Western Australia.

DWER has implemented a number of recovery projects, including four under the Green Jobs Plan. Two of these are OFFR and NVRS:

- The OFFR program has a budget of \$8 million (from the Offsets Fund set up for the purposes of Part V Division 2 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*) over three years. Its aim is to establish native vegetation that restores the biodiversity values identified in the WA Environmental Offsets Register for native vegetation clearing permits. The program is constrained to localities where clearing has been authorised in the past and properties where those values can be re-established and/or maintained.
- The NVRS program has a budget of \$15 million over three years to establish native vegetation, without the same constraints the OFFR program is subject to. To complement the broad outcomes identified in State Recovery Plan implementation, projects funded from the program will be designed and delivered with a focus on jobs and training for vulnerable people, and the regions of the state that have been most impacted by COVID-19. The program will also be structured to assist with the development of the 'restoration economy', building in training pathways and opportunities to increase capability within new social enterprises.

2 Investment strategy

2.1 Investment principles

The approach to the investment of funds from ERRF is guided by two principles:

- Creation of jobs.
- Delivery of environmental outcomes.

Creation of Jobs

This principle aligns with three WA Recovery Plan outcomes:

- Employment.
- Supporting people and communities in need.
- Increased business and consumer confidence.

Creating jobs provides paid employment and boosts Western Australia's economy. Employment opportunities are to target young people, Aboriginal people, unemployed people, disabled people, women, culturally and linguistically diverse people, in regions impacted by COVID-19.

The current capacity of the restoration economy is closely matched to previous demand, with the sector comprising commercial operations and social enterprises. It is currently facing increased demand from carbon farming, urban greening and agricultural restoration initiatives, native title settlements, and increased Commonwealth funding. Capacity building has a focus on increasing all components of the restoration economy's supply chain. This includes trained and work-ready employees, plant and equipment, and safe and hygienic workplaces.

Delivery of environmental outcomes

This principle aligns with the WA Recovery Plan outcome of 'Other wins'.

The successful delivery of on-ground projects which establishes and maintains native vegetation and counterbalances the significant residual impacts from clearing under Part V Division 2 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* is a legal requirement of offset conditions imposed on clearing permits. This, along with the application of the WA Offsets Policy and Guidelines, is particularly relevant for projects funded by OFFR.

NVRS has less constraints than OFFR when funding projects. Ideally, it will contribute to or 'top up' funds from OFFR to deliver offset outcomes where possible. Consideration may be given to projects which support establishing and maintaining native vegetation such as seed collection and propagation or weed control.

2.2 Strategic allocation

The Green Jobs Plan is a major investment into the conservation sector which has had inconsistent funding over many years. While excellent projects have been delivered on-ground, the requirements for offsets in terms of specific environmental values being restored, project reporting, evaluation and successful delivery are more specific and complex than existing natural resource management-style grants.

To balance the legal requirements of offsets and support further building of capacity within the restoration sector, the strategic allocations of funding from OFFR and NVRS will be guided by the following:

- 50% – Lead delivery partnership(s) with scalable capacity in offset delivery and high confidence of outcome (mostly OFFR, some NVRS)
- 30% – Competitive grants and/or other calls for projects for contributing to a growing conservation sector (mostly NVRS, some OFFR)
- 20% – Government-led projects with high confidence of outcome and leveraging of other social and environmental policy outcomes (equal OFFR and NVRS).

Aboriginal participation

Rather than making a specific allocation to Aboriginal organisations, many of which are still building capability, DWER will:

- require Aboriginal participation in lead delivery partnership(s) and government-led projects
- preference projects delivered with Aboriginal organisations as project partners to ensure a role and build capacity for these organisations to play a future role in the trend of increasing investment in conservation
- target at least 20 per cent of the entire project budget to be delivered by Aboriginal organisations through the above mechanisms to contribute to the State Government Aboriginal procurement target and a focus of the WA Recovery Plan of investing in remote Aboriginal communities
- require delivery partners to consult with the Aboriginal group (or person) who can speak for Country.

2.3 Project selection and scoping

The matrix provided below guides DWER in:

- negotiating lead delivery partnership project scopes
- ensuring contribution to government-led projects remain consistent with Green Job outcomes
- comparing multiple applications through grant or other competitive processes.

Project selection and scoping matrix

	Environmental Outcome	Measure	Social Outcome	Measure	Capacity/Capability	Measure
Valid Project	Establishes and maintains native vegetation, addresses key threats to vegetation, or delivers an essential part of the supply chain to allow revegetation/rehabilitation in future years	Project scope dependent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criteria/outcomes in revegetation/rehabilitation plan¹ Location of seed collection sites (local provenance)² Species of seed to be collected and undertaken in accordance with best practice standards³ Species of plants to be propagated and appropriate propagation method 	Creates new jobs or extends an employing project that would otherwise cease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of jobs created 	Adequate planning for project success and capacity to deliver the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrated ability to manage project Demonstrated history of successful project delivery relevant to project scope Appropriate number of people to deliver project Access to technical expertise and Traditional ecological knowledge Appropriate management of risks including any urgent or time-critical factors relevant to the project
	OFFR: Counterbalances the significant residual impacts ⁴ (ideally, within the priority project areas for investment ⁵)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantification of environmental values to be delivered against those required in OFFR scopes (provision of offsets calculator spreadsheet) Outcomes align with relevant plans e.g. listed species recovery plans, strategic conservation plans prepared by government, peer-reviewed scientific literature 				
	OFFR: Security (e.g. tenure) provided in perpetuity	Demonstrated security – e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure tenure (actions to be additional to those required by land manager) Conservation covenant or letter from land holder/manager agreeing to place a covenant on the site 				
Priorities – High weighting	Other (or strategic) biodiversity outcomes ⁶ not required by offsets contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity (adjoins) to high-biodiversity area (e.g. existing conservation area, areas containing threatened species and/or communities) Enhances biological corridors or ecological linkages Connects existing areas of remnant vegetation Native vegetation extent of project area is between 15-40% 	Maximises jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FTE/\$ Participants/\$ Duration of jobs 	Demonstrates 'value for money'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment against other proposals - \$/ha; \$/jobs Uptake of fee-free training programs Leveraging of additional support (funding or volunteer) for the delivery of better environmental and employment outcomes Experience of other grant programs e.g. State NRM, Aboriginal Rangers
	Complements existing conservation efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity to other existing on-ground revegetation/rehabilitation projects (coordination of projects expected) Project technical advisory group support for broader initiative 	COVID-19 impacted region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y/N (DPIRD regional analysis) 		
	Future land manager to continue ongoing work (e.g. weeding, in fill planting)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y/N 	Vulnerable community involvement (e.g. Aboriginal people, disabled people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic Number of jobs for each 		
Priorities – Low weighting	Project life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities are enduring that lead to longer-term outcomes beyond the life of the funding (e.g. revegetation is longer term whereas feral animal control is generally only effective while actively undertaken) Will become part of another project supported by other funding which is longer; that funding to be approved through this program 	Provides longer term/ongoing employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y/N 	Scientific and traditional knowledge participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y/N
			Training proposed is accredited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y/N 	Builds ongoing capacity for future conservation sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnering with emerging organisations Other justification – project board judgement

¹ Three-star or better standard, as outlined in the [International Standards for the Practice of Ecological Restoration](#)

² Definition of local provenance in [A Guide to Preparing Revegetation Plans for Clearing Permits](#). Climate adjusted provenance will be considered based on justification provided.

³ Refer to [Revegetation Industry Association of WA](#).

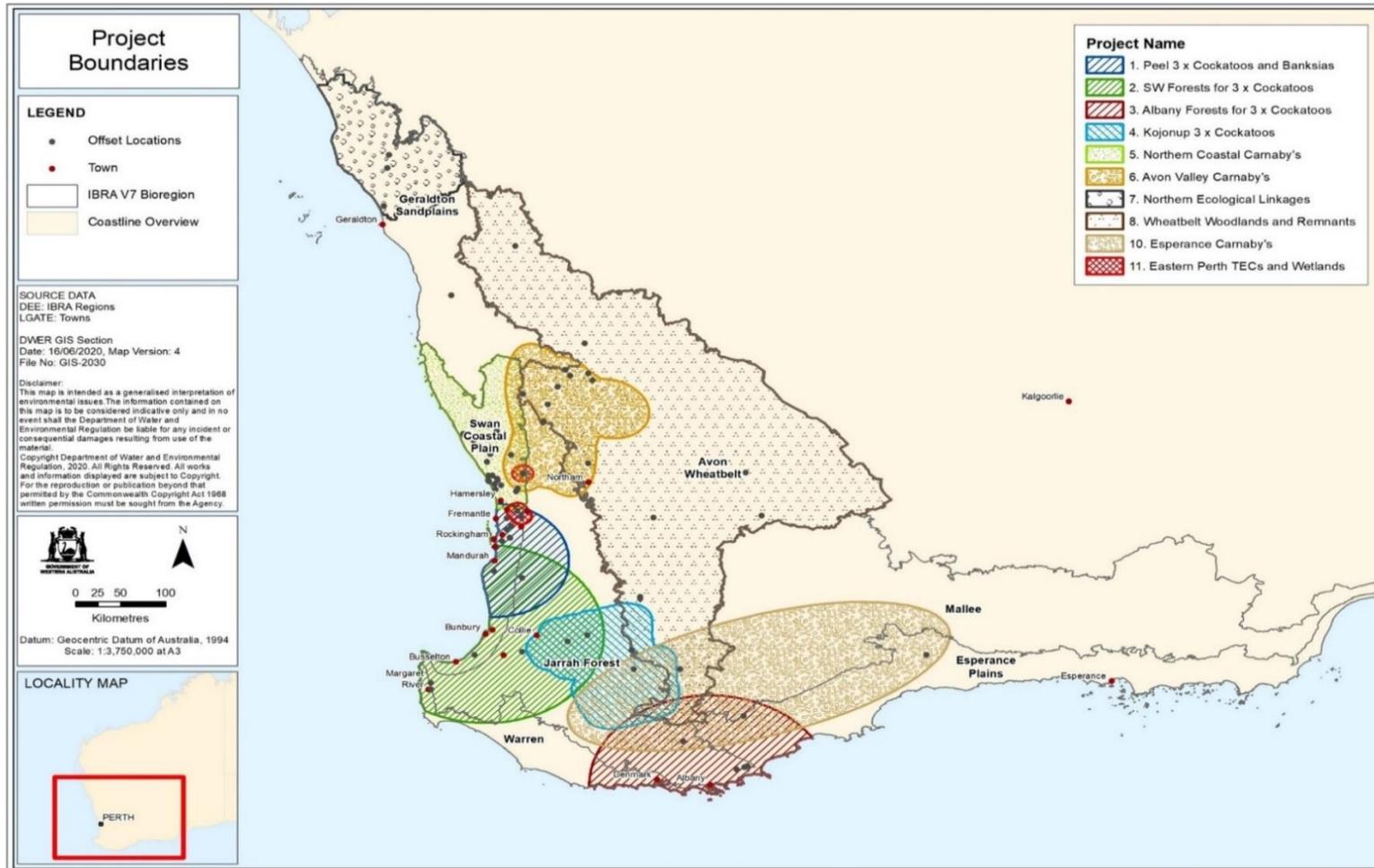
⁴ Appendix 2

⁵ Appendix 1

⁶ Appendix 2

Appendices

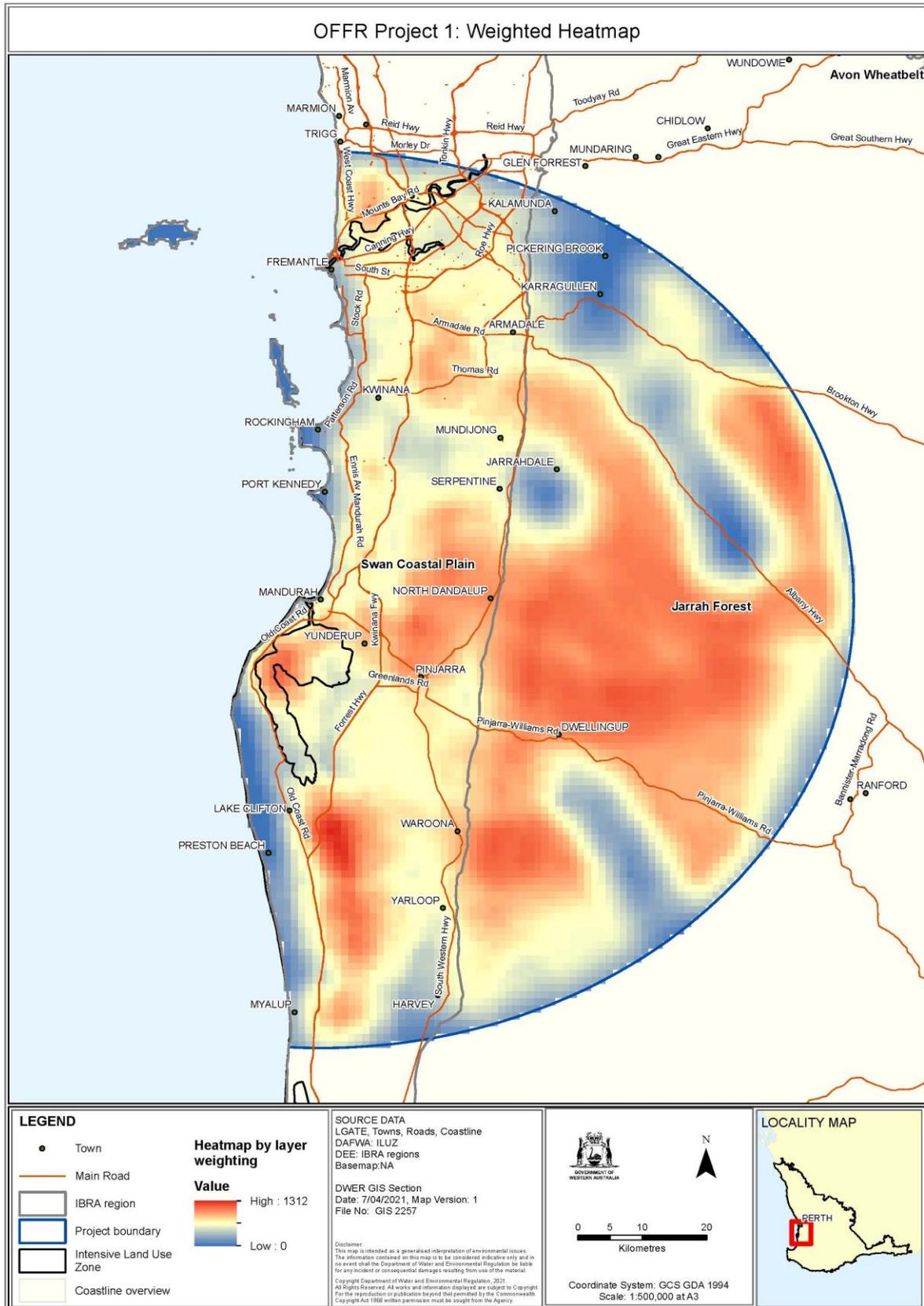
Appendix A – Priority project areas for investment (state scale)



Appendix B – Priority project areas snapshots and maps (project area scale)

Project 1 - Project area snapshot and heat map

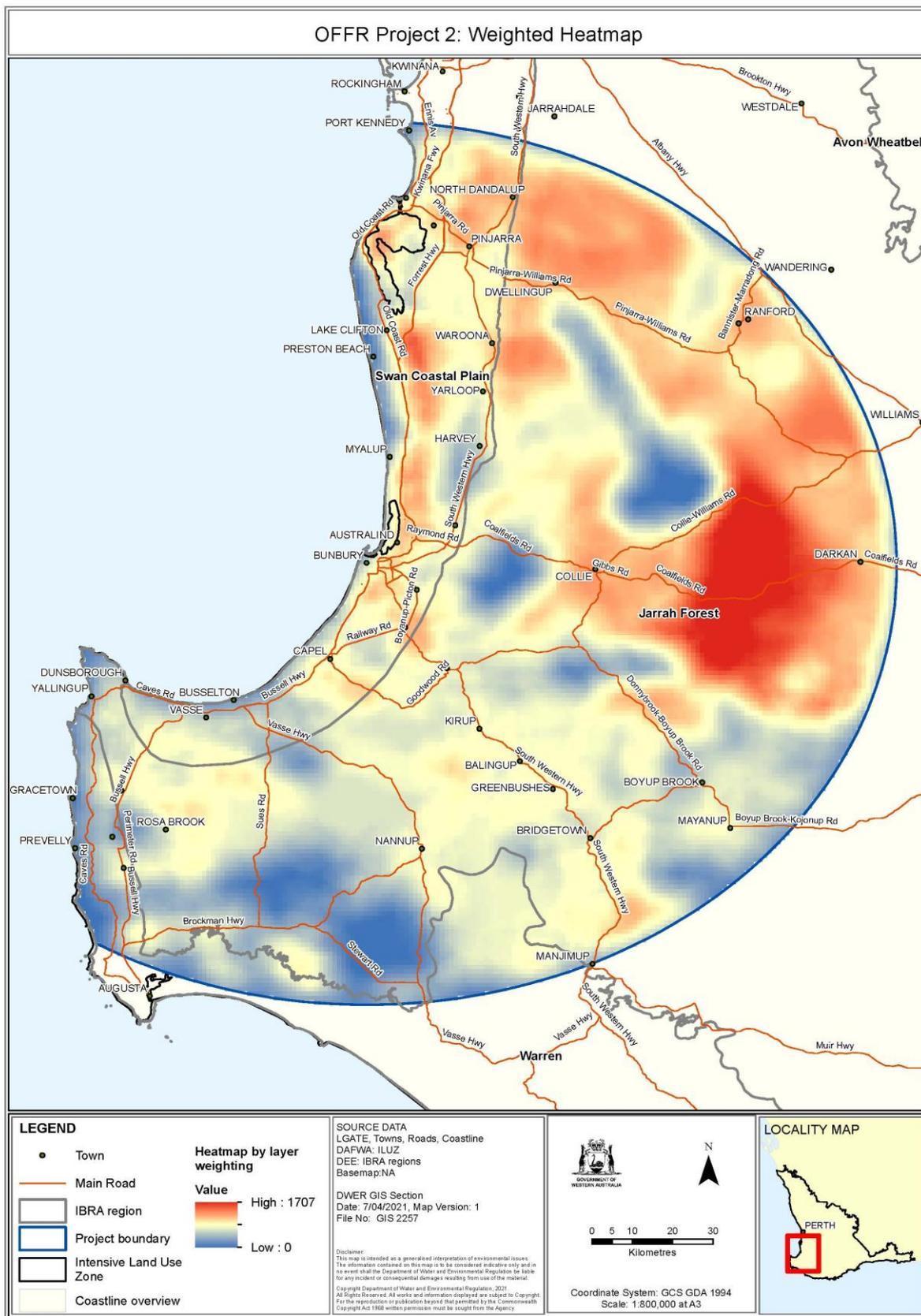
OFFR project	1. Peel cockatoos and banksias	
Significant residual impacts	Environmental values impacted	Area
	1. Black cockatoo foraging habitat.	21.4 ha
	2. Black cockatoo potential breeding habitat.	54 trees
	3. Banksia Woodlands TEC (wholly overlapping item 1).	17.91 ha
	4. High biodiversity (10.77 overlapping item 1, balance additional).	11.62 ha
Bioregion	Swan Coastal Plain.	
Vegetation types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodland of jarrah (<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>) – sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>) - <i>Banksia</i> species, with <i>Melaleuca</i> species and sedgelands in damp areas. Woodland of marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>) - jarrah – <i>Banksia</i> species, with woodland of flooded gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>) – swamp paperbark (<i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>) along creeks. 	
Offset requirements	Environmental values required	
	1. Revegetation of cleared land to provide, and/or rehabilitation of existing remnant vegetation to improve, foraging habitat accessible by nesting black cockatoos, and to buffer or connect existing remnants.	
	2. Revegetation of cleared land to provide, and/or rehabilitation of existing remnant vegetation to improve the quality of vegetation that contains, tree hollows suitable or potentially suitable for nesting by black cockatoo species.	
	3. Rehabilitation of existing Banksia Woodland TEC, to buffer or connect other existing areas of Banksia Woodland TEC.	
	4. Revegetation of cleared land to achieve, and/or rehabilitation of existing vegetation that contains, high biodiversity.	



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Project 2 - Project area snapshot and heat map

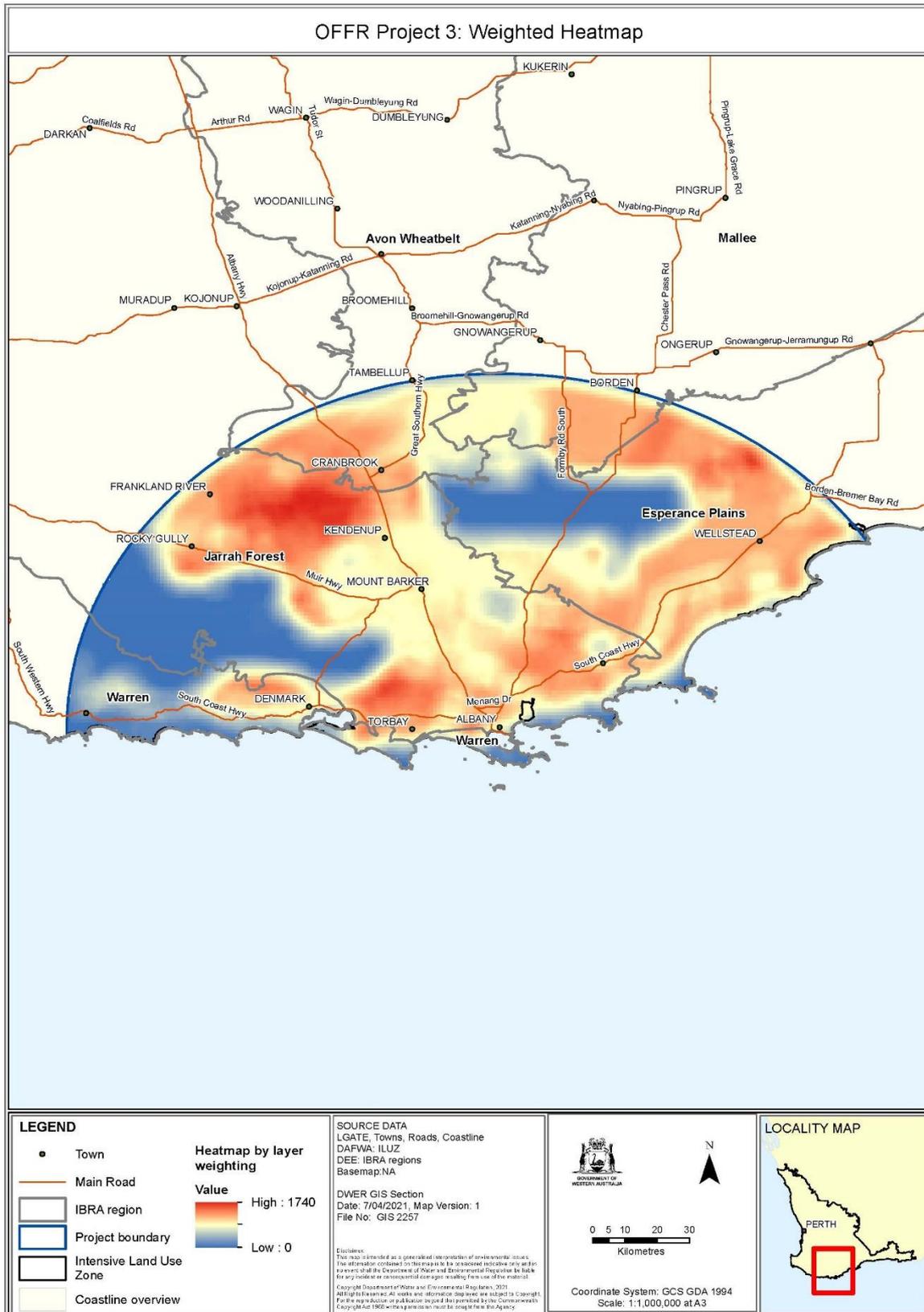
OFFR Project	Project 2. SW forests for 3 x cockatoos	
Significant residual impacts	Environmental values impacted	Area
	1. Black cockatoo foraging habitat.	3.3 ha
Bioregion	Swan Coastal Plain.	
Vegetation types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodland of tuart (<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>), and open forest of tuart, jarrah and marri. 	
Offset requirements	Environmental values required	
	1. Revegetation of cleared land to provide, and/or rehabilitation of existing remnant vegetation to improve, foraging habitat accessible by nesting black cockatoos, and to buffer or connect existing remnants.	



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Project 3 - Project area snapshot and heat map

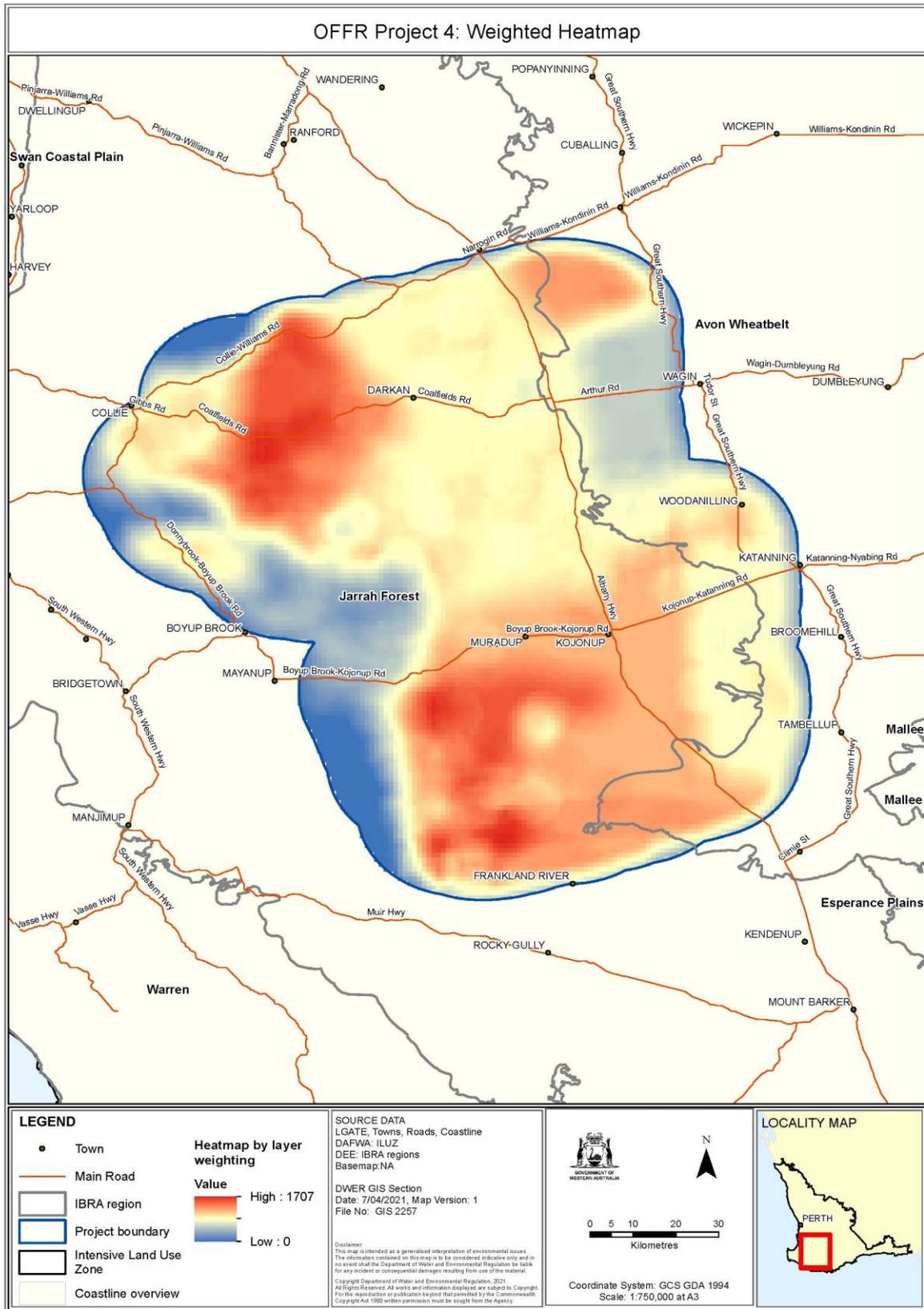
OFFR project	3: Albany forests for 3 x cockatoos	
Significant residual impacts	Environmental values impacted	Area
	1. Black cockatoo foraging habitat.	7.42 ha
	2. Black cockatoo potential breeding habitat.	9 trees
	3. Kwongkan Shrublands TEC (5.15 ha overlapping item 1, balance additional).	5.4 ha
	4. Significant remnant in an extensively cleared area (1.57 ha overlapping item 1, balance additional).	1.66 ha
	5. Ecological linkage (5.85 ha overlapping item 1, plus 0.25 ha overlapping item 3, balance additional).	6.4 ha
	6. High biodiversity (5.15 ha overlapping item 1, plus 0.25 ha overlapping item 3, plus 0.3 ha overlapping item 5).	5.7 ha
Bioregion	Jarrah Forest.	
Vegetation types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest of jarrah (<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>) and marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>). • Woodland of wandoo (<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i>) and yate (<i>Eucalyptus cornuta</i>). • Forest of jarrah and (<i>Allo</i>)<i>Casuarina</i> species. 	
Offset requirements	Environmental values required	
	1. Revegetation of cleared land to provide, and/or rehabilitation of existing remnant vegetation to improve, foraging habitat accessible by nesting black cockatoos, and to buffer or connect existing remnants.	
	2. Rehabilitation of existing remnant vegetation to improve the quality of vegetation that contains tree hollows that are suitable or potentially suitable for nesting for the three black cockatoo species, or revegetation of surrounding.	
	3. Rehabilitation of existing Kwongkan Shrublands TEC, to buffer or connect other existing areas of Kwongkan Shrublands.	
	4. Revegetation of cleared land to achieve, and/or rehabilitation of existing vegetation that contains, a significant remnant in a highly cleared.	
	5. Revegetation of cleared land to achieve, and/or rehabilitation of existing vegetation that contains, an ecological.	
	6. Revegetation of cleared land to achieve, and/or rehabilitation of existing vegetation that contains, high biodiversity.	



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Project 4 - project area snapshot and heat map

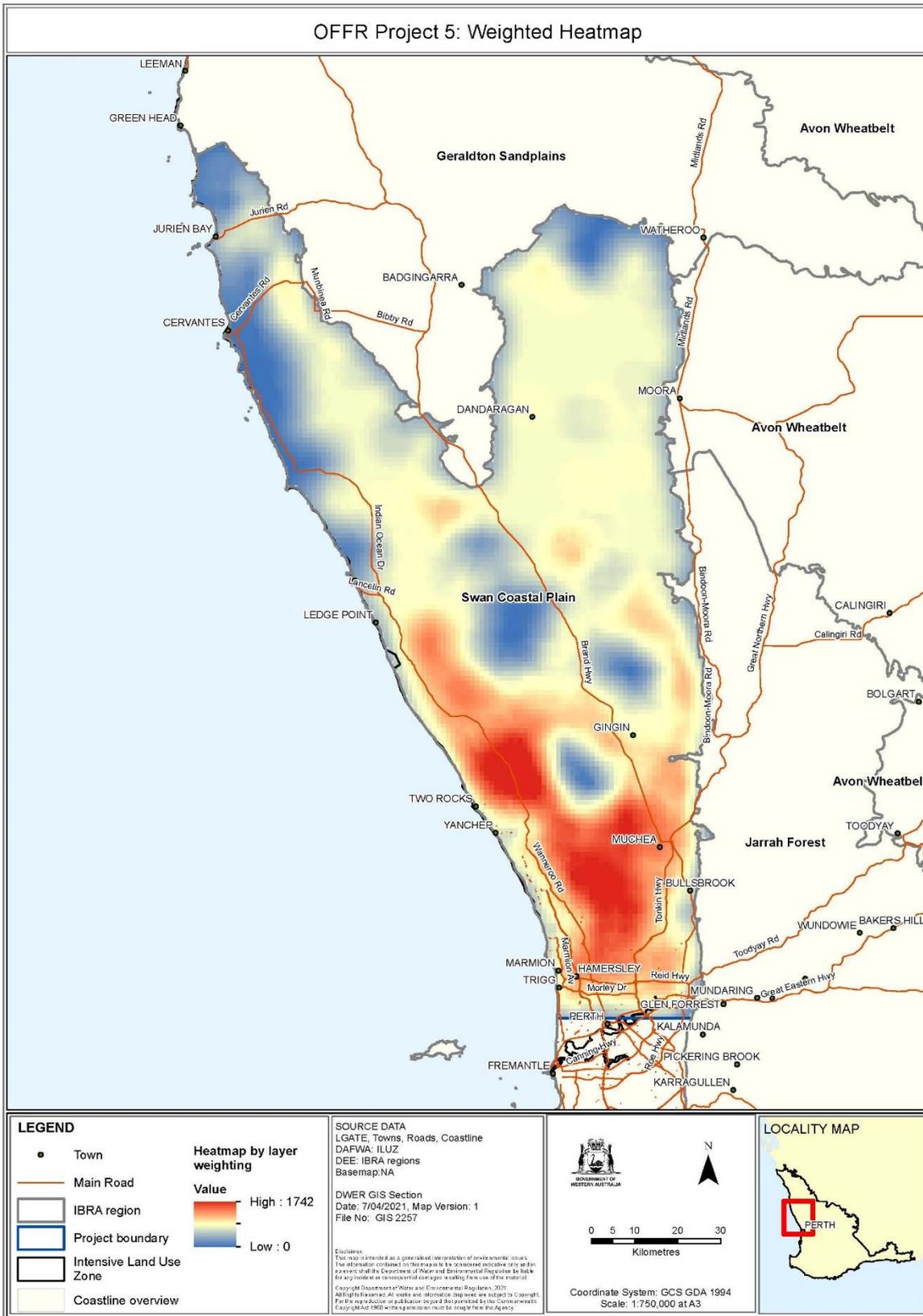
OFFR project	4. Kojonup 3 x cockatoos	
Significant residual impacts	Environmental values impacted	Area
	1. Black cockatoo foraging habitat.	3.28 ha
	2. Black cockatoo potential breeding habitat (wholly overlapping item 1).	3 trees
	3. Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC (wholly overlapping item 1).	3.28 ha
	4. Significant remnant in an extensively cleared area. High biodiversity (all wholly overlapping items 1 and 3).	3.28 ha 3.28 ha
Bioregion	Jarrah Forest.	
Vegetation types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest of jarrah (<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>) and marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>). • Woodland of marri and wandoo (<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i>). 	
Offset requirements	Environmental values required	
	1. Revegetation of cleared land to provide, and/or rehabilitation of existing remnant vegetation to improve, foraging habitat accessible by nesting black cockatoos, and to buffer or connect existing remnants.	
	2. Revegetation of cleared land to provide, and/or rehabilitation of existing remnant vegetation to improve the quality of vegetation that contains, tree hollows suitable or potentially suitable for nesting by black cockatoo.	
	3. Rehabilitation of existing Wheatbelt Woodland TEC, to buffer or connect other existing areas of Wheatbelt Woodland.	
	4. Revegetation of cleared land to achieve, and/or rehabilitation of existing vegetation that contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high biodiversity • significant remnant in an extensively cleared area. 	



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Project 5 - Project area snapshot and heat map

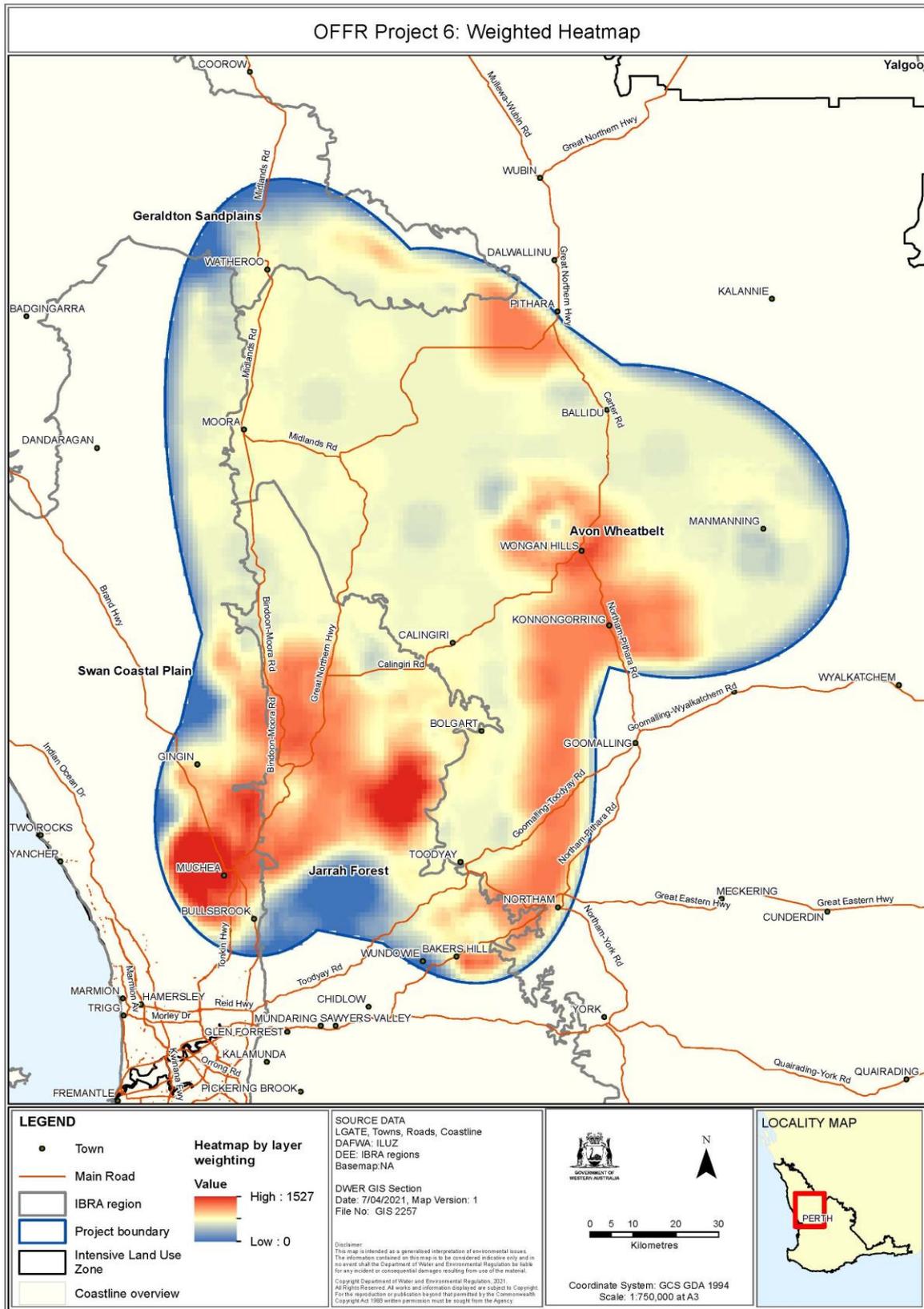
OFFR project	5. Northern coastal carnaby's	
Significant residual impacts	Environmental values impacted	Area
	1. Carnaby's black cockatoo foraging habitat.	80.6 ha
	2. Forest red-tailed black cockatoo foraging habitat.	7.14 ha
	3. Banksia Woodlands TEC (12.09 ha overlapping item 1, balance additional).	14.34 ha
	4. Bush Forever area (0.51 ha overlapping item 1, balance additional).	5.95 ha
5. Significant remnant in an extensively cleared area High biodiversity Ecological linkage Conservation area (all wholly overlapping items 1 and/or 2).	2.7 ha	
	9.84 ha	
	2.7 ha	
	0.51 ha	
Bioregion	Swan Coastal Plain.	
Vegetation types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland of <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> (tuart) and <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> (jarrah), with/without marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>). • Woodland of <i>Banksia</i> species (including candle/slender banksia (<i>Banksia attenuata</i>) – firewood banksia (<i>Banksia menziesii</i>)) with pricklybark (<i>Eucalyptus tottiana</i>). • Woodland of <i>Banksia</i> species and pricklybark, and less consistently open forest of tuart, pricklybark and <i>Banksia</i> species. • Woodland of tuart. • Shrublands of <i>Banksia</i> (<i>Dryandra</i>) heath with <i>Calothamnus</i> association with <i>Banksia prionotes</i> (acorn banksia). • Low forest of Rottnest teatree (<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>) – Rottnest Island pine (<i>Callitris preissii</i>) and/or closed scrub of summer-scented wattle (<i>Acacia rostellifera</i>) with/without peppermint (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>). 	
Offset requirements	Environmental values required	
	1. Revegetation of cleared land to provide, and/or rehabilitation of existing remnant vegetation to improve, foraging habitat accessible by nesting Carnaby's black cockatoos, and to buffer or connect existing remnants.	
	2. Rehabilitation of existing Banksia Woodland TEC, to buffer or connect other existing areas of Banksia Woodland TEC.	
	3. Revegetation and/or rehabilitation within a Bush Forever area.	
4. Revegetation of cleared land to achieve, and/or rehabilitation of existing vegetation that contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significant remnant in an extensively cleared area • high biodiversity • ecological linkage • conservation area. 		



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Project 6 - Project area snapshot and heat map

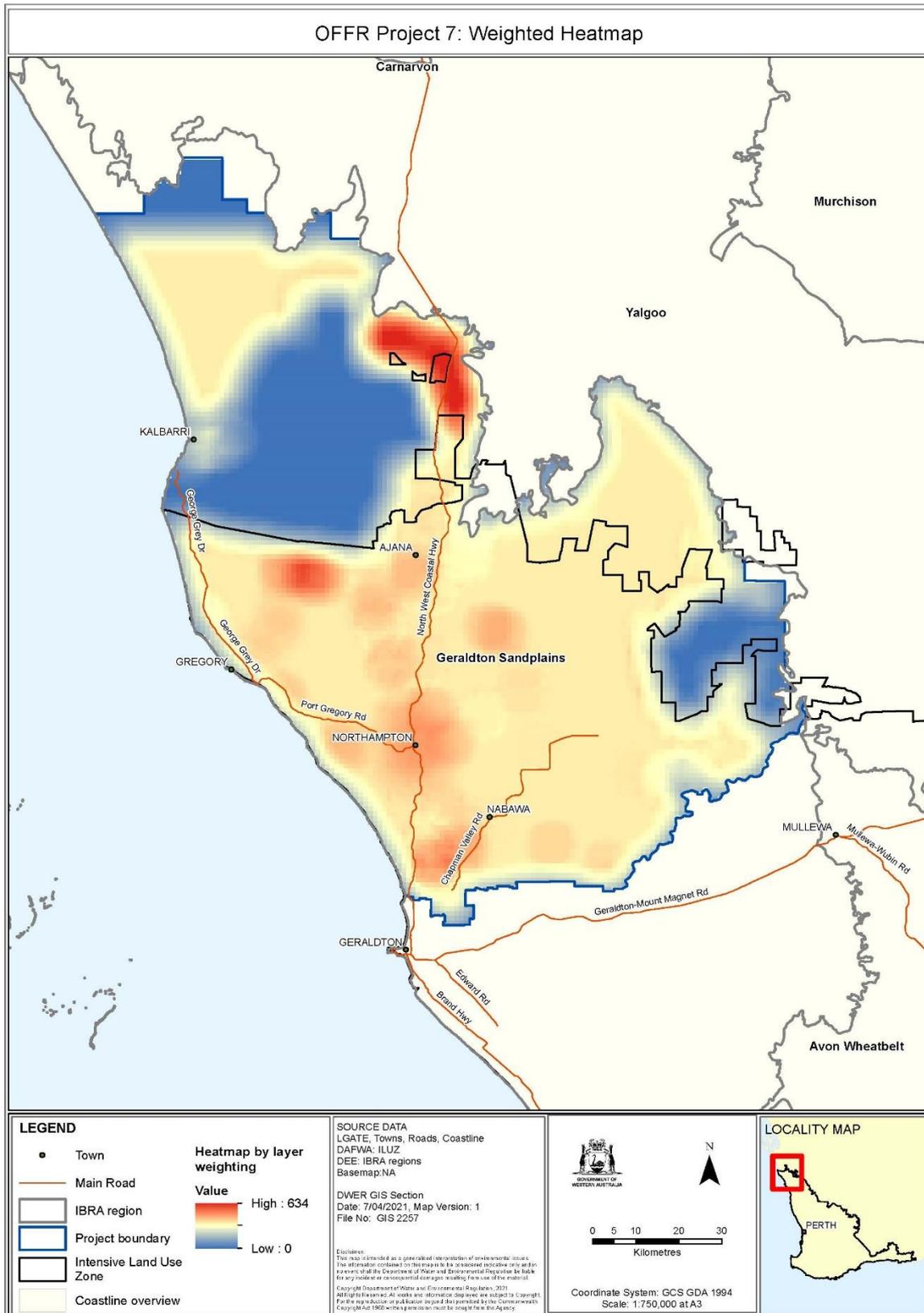
OFFR project	6. Avon Valley carnaby's	
Significant residual impacts	Environmental values impacted	Area
	1. Carnaby's black cockatoo foraging habitat.	52.45 ha
	2. Carnaby's black cockatoo potential breeding habitat (wholly overlapping item 1).	17.54 ha + 266 trees
	3. Significant remnant in an extensively cleared area (52.45 ha overlapping items 1 and 2, balance additional).	65.35 ha
	4. High biodiversity (wholly overlapping item 1).	19 ha
Bioregion	Avon Wheatbelt.	
Vegetation types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland of York gum (<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i>) with salmon gum (<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>) and/or wandoo (<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i>). • Woodland of wandoo with York gum and/or blue mallet (<i>Eucalyptus gardneri</i>). • Woodland of wandoo with York gum, salmon gum, morrel (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.) and gimlet (<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>). • Shrublands of scrub-heath, and/or (<i>Allo</i>)<i>Casuarina</i> thicket with/without mallee (various <i>Eucalyptus</i> species). 	
Offset requirements	Environmental values required	
	1. Revegetation of cleared land to provide, and/or rehabilitation of existing remnant vegetation to improve, foraging habitat accessible by nesting Carnaby's black cockatoos, and to buffer or connect existing remnants.	
	2. Revegetation of cleared land to provide, and/or rehabilitation of existing remnant vegetation to improve the quality of vegetation that contains, tree hollows suitable or potentially suitable for nesting by Carnaby's black cockatoos.	
	3. Revegetation of cleared land to achieve, and/or rehabilitation of existing vegetation that comprises, a significant remnant in an extensively cleared area.	
	4. Revegetation of cleared land to achieve, and/or rehabilitation of existing vegetation that comprises, high biodiversity.	



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Project 7 - Project area snapshot and heat map

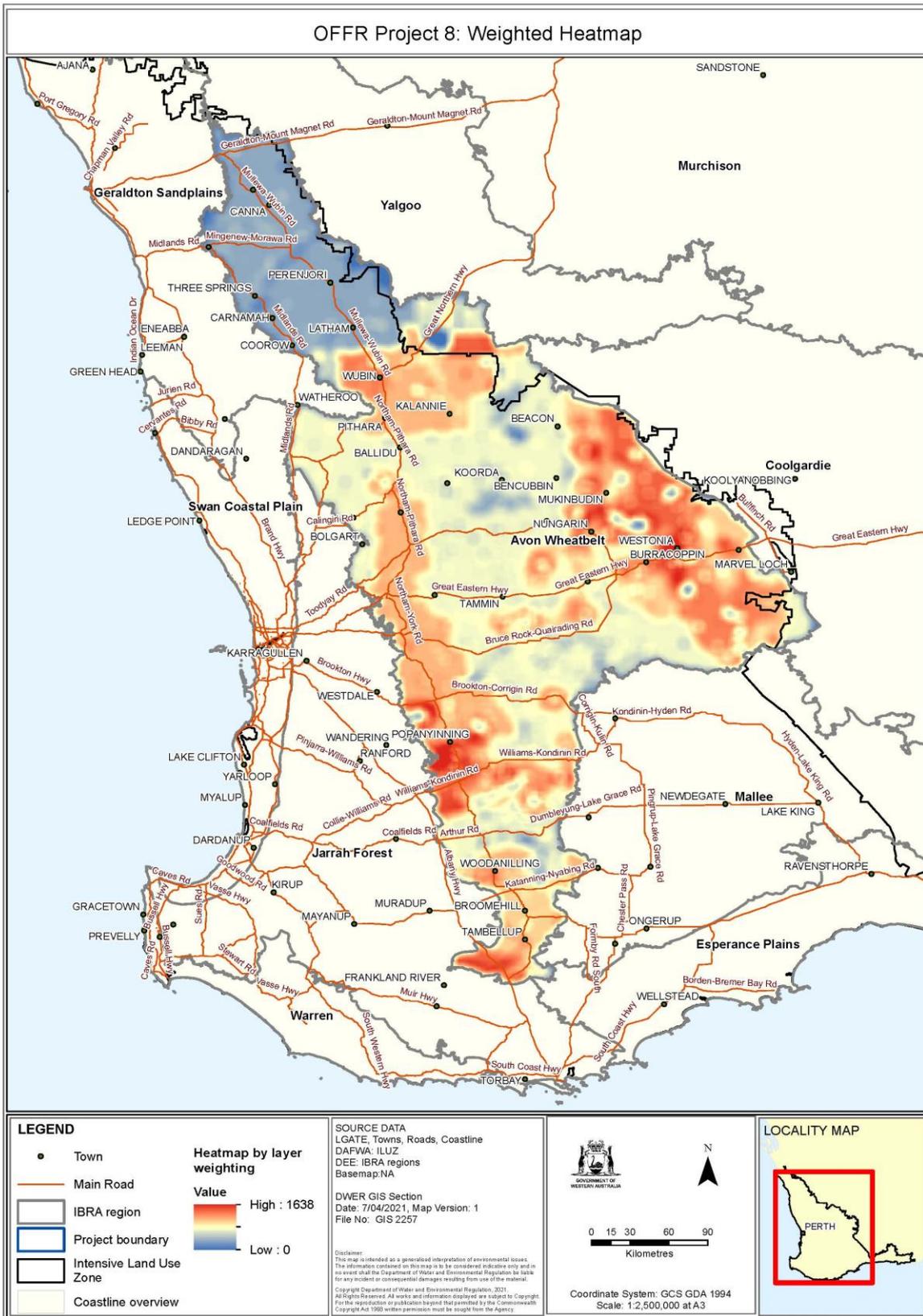
OFFR project	7. Northern ecological linkages	
Significant residual impacts	Environmental values impacted	Area
	1. Significant remnant in an extensively cleared area	14.22 ha
	2. High biodiversity (wholly overlapping item 1).	1.3 ha
Bioregion	Geraldton Sandplains.	
Vegetation types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shrubland of jam (<i>Acacia acuminata</i>) with scattered York gum (<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i>). Scrub-heath on sandplain (including coastal association). 	
Offset requirements	Environmental values required	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Revegetation of cleared land to achieve, and/or rehabilitation of existing remnant vegetation that comprises, a significant remnant in an extensively cleared area, to provide buffers and ecological linkages. Revegetation of cleared land to achieve, and/or rehabilitation of existing vegetation that comprises, high biodiversity. 	



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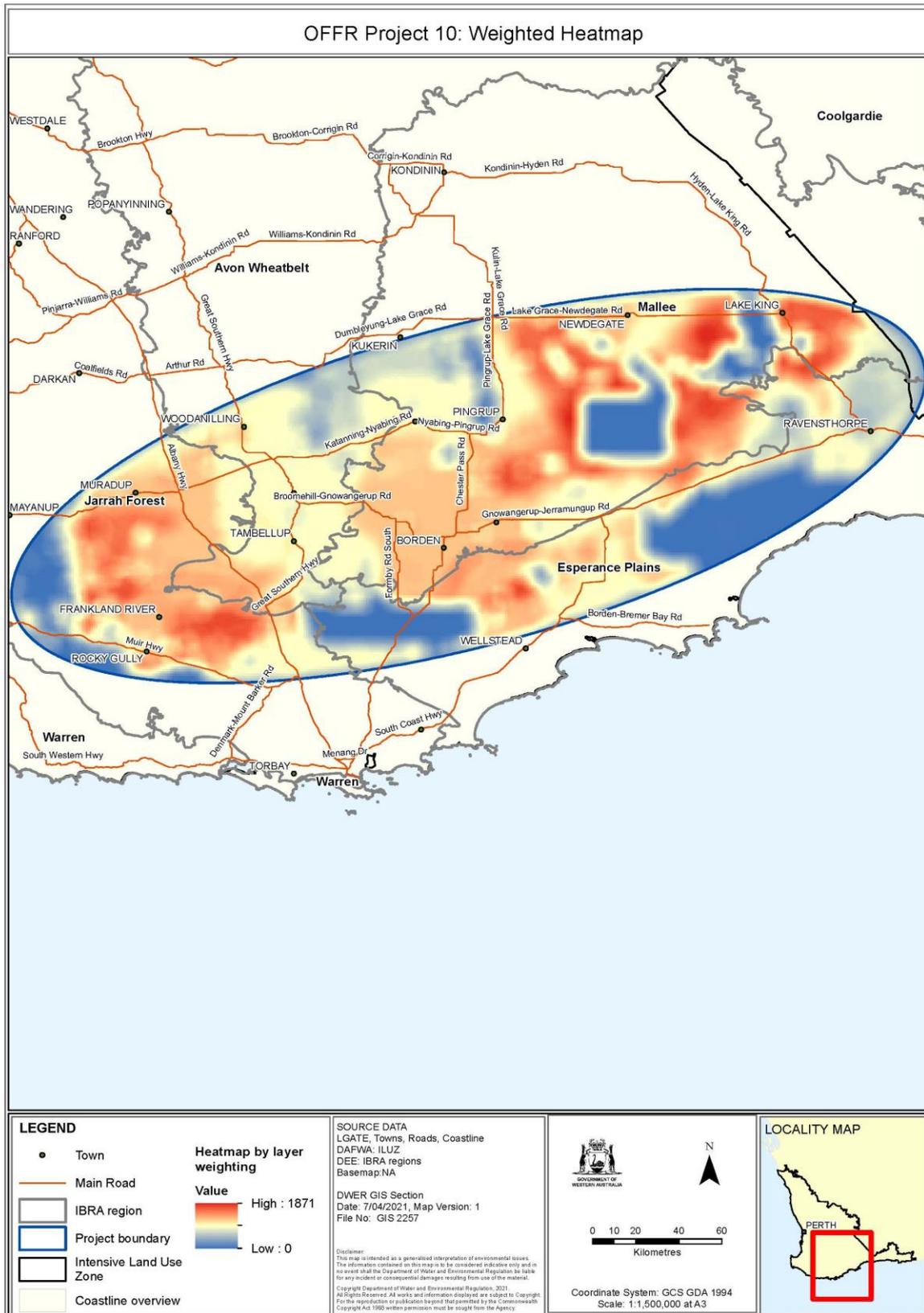
Project 8 - Project area snapshot and heat map

OFFR project	8. Wheatbelt Woodlands and remnants	
Significant residual impacts	Environmental values impacted	Area
	1. Significant remnant in an extensively cleared area.	14.85 ha
	2. Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC (wholly overlapping item 1).	0.85 ha
	3. High biodiversity Potential significant habitat for fauna (wholly overlapping item 1).	1.93 ha 3.72 ha
Bioregion	Avon Wheatbelt.	
Vegetation types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodland of salmon gum (<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>) and gimlet (<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>) Woodland of York gum (<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i>) and salmon gum with/without wandoo (<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i>) Shrublands of York gum and <i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i> mallee scrub Shrublands of <i>Acacia</i> and <i>Casuarina</i> thicket 	
Offset requirements	Environmental values required	
	1. Revegetation of cleared land to achieve, and/or rehabilitation of existing vegetation that comprises, a significant remnant in an extensively cleared area.	
	2. Rehabilitation of existing Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC, to buffer or connect other existing areas of Wheatbelt Woodlands TEC.	
	3. Revegetation of cleared land to achieve, and/or rehabilitation of existing vegetation that comprises, high biodiversity.	



Project 10 - Project area snapshot and heat map

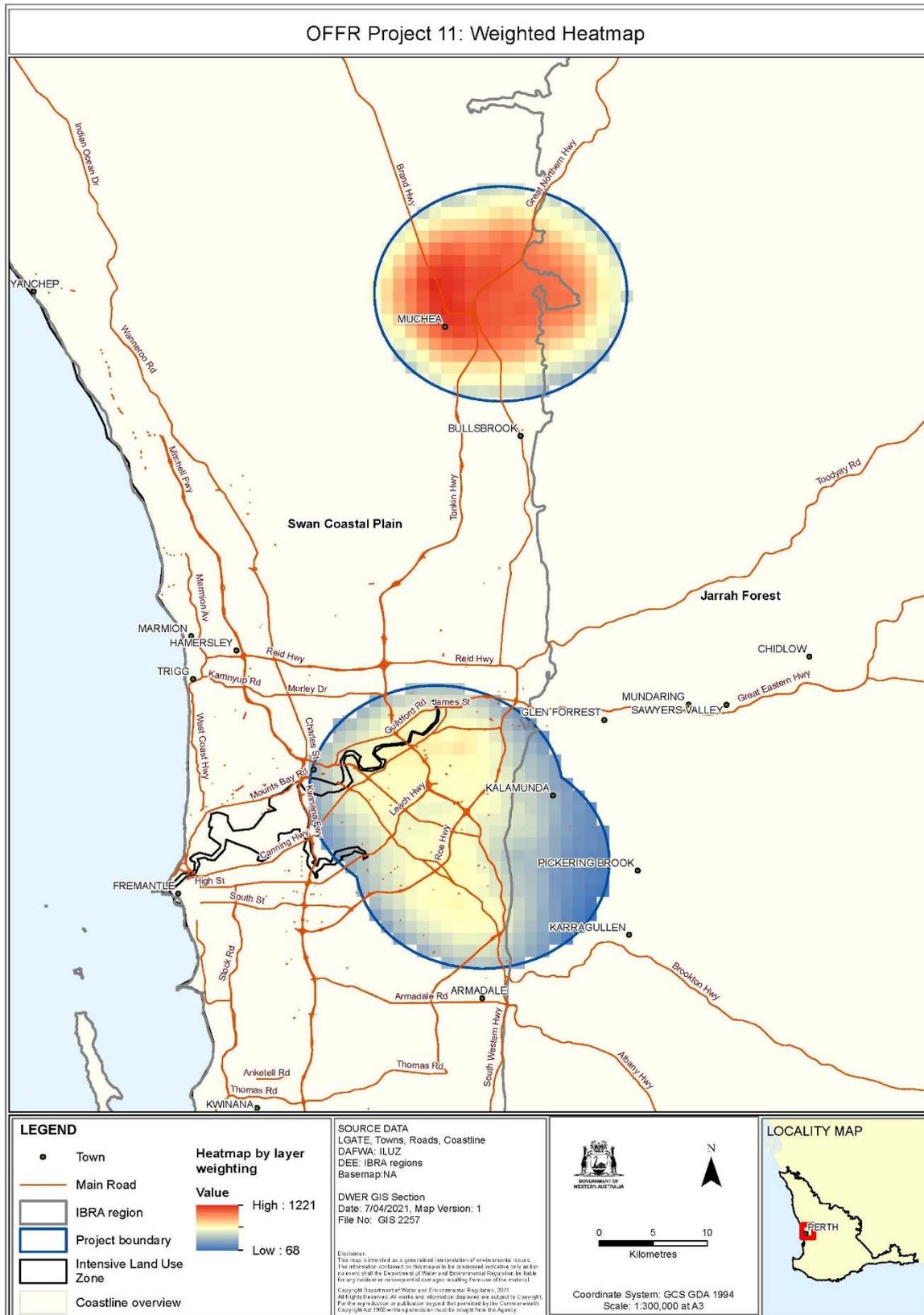
OFFR project	10. Esperance carnaby's	
Significant residual impacts	Environmental values impacted	Area
	3. Carnaby's black cockatoo foraging habitat.	22.25 ha
	4. Carnaby's black cockatoo potential breeding habitat.	63 trees
	5. Significant remnant in an extensively cleared area (22.25 ha overlapping item 1, balance additional).	23.67 ha
	6. High biodiversity (19.5 ha overlapping item 1, plus 0.5 ha overlapping item 3).	20 ha
Bioregion	Esperance Plains.	
Vegetation types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland of York gum (<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i>). • Woodland of York gum and yate (<i>Eucalyptus cornuta</i>). 	
Offset requirements	Environmental values required	
	1. Revegetation of cleared land to provide, and/or rehabilitation of existing remnant vegetation to improve, foraging habitat accessible by nesting Carnaby's black cockatoos, and to buffer or connect existing remnants.	
	2. Revegetation of cleared land to provide, and/or rehabilitation of existing remnant vegetation to improve the quality of vegetation that contains, tree hollows suitable or potentially suitable for nesting by Carnaby's black cockatoos.	
	3. Revegetation of cleared land to achieve, and/or rehabilitation of existing remnant vegetation that comprises, a significant remnant in an extensively cleared area, to provide buffers and ecological linkages.	
	4. Revegetation of cleared land to achieve, and/or rehabilitation of existing vegetation that comprises, high biodiversity.	



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Project 11 - Project area snapshot and heat map

OFFR project	11. Eastern Perth TECs and wetlands	
Significant residual impacts	Environmental values impacted	Area
	7. Black cockatoo foraging habitat	1.37 ha
	8. Black cockatoo potential breeding habitat (wholly overlapping item 1).	1.37 ha
	9. State-listed threatened ecological communities (TECs):	
	TEC FCT02 Southern wet shrublands, Swan Coastal Plain	7.6 ha
	TEC FCT20a <i>Banksia attenuata</i> woodland over species rich dense shrublands.	5.8 ha
Bioregion	Swan Coastal Plain.	
Vegetation types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest/woodland of marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>) with jarrah (<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>) and/or wandoo (<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i>). • Woodland of jarrah with <i>Banksia</i> and (<i>Allo</i>)<i>Casuarina</i> species with/without marri. • Fringing woodland of <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> (flooded gum) – <i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i> (swamp paperbark) with some <i>Casuarina obesa</i> (swampsheoak) and <i>Melaleuca cuticularis</i> (saltwater paperbark). • TEC FCT02 Southern wet shrublands, Swan Coastal Plain (detailed description available here). • TEC FCT20a <i>Banksia attenuata</i> woodland over species-rich dense shrublands (detailed description available here). 	
Offset requirements	Environmental values required	
	1. Revegetation of cleared land to provide, and/or rehabilitation of existing remnant vegetation to improve, foraging habitat accessible by nesting Carnaby's black cockatoos, and to buffer or connect existing remnants.	
	2. Revegetation of cleared land to provide, and/or rehabilitation of existing remnant vegetation to improve the quality of vegetation that contains, tree hollows suitable or potentially suitable for nesting by black cockatoo species.	
	3. Rehabilitation of existing remnant vegetation to improve the quality of vegetation that comprises state-listed threatened ecological communities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TEC FCT02 Southern wet shrublands, Swan Coastal Plain • TEC FCT20a <i>Banksia attenuata</i> woodland over species-rich dense shrublands. 	



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Green Jobs

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Prime House 8 Davidson Terrace Joondalup WA 6027
Locked Bag 10 Joondalup DC WA 6919

Phone 08 6364 7000

For further information

Email: covidrecoveryproject@dwer.wa.gov.au

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