

Clearing Desktop Report – Short Form



1. PROPOSAL DETAILS

Proposal Name:	Cheeditha intersection upgrade for waste removal		
Region/Directorate:	Regional Operation		
Local Government:	City of Karratha		
Road/Bridge Name & Number:	North West Coastal Highway (H007)		
Proposal Location (SLK):	1136.45 to 1136.55		
CDR Short Form TRIM Number:	D24#355851		
Spatial Data TRIM Number:	D24#261782		
EOS Number:	3319		
Expected Proposal Start Date:	April 2024		
Oracle Project No:	21117137	Task Code:	400.13
LISC TRIM Number:	D24#261675	HRA TRIM Number:	D24#261741

2. PURPOSE OF CLEARING

Main Roads is assisting Rio Tinto Iron Ore (RTIO) with modifying an intersection to enable safe truck access into the Cheeditha community to remove cement rocks that are no longer being utilised.

3. ALTERNATIVES TO CLEARING

No alternatives to clearing are proposed due to the nature of the works requiring only minimal clearing for B-double Heavy Vehicles to safely enter and exit the intersection while transporting waste.

4. MEASURES TO AVOID, MINIMISE, MITIGATE AND MANAGE PROPOSAL CLEARING IMPACTS

The following alternatives to clearing were considered during the development of the proposal:

- Main Roads retains frangible vegetation where a clear zone is to be established for road projects. For this project, however, clearing will only be required to accommodate the road formation, with no clear zone being established. Accordingly, the retention of frangible vegetation does not apply to this proposal.
- Reducing the speed limit to minimise clearing requirements, while still balancing safety (driver fatigue) and freight efficiency. Speed Limits are an essential mechanism to ensure the safe and efficient operation of road networks. The application of appropriate speed limits and other traffic management measures is a key mechanism in managing vehicle speeds to achieve desired safety, mobility, traffic management, local amenity, and road user expectations. There are several factors involved in road safety, including road conditions, driver behaviour and overall road design. Except in special situations, reducing speed limits below national standards on state and national roads is not typically supported as it has the potential to contribute to driver frustration, impatience, tiredness and recklessness. The environmental values protected by reducing the speed limit, do not justify the impacts on freight efficiencies nor road user safety. The clearing for this proposal relates to creating a safe turning area for vehicles to access a community. Accordingly, the reduction of the speed limits to avoid clearing of native vegetation for this proposal is not proposed.

5. APPROVED POLICES AND PLANNING INSTRUMENTS

The clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia is regulated under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (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 1.3), Main Roads has also had regard to the following documents.

Environmental Protection Policies:

- Environmental Protection (Peel Inlet - Harvey Estuary) Policy 1992
- Environmental Protection (Western Swamp Tortoise Habitat) Policy 2011

Other legislation of relevance for assessment of clearing and planning/other matters:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) (CALM Act)
- *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* (WA) (CAWS Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA) (P&D Act)
- *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* (WA)
- *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (WA) (RIWI Act)
- *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) (AHA)
- *Town Planning and Development Act* (WA) 1928

Relevant other policies and guidance documents:

- Environmental Offsets Policy (Government of Western Australia, 2011)
- A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation (DEC, December 2014)
- Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits (DWER, October 2019)
- Environmental Offsets Guidelines (Government of Western Australia, August 2014)
- Technical guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA, 2016)
- Technical guidance – Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA, 2020)
- Approved conservation advice under section 266B of the EPBC Act for threatened flora/fauna/vegetation communities
- Approved Recovery Plans for threatened species
- EPBC Act Referral guidelines for the three threatened black cockatoo species
- Strategic advice - EPA

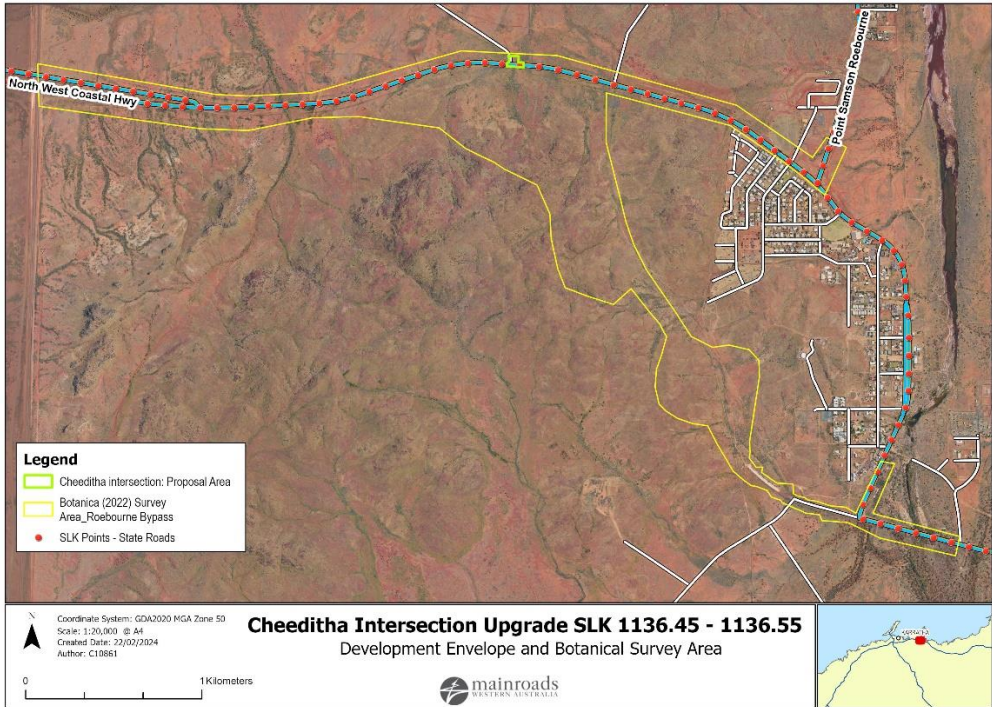
6. CLEARING AREA

Clearing Area (ha):	0.2983	No. Trees Cleared:	0
Species Name(s):	<i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i> , <i>A. bivenosa</i> tall open shrubland to tall shrubland over <i>Triodia epactia</i> , (<i>T. wiseana</i>) hummock grassland.		
Easting and Northing:	513176E, 7704715N (GDA2020, MGA Zone 50)		

7. EXISTING ENVIRONMENT AND SITE INFORMATION

Site Vegetation Description/Association:	Abydos Plain- Chichester vegetation association 157 is described as hummock grasslands, grass steppe; hard spinifex, <i>Triodia wiseana</i> Biota (2022) describes the vegetation that occurs within the Development Envelope as occurring broadly over low-lying plains and broad drainage washes in the local area, covering over a third of the Survey Area. This vegetation comprised an open to moderate cover of <i>Acacia</i> tall shrubs over hummock grasslands of <i>Triodia epactia</i>, sometimes with less <i>T. wiseana</i>.
Site Vegetation Condition:	Keighery (1994) describes vegetation association 157 as '...condition is good; structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate'. Biota (2022) described vegetation in the Development Envelope as 'Very Good to Poor: considerable *<i>Cenchrus</i> cover but only in patches, particularly in historically disturbed areas, rather than throughout'.
Pre-European Extent Remaining (%):	99.32%

8. ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSAL AGAINST CLEARING PRINCIPLES

Is vegetation to be cleared at variance with:	Justification or Evidence:
Principle (a) – Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.	Based on the work of J.S. Beard for the Pilbara (Beard 1975), the Development Area lies within the broad scale mapping unit of Abydos Plain – Chichester 157. Beard describes this vegetation association as <i>Eucalyptus</i> isolated trees over <i>Acacia</i> isolated shrubs over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> open hummock grassland. Keighery (1994) categorises vegetation association 157 as ‘...condition is good; structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate’. Based on the Pre-European vegetation extent levels, the vegetation association is relatively common throughout the region and has over 99.32% remaining Statewide, 99.84% sub region IBRA, and 98.03% at Local Government Area level. As a part of a greater detailed flora and vegetation and basic fauna assessment, Biota (2022) described the native vegetation as <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i>, <i>A. bivenosa</i> tall open shrubland to tall shrubland over <i>Triodia epactia</i>, (<i>T. wiseana</i>) hummock grassland. The Proposed Development Envelope of the Cheeditha Intersection Upgrade (Development Envelopment), in relation to Biota’s greater survey area (Survey Area), associated with the Roebourne Bypass Project, is shown below.  Figure 1. Location Plan of Development Envelope and Botanical Survey (Biota 2022) Biota (2022) categorised the vegetation of the Development Area as ‘Very Good to Poor: considerable *<i>Cenchrus</i> cover but only in patches, particularly in historically disturbed areas, rather than throughout.’ Photographic records were taken of the Development Envelope (Appendix A). These photographs do not identify any trees or shrubs in the clearing footprint. It is suggested that the specific flora prevalent in the clearing footprint comprises <i>Triodia ? epactia</i> and <i>Cenchrus setiger</i> (Birdwood grass). <i>Euploca</i> sp. and <i>malvaceae</i> sp. Based on these photos, the site was described as degraded in nature (Yates 2024).

No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) occur within the Development Envelope, however, the Horseflat Land System of the Roebourne Plains Ecological Priority 3 Ecological Community (the Horseflat PEC) intersects the area.

A spatial representation of the Horseflat PEC, in relation to the Development Envelope, is shown in Figure 2.

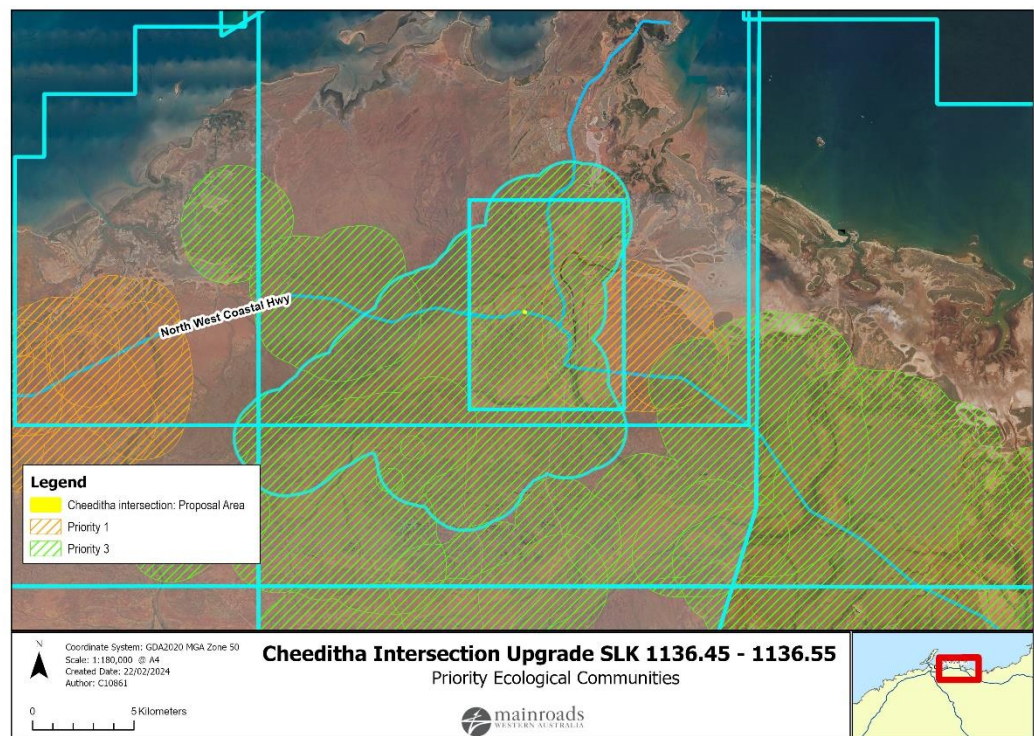


Figure 2. Priority Ecological Communities in relation to the Development Envelope

As described by DBCA (2023), the Horseflat PEC is dominated by perennial tussock grasses including *Eragrostis xerophila* (Roebourne Plains grass), *Chrysopogon fallax* (ribbon grass) and other *Eragrostis* spp. and *Eriachne* spp. The PEC also supports a suite of annual grasses including *Dichanthium* spp. and *Sorghum* spp. None of these taxa are observed in the recently acquired photographic records (Appendix A) of the 0.475 ha Development Envelope.

During the field surveys in April 2022, Biota (2022) mapped the following seven fauna habitats in the Survey Area:

- LSH – Low Stony Hills
- RO – Rocky outcropping and gullies
- MDL – Major drainage lines and associated floodplains
- OSP – Open shrublands over spinifex on plains
- TGP – Tussock grasslands on alluvial plains
- MMD – Man-made dam
- Mine shafts and adit.

Of these fauna habitats, the Development Envelope was mapped as cleared roads/ tracks (cleared); and open shrublands over spinifex on plains (OSP). The OSP habitat is considered widespread and considered to cover a 365 ha expanse of the local area. Only 0.262 ha of faunal habitat is proposed to be cleared for this Proposal.

Biota (2022) reported that the OSP habitat occurring on low-lying plains and in minor drainage lines throughout the Survey Area, was associated with the Ruth and Horseflat land systems, on a substrate of silty to sandy clay loam with a very sparse or open cover of pebbles. The vegetation comprised hummock grasslands of *Triodia epactia*, sometimes with

lesser amounts of *T. wiseana*, with an upper stratum of an open to moderate cover of tall shrubs dominated by wattles; typical species included *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *A. bivenosa*, *A. pyrifolia* and *A. trachycarpa*. An open cover of trees of *Corymbia hamersleyana* (Hamersley Bloodwood) was often present. Biota considered the quality of this habitat as typically Good to Poor. A moderate to high level of weed infestation was often present (mainly **Cenchrus* grasses); vehicle tracks had also often been established through these low-lying areas.

No weeds of National Significance were noted in the Biota (2022) Survey Area, however, within the Development Envelope, Biota recorded the presence of *Cenchrus setiger*, Birdwood Grass, and on the western boundary a weed population of 100 *Stylosanthes hamata*, commonly known as Caribbean stylo.

Biota assessed significant fauna by desktop prior to targeted survey works. With consideration of both Threatened and Priority species under the Commonwealth's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), and the State *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act), five species were identified as potentially occurring in the greater Survey Area. These species being:

- Northern Quoll, *Dasyurus hallucatus* (Endangered under BC Act and EPBC Act)
- Pilbara Olive Python, *Liasis olivaceus barroni* (Vulnerable under BC Act and EPBC Act)
- Ghost Bat, *Macroderma gigas* (Vulnerable under BC Act and EPBC Act)
- Western Pebble-mound Mouse, *Pseudomys chapmani* (Priority 4 under BC Act)
- Little Curlew, *Numenius minutus* (Migratory under BC Act and EPBC Act).

Upon completion of a targeted fauna survey conducted in April 2022, no conservation significant species as listed under the EPBC Act or BC Act have been recorded within the Development Envelope. Located in the same habitat, the closest recording of significant fauna habitation was of the Western Pebble-mound Mouse (Priority 4 under BC Act) mounds some 480 m from the Development Envelope. Biota (2022) recorded another two old mounds in the Survey Area and have identified recordings of another five outside of the Survey Area.

Two records of Northern Quoll (Threatened under EPBC Act and Endangered under the BC Act) were located 720 m south south-west and 850 m south south-east of the Development Envelope, with both records associated with a different fauna habitat (Rocky outcropping and gullies).

No additional evidence of other significant fauna habitation was recorded within a 1000 m radius of the Development Envelope (Biota 2022).

Photographic records (REDACTED., 2024) taken of the Development Envelope indicated a lack of tree cover, vehicular disturbance and weed coverage within sporadic occurrence of *Triodia ? epactia*, *Euploca* sp., and *Malvaceae* sp. (Appendix A). These taxa are not representative of Biota's description of faunal habitat of the OSP, or of the Priority 3 Horseflat PEC.

Given that the Development Envelope is observed to be degraded in nature (Yates 2024) and extends only 45 m at maximum from continuous heavy vehicle movement at the Cheeditha roadside intersection, it is highly unlikely the Development Envelope would be used for significant fauna habitat. If significant fauna did occur, these species would most likely be transient in nature, searching for more desirable habitat.

The Development Envelope is not considered to comprise a high level of biological diversity based on the following:

- Vegetation present in the Development Envelope is common throughout the region;
- The vegetation is in Degraded condition;
- Flora species are not representative of the listed Priority 3 Horseflat PEC;
- No conservation significant species were recorded as occurring in the Development Envelope; and
- No TECs are present within the Development Envelope.

	The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.
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 indigenous to Western Australia.	As described above, Biota (2022) recorded the fauna habitat of the Development Envelope as Open Shrublands over Spinifex on Plains (OSP). Although five significant fauna species were targeted during the on-ground fauna surveys, no significant species were identified within the Development Envelope. Of the five species targeted in the Biota (2022) survey as potentially occurring in the greater Survey Area, only the Western Pebble-mound Mouse was considered likely to occur in the OSP habitat that is present within the Development Envelope. The closest recording of significant fauna habitation was of two very old mounds of the Western Pebble-mound Mouse, some 480 m from the Development Envelope. Biota (2022) recorded another two old mounds in the Survey Area and have identified recordings of another five outside of the Survey Area. The widespread and abundant low stony hills (habitat type LSH) would comprise suitable habitat for the Western Pebble-mound Mouse. The only confirmed records of individuals are from a small number trapped on Dixon Island in 2011, and a single specimen collected 9.8 km north of the Survey Area in 1998. Other records are either of secondary signs (presumably pebble-mounds), or their type is not specified. Biota (2011) suggests this species is now considered locally extinct in some parts of its historical range, including the Burrup Peninsula. Given the small number of pebble-mounds recorded in the Survey Area, and the lack of any signs of activity, it is considered unlikely that the Western Pebble-mound Mouse currently occurs in the area, and due to habitat disturbance, less likely in the Development Envelope. A small population of Australian Zebra Finch, was observed within the Development Envelope during the Biota 2022 fauna survey. This species is the most common estrildid finch of Central Australia and ranges over most of the Australian continent, except coastal regions (Avibase n.d). The habitat found within the Development Envelope is therefore not considered necessary for the maintenance of the species. The species is not listed as a conservation significant species. Both Biota (2022) and photographic records of the Development Envelope (Appendix A) indicate that the 0.2983 ha of the native vegetation footprint is impacted by <i>Cenchrus setiger</i> (Birdwood grass). The OSP fauna habitat described by Biota (2022) extends 365 ha into the local area, and Biota suggest that they mapped only 22% of this area. The Development Envelope represents less than 1% of this mapped area. For this reason, the 0.2983 ha native vegetation clearing footprint is not likely to comprise the whole or a part of, or be necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat necessary for fauna native to Western Australia. The proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.
Principle (c) – Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.	Based on the Biological Assessment undertaken by Biota (2022), no Threatened Flora was identified within the Development Envelope, or in the greater Survey Area. The absence of Threatened Flora within the Development Envelope and in the Survey Area, demonstrates the vegetation is not necessary for the continued existence of Threatened flora. The proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.
Principle (d) – Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the	No Threatened Ecological Communities were identified in the Development Envelope or in the adjacent areas. The proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

maintenance of, a threatened ecological community.																												
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.	The Proposal involves clearing of 0.2983 ha of vegetation, comprising Vegetation Association 157, which remains at 99.32 % pre-European vegetation extent Statewide. The extent of Vegetation Association 157 remaining is above the national target of 30% retention of pre-European extent for biodiversity conservation (see Error! Reference source not found.). Table 1: Pre-European Vegetation Representation <table><tr><th>Pre-European Vegetation Association</th><th>Scale</th><th>Pre-European (ha)</th><th>Current Extent (ha)</th><th>% Remaining</th><th>% Remaining in DBCA reserves</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="4">Veg Assoc No. 157</td><td>Statewide</td><td>502,728</td><td>499,311</td><td>99.32</td><td>18.12</td></tr><tr><td>IBRA Bioregion <i>Pilbara</i></td><td>199,832</td><td>198,409</td><td>99.29</td><td>5.8</td></tr><tr><td>IBRA Sub-region <i>Chichester</i></td><td>73,276</td><td>72,429</td><td>99.84</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Local Government Authority <i>City of Karratha</i></td><td>73,039</td><td>71,600</td><td>98.03</td><td>0.31</td></tr></table> In addition to the vegetation remaining widespread in the region, Biota identified that they mapped only 35% of the OSP vegetation type, a total of 309 ha (extent of local area). The native vegetation clearing footprint comprises 0.2983 ha of this area. The vegetation type is widespread in the local area and does not represent significant remnant vegetation. Additionally, the Development Area, as seen in Appendix A, is Degraded in condition and is not considered significant vegetation, or faunal habitat. The 0.2983 ha of native vegetation is not considered representative of the Horseflat PEC and does not form part of a significant ecological linkage in an area that has been extensively cleared. The proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.	Pre-European Vegetation Association	Scale	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	% Remaining	% Remaining in DBCA reserves	Veg Assoc No. 157	Statewide	502,728	499,311	99.32	18.12	IBRA Bioregion <i>Pilbara</i>	199,832	198,409	99.29	5.8	IBRA Sub-region <i>Chichester</i>	73,276	72,429	99.84	-	Local Government Authority <i>City of Karratha</i>	73,039	71,600	98.03	0.31
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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.	A search of ArcGIS wetland layers indicates that the Development Envelope is not located within any wetland or watercourse environment (including Ramsar, Nationally Important or Geomorphic wetlands). The vegetation in the proposed clearing area is primarily described as <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> var. <i>pyrifolia</i>, <i>A. bivenosa</i> tall open shrubland to tall shrubland over <i>Triodia epactia</i>, (<i>T. wiseana</i>) hummock grassland. This vegetation is not generally associated with riparian vegetation of a water course or a wetland. Species in the Development Envelope are represented by <i>Triodia ? epactia</i> and <i>Cenchrus setiger</i> (Birdwood grass) (refer to imagery in Appendix A). No watercourses or wetlands are associated with this proposal. The proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.																											
Principle (g) – Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	According to DPIRD land degradation risk mapping, the proposed clearing area displays a low risk of salinity, land instability and wind erosion. Based on the above and noting the minor scale of clearing and nature of the Proposal, the clearing is unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation. The proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.																											

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.	A search of ArcGIS shapefiles indicates the Development Envelope is not located within, adjacent to, or nearby any conservation areas. No impacts on conservation areas will occur in relation to this proposal. The proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.
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.	According to the DWER ArcGIS layers the Development Envelope lies within the Proclaimed Groundwater Area (Pilbara), Proclaimed Surface Water Area and the Public Drinking Water Source Area. The proposed minimal clearing of 0.2983 ha of native vegetation in an area that is Degraded in condition and adjacent to an existing road will not intersect or affect the quality of surface or underground water. The proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.
Principle (j) – Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.	The closest watercourse to the Development Envelope is a minor non-perennial drainage line located approximately 600 m east. There are no wetlands of National Importance or significance located within, or adjacent to the Development Envelope. DPIRD's land degradation risk mapping indicates the proposed clearing area has a low risk of water logging and flooding. Based on the above, the proposed clearing of 0.2983 ha vegetation in Degraded condition and adjacent to an existing road is unlikely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding. The proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.
Methodology Used and References:	Main Roads Photographs of flora and vegetation: Appendix A. Shapefile of clearing area: D24#261782 Avibase (n.d). Zebra Finch (<i>castanotis</i>). https://avibase.bsc-eoc.org/species.jsp?avibaseid=CAEA27374CFFADBA. (Accessed 22/02/2024) Biota Environmental Sciences (2022). <i>Roebourne Bypass Detailed Vegetation and Flora Survey and Basic Fauna Survey</i>. Unpublished draft report. Prepared for Main Roads Western Australia, June 2022. DBCA (2023). Priority Ecological Communities for Western Australia version 35. Species and Communities Program, Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. 19 June 2023. file:///C:/Users/C10861/Downloads/priority ecological communities list%20(1).pdf (Accessed 22/02/2024)

9. REHABILITATION, REVEGETATION AND OFFSETS

Offset Proposal:	No offset proposal is required as the proposed clearing will not result in significant residual impacts to native vegetation within the region.
Revegetation and Rehabilitation:	No temporary clearing will be undertaken as part of the Proposal activities.

10. COMPLIANCE WITH CPS818

The clearing associated with the proposal is not at, or not likely to be at variance with the Clearing Principles. Additional management actions under CPS 818 are detailed below.

Impact of Clearing	Yes/No or NA	Further Action Required
1. Proposal is within a Region that: • has rainfall greater than 400mm; and, • is South of the 26th parallel; and, • works are necessary in 'Other than dry conditions'; and, • works have potential for uninfested areas to be impacted.	No	Standard Vehicle and Plant management actions from Principal Environmental Management Requirements (PEMRs) and <u>Hygiene Checklists</u> will be applied.
2. Do the proposed works require clearing within or adjacent to DBCA managed lands in non-dry conditions?	No	No further action required.
3. Main Roads has been notified by DWER or an environmental specialist that the area to be cleared is susceptible to a pathogen other than dieback.	No	No further action required.
4. Weeds are likely to spread to and result in environmental harm to adjacent areas of native vegetation that are in good or better condition.	No	No further action required.

Completed By:

Name	[REDACTED]
Signature	[REDACTED]
Job Title	Environmental Officer
Date	26/02/2024

Once all sections are completed, send the form to CRSP for review and endorsement.

DECISION ON CLEARING ASSESSMENT

Name	[REDACTED]
Signature	[REDACTED]
Job Title	Senior Environment Officer
Date	18/03/2024

Appendix A

Photography of the Development Envelope Indicating Flora and Vegetation Proposed to be Cleared

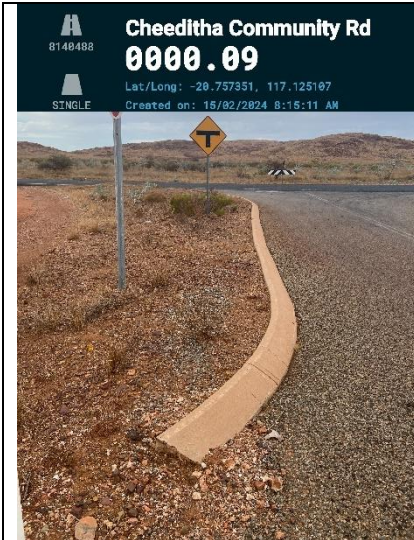


Plate 1. [REDACTED] (15-02-2024). Cheeditha Development Envelope SLK 1136.45- 1136.55 [Photograph].

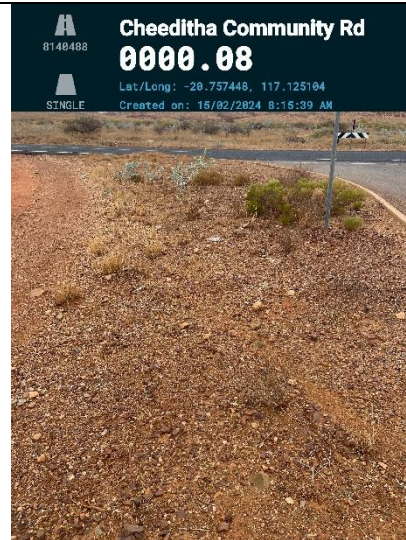


Plate 2. [REDACTED] (15-02-2024). Cheeditha Development Envelope SLK 1136.45- 1136.55 [Photograph].

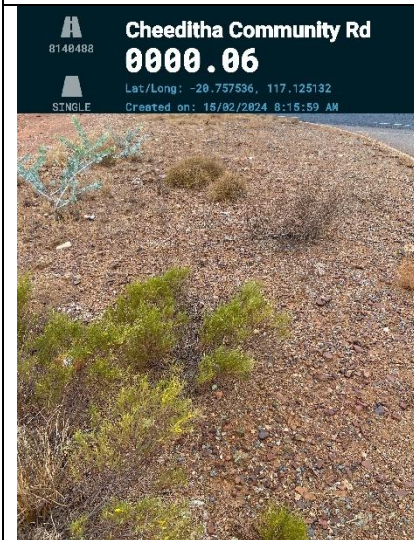


Plate 3. [REDACTED] (15-02-2024). Cheeditha Development Envelope SLK 1136.45- 1136.55 [Photograph].

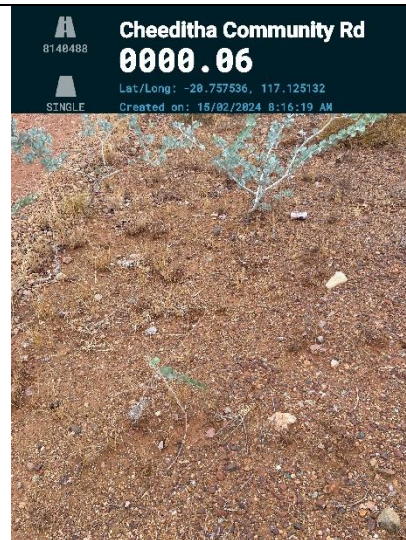


Plate 4. [REDACTED] (15-02-2024). Cheeditha Development Envelope SLK 1136.45- 1136.55 [Photograph].