Landholder Guide

Guidelines for applying the *Clearing of Paddock Trees in a Cultivation Area Ministerial Order* (paddock tree self-assessable code)
1. Introduction

This guide is for NSW landholders who are considering clearing paddock trees in a cultivation area. Together with the *Clearing of Paddock Trees in a Cultivation Area* Ministerial Order, this guide forms a self-assessable code for the clearing of paddock trees (paddock tree self-assessable code).

The paddock tree self-assessable code has been created to allow you to clear paddock trees without requiring a property vegetation plan (PVP). The guide will help you understand:

- the paddock trees that can be cleared
- the paddock trees that cannot be cleared under the code
- the set-aside requirements.

If you comply with the provisions of the paddock tree self-assessable code, a PVP is not required; however, in accordance with the paddock tree self-assessable code, you are required to notify the Local Land Services (LLS) of your intention to clear at least 14 days before the clearing is carried out.

You can notify by:

- contacting your nearest Local Land Services office where they will help you with the notification process.

For more information about the notification process, please refer to the fact sheet *The Notification Process*.

How to use the paddock tree self-assessable code

The *Clearing of Paddock Trees in a Cultivation Area* Ministerial Order sets the rules you will need to comply with. This order is made under the provisions of clause 41 of the Native Vegetation Regulation 2013.

This guide takes you through the process of identifying and planning to clear paddock trees on your property, in accordance with the Ministerial Order.

The *Clearing of Paddock Trees in a Cultivation Area* Ministerial Order states:

**Purpose of these conditions**

Clearing of a paddock tree in a cultivation area has been declared by the Minister for the Environment to be a routine agricultural management activity (RAMA). As a result, the clearing of a paddock tree will be a RAMA if it is carried out in accordance with the Clearing of paddock trees in a cultivation area order made under clause 41 of the Native Vegetation Regulation 2013 and the conditions of the order set out in this schedule.

The intent of this order is to facilitate the removal of paddock trees in relatively small numbers for improved production efficiencies, while balancing environmental protection and loss. Landholders are able to design and implement their own plan for balancing environmental loss by securing the protection of remnant vegetation or by establishing and maintaining native vegetation areas.

A stream-lined assessment to obtain a Property Vegetation Plan (PVP) from Local Land Services is available where the proposed clearing of paddock trees may be more complex and cannot be cleared in accordance with this order.
Please note that throughout this guide you will find text extracted from the *Clearing of Paddock Trees in a Cultivation Area* Ministerial Order. Such text is set out in blue breakout boxes, as above. Explanatory text directly follows the blue breakout box to assist your interpretation of the Ministerial Order. Not all of the text in the Ministerial Order is included in the blue boxes.


A list of definitions for terms used throughout this guide is available in Section 8 of this document.

## The importance of paddock trees

The Ministerial Order recognises the importance of paddock trees. Scattered paddock trees provide multiple benefits for your farm’s productivity including:

- providing shade and shelter for your stock
- giving protection to your crops from wind and extreme temperatures, helping them to thrive
- improving soil fertility as leaf litter and animal droppings break down, returning nutrients to deep soil
- helping with pest control through bats and birds that roost in trees.

Paddock trees on farms are also important for a healthy environment, particularly for the survival of native fauna such as birds and mammals. They work as islands of habitat and stepping stones between larger patches of native vegetation. Large paddock trees (80 centimetres diameter at breast height over bark [DBHOB]) often have hollows which take more than 100 years to develop and these are important roosting and breeding sites for birds and mammals. This self-assessable code applies to paddock trees within a cultivation area.

## Other useful information

### Online tool

An online information tool has been developed to help you interpret and apply the paddock tree self-assessable code. It walks you through the decision-making process to determine if or how the paddock tree self-assessable code applies to your situation. It also links to sources of information that will help with self-assessment. The online tool can be used with this guide.


**Note:** When you use the online tool the information is *not* recorded or saved in any way. You can use the tool completely anonymously. This is confirmed in the *Online tools disclaimer* on the website.
Fact sheets
A series of fact sheets are also available that will help you apply aspects of the code.

The most relevant fact sheets for the clearing of paddock trees are:
1. How to obtain other approvals
2. The notification process
3. Determining distances from water bodies.

These fact sheets are available at your Local Land Services office. They are also available at www.environment.nsw.gov.au/vegetation/selfassess.htm.

Further assistance
If you have any questions about using the paddock tree self-assessable code, or would like assistance using the code to clear paddock trees, contact your Local Land Services.
2. Does the code apply to you?

The flowchart at Figure 1 will help you decide if the paddock tree self-assessable code is relevant to your situation.

Figure 1: Does the paddock tree self-assessable code apply to my property?

If your situation does not fit within the paddock tree self-assessable code, you may need to discuss other options with your Local Land Services.
3. Process for an assessment using the paddock tree self-assessable code

The following flowchart outlines the broad process that should be followed in doing an assessment using the paddock tree self-assessable code. You can record decisions in the checklist at Appendix 4.

**STEP 1**
For each paddock tree you want to clear, does it meet the criteria for clearing under the code?

**STEP 2**
How many paddock trees which are 20 cm or greater diameter (DBHOB) are you planning to clear?

**STEP 3**
Determine the required set-aside area

**STEP 4**
Notify the Local Land Services of your intention to clear using the self-assessable code

**STEP 5**
Undertake clearing and establish the set-aside area

*Figure 2: Assessment process for paddock tree self-assessable code*
4. What can be cleared?

The *Clearing of Paddock Trees in a Cultivation Area* Ministerial Order states:

1. What can be cleared?
   A paddock tree within a cultivation area can only be cleared if it is an individual living native tree less than 80 centimetres diameter at breast height over bark (DBHOB), and is either:
   
   a. located more than 50 metres away from any living native tree that is 20 centimetres or greater DBHOB and is within a cultivation area on the same landholding, or
   
   b. a group of three (3) or fewer living native trees within a distance of 50 metres of each other, that in turn, are greater than 50 metres from the next living tree that is 20 centimetres or greater DBHOB and that is within a cultivation area on the same landholding.

What does ‘within a cultivation area’ mean?

‘Within a cultivation area’ means that the area from which the paddock trees will be cleared is actively being cropped. This means it is either cropped, ploughed or fallow at the time of the notification of your intention to use the paddock tree self-assessable code. It does not mean areas that are under pasture rotation that may return to cropping in the future.

What size trees can be cleared?

Only trees that are less than 80 centimetres diameter at breast height over bark (DBHOB) may be cleared. The diameter is measured at 1.3 metres above the ground. If there are multiple stems at this height then measure the diameter of the largest stem.

For each tree you would like to clear you need to ensure that it is:

1. less than 80 centimetres DBHOB, and
2. isolated from other paddock trees.

What does ‘isolated’ mean?

Paddock trees to be cleared must be isolated from other paddock trees. ‘Isolated’ means:

- a single tree more than 50 metres away from any other paddock trees that are 20 centimetres DBHOB or greater (see Figure 3), or

- a group of two or three trees (closer than 50 metres to each other) that are more than 50 metres away from any other paddock trees that are 20 centimetres DBHOB or greater (see Figure 4).

Trees may be closer than 50 metres to patches of vegetation that are not within the cultivation area (for example along fence lines or roadsides). Distances between trees are measured from trunk to trunk.
Figure 3: Diameter and distance requirements for clearing paddock trees in a cultivation area. DBHOB = diameter at breast height over bark.

- Diameter requirements:
  - Less than 80 cm DBHOB:
    - Greater than 50 m apart:
      - Can be cleared
  - Greater than 80 cm DBHOB:
    - Less than 50 m apart:
      - Cannot be cleared

- Distance requirements:
  - Less than 50 m apart:
    - Can be cleared
  - Greater than 50 m apart:
    - Cannot be cleared

Figure 4: Requirements for clearing clumps of trees within a cultivation area and trees close to vegetation not in a cultivation area.

- Clumps of trees:
  - Less than 80 cm DBHOB:
    - Less than 50 metres apart:
      - Can be cleared

- Roadside or fence line vegetation:
  - Greater than or equal to 20 cm DBHOB:
    - May be closer than 50 m to other vegetation not in cultivation area
5. **What cannot be cleared?**

The *Clearing of Paddock Trees in a Cultivation Area* Ministerial Order states:

2. **What cannot be cleared?**

2.1 A paddock tree within a cultivation area cannot be cleared if it is:

a. an individual living native tree 80 centimetres or greater DBHOB, or

b. located on vulnerable land, or

c. located within 30 metres from the high bank of a watercourse, estuary or wetland, or

d. a tree, or group of trees, that are growing within an area greater than 0.25 hectares and the proportion of groundcover is greater than 50 per cent indigenous species.

### Large trees

Research shows that very large trees are likely to contain large hollows that are important habitat for threatened species that depend on paddock trees; thus, clearing of trees 80 centimetres DBHOB or greater is not permitted under this self-assessable code.

### Trees on vulnerable land

Vulnerable land is land that is considered particularly sensitive to erosion. Vulnerable land is designated by the Minister. There are three kinds of land listed as vulnerable land:

1. steep or highly erodible land (typically land over 18 degrees slope)
2. protected riparian land (typically land within 20 metres of rivers)
3. special category land.

The map in Appendix 1 shows the location of vulnerable land at a state scale. You can use the Paddock Tree Online Information Tool to see if any vulnerable land exists on your property, or you can contact your Local Land Services.

### Trees near waterways

The land adjacent to water bodies is particularly sensitive and often includes important habitat trees for wildlife. As such the clearing of paddock trees is not allowed within 30 metres of a watercourse, estuary or wetland. ‘Watercourse’ means a stream of Strahler stream order 3 or larger with a visible channel.

The fact sheet *Determining distances from water bodies* provides more information on what ‘stream order’ means and how to determine the distance from water bodies.
Clumps of trees with native groundcover

The paddock trees self-assessable code is for the clearing of isolated paddock trees in a cultivation area. Any tree or clumps of trees that have native groundcover over more than one quarter of a hectare are not allowed to be cleared.

To be considered native, the groundcover must be more than 50 per cent native.

If you have paddock trees in a cultivation area that cannot be cleared due to any of the above circumstances, you may still be able to clear them by applying for a PVP. You should contact your Local Land Services for further advice.
6. How much can be cleared?

The *Clearing of Paddock Trees in a Cultivation Area* Ministerial Order states:

3. How much can be cleared?

3.1 A maximum of 200 paddock trees within a cultivation area may be cleared per 1000 hectares of landholding size, (or pro rata) per notification.

3.2 If the total set-aside required by Section 4 [of the order] is in place, prior to notification, the above limit (in Section 3.1) does not apply.

The paddock tree self-assessable code allows the clearing of up to 200 paddock trees per notification for every 1000 hectares of cultivation on the landholding. Once you have the set-aside established for the first notification, you can submit a second notification. See Section 7 for further details on establishing a set-aside area.

If you have sufficient set-aside already established to cover all of the trees you want to clear then you can clear more than the 200 trees per notification.

If you have a smaller landholding (e.g. less than 1000 hectares of cultivation area) the number of trees that you can clear is calculated on a pro-rata basis; for example, if you have 500 hectares of cultivation you can clear up to 100 paddock trees per notification.

The online tool has a calculator to help you determine the number of trees you can clear. The tool is available at www.environment.nsw.gov.au/vegetation/onlinetools.htm.
7. What other conditions apply?

The *Clearing of Paddock Trees in a Cultivation Area* Ministerial Order states:

### 4. What other conditions apply?

4.1 Clearing of paddock trees in a cultivation area must be balanced by the establishment and ongoing management of a ‘set-aside’ area.

4.2 Set-aside areas must be established prior to submitting additional notification(s) to use this order on the same landholding.

Clearing paddock trees that are 20 centimetres DBHOB or larger must be balanced with the establishment and management of a ‘set-aside’ area.

The set-aside area may include:

- mature native trees, or
- re-established native trees, or
- a combination of the above.

The amount of set-aside area required will depend on how much remnant native vegetation is on your property.

The *Clearing of Paddock Trees in a Cultivation Area* Ministerial Order states:

### 4.4 For every paddock tree 20 centimetres DBHOB or greater that is cleared within a cultivation area, a set-aside area must include mature and/or re-established native trees in the following ratios according to the extent (area) of remnant native vegetation remaining on the landholding:

a. 5 trees per tree cleared, where there is greater than 70 per cent remnant native vegetation on the landholding, or

b. 10 trees per tree cleared, where there is 30 per cent to 70 per cent remnant native vegetation on the landholding, or

c. 15 trees per tree cleared, where there is less than 30 per cent remnant native vegetation on the landholding.

**How many trees do I need in my set-aside area?**

For every paddock tree with a diameter of 20 centimetres or more (DBHOB) that is cleared, the set-aside area must include either 5, 10 or 15 trees, depending on the amount of remnant vegetation remaining on your property.

If your property has more than 70 per cent remnant native vegetation, you will need five trees in the set-aside area per tree cleared. Conversely, if your property has little remnant native vegetation remaining, you will need 15 trees in the set-aside area per tree cleared. These trees can be re-established or existing mature trees.

The set-aside ratios are shown in Table 1.
Table 1: Set-aside area ratios

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of remnant vegetation on the landholding</th>
<th>Number of replacement trees required for each cleared paddock tree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More than 70%</td>
<td>5 trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 30% and 70%</td>
<td>10 trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 30%</td>
<td>15 trees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimating the amount of remnant native vegetation on your property

Estimating the amount of remnant native vegetation remaining on your property is best done with an aerial photo or satellite image.

Some aerial photos are provided at Appendix 2 as a guide to help you estimate the amount of remnant vegetation on your property.

Remnant vegetation may include grasslands or shrub lands.

Suitable trees for a set-aside area

Where your set-aside area includes retained mature trees, they must be of the same or similar species to the paddock trees that have been cleared on your landholding. Similar tree species means that they are of a similar growth form (shape) and are usually the same genus. For example, white box, grey box, yellow box, coolabah and black box are considered similar species. Also, black and white cypress pine are similar species.

You may wish to use re-established native trees for your set-aside area. These could be by planting or by natural regeneration. These must be the same species as the paddock trees cleared, or be naturally occurring local tree species. ‘Naturally occurring’ means the tree species that would naturally occur on the set-aside land prior to clearing.

Allowing natural regeneration of trees adjacent to existing remnants is a relatively low cost way to re-establish trees. Allowing natural regeneration is usually more successful in the long term than planting trees.
Other requirements for the set-aside area

The Clearing of Paddock Trees in a Cultivation Area Ministerial Order states:

4.7 The set-aside area must be:

a. located on the same landholding as the cultivation area in which the paddock trees are cleared, and

b. established on the landholding within 12 months from the notification date, and

c. additional to previous or existing works carried out using public funds or to fulfil other regulatory obligations (e.g. PVP offsets or remediation areas), and

d. managed and maintained in accordance with the required management actions outlined in Appendix 1 [of the order].

Same landholding

Landholding is defined in the Native Vegetation Regulation 2013 as:

**Landholding** means a parcel of land, or several parcels of land which:

a) are contiguous with one another or are separated from one another only by a road, river, creek or other watercourse, and

b) constitute or are worked as a single property, irrespective of whether those parcels are held under the same title or different titles or titles of different kinds.

Set-aside area established within 12 months

The paddock trees self-assessable code allows clearing to be undertaken prior to establishing the set-aside area; however, it does require the set-aside area to be established within 12 months of the notification being lodged. It must also be established before you lodge another notification to clear more trees.

If you do not undertake the clearing then you do not need to establish the set-aside area.

Management of the set-aside area

The set-aside area must be managed according to the **required** management actions listed in Table 2. The set-aside area should be managed in the long term so that it can balance any habitat loss from clearing the paddock trees.

In addition, **recommended** management actions that may be appropriate to your set-aside area are listed in Table 3.
### Table 2: Required management actions for set-aside areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management action</th>
<th>Intent of management action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No clearing allowed except for the use of routine agricultural management activities to:</td>
<td>Allows for the continuation of certain routine land management activities to maintain permanent fences, control noxious weeds, control pest animals, control feral native species, and mitigate imminent risk of serious personal injury or damage to property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish and maintain revegetation</td>
<td>To ensure the set-aside area is designed and implemented within 12 months of the notification date and maintained in the long term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retain regrowth</td>
<td>To retain or enhance conservation and habitat value in the set-aside area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retain standing dead timber</td>
<td>To retain or enhance conservation and habitat value for native flora and fauna in the set-aside area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retain logs</td>
<td>To retain or enhance conservation and habitat value for native flora and fauna in the set-aside area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retain rocks</td>
<td>To retain or enhance conservation and habitat value for native flora and fauna in the set-aside area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic grazing</td>
<td>To exclude domestic stock grazing for the first 5 years after establishing a set-aside area (applies to re-established native vegetation works only). After the first 5 years of stock exclusion, domestic stock grazing is allowed for up to 4 weeks per calendar year, to maintain and enhance native groundcover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feral herbivore control</td>
<td>To reduce the damage from feral herbivores such as goats and rabbits to the habitat value of the native groundcover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weed control (exotic species)</td>
<td>To reduce competition from exotic species and improve growth and development of native flora in the set-aside area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect trees from agricultural chemicals</td>
<td>To ensure that the trees in the set-aside area are not affected by agricultural chemical use associated with farming practices that may reduce their life expectancy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3: Recommended management actions for set-aside areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management action</th>
<th>Intent of management action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exclude commercial apiaries</td>
<td>To ensure adequate nectar supplies for native fauna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusion of fire</td>
<td>To reduce the impact of fire on fire sensitive plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fencing</td>
<td>To assist in the active management or exclusion of domestic stock grazing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. Definitions

In this guide terms have the same meaning as in the Native Vegetation Act 2003, Native Vegetation Regulation 2013 and the Clearing of Paddock Trees in a Cultivation Area Ministerial Order unless otherwise defined below.

**Cultivation area** is an area that is cropped, ploughed or fallow at the time of notification.

**Diameter at breast height over bark (DBHOB)** means the diameter over the bark of the stem at 1.3 metres above the ground. If there are multiple stems on a tree then the diameter is measured on the largest stem.

**Landholding** means:
1. a parcel of land, or
2. several parcels of land which:
   a) are contiguous with one another or are separated from one another only by a road, river, creek or other watercourse, and
   b) constitute or are worked as a single property,

irrespective of whether those parcels are held under the same title or different titles or titles of different kinds.

**Set-aside area** means an area or areas that are designated for conservation to balance the environmental loss associated with the clearing of paddock trees in a cultivation area.

**Strahler stream order** means the stream order of a stream determined by the Strahler system as defined in Schedule 2, Part 1 of the Water Management (General) Regulation 2011. Refer to the fact sheet Determining distances from water bodies for more information.

**Visible channel** means a visible path where water flows, regardless of flow regime, which shows some degree of incision or erosion.

**Vulnerable land** means land identified as:
   a) steep or highly erodible land
   b) protected riparian land being within 20 metres of specified watercourses
   c) special category land


**Watercourse** means a stream of Strahler stream order 3 or larger with a visible channel.

**Wetland** means any shallow body of water, other than a floodplain (such as a marsh, billabong, swamp or sedgeland) that is:
   a) inundated cyclically, intermittently or permanently with water, and
   b) vegetated with wetland plant communities.

Refer to the fact sheet Determining distances from water bodies for more information.
Appendix 1 – Vulnerable lands within NSW
Appendix 2 – Percentage native vegetation on a landholding

Examples of remnant native vegetation on landholdings

Wet sclerophyll forest example
>70 per cent remnant vegetation (remnant vegetation is 98 per cent)

Wet sclerophyll forest example
30–70 per cent remnant vegetation (47 per cent remnant vegetation)

Wet sclerophyll forest example
<30 per cent remnant vegetation (remnant vegetation approximately 20 per cent)
Semi-arid woodland example
>70 per cent remnant native vegetation (85 per cent remnant vegetation)

Semi-arid woodland example
30–70 per cent remnant vegetation (estimated 44 per cent remnant vegetation)

Semi-arid woodland example
<30 per cent remnant vegetation (approximately 10 per cent remnant vegetation)
Appendix 3 – How to measure stem diameter

Paddock trees cannot be cleared a greater than 80 centimetres diameter at breast height over bark (DBHOB). The diameter is measured 1.3 metres from the ground. If there are multiple stems on a tree then the diameter is measured on the largest stem.

Figure A3.1 shows a simple way of measuring DBHOB. A special DBHOB measuring tape can be used for a more accurate measure.

Figure A3.1a & b: Measuring diameter at breast height over bark (1.3 metres above ground).
Appendix 4 – Checklist

The checklist should be used to ensure you consider all of the relevant factors when using the paddock tree self-assessable code.

It is recommended you keep the completed checklist on file with any other records relevant to the assessment. It is also recommended that you keep photos of the trees to be cleared before the clearing, as well as photos of the set-aside area before and after it is established.

Checklist for the clearing of paddock trees within a cultivation area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General clearing conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each paddock tree is located within a cultivation area and is less than 80 centimetres diameter at breast height over bark (DBHOB), and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is located more than 50 metres away from another living native paddock tree (that is 20 centimetres DBHOB or greater and is within a cultivation area on the same landholding), or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is part of a group of three (3) or fewer living native paddock trees within a distance of 50 metres of each other, that in turn, are greater than 50 metres from the next living tree that is 20 centimetres DBHOB or greater and that is within a cultivation area on the same landholding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The paddock tree is not 80 centimetres DBHOB or greater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The paddock tree is not located on vulnerable land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The paddock tree is not within 30 metres from the high bank of a watercourse, estuary or wetland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The paddock tree (or group of trees) is not growing within an area greater than 0.25 hectares and where the extent of native groundcover is greater than 50 per cent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How many trees can be cleared?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A maximum of 200 paddock trees within a cultivation area will be cleared per 1000 hectares of landholding size (or pro rata) per notification.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set-aside areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have determined the percentage of remnant native vegetation on the landholding (refer to Appendix 2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For every paddock tree 20 centimetres DBHOB or greater that is cleared, a set-aside area will be established that includes mature and/or re-established native trees in the following ratios according to the extent (area) of remnant native vegetation on the landholding:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. 5 trees per tree cleared, where there is greater than 70 per cent remnant native vegetation on the landholding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 10 trees per tree cleared, where there is 30 per cent to 70 per cent remnant native vegetation on the landholding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 15 trees per tree cleared, where there is less than 30 per cent remnant native vegetation on the landholding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have calculated how many trees are needed in my set-aside areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained mature trees in the set-aside area include the same or similar species to the paddock trees cleared within the cultivation area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-established native trees in the set-aside area will be of the same species as the paddock trees being cleared or will be naturally occurring local tree species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The set-aside area:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. is located on the same landholding as the paddock trees to be cleared, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. will be established within 12 months from the notification date, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. will be additional to any previous or existing works carried out using public funds or as required to fulfil other regulatory obligations (e.g. PVP offsets or remediation areas), and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. will be managed in accordance with required management actions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Thinning or Invasive Native Scrub Ministerial Orders have not been used in the area to be cleared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set-aside areas will be established prior to submission of additional notification(s) to use this order on the same landholding.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have notified 14 days before I want to clear (refer to the fact sheet The notification process).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>