



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 10530/1
Permit Holder:	Telstra Corporation Limited
Duration of Permit:	From 30 August 2024 to 30 August 2029

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 expansion of Optic Fiber Telecommunications Facility.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 1 on Deposited Plan 156118, Rawlinna
Unnamed Road Reserve (PIN 1122704), Rawlinna

3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.836 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

4. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 30 August 2029.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. Directional clearing

The permit holder must:

- (a) conduct clearing activities in a slow, progressive manner towards adjacent *native vegetation*; and
- (b) allow reasonable time for fauna present within the area being cleared to move into adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the clearing activity.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

8. 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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 GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) the date that the area was cleared; (d) the direction of clearing; (e) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); (f) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 5; and (g) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of <i>weeds</i> in accordance with condition 6.

9. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 8 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 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> .
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.
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)
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 – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>; 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



Mathew Gannaway
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

*Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

6 August 2024

Schedule 1

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

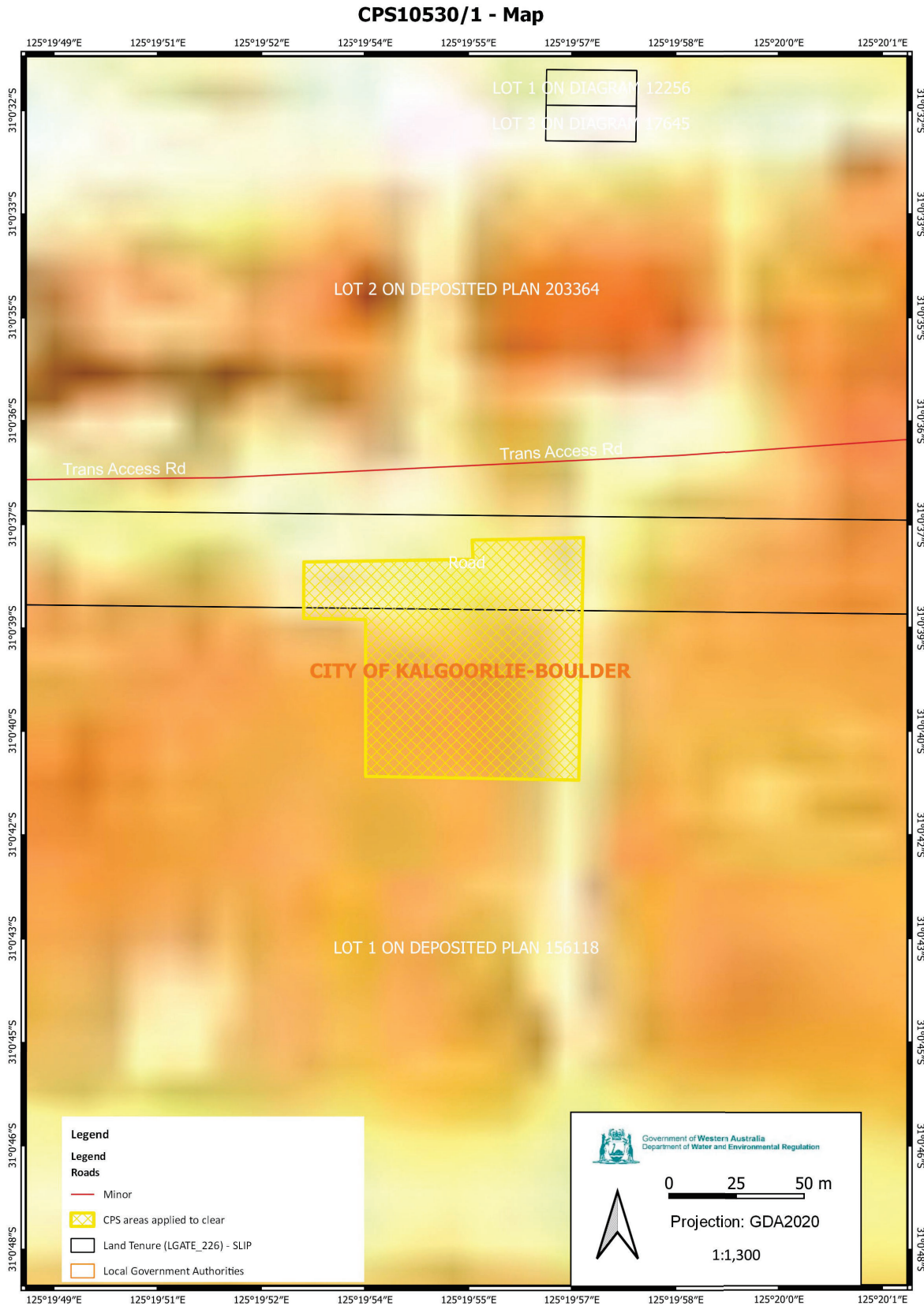


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 10530/1
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Telstra Corporation Limited
Application received:	22 February 2024
Application area:	0.836 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Expansion of Fibre Telecommunications Facility
Method of clearing:	Mechanical clearing/bulldozing
Property:	Lot 1 on Deposited Plan 156118, Rawlinna Unnamed Road Reserve (PIN 1122704), Rawlinna
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Kalgoorlie Boulder
Localities (suburb/s):	Rawlinna

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is 0.836 hectares of native vegetation located within the Australian Rail Track Corporation (ARTC) railway reserve in Rawlinna, Western Australia (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The purpose of the application is to expand an optic fibre telecommunications facility to undertake the required upgrades comprised of solar panels and IT equipment together with a two-meter buffer to allow for external perimeter access. The application predominantly involves the clearing of native regrowth in a historically cleared railway area (Telstra,2024).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	6 August 2024
Decision area:	0.836 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 (DWER) advertised the application for 14 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A), relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix B), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration of the purpose of the clearing is to accommodate future demand for the national optic fibre network.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the potential impacts to fauna if present during clearing activities, and
- the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values.

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing is unlikely to have long-term adverse impacts on environmental values and can be minimised and managed to unlikely lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values.

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 into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values, and
- undertake slow, progressive one directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity.

1.5. Site map

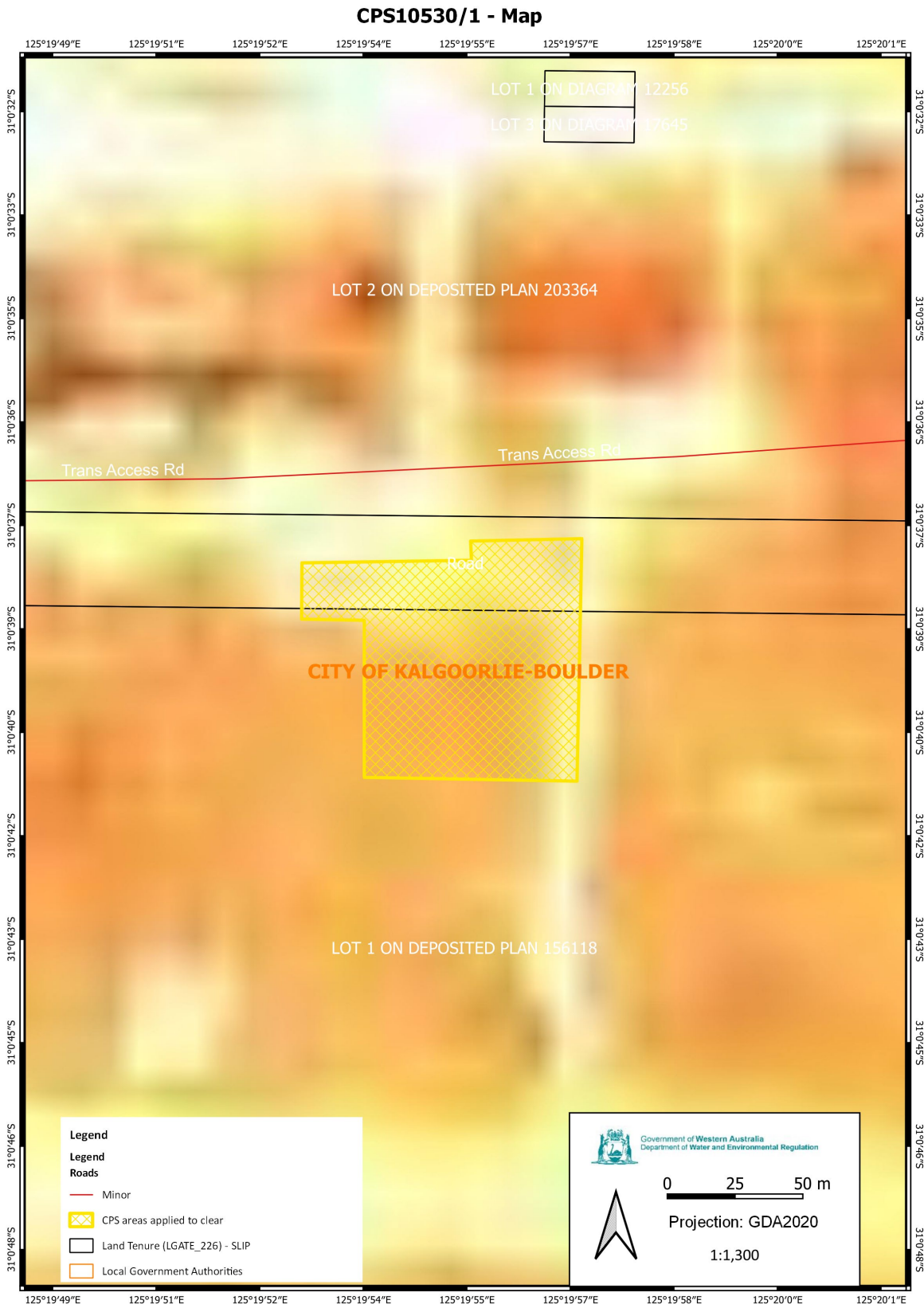


Figure 1. Map of the application area, the area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

2 Legislative context

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

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

- the precautionary principle
- the principle of intergenerational equity
- the 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)
- *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (WA) (RIWI 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

Supporting information was submitted by the applicant, demonstrating that clearing is only being undertaken for the required compound, together with a 2-metre buffer to allow for external perimeter access. This is the minimum clearing needed to maintain the integrity of the internal telecommunications and electrical infrastructure and to minimize maintenance of the highly remote equipment (Telstra, 2024).

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

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A) 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 B) identified the impacts of the proposed clearing are limited and able to be managed with standard avoid and minimize, weed management and directional clearing conditions.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The application was advertised on the DWER website for a 14-day public comment period on the 24 May 2024. No public submissions were received in relation to this application.

The City of Kalgoorlie Boulder (the City) advised DWER that local government approvals are required, with Development Approval issued to Telstra in January 2024. The advised that the proposed clearing is consistent with the City's Local Planning Scheme and they did not have any objections to the proposed clearing (City of Kalgoorlie Boulder, 2024).

No Aboriginal sites of significance have been mapped within the local area. It is the permit holder's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA), if any aboriginal sites of significance are present and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

End

Appendix A. Site characteristics

A.1. Site characteristics

The information provided below describes the key characteristics of the area proposed to be cleared and is based on the best information available to DWER at the time of this assessment. This information was used to inform the assessment of the clearing against the Clearing Principles, contained in Appendix B. The 'local area' is considered a 20-kilometre radius of each site within the application area.

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is located within ARTC corridor in the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder which falls in the extensive land use zone of Western Australia. The area proposed to be cleared is an extension of a previously cleared substation section along the Trans Australian Railway (Telstra, 2024).
Ecological linkage	The application area is not within a formally mapped ecological linkage.
Conservation areas	The application area is not located within a conservation area (GIS Database). The nearest conservation area is Boonderoo Land System, which is located approximately 90.3 kilometres west of the application area (GIS Database).
Vegetation description	<p>Drone photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of saltbush and bluebush.</p> <p>Representative drone photos are available in Appendix D.</p> <p>This is consistent with the mapped vegetation type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bunda Plateau_449, described as <i>Atriplex</i> spp. <i>Maireana</i> spp. communities on alkaline soils. Saltbush & bluebush. <p>The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 99.9 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).</p>
Vegetation condition	<p>Drone photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in Very Poor to Excellent (Trudgen, 1991) condition.</p> <p>The full Trudgen (1991) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C.</p> <p>Representative drone photos are available in Appendix D.</p>
Climate and landform	The climate of the Nullarbor bioregion is characterised as arid non-seasonal, with average rainfall of 150-200 millimetres (McKenzie et al. 2002). The Nullarbor bioregion extends over most of the onshore part of the Eucla Basin, with landforms consisting of salt lakes and major valley floors with lake derived dunes. The Nullarbor Plain is a vast and remarkably flat treeless plain determined by the combination of aridity and the calcareous soils (McKenzie et al. 2002).
Soil description	<p>The soil of the application area is broadly mapped as the following soil type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 553Kn: Kinclaven System. Level stony limestone plains supporting mixed shrubs and bindii grassland, with frequent dongas.
Land degradation risk	Low land degradation risks across the application area.
Waterbodies and hydrogeography	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that application area does not intersect any water courses.

Characteristic	Details
	Groundwater salinity of the application area is mapped as 1000-3000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids.
Flora	<p>The desktop assessment identified that a total of five priority flora species have been recorded within the local area, comprising one P1, one P2, two P3 and one P4 species (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). None of these records occur within the application area, with the closest record being an occurrence of <i>Eremophila dendritica</i> (P2) approximately 2.45 kilometres from the application area.</p> <p>With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), the habitat preferences and conservation statuses of these species, the distribution and extent of existing records, the application area is unlikely to provide habitat for conservation significant flora and impacts to conservation significant flora did not require further consideration.</p>
Ecological communities	No conservation significant ecological communities or buffers are mapped over the application area. There are no Threatened/Priority Ecological Communities (TEC/PEC) within the local area.
Fauna	<p>The desktop assessment identified that a total of seven conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within local area, comprising of four mammals and five bird species. None of those records occur within the application area. The closest record is the <i>Dasyercus cristicauda</i> (Crest-tailed mulgara) 0.59 kilometres away from the application area.</p> <p>With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), the habitat preferences of these species, the application are is unlikely to provide significant habitat for any conservation significant fauna species and impacts to conservation significant fauna species did not require further consideration.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that fauna may be present at the time of clearing. Slow, directional clearing <i>will</i> reduce the likelihood of fauna being impacted by the clearing.</p>

A.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*					
Nullarbor	13,736,047.63	13,734,902.06	99.99	2,209,703.42	16.09
Vegetation complex					
Bunda Plateau_449	2,557,043.66	2,556,658.64	99.98	109954.71	4.31
Local area					
20km radius	126,349.77	126,282.25	99.94	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019)

A.3. Flora analysis table

With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix H.1), and impacts to the following conservation significant flora required further consideration.

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]
<i>Eremophila dendritica</i>	P2	Y	Y	Y	2.45	7	N/A

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

A.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]
<i>Pseudomys australis</i>	Vulnerable	Y	Y	5.45	1	N/A

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

Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
<p>Principle (a): <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity.”</i></p> <p>Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared does not contain significant flora, fauna, habitats or a unique assemblage of plants. The application predominantly involves the clearing of native regrowth in an historically cleared railway compound area.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p>Principle (b): <i>“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.”</i></p> <p>Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain significant habitat for conservation significant fauna. Fauna may be present at the time of clearing. Slow, directional clearing will reduce the likelihood of fauna being impacted by the clearing.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p>Principle (c): <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.”</i></p> <p>Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain habitat for Threatened flora species. No Threatened flora have been recorded within the local area.</p>	Not at variance	No
<p>Principle (d): <i>“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.”</i></p> <p>Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared does not contain species that can indicate a threatened ecological community.</p>	Not at variance	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
<p>Principle (e): <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.”</i></p> <p>Assessment: The extent of the mapped vegetation type in the local area is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.</p>	Not at variance	No
<p>Principle (h): <i>“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.”</i></p> <p>Assessment:</p> <p>Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.</p>	Not at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: land and water resources		
<p><u>Principle (f)</u>: <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment</u>: Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is not in an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (g)</u>: <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment</u>: The mapped soil is not susceptible to wind, water erosion or nutrient export and groundwater salinity is low. Noting the extent of the application area and the condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (i)</u>: <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.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment</u>: Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality.</p>	Not at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (j)</u>: <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment</u>: 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. Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to waterlogging.</p>	Not at variance	No

Appendix C. 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

Trudgen, M.E. (1991) *Vegetation condition scale* in National Trust (WA) 1993 Urban Bushland Policy. National Trust of Australia (WA), Wildflower Society of WA (Inc.), and the Tree Society (Inc.), Perth.

Measuring vegetation condition for the Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces (Trudgen, 1991)

Condition	Description
Excellent	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement.
Very good	Some relatively slight signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement. For example, some signs of damage to tree trunks caused by repeated fire, the presence of some relatively non-aggressive weeds, or occasional vehicle tracks.
Good	More obvious signs of damage caused by human activity since European settlement, including some obvious impact on the vegetation structure such as that caused by low levels of grazing or slightly aggressive weeds.
Poor	Still retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it after very obvious impacts of human activities since European settlement, such as grazing, partial clearing, frequent fires or aggressive weeds.
Very poor	Severely impacted by grazing, very frequent fires, clearing or a combination of these activities. Scope for some regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Usually with a number of weed species present including very aggressive species.
Completely degraded	Areas that are completely or almost completely without native species in the structure of their vegetation; i.e. areas that are cleared or 'parkland cleared' with their flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Appendix D. Drone Photographs of the vegetation







Figure 2: Drone photos of Rawlinna area (Telstra,2024)

Appendix E. Sources of information

E.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)
- 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)
- 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

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)

E.2. References

City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder (2024) *Advice for clearing permit application CPS 10530/1*, received 02 July 2024 (DWER Ref: DWERDT971111)

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.

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2019). *NRInfo Digital Mapping. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development*. Government of Western Australia. URL: <https://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrm-info/> (accessed July 2024).

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2019). *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits*. Joondalup. Available from: https://dwer.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Procedure_Native_vegetation_clearing_permits_v1.PDF.

Government of Western Australia. (2019) *2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of March 2019*. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics>

McKenzie, N.L., May J.E., and McKenna S. (2002) *Bioregional Summary of the 2002 Biodiversity Audit for Western Australia. A Contribution to the Development of Western Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy*. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Perth. WA. 2002.

Northcote, K. H. with Beckmann G G, Bettenay E., Churchward H. M., van Dijk D. C., Dimmock G. M., Hubble G. D., Isbell R. F., McArthur W. M., Murtha G. G., Nicolls K. D., Paton T. R., Thompson C. H., Webb A. A. and Wright M. J. (1960-68) *Atlas of Australian Soils*, Sheets 1 to 10, with explanatory data. CSIRO and Melbourne University Press: Melbourne.

Schoknecht, N., Tille, P. and Purdie, B. (2004) *Soil-landscape mapping in South-Western Australia – Overview of Methodology and outputs* Resource Management Technical Report No. 280. Department of Agriculture.

Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R. and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001) *Native Vegetation in Western Australia, Extent, Type and Status*. Resource Management Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

Trudgen, M.E. (1991) *Vegetation condition scale* in National Trust (WA) 1993 Urban Bushland Policy. National Trust of Australia (WA), Wildflower Society of WA (Inc.), and the Tree Society (Inc.), Perth.

Telstra Corporation Ltd (2024) Clearing permit application and supporting information for CPS 10530/1, received 22 February 2024 (DWER Ref: DWERDT910092).

Western Australian Herbarium (1998-). *FloraBase - the Western Australian Flora*. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia. <https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed June 2024)