GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 10784/1
Permit Holder:	Mr Simon and Mrs Shannon Meyer
Duration of Permit:	From 02 July 2026 to 02 July 2036

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 cropping and pasture.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 10361 on Deposited Plan 206638, Boothendarra

Lot 500 on Plan 18005, Badgingarra

3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 1,200 native trees within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1a and Figure 1b of Schedule 1.

4. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 02 July 2031.

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 and dieback 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* and *dieback*:

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

(b) ensure that no known *dieback* or *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 shall conduct clearing in a slow progressive manner from west to east towards adjacent *native vegetation* to allow fauna to move into adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the clearing activity.

8. Mitigation – Revegetation

(a) Within 24 months of the commencement of clearing authorised under this permit, and no later than 02 July 2028, the permit holder must undertake *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of 14.03 hectares within the areas hatched red in Figure 2a and Figure 2b of Schedule 1 through the planting of *native vegetation* providing suitable *foraging habitat* for Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*).

(b) The *revegetation* required under condition 8(a) of this permit must be undertaken in accordance with the *revegetation* plan titled '*Revegetation Plan Lot 10361 on Deposited Plan 206638, Boothendarra Revised March 2026*' submitted to the department on 01 April 2026 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1307070), including but not limited to the following actions:

(i) ripping the ground on the contour to remove soil compaction prior to *planting*;

(ii) undertaking *weed* control activities prior to *planting*;

(iii) deliberately *planting* plants, at the *optimal time*, using species listed in Table 4 of Schedule 2 and at equal to or greater than the survival densities specified in Table 3 of Schedule 2;

(iv) ensuring only *local provenance* propagating material is used to *revegetate* and *rehabilitate*;

(v) fencing the perimeter of the *revegetation* areas;

A. Fences should allow for the movement of wildlife by being raised 15 centimetres from the ground;

B. Within one month of installing the above fences, the permit holder must notify the *CEO* in writing that the fencing has been completed; and

(vi) establishing ten 10 x 10 metre quadrat monitoring sites across the areas cross-hatched red in Figure 2a and Figure 2b of Schedule 1.

(c) The permit holder must undertake *weed* control activities and watering of plantings in the area *revegetated* under condition 8(a) on an 'as needed' basis to maintain the minimum criteria specified in Table 3 of Schedule 2.

(d) The permit holder must engage an *environmental specialist* to monitor the quadrats specified in condition 8(b)(vi) annually until the completion criteria, outlined in Table 3 of Schedule 2, have been met and maintained for a minimum of two years.

(e) If the monitoring required under condition 8(d) indicates that the completion criteria outlined in Table 3 of Schedule 2 have not been met, undertake remedial actions for *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* including:

(i) deliberately *planting native vegetation* within the areas cross-hatched red in Figure 2a and Figure 2b of Schedule 1, that will result in the completion criteria specified in Table 3 of Schedule 2 being met, ensuring only *local provenance* propagating material is used;

(ii) undertake additional *weed* control activities;

(iii) continue the annual monitoring of *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* areas in the area *revegetated* under condition 8(a) by an *environmental specialist* until the completion criteria outlined in Table 3 of Schedule 2, are met.

(f) Where an *environmental specialist* has determined that the completion criteria outlined in Table 3 of Schedule 2 have been met, that report is to be provided to the *CEO*.

(g) Where the *CEO* does not agree with the determination made by an *environmental specialist*, the *CEO* may require the permit holder to undertake remedial actions in accordance with the requirements under condition 8(e).

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

9. Records that must be kept

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

Table 1: Records that must be kept

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised clearing activities generally	(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (b) the location where the *clearing* occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
		geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) the date that the area was cleared; (d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); (e) the direction of clearing; (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 *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with condition 6.
2.	In relation to *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of areas pursuant to condition 8 of this permit.	(a) a description of the *revegetation* activities undertaken, including actions to implement watering and *weed* control; (b) the location of areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* recorded using a GPS unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees; (c) the size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* (in hectares); (d) the date/s on which the *revegetation* was undertaken; (e) a list of the *native vegetation* species planted; (f) a description of any remediation works undertaken pursuant to condition 8(e); (g) the date that completion criteria were considered to be met; and (h) a copy of the *environmental specialist's* monitoring report and determination, pursuant to condition 8(f).

10. Reporting

(a) The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* on or before 30 June of each calendar year, a written report containing:
  (i) the records required under condition 9 of this permit; and
  (ii) records of activities done by the permit holder under this permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding calendar year.

(b) If no *clearing* authorised under this permit has been undertaken, a written report confirming that no *clearing* under this permit has been carried out, must be provided to the *CEO* on or before 31 December of each calendar year.

(c) The permit holder must provide to the *CEO*, no later than 90 calendar days prior to the expiry date of this permit, a written report of records required under condition 9, where these records have not already been provided under condition 10(a).

DEFINITIONS

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

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
dieback	means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation.
direct seeding	means a method of re-establishing vegetation through establishment of a seed bed and the introduction of seeds of the desired plan species.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
environmental specialist	means a person who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent and has experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this permit, or who is approved by the CEO as a suitable environmental specialist.
foraging habitat	means flora species known to support and provides suitable foraging recourse for Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) within the known current distribution of the local region. Known habitat includes but is not limited to slender Banksia (*Banksia attenuata),* Firewood Banksia (*Banksia menziesii*), Acorn Banksia (*Banksia prionotes*), and (*Banksia kippistiana*).
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
local province	means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 50 kilometres and the same Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) subregion of the area cleared.
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.

Term	Definition
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
optimal time	means the optimal time for undertaking direct seeding and planting for that region.
planting(s)/plant	means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species.
rehabilitate/ rehabilitated/ rehabilitation	means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of that area using methods such as natural regeneration, direct seeding and/or planting, so that the species composition, structure and density similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area.
remedial action/s	means, for the purpose of this permit, any activity that is required to ensure successful re-establishment of vegetation with similar composition, structure and density identified in the completion criteria shown in Table 3 of Schedule 3.
weeds	means any plant – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

END OF CONDITIONS

C Robertson
08.06.2026
2.31PM

Caron Robertson
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

08 June 2026

Schedule 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the maps below (Figure 1a and Figure 1b).

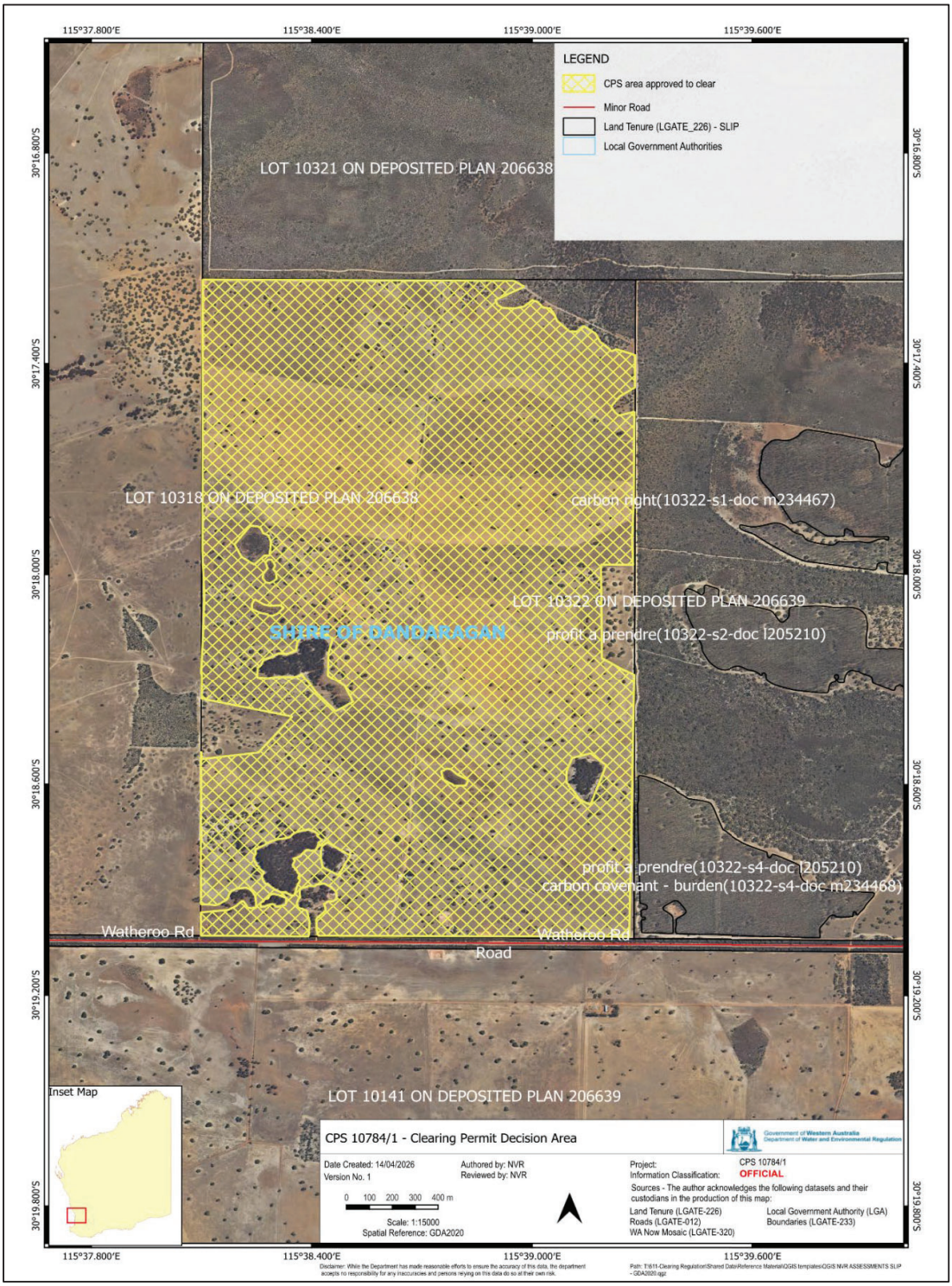

Figure 1a: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

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

Figure 2a: Map of the boundary of the area within which conditions apply.

Figure 2b: Map of the boundary of the area within which conditions apply.

Schedule 2

Table 3: Completion criteria for the revegetation within the areas cross-hatched red in Figure 2a and Figure 2b of Schedule 1 (mitigation).

Criterion	Completion criteria	Monitoring
Fencing	Fence is sufficient to prevent stock and people access of the revegetation site.	Annually until completion criteria have been met and maintained for two years.
Species density	Density of live plants of each of the species listed in Table 2 of Schedule 2 should be at least at the density specified this table.	Annually until completion criteria have been met and maintained for two years. Monitoring to be undertaken by: • visual inspection • photographs • quadrats
Survival rate	The *revegetation* site needs to ensure a survival rate of at least 66 per cent of the seedlings initially planted to be established.	Annually in spring until completion criteria have been met and maintained for two years. Monitoring to be undertaken by: • visual inspection • photographs • quadrats
Vegetation cover	<20% bare ground assessed as vegetation cover in the areas required for revegetation and rehabilitation under condition 8(a)	Annually in spring until completion criteria have been met and maintained for two years. Monitoring to be undertaken by: • visual inspection • photographs • quadrats
Weed cover	No Declared Weeds under the Biosecurity and *Agricultural Management Act 2007* present within the areas required for revegetation and rehabilitation under condition 8(a). Weed cover of less than 20% of total species abundance on site in the areas required for revegetation and rehabilitation under condition 8(a)	Annually until completion criteria have been met and maintained for two years. Monitoring to be undertaken by: • visual inspection • photographs • quadrats

Table 4: Planting species and density for the revegetation within the areas cross-hatched red in Figure 2a and Figure 2b of Schedule 1 (mitigation).

Species	Common name	Density
Eucalyptus todtiana	Prickley Bark	1/40m^2
Banksia attenuata	Slender Banksia	1/5m^2
Banksia menziesii	Menzie's Banksia	1/5m^2
Banksia prionotes	Acorn Banksia	1/5m^2
Banksia kippistiana	Dryandra	1/5m^2

Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 10784/1
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Mr Simon and Mrs Shannon Meyer
Application received:	26 September 2024
Application area:	1,200 native trees
Purpose of clearing:	Cropping and pasture
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 10361 on Deposited Plan 206638 Lot 500 on Plan 18005
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Dandaragan
Localities (suburb/s):	Boothendarra Badgingarra

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The applicant has proposed to clear 1,200 native trees distributed across two separate areas in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The proposed clearing will allow for cropping and pastoral use of the land. The type of crop the applicant is proposing to plant following the clearing activities include barley, wheat and lupins (Clark Lindbeck & Associates Pty Ltd & Williams and Son (2025).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	8 June 2026
Decision area:	1,200 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 (department) advertised the application for 21 days and one submission was received. Consideration of matters raised in the public submission is summarised in Appendix B.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for:

- avoidance and minimisation actions implemented by the applicant along with consideration of alternative sites (see section 3.1);
- site characteristics and analysis of flora, fauna and ecological communities recorded/mapped within the local area (a 20 kilometres radius buffer from the application area) (see Appendix C);
- the 10 Clearing Principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix D);

- a detailed assessment of the clearing impacts on environmental values (see Section 3.2);
- available datasets at the time of the assessment (see Appendix H);
- other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3.3) which include:
    - the application area is zoned as 'rural' under the Shire of Dandaragan's Local Planning Scheme No 55.
- the findings of an environmental impact assessment (Clark Lindbeck and Associates Pty Ltd, 2025a, see Appendix G);
- the revegetation plan provided by the applicant (Meyers, S., Meyers S, 2026);
- expert advice received from the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (CSLC) based on the findings of Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development's (DPIRD) site inspection (CSLC, 2025); and
- public concerns raised during the submission period (see Appendix B).

In addition to the above, the Delegated Officer also took into consideration the following when making the decision to grant the clearing permit application:

- the purpose of the clearing is consistent with the planning framework;
- the applicant's commitment to retaining the patches of native vegetation on the properties and restricting the clearing to individual trees scattered throughout the property (see section 3.1); and
- the trees proposed to be cleared are not primary foraging habitat for the Carnaby's black cockatoos and do not provide breeding, roosting and foraging habitat for the other two conservation significant species of black cockatoos.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the loss of 916 native trees that provide suitable foraging habitat for *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo);
- the potential introduction and spread of weeds and dieback into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values,
- a risk of injury to fauna if present during clearing activities, and
- potential land degradation in the form of wind erosion.

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined impacts to the above environmental values can be appropriately managed through conditions on the clearing permit.

The Delegated Officer considered the extent of the environmental impacts, the necessity of clearing, and the applicants' adherence to the mitigation hierarchy, and determined it was appropriate to grant a clearing permit subject to condition requiring the applicant to:

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing;
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weed and dieback;
- commencement of activities associated with the cropping and pasture within three months of the cessation of clearing to minimise the risk of wind erosion;
- undertake revegetation within 14.03 hectares of degraded land with species that provides foraging habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoos.

1.5. Site maps

Figure 1: area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

Figure 2: 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 polluter pays principle
- the principle of the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity.

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *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)
- *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* (WA)

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)
- Technical guidance – *Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)

Detailed assessment of application

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

Avoidance

The applicant's supporting information (Meyers & Meyers, 2024a) demonstrated actions taken to avoid and minimise the impacts of the proposed clearing, including:

- Clearing only isolated trees and avoidance of patches of remnant vegetation areas within both Lot 10361 on Plan 206638 and Lot 500 on Plan 18005.
- The retained patches of remnant vegetation provide the following environmental values:
  - Pristine to Excellent condition (Keighery, 1994) vegetation;
  - *Eucalyptus accedens* trees with a Diameter of Breast Height (DBH) greater than 100 centimetres, which is likely to provide habitat for fauna species; and
  - *Eucalyptus todtiana* that provides roosting habitat for black cockatoos.

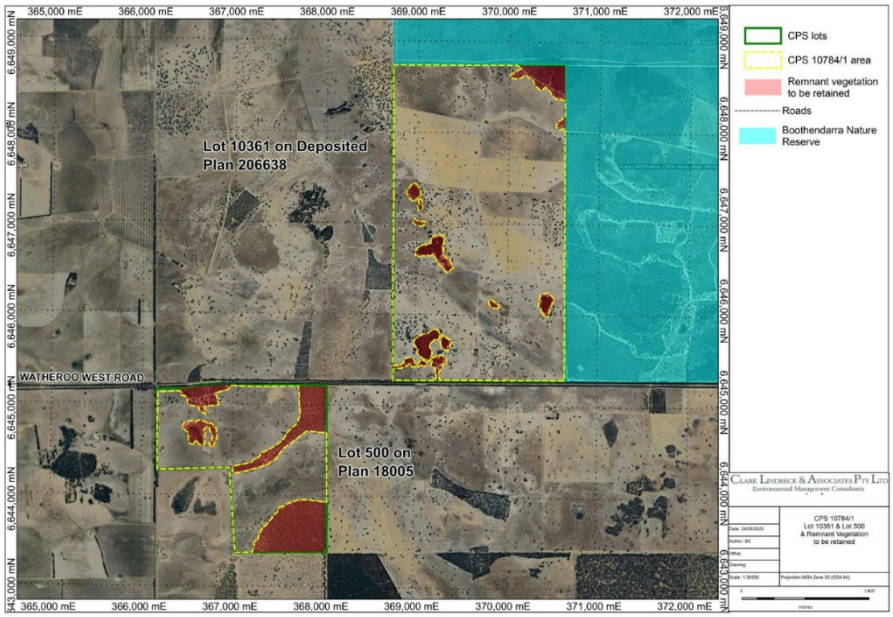

Figure 2: A map representing the areas to be retained from clearing

Revegetation planting

The assessment identified the proposed clearing will result in the loss of up to 916 Pricklybark trees that represent secondary foraging habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoos (see section 3.2.1). The applicant has committed to mitigating this impact through local revegetation planting (Meyers, S., Meyers S, 2026).

The applicant has proposed to revegetate a total area of 15.3 hectares with approximately 2,000 native plants to counterbalance the removal of trees that are suitable foraging habitats for Carnaby's black cockatoo. The revegetation is proposed within two separate areas on the same property as the clearing area. The applicant has committed to plant black cockatoo foraging habitat including *Eucalyptus todtiana*, *Banksia attenuata*, *Banksia menziesii*, *Banksia prionotes*, and *Banksia kippistiana*.

Based on aerial imagery and the revegetation plan (Meyers, S., Meyers S, 2026), the revegetation area consists of farming land that was cleared in the mid 1960's-70's that is predominantly cleared with isolated Christmas Tree (*Nuytsia floribunda*) and Pricklybark (*Eucalyptus todtiana*) and no understory (Meyers, S., Meyers S, 2026). The photographs below represent the revegetation area.

Figures 3 and 4: Photographs of the proposed revegetation areas.

The applicant proposes to implement the following measures as part of the on-site revegetation planting (Meyers, S., Meyers S, 2026).

- Prior to planting of tubestock, site preparation activities will be undertaken including:
  - weed control – spot spraying method will be used to treat weed species prior to planting as part of the weed control program.
  - fencing - the revegetation on areas will be fenced using 7-90-30 wire to protect the area from grazing livestock.
- Revegetation activities will primarily involve direct planting at the revegetation site.
- Seed collection will be undertaken by Williams and Son and the seed collected will be used to propagate the tube stock (at Muchea Tree Farm).
- All plantings will be protected with tree guards to enhance establishment and reduce browsing damage.
- Monitoring will be undertaken annually for at least two years following initial planting to confirm that completion criteria are met. If monitoring shows that these criteria have not been achieved, the following actions will be taken:
  - investigate the likely causes of seedling failure.
  - carry out infill or replacement planting where necessary.
  - implement additional weed control, if required, until the species are well established.
- Visual assessment of the revegetated areas will be undertaken at 3–4 weeks and again at six months after planting to evaluate the effectiveness of the tubestock plantings.

Based on the current application area, the department has undertaken calculation using the WA Offset Metric ('calculator'). The department's calculation has identified that revegetation from degraded to good (Keighery, 1994) condition, at the quantum specified below, will be sufficient to adequately counterbalance the impacts of the proposed clearing of 916 Pricklybark trees (*Eucalyptus todtiana*) trees.

- Planting of secondary/primary foraging habitat for the Carnaby's black cockatoos, across at least 14.03 hectares.

The Delegated Officer is satisfied the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid, minimise and mitigate potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values. The Delegated Officer determined the proposed revegetation of 14.03 hectares mitigates significant impacts in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy to the extent that significant residual impacts do not remain, and an offset is not required. Additional revegetation proposed by the applicant, above the 14.03 hectare requirement, is not conditioned on the permit but maybe undertaken as a voluntary action to result in a net gain in environmental value at this site.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix C) 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 D) identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological values (fauna) and land and water resources. The consideration of these impacts, and the extent to which they can be managed through conditions applied in line with sections 51H and 51I of the EP Act, is set out below.

3.2.1. Biological values (Biodiversity and Fauna) - Clearing Principles (a) (b)

Assessment

A site inspection of the application area was undertaken on 14 and 21 February 2025 to assess the vegetation and identify flora species present. The inspection also evaluated the condition of the vegetation, checked for evidence of dieback, and assessed trees to determine their potential value for conservation-significant fauna species (Clark Lindbeck and Associates Pty Ltd, 2025).

According to the site inspection report, the following trees listed on the table below were recorded within the application area. The condition of the vegetation within the application area is in degraded to completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition (see photographs in Appendix G).

Table 1: Native trees identified within the application area.

Species	Tree number alive to be cleared	Trees number yet to be decided if clearing	Tree number dead
Lot 10361 on Plan 206638			
Powderbark Wandoo (*Eucalyptus accedens*)	158	5	11
Pricklybark (*Eucalyptus todtiana*)	663	41	119
Christmas Tree (*Nuytsia floribunda*)	65	29	40
Lot 500 on Plan 18005			
Pricklybark (*Eucalyptus todtiana*)	190	22	10
Christmas Tree (*Nuytsia floribunda*)	13	4	

According to the desktop assessment, four conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within a 20-kilometre radius of the application area (local area). A fauna likelihood assessment was conducted based on the preferred habitat and vegetation types of conservation significant fauna species recorded in the local area, the site characteristics (see Appendix C), and known species distributions. The likelihood analysis identified the application area may provide suitable habitat the Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*; EN).

The degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the native vegetation, and in particular the lack of an understorey, and the absence of a perennial permanent watercourse reduces the likelihood of terrestrial ground dwelling fauna occurring within the application area.

Carnaby's cockatoo

The application area is mapped within the known distribution area for Carnaby's cockatoo (Carnaby's). Habitat requirements for Carnaby's cockatoos can be categorised as foraging habitat, breeding habitat and night roosting habitat (DAWE, 2022).

Breeding habitat
Breeding habitat for species of black cockatoos is described within the 'EPBC Act referral guidelines for threatened black cockatoo species' (DAWE, 2022) which includes a list of tree species known to support breeding which either, have a suitable nest hollow or are of a suitable Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) to develop a nest hollow. For most tree species, suitable DBH is 50 centimetres (DAWE, 2022). Carnaby's black cockatoo generally breed in woodland or forest, but also breed in former woodland or forest now present as isolated trees. They nest in hollows in live or dead trees of *Eucalyptus Salmonophloia* (salmon gum), *Eucalyptus wandoo* (wandoo), *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (tuart), *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah), *Eucalyptus rudis* (flooded gum), *Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *Loxophleba* (york gum), *Eucalyptus accedens* (powder bark), *Eucalyptus diversicolor* (karri) and *Corymbia calophylla* (marri).

According to information provided by the applicant, three trees within the application area of a DBH ≥ 50 centimetres were identified as containing hollows (Clark Lindbeck and Associates Pty Ltd, 2025a) however, these trees are not known to provide suitable nesting habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoo (Powderbark Wandoo) (DBCA, 2011). Based on this, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact trees providing current breeding opportunities for Carnaby's black cockatoo.

Foraging habitat
Carnaby's black cockatoo forage on a variety of seeds, nuts, flowers, and plants, including Proteaceous species (*Banksia spp., Hakea spp*., and *Grevillea spp*.), as well as *Allocasuarina* and *Eucalyptus* spp., marri, and a range of introduced species (Valentine and Stock, 2008). Black cockatoos will generally forage up to 12 kilometres from an active breeding site (DAWE, 2022). Following breeding, they will flock in search of food, usually within six kilometres of a night roost (DAWE, 2022). Food resources within the range of breeding sites and roost sites are important to sustain populations, and foraging resources are therefore viewed in the context of known breeding and night roosting sites (DAWE, 2022).

Available datasets include 260 records of Carnaby's black cockatoo within the local area (20 kilometre radius of the application area) with the closest record being approximately 3.93km from the application area. Further, there are approximately 73 known breeding locations and one roosting location within the local area, located north, south, east and west of the application area.

Information provided by the applicant (Clark Lindbeck and Associates Pty Ltd, 2025a) and site inspection notes provided by the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (CSLC, 2024) indicate the application area is in a degraded to completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition. The vegetation within the application area consists of remnant trees over pasture weeds, including up to 916 Pricklybark trees providing low-quality secondary foraging habitat for Carnaby's Cockatoo. While Pricklybark is a secondary foraging species, the cumulative loss of foraging resource, particularly in close proximity to known breeding locations can have long-term significant impacts on local populations.

Food resources within the day flight range of breeding sites and roost sites are important to sustain black cockatoo populations during breeding seasons. Of the locally known records, one black cockatoo roosting site and 16 breeding sites are mapped within the 12 kilometres of the application area. The closest mapped breeding site (natural, confirmed) is located 2.95 kilometres from the application area. Given this, the foraging habitat within the application area is significant to in situ persistence of local populations.

Impacts of the clearing to Carnaby's cockatoo foraging habitat will be mitigated through the revegetation of 14.03 hectares on Lot 10361 on Deposited Plan 206638 with primary foraging species for Carnaby's black cockatoo.

Roosting habitat
Following breeding, Carnaby cockatoos will assemble into a flock and move through the landscape searching for suitable food recourses, usually foraging within six kilometres of a night roost (Commonwealth of Australia 2012). Black cockatoo species will utilise a wide range of native and non-native trees situated within a variety of land-use types to roost. Black cockatoos usually roost in tall (average of >25 metres) trees species that have a relatively thick trunk (DBH of 1 metre) and medium foliage density (average of 50 per cent) (Le Roux, 2017). The desktop survey identified one known roost sites within 12 kilometres of the application area, approximately 11.24 Kilometres west of

the application area. The three species of tree proposed to be cleared are not known to provide any roosting habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoo (DBCA, 2011).

Conclusion

Based on the assessment above, the proposed clearing will result in the loss of 916 trees which provide suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's Cockatoo. For the reasons outlined, this loss is regarded as a significant impact on Carnaby's black cockatoo foraging habitat and required mitigation measures to reduce this impact. The clearing will remove habitat suitable for roosting by the Carnaby's black cockatoos, no nesting or breeding habitat for the Carnaby's will be removed. The proposed clearing is not likely to impact significant habitat for other conservation-significant fauna known to occur in the local area.

The applicant proposes to undertake mitigation actions including planting 14.03 hectares of native vegetation (primary foraging species for black cockatoos). The department has assessed the suitability of this mitigation action to counterbalance the environmental impact resulting from the loss of 916 Pricklybark trees (see Appendix F).

For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing on biological values can be managed through the avoidance, minimisation and mitigation measures committed to by the applicant.

Conditions

To address the above impacts, the following management measures will be required as conditions on the clearing permit:

- avoidance and minimisation to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing.
- mitigation – revegetation of 14.03 hectares with species that provide primary foraging habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoos.

3.2.2. Land and water resources - Clearing Principles (g)

Assessment

The application area is mapped within the following soil landscape units:

- Coalara 6 valley slope phase, described as plain with occasional low dunes and depression; Yellow and pale deep sands, gravelly pale deep sand, some sandy earths and sandy gravels
- Coalara 5 plain phase, described as Plain, hillcrests and very gently inclined hillslopes; pale sandy gravels, gravelly pale deep sand, pale and yellow deep sands
- Coalara 3 crests phase, described as Plateau residue and hillslopes and some small breakaways; sandy gravels, gravelly pale deep sand
- Launer 1 subsystem, described as plain with occasional low dunes and depression; Yellow and pale deep sands, gravelly pale deep sand, some sandy earths and sandy gravels

Given the purpose of the clearing is for pasture and cropping, the department sought advice from the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD), Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (CSLC). CSLC advised that (CSLC, 2025):

- The proposed clearing area consists of deep sands that are vulnerable to wind erosion and poses a high risk. The planned inclusion of maintaining a ground cover will significantly reduce this risk. Some areas consisted of gravelly sands with a consistent layer of protective course fragments- this will further reduce wind erosion risk. However no significant change is expected provided ground cover is maintained.
- Due to the soil types present, the proposed removal of existing vegetation is unlikely to increase the risk of water erosion. The risk of water erosion causing land degradation is low.
- The risk of salinity causing land degradation in the proposed clearing area is low. Salinity was not observed on the property.
- Removal of native vegetation is not expected to increase the likelihood of waterlogging.
- Removal of native vegetation is not expected to increase the likelihood of eutrophication.

No evidence of existing erosion from current land management was observed on the property (CSLC, 2025). Given the information above, the clearing of native vegetation is unlikely to result in increased land degradation, provided that appropriate management practices are maintained to protect the soil surface from wind erosion (CSLC, 2025).

Conclusion

The proposed clearing may result in wind erosion if ground cover is not maintained (CSLC, 2025). Wind erosion management measures have been conditioned on the permit to mitigate these impacts. The clearing is not otherwise expected to cause significant land degradation.

Condition
To address the above impacts, the following conditions will be placed on the clearing permit:

- commence the works associated with cropping and pasture within three months of clearing native vegetation within the application area.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The applicant provided further information for the proposed purpose of clearing for cropping and pasture, indicating that cropping in the application area will include barley, wheat, and lupins, and no irrigation will be required for any of the crops or pasture. Additionally, the applicant specified that sheep will be the species present within the pasture (Meyers & Meyers, 2024c).

The Shire of Dandaragan advised the department that local government approvals are not required, and that the proposed clearing is consistent with the Shire's Local Planning Scheme. The Shire recommend that the process of clearing to not cause additional land degradation and to also comply with the Shire of Dandaragan rural burn offs requirements (Shire of Dandaragan, 2024).

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

End

Appendix A. Additional information provided by applicant

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
Environmental impact assessment The applicant provided an environmental impact assessment over the application area that provided a breakdown of the tree species within the application area, number alive and dead (Clark Lindbeck and Associates Pty Ltd, 2025a).	The department's assessment of the clearing permit utilised the environmental impact assessment to inform the decision-making process assessing any significant residual impacts of clearing under section 3 of this report.
Revegetation planting of native vegetation The applicant provided a mitigation revegetation action for 3.07 hectares area to be infill planted with 2,000 black cockatoo foraging habitat trees within the same lot as the application area (Meyers, S., Meyers S, 2026).	The department's assessed the applicant's mitigation commitment and advised that the 3.07-hectare area is not adequate counterbalance 100 per cent of the significant residual impact. The department calculated that the applicant would need to revegetate an area of 14.03 hectares, to which the applicant agreed.

Appendix B. Details of public submissions

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
The proposed removal of 1,200 trees is not recommended. The application area contains important foraging habitat for black cockatoos and falls within the distribution ranges of both Carnaby's and Baudin's black cockatoos (Public Submission, 2024).	The impacts to black cockatoo habitat are assessed under section 3.2.1. The application area is outside of the known distribution for Baudin's black cockatoo (approximately 138km north of the most north extent of the known distribution for this species) and has not been considered further in this report.

Appendix C. Site Characteristics

C.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 the department at the time of this assessment. This information was used to inform the assessment of the clearing against the Clearing Principles, contained in Appendix D.

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The application area is 1,200 native isolated and scattered trees within two separate properties in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. Spatial data indicates the local area retains approximately 39.18 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The application area is not a part of any mapped ecological linkage.
Conservation areas	The application area (Lot 10361 on Deposited Plan 206638) is adjacent to Boothendarra Nature Reserve (R 27872).
Vegetation description	Information provided by the applicant (Clark Lindbeck and Associates Pty Ltd, 2025a) indicates that the vegetation within the application area comprises remnant trees over pasture weeds.

<table>
<tr><th>Characteristic</th><th>Details</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The recorded vegetation includes;

Table 5: Native tree species to be removed in CPS 10784/1
<table>
<tr><th>Species</th><th>Number Live to be removed</th><th>Number approaching senescence – to be removed</th><th>Number in senescence -dead</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Northern (Gindabye) Property – Lot 10361 on Plan 206638</td></tr>
<tr><td>Eucalyptus accedens</td><td>153</td><td>5</td><td>11</td></tr>
<tr><td>Eucalyptus todtiana</td><td>663</td><td>41</td><td>109</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nuytsia floribunda</td><td>65</td><td>29</td><td>40</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Southern (Langfield) Property – Lot 500 on Plan 18005</td></tr>
<tr><td>Eucalyptus todtiana</td><td>190</td><td>22</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nuytsia floribunda</td><td>13</td><td>4</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
* Only 1200 of the 1355 trees listed in this table are proposed to be cleared

This is inconsistent with the mapped vegetation type 1031, described as shrublands; hakea scrub-heath / shrublands; dryandra heath.

Representative photos are available in Appendix G. The mapped vegetation types retain approximately 32.62 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vegetation condition</td><td>The environmental impact assessment (Clark Lindbeck and Associates Pty Ltd, 2025a) and site photos provided by the applicant (Meyers & Meyers, 2024b), indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition.

The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix E. Representative photos are available in Appendix G.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Climate and landform</td><td>The climate experienced in the application is Mediterranean, characterized by hot and dry summers and cool and wet winters. According to the Bureau of Meteorology (2025), The proposed clearing area occurs within a Mediterranean climate, with an average annual rainfall of 532 millimetres, with the majority of rain occurring from May to August.

The DPIRD mapped the topography of the application area, stating that the western section of the proposed clearing footprint has a high point of approximately 352 metres AHD in the south-east corner. From this point the elevation descends to the north, to a low of 312 metres AHD, before increasing to 348 metres AHD. The eastern clearing footprint has a high point of approximately 334 metres AHD near the centre, descending to approximately 288 metres AHD in the lower western boundary (DPIRD 2024).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Soil description</td><td>The soil types across the application areas are mapped (DPIRD, 2024) as:
<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>Symbol</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>Coalara 6 valley slope phase</td><td>222Co_6a</td><td>Very gently to gently inclined hillslopes and minor sand filled drainage lines; yellow and pale deep sands.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coalara 5 plain phase</td><td>222Co_5a</td><td>Plain, hillcrests and very gently inclined hillslopes; pale sandy gravels, gravelly pale deep sand, pale and yellow deep sands.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coalara 3 crests phase</td><td>222Co_3a</td><td>Plateau residue and hillslopes and some small breakaways; sandy gravels, gravelly pale deep sand.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Launer 1 subsystem</td><td>222La_1</td><td>Plain with occasional low dunes and depression; Yellow and pale deep sands, gravelly pale deep sand, some sandy earths and sandy gravels.</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Land degradation risk</td><td>Available mapping indicates the application areas are at high risk of wind erosion, subsurface export, and phosphorous export.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Coalara 6</th><th>Coalara 5</th><th>Coalara 3a</th><th>Launer 1</th></tr>
<tr><td>Wind erosion</td><td>H2</td><td>H2</td><td>H2</td><td>H2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Water erosion</td><td>L1</td><td>L1</td><td>L1</td><td>L1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Waterlogging</td><td>L1</td><td>L1</td><td>L1</td><td>L1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Subsurface acidification</td><td>H2</td><td>H2</td><td>H2</td><td>H2</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Characteristic	Details				
	Phosphorous export	L2	L2	M1	M1
	Salinity risk	L1	L1	L1	L1
	Flooding	L1	L1	L1	L1
	Floodplains	No	No	No	No
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that one perennial manmade wetland is within the application area. Two natural minor nonperennial rivers run through the application area. The two minor rivers are tertiary tributary to Hill River.				
Hydrogeography	The application area is mapped within the Jurien Ground water area UFI (17), proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (the RIWI Act) and within the Hill River and Tributaries Catchment RIWI surface water and irrigation district. The salinity of the application area is mapped at 500-1000 total dissolved solids milligrams per litre.				
Flora	The desktop assessment identified 128 conservation significant flora species within the local area, comprising 110 priority (nine Priority 1, 22 Priority 2, 60 Priority 3, 19 Priority 4,) and 18 threatened flora taxa. No threatened flora were identified within the application area during the environmental impact assessment (Clark Lindbeck and Associates Pty Ltd, 2025a).				
Ecological communities	The desktop assessment identified one conservation significant ecological community within the local area, the Banksia woodlands of the swan coastal plain Priority Ecological Community (PEC) with the closest record being approximately 4.94 kilometres east of the application area. There are no conservation significant ecological communities mapped within the application area and the vegetation recorded within the application area is not known to be diagnostically representative of a known ecological community.				
Fauna	The desktop assessment identified four conservation significant fauna species within the local area. Based on the similarities between the application area and the fauna species preferred habitat, distance from application area and number of records, two species may be found within the application area. The nearest record is Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) approximately 3.93 kilometres from the application area (noting there is also a recorded breeding site 2.95 kilometres from the application area).				

C.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre-European extent in all DBCA managed land
IBRA bioregion*					
Geraldton Sandplains	3,136,037	1,404,424	44.78	568,255	18.12
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*					
Le Sueur 1031	225,533	73,570	32.62	28,796	12.77
Local area					
20km radius	158,647	158,647	39.18	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

**Government of Western Australia (2019b)

C.3. Fauna analysis table

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

Species name	Common name	Conservation status	count	Suitable habitat features and	Distance to closest record to application area (km)	Are surveys adequate to identify?

				vegetation type [Y/N]		
Zanda latirostris	Carnaby's cockatoo	EN	260	Y	3.93	N/A
Aspidites ramsayi	Woma	P1	1	N	4.78	N/A

Appendix D. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."* Assessment: The application area is comprised of remnant trees and within pasture land that is in degraded to completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition and is unlikely to contain locally or regionally significant flora. The application area provides foraging habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoos.	At variance	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.
Principle (b): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna."* Assessment: The application area contains foraging habitat for conservation significant fauna and potential future habitat for conservation significant fauna.	At variance	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: Information provided by the applicant (Clark Lindbeck and Associates Pty Ltd, 2025a) did not identify habitat for, or occurrences of, flora species listed under the BC Act or EPBC Act.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (d): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community."* Assessment: The application area does not contain species that indicate a threatened ecological community.	Not at variance	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
Principle (e): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared."* Assessment: The extent of the mapped vegetation type and the native vegetation in the local area is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The vegetation within the application area is not mapped within significant ecological linkage in the local area.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (h): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area."* Assessment: The application area is adjacent to the Boothendarra Nature Reserve. Clearing in close proximity may cause an increase in the spread of weeds into conservation areas. Conditions for hygiene management will be placed on the clearing permit.	May be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: land and water resources		
Principle (f): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."* Assessment: There is a minor manmade dam and natural minor nonperennial rivers within the application area. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not hydrologically connected to these surface water expression areas and is therefore not riparian.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (g): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."* Assessment: The mapped soils are highly susceptible to wind erosion and subsurface export, and moderately susceptible to phosphorus export. Advice received from DPIRD (2024) indicates that no significant change is expected in nutrient enrichment of subsurface or groundwater systems leading to eutrophication, nor in wind erosion risk, provided that adequate ground cover is maintained within cleared areas. The applicant has advised that, following tree removal, ground cover will be increased through the establishment of crops and pastures across the paddock.	May be at variance	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.
Principle (i): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water."* Assessment: The application area is located within the Jurien Groundwater Area (UFI 17), which is proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act), and lies within the Hill River and Tributaries Catchment. The proposed clearing involves the clearing of 1,200 trees within a broader land parcel footprint of approximately 913 hectares. Of this area, approximately 124 hectares of remnant vegetation will be retained. Given the limited extent of clearing relative to the overall landholding, and that the proposed post-clearing land use is for pasture, it is unlikely that the clearing activities will result in any significant impact on groundwater resources.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (j): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."* Assessment: The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area do not indicate the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding. DPIRD on site assessment identified that there would be no significant change to the likelihood of waterlogging or flooding (DPIRD, 2024).	Not at variance	No

Appendix E. 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

Measuring vegetation condition for the South West and Interzone Botanical Province (Keighery, 1994)

Condition	Description
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance.

Condition	Description
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, with disturbance affecting individual species; weeds are non-aggressive species.
Very good	Vegetation structure altered, with obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and/or grazing.
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Completely degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Appendix F. WA mitigation action assessment

Revegetation Planting (Mitigation) Calculation – Carnaby's black cockatoo

Calculation	Score (Area)	Rationale
Conservation significance		
Description	Native vegetation that is representative of Carnaby's black cockatoo foraging habitat	Application area contains 916 Pricklybark (*Eucalyptus todtiana*) that is a secondary foraging species for Carnaby's cockatoo.
Type of environmental value	Species (Fauna)	Carnaby's black cockatoo
Conservation significance of environmental value	Rare/threatened species – endangered	Carnaby's cockatoo is listed as endangered under the BC Act and EPBC Act.
Landscape-level value impacted	yes/no	Yes
Significant impact		
Description	Native vegetation that is representative of Carnaby's cockatoo foraging habitat	Suitable foraging habitat was identified within the application area.
Significant impact (hectares) / Type of feature	9.16	Based on the available information, the application area includes 916 Pricklybark (*Eucalyptus todtiana*) trees. For the calculation, a rate of 1 tree = 0.01 ha has been used.
Quality (scale) / Number	5	The trees proposed for clearing represents secondary foraging habitat. One roost site and 16 breeding sites were identified was recorded within 12km of the application area. The local extent of native vegetation, and the location of the site in the middle of known distribution areas, increases the significance of the environmental value of this secondary feeding habitat.
Rehabilitation credit		
Description	Revegetation adjacent lot	Revegetation of degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition vegetation within the same property as the application area.

Calculation	Score (Area)	Rationale
Proposed rehabilitation (area in hectares)	14.03	As calculated – 14.03 hectares of revegetation is required to 100 per cent counterbalance the impacts on Carnaby's black cockatoos foraging habitat from the proposed clearing.
Current quality of rehabilitation site	2	Based on the revegetation plan, isolated *Eucalyptus todtiana* trees are present within the application area.
Future quality without rehabilitation	2	The condition of the vegetation within the revegetation area is not likely to change without intervention.
Future quality with rehabilitation	7	The applicant is proposing to undertake planting with primary foraging habitat for Carnaby's black cocaktoos (*Banksia attenuata*, *Banksia menziesii*, *Banksia prionotes*, and *Banksia kippistiana*). Based on the revegetation plan and the revegetation condition implemented on the clearing permit, and the purpose of the revegetation is to replace foraging species, it is likely that the revegetation will reach a quality score of 7.
Time until ecological benefit (years)	17	15 years for vegetation to grow to maturity and provide reliable foraging resource, plus 2 years for revegetation to commence.
Confidence in rehabilitation results (%)	80	There is a moderate level of confidence that the rehabilitation planting will achieve the desired outcome.

Appendix G. Biological survey information excerpts and photographs of the vegetation (Meyers, S., Meyers S., 2024b; DPIRD, 2024)

Photographs provided by DPIRD (DPIRD, 2024)

Figure 5: example tree within application area (*Eucalyptus todtiana)* (DPIRD, 2024).

Figure 6: example tree within application area (*Eucalyptus todtiana)* (DPIRD, 2024).

Figure 7: example tree within application area (*Nuytsia floribunda)* (DPIRD, 2024).

Figure 8: example tree within application area (*Eucalyptus todtiana,* and *Nuytsia floribunda)* (DPIRD, 2024).

Figure 9: example tree within application area growing horizontally (*Eucalyptus accedens)* (Clark Lindbeck and Associates Pty Ltd, 2025a).

Figure 10: Tree ID 53 with hollow ~100mm (Clark Lindbeck and Associates Pty Ltd, 2025a).

Table 2: Trees identified within the application area with records of diameter at breast height and number of hollows that may provide Carnaby's black cockatoo habitat (Clark Lindbeck and Associates Pty Ltd, 2025a).

TREE #	NORTHING	EASTING	DBH	NESTING HOLLOWS NO. DIAMETER	CODE - PICTURE NOTES
1	6645481	369441	330	None	
2	6645475	369409	470	1 <75mm	
3	6645454	369395	520	None	
4	6645466	369378	580	4 <60mm	Sub Carnaby's size
5	6645484	369361	410	None	1 in group of 9 lesser diameter
6	6645572	369258	440	None	
7	6645583	369260	350	None	
8	6645591	369265	380	None	
9	6645555	369283	340	None	
10	6645600	369259	330	None	
11	6645594	369298	330	None	
12	6645606	369312	380	None	1 in group of 4 lesser Diam.
13 . 14	6645750	369216	450 Max	None	2 DBH > 300mm; 1 lesser Diam.
15	6645497	369137	305	None	
16	6645395	369041	305	None	1 in group of 7 Lesser Diam; Lignotuberous
17 . 19	6645581	368993	400 Max	None	3 DBH > 300mm; 7 lesser Diam.
20	6645605	369006	330	None	1>300; 3 lesser Diam.
21 . 22	6645616	368993	310 Max	None	2 DBH > 300mm ; 1 lesser Diam.
23	6645625	368999	480	None	
24 . 25	6645635	368996	340 Max	None	2 DBH > 300mm; 3 lesser Diam.
26	6645513	368893	390	none	4 DBH > 300mm
27	6645513	368893	370	none	
28	6645513	368893	500	none	
29	6645513	368893	450	none	
30	6645513	368893	320	none	
31	6645610	368856	320	None	1 DBH > 300mm 1 lesser
32 . 37	6645671	368889	360 Max	None	6>300 to 360; 7 Lesser Diam
38 . 40	6645684	368896	360 Max	None	3>300 to 360; 1 Lesser Diam
41	6645748	368990	440	None	1 DBH > 300mm;
42 . 43	6645753	369004	310 Max	None	2 DBH > 300mm; 2 Lesser Diam
44	6645764	369024	320	None	1 DBH > 300mm; 11 Lesser Diam
45	6645832	368953	390	None	1 DBH > 300mm
46 . 47	6645802	368942	460 Max	None	2>300; 2 Lesser Diam
48 . 50	6645938	369062	330	None	3 DBH > 300mmmm; 2 Lesser Diam
51	6645938	369062	310	None	
52	6645938	369062	350	None	
53	6645912	369102	530	1x 100mm	1> 300 in Senescence. Photo 1
54	6645882	369114	480	none	
55	6645882	369102	310	none	1 DBH > 300mm; 4 lesser Diam
56	6645876	369093	530	None	
57 . 62	6645859	369129	410 Max	None	6 >300; 4 Lesser Diam.
63 . 64	6645963	368894	440 Max	None	2>300; 1 Lesser Diam
65	6646463	369277	400 max	None	Approaching Senescence; 1 >300; 4 Lesser Diam.
66	6646554	369213	440	None	
67	6646564	369215	315	None	

TREE #	NORTHING	EASTING	DBH	NESTING HOLLOWS NO. DIAMETER	CODE - PICTURE NOTES
68 . 70	6646591	369027	305 Max	None	3 DBH > 300mm; 5 lesser Diam. Pic 2 Horizontal trunk
71 . 72	6646692	368977	410 Max	None	2>300; 3 Lesser Diam. Pic 3 horizontal trunk
73	6646896	369153	355	None	4 DBH > 300mm; 10 Lesser Diam
74	6646896	369153	320	None	
75	6646896	369153	335	None	
76	6646896	369153	330	None	
77 . 78	6646863	369159	320 Max	None	2 DBH > 300mm; 7 Lesser Diam; Horizontal trunks. Pic 4
79	6645984	369893	360	None	
80	6645468	369936	340	None	
81	6645468	369857	310	None	
82	6645489	369864	330	None	

MGA Zone 50 (GDA 94)

Multiple trees recorded at one location

Appendix H. Sources of information

H.1. GIS databases

Publicly available GIS Databases used (sourced from www.data.wa.gov.au):

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- ICMS (Incident Complaints Management System) – Points and Polygons
- Threatened Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened Fauna
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

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