



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 11185/1
Permit Holder:	Newco Mills Pty Ltd
Duration of Permit:	From 6 April 2026 to 6 April 2031

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 Western Power connections.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 311 on Deposited Plan 408211, Muchea

Lot 148 on Deposited Plan 194927, Muchea

Lot 13166 on Deposited Plan 191834 (Unallocated Crown Land PIN 1208474), Muchea

Granary Drive Public Road Reserve (PIN 11457070), Muchea

Muchea South Road Public Road Reserve (PIN 11457077), Muchea

Muchea South Road Public Road Reserve (PIN 11727247), Muchea

3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.085 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1-6 of Schedule 1.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

4. 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.

5. 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.
- (d) retain cleared vegetation and topsoil and respread it within a cleared area, to ensure habitat values are not permanently lost.

6. Flora management

- (a) The permit holder must ensure that no clearing of the three (3) individuals of *threatened flora* species *Grevillea curviloba*, as identified in Figure 7 of Schedule 1 occurs, unless otherwise approved by *CEO*.
- (b) The permit holder must inspect the area immediately prior to, and for the duration of, clearing activities to ensure the three (3) *Grevillea curviloba* individuals remain intact and protected.
- (c) The permit holder must:
 - (i) Record the location of *Grevillea curviloba* using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees; and
 - (ii) Demarcate the plants through appropriate flagging and/or temporary fencing.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

7. 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 Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) the date that the area was cleared; (d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares);

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
		<p>and</p> <p>(e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 4; and</p> <p>(f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of <i>weeds</i> and <i>dieback</i> in accordance with condition 6.</p>
2.	In relation to flora management pursuant to condition 6	<p>(a) the name and location of each <i>threatened flora</i> species, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;</p> <p>(b) actions taken to demarcate each <i>threatened flora</i> species recorded; and</p> <p>(c) actions taken to avoid the clearing of <i>threatened flora</i> species.</p>

8. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 7 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.
dieback	means the effect of <i>Phytophthora</i> species on native vegetation.
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)
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
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.
Threatened flora	means a threatened flora as defined in: (a) the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> section 5(1); or the Commonwealth Environment Act section 528.
weeds	means any plant – (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



Meenu Vitarana
Manager

NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

13 March 2026

Schedule 1

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

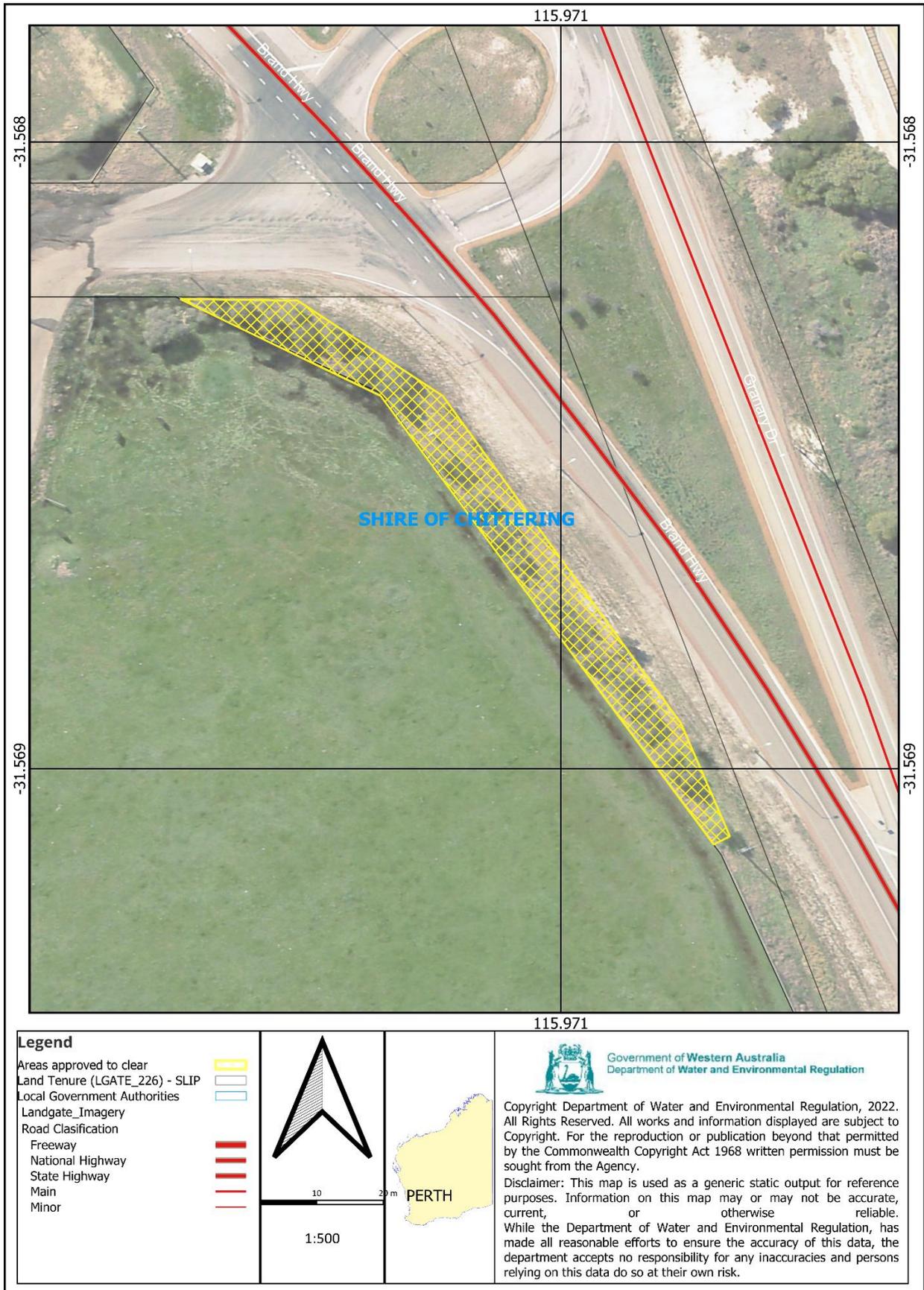


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown on the map below (Figure 2).

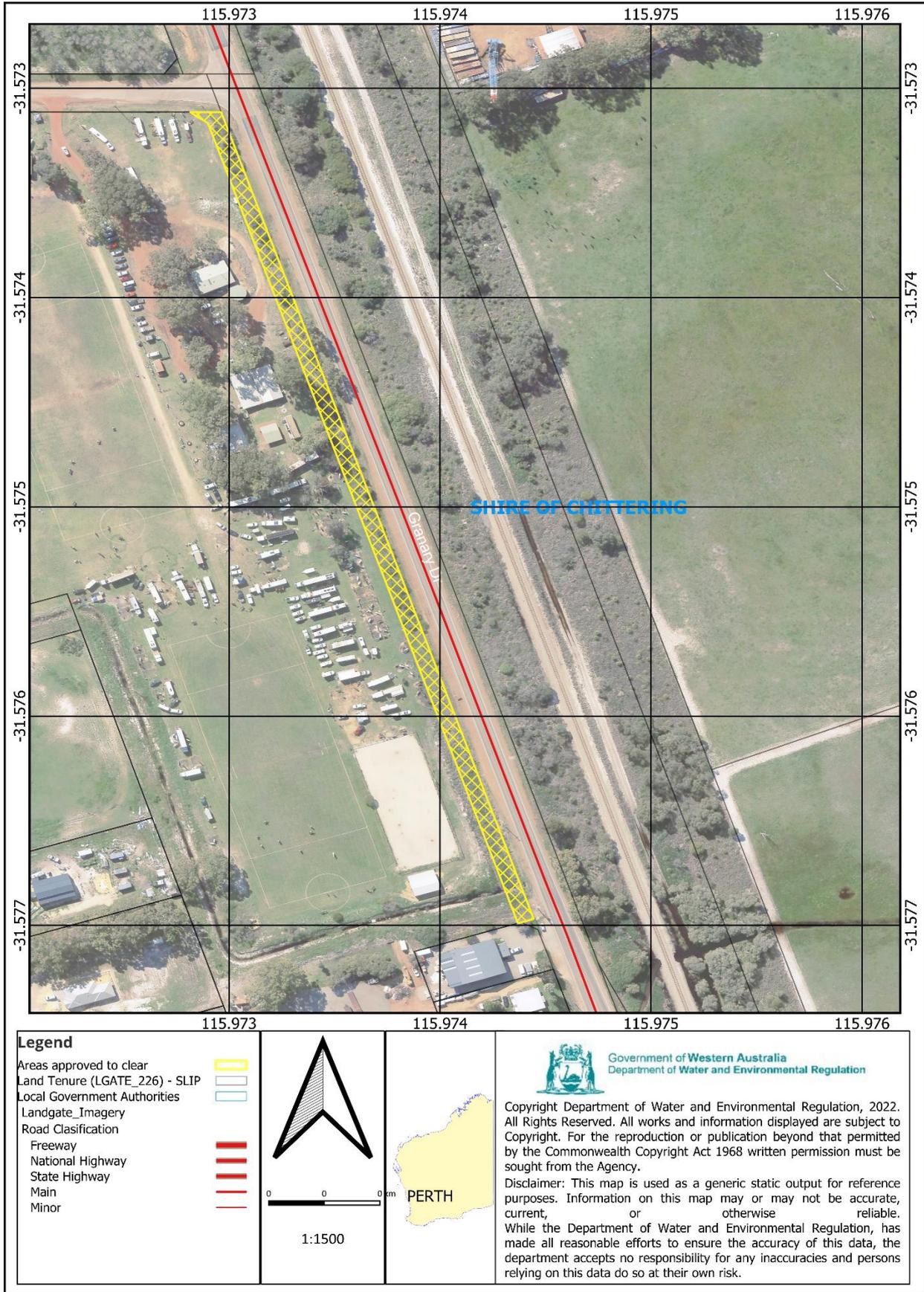


Figure 2: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown on the map below (Figure 3).

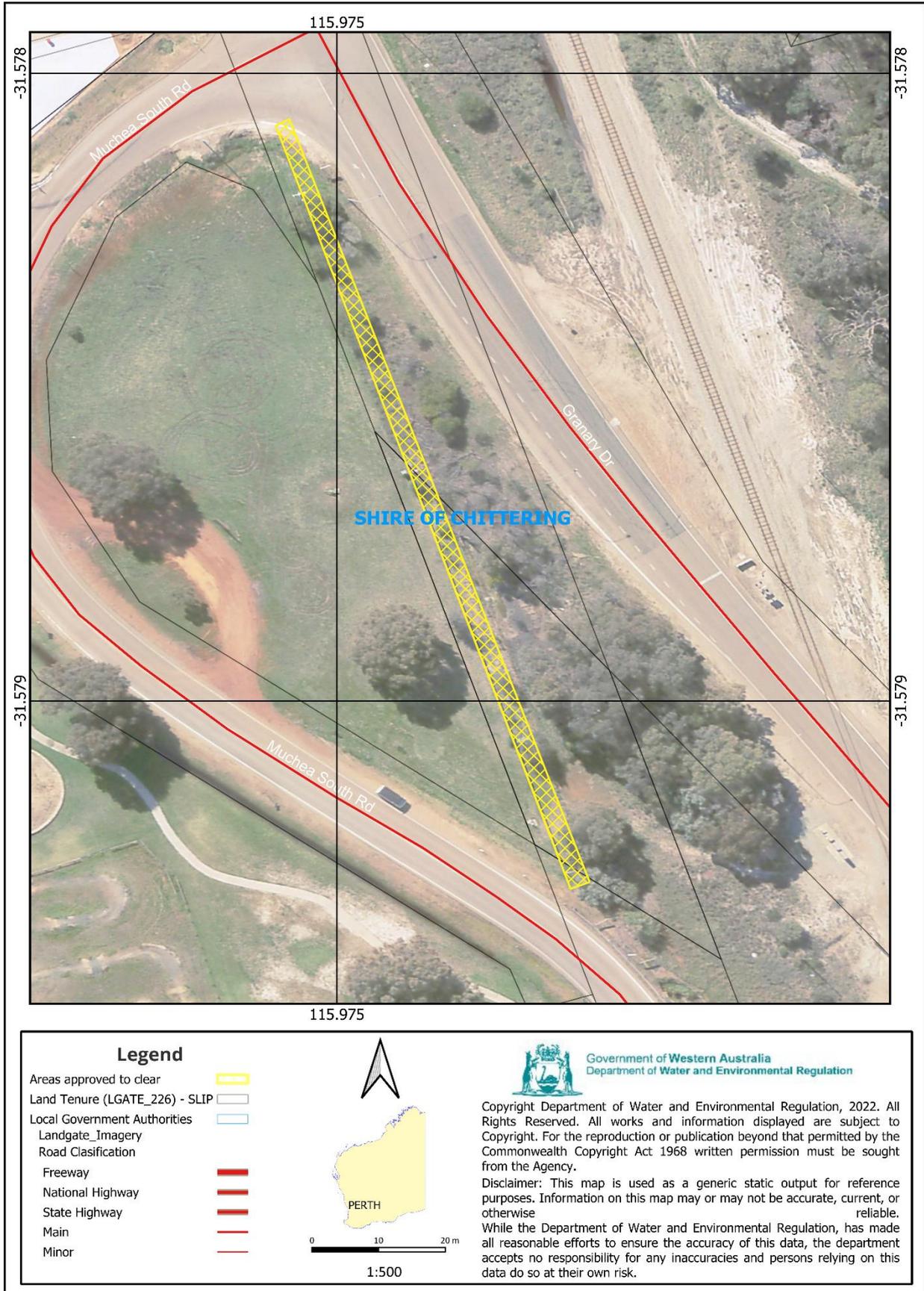


Figure 3: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the map below (Figure 4).

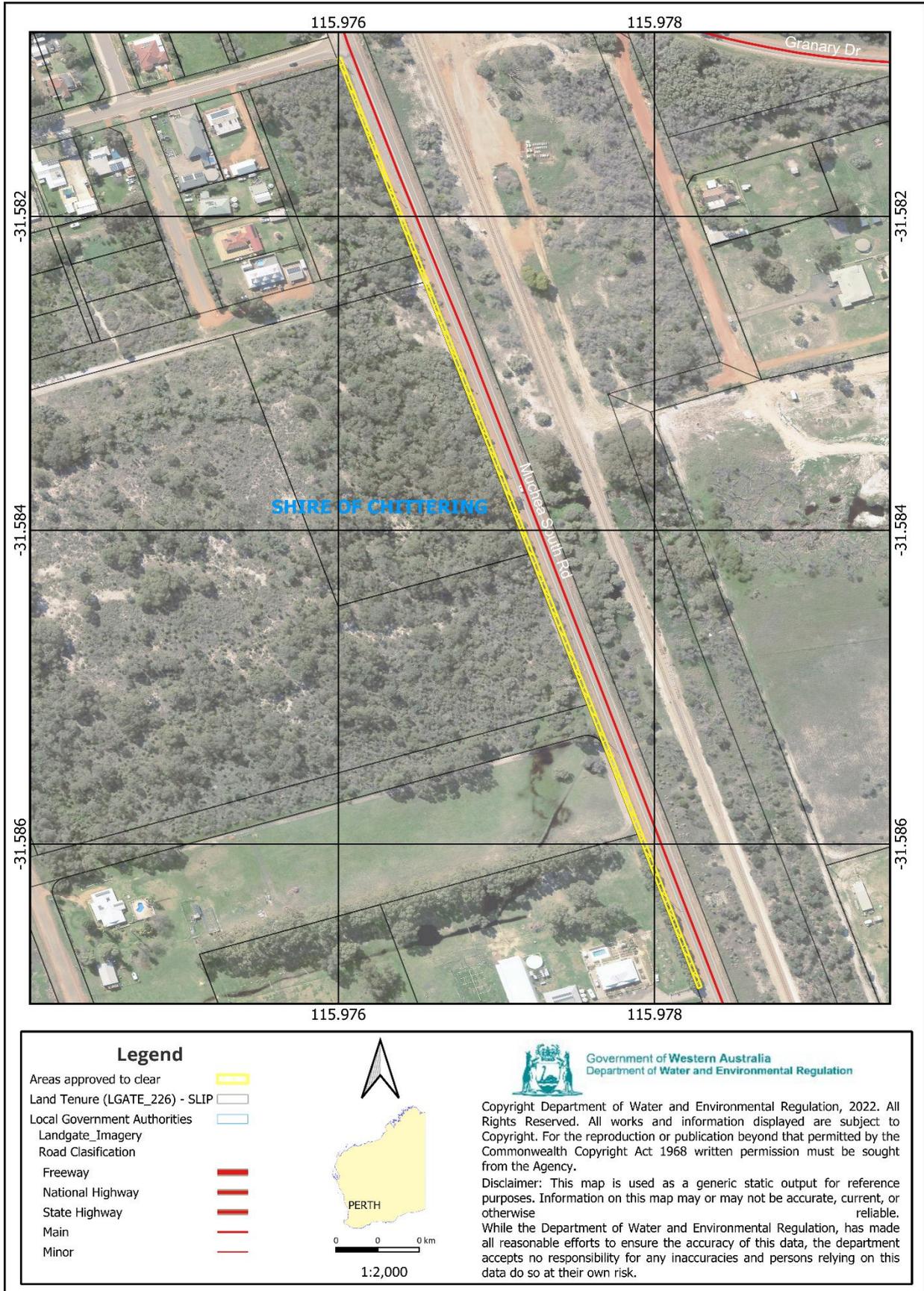


Figure 4: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the map below (Figure 5).

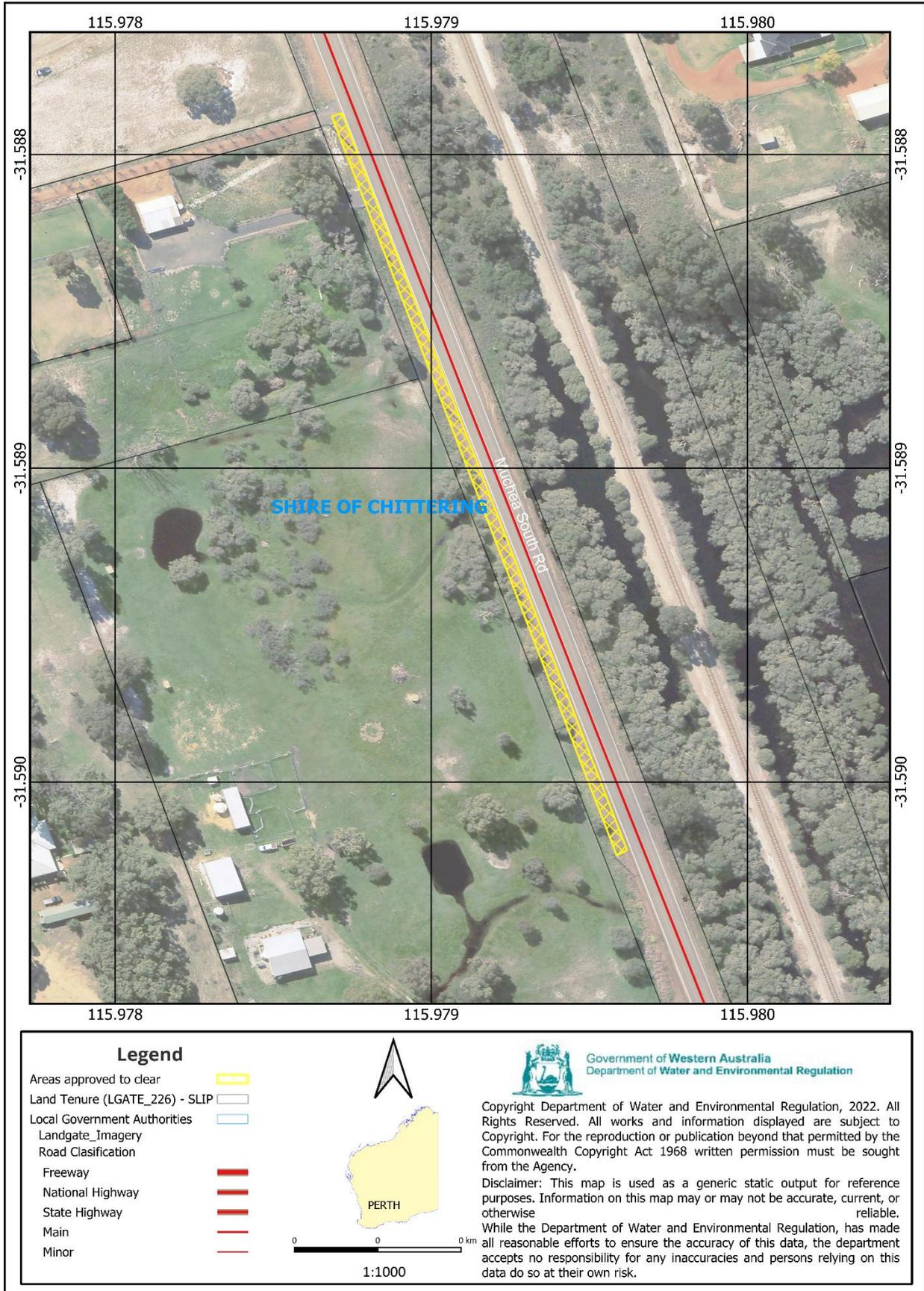


Figure 5: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the map below (Figure 6).

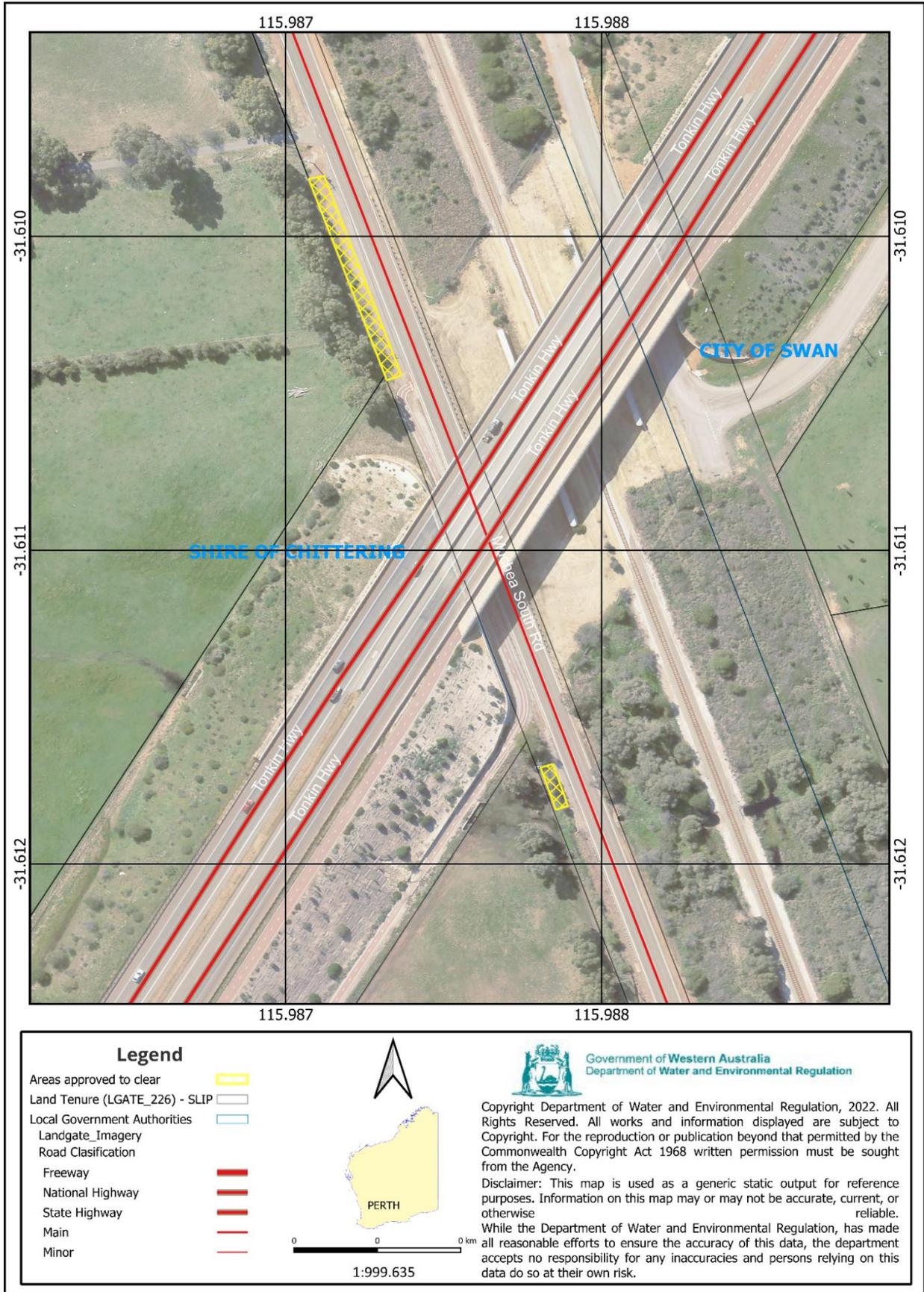


Figure 6: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the map below (Figure 7).

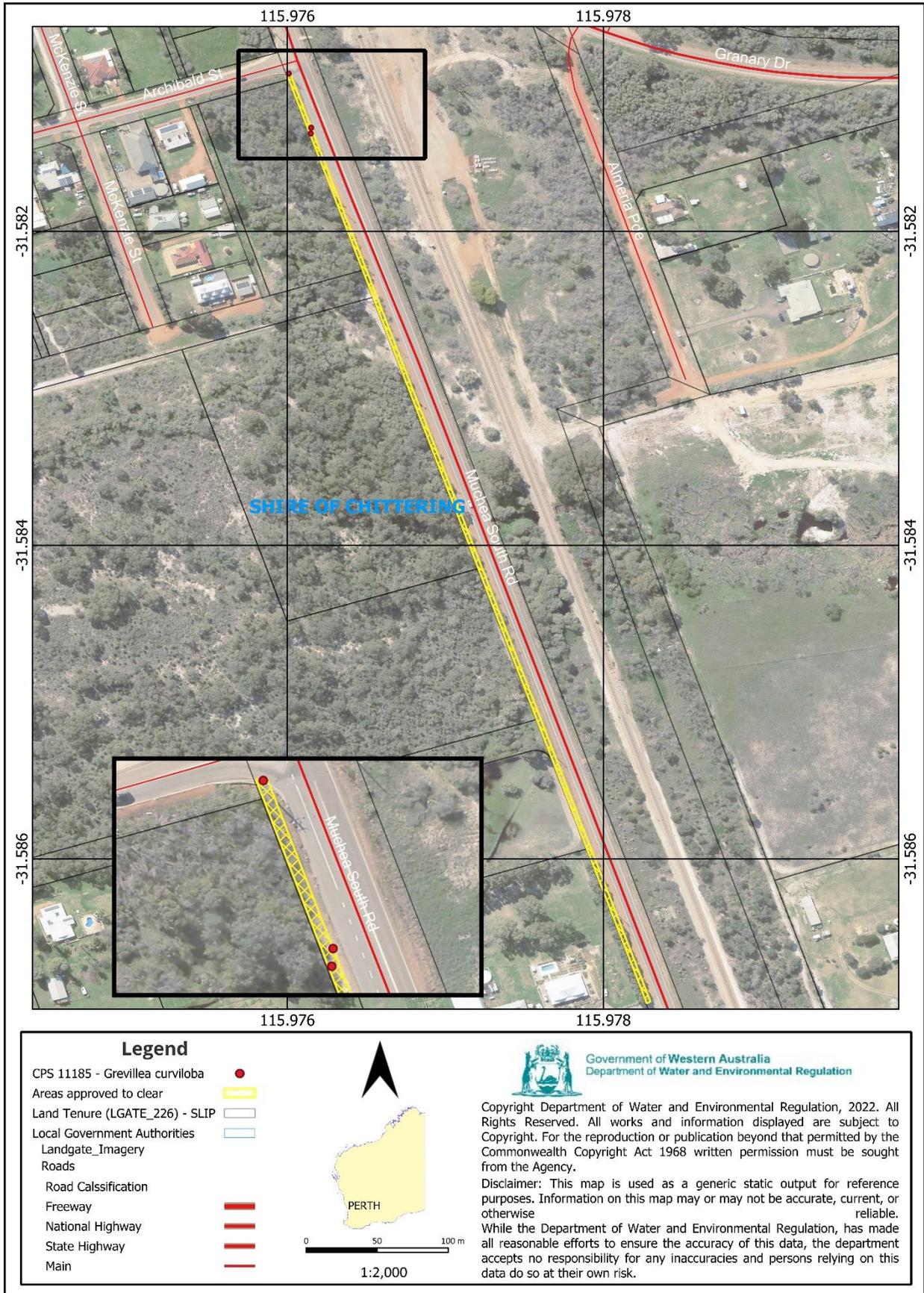


Figure 7: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 11185/1,
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Newco Mills Pty Ltd
Application received:	17 July 2025
Application area:	0.085-hectare of native vegetation within a larger 0.75 ha footprint
Purpose of clearing:	Western Power connections
Method of clearing:	Cutting and possible mechanical clearing
Property:	Lot 311 on Deposited Plan 408211 Lot 148 on Deposited Plan 194927 Lot 13166 on Deposited Plan 191834 (Unallocated Crown Land PIN 1208474) Granary Drive Public Road Reserve (PIN 11457070) Muceha South Road Public Road Reserve (PIN 11457077) Muceha South Road Public Road Reserve (PIN 11727247)
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Chittering
Localities (suburb/s):	Muceha

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The proposed clearing is confined to a single, continuous area as shown in Figure 1-7 (Section 1.5). The application seeks approval to selectively remove trees and shrubs that are impeding access along existing drilling lines. Importantly, mature trees and a juvenile *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) tree and the majority of understorey vegetation will be retained. Only vegetation directly obstructing the required works will be cleared, ensuring the overall structure of the vegetation is largely maintained.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	13 March 2026
Decision area:	0.085-hectare 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 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 the site characteristics (see Appendix C), relevant datasets (see Appendix G.1), the findings of a flora and fauna assessment (see Appendix F), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix D), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3.3).

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- a potential loss of individuals of the threatened flora *Grevillea curviloba*, mapped within the application area footprint;
- a risk of impacts to foraging habitat for the threatened and vulnerable fauna species *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo) and *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (forest red-tailed black cockatoo); and
- a potential increase in the introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent native vegetation, with associated impacts on vegetation condition and 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 lead to appreciable land degradation and have long-term adverse impacts on environmental values can be minimised and managed to unlikely lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values.

Accordingly, the Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions requiring the permit holder to:

- avoid and minimise impacts to reduce the extent of clearing;
- implement hygiene practices to prevent the introduction and spread of weeds; and
- no clearing of the three individuals of *Grevillea curviloba* found within the application area.

1.5. Site maps

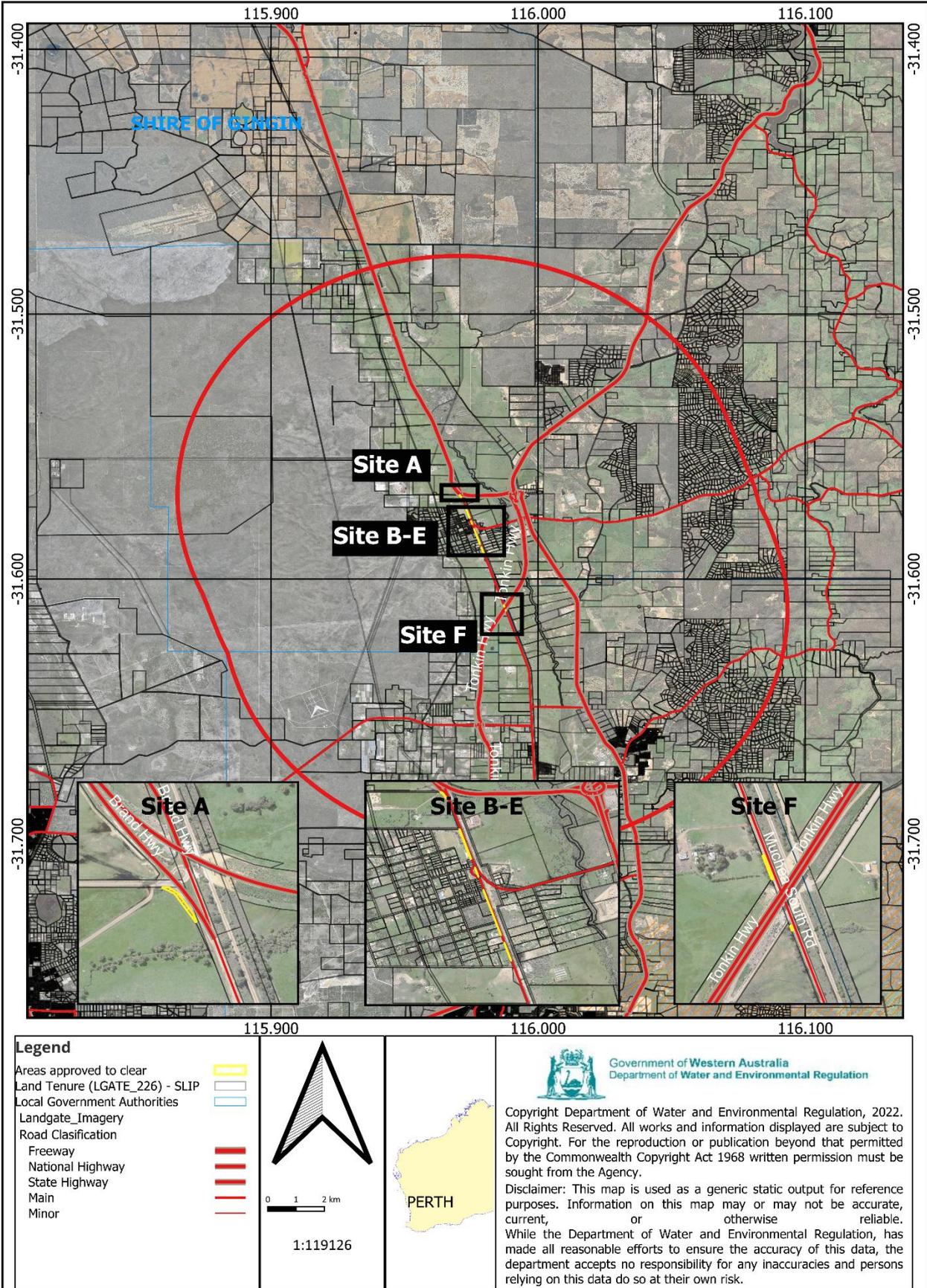
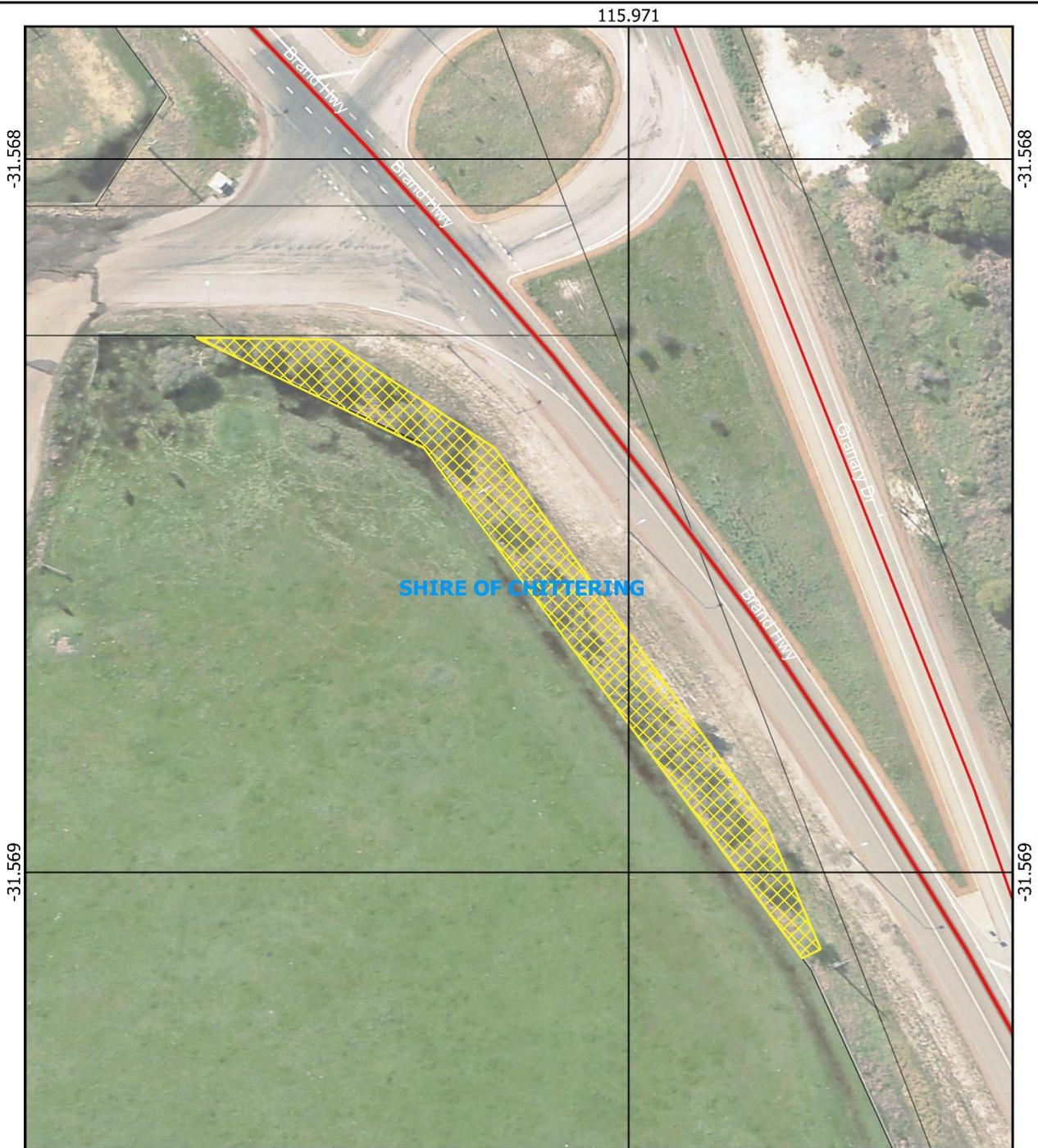


Figure 1: Context map of the application area the area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.



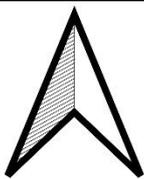
<p>Legend</p> <p>Areas approved to clear </p> <p>Land Tenure (LGATE_226) - SLIP </p> <p>Local Government Authorities </p> <p>Landgate_Imagery </p> <p>Road Classification</p> <p>Freeway </p> <p>National Highway </p> <p>State Highway </p> <p>Main </p> <p>Minor </p>	 <p>10 20 m</p> <p>1:500</p>	 <p>PERTH</p>	 <p>Government of Western Australia Department of Water and Environmental Regulation</p> <p>Copyright Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, 2022. All Rights Reserved. All works and information displayed are subject to Copyright. For the reproduction or publication beyond that permitted by the Commonwealth Copyright Act 1968 written permission must be sought from the Agency.</p> <p>Disclaimer: This map is used as a generic static output for reference purposes. Information on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. While the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, has made all reasonable efforts to ensure the accuracy of this data, the department accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracies and persons relying on this data do so at their own risk.</p>
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Figure 2: Plan A of the application area the area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

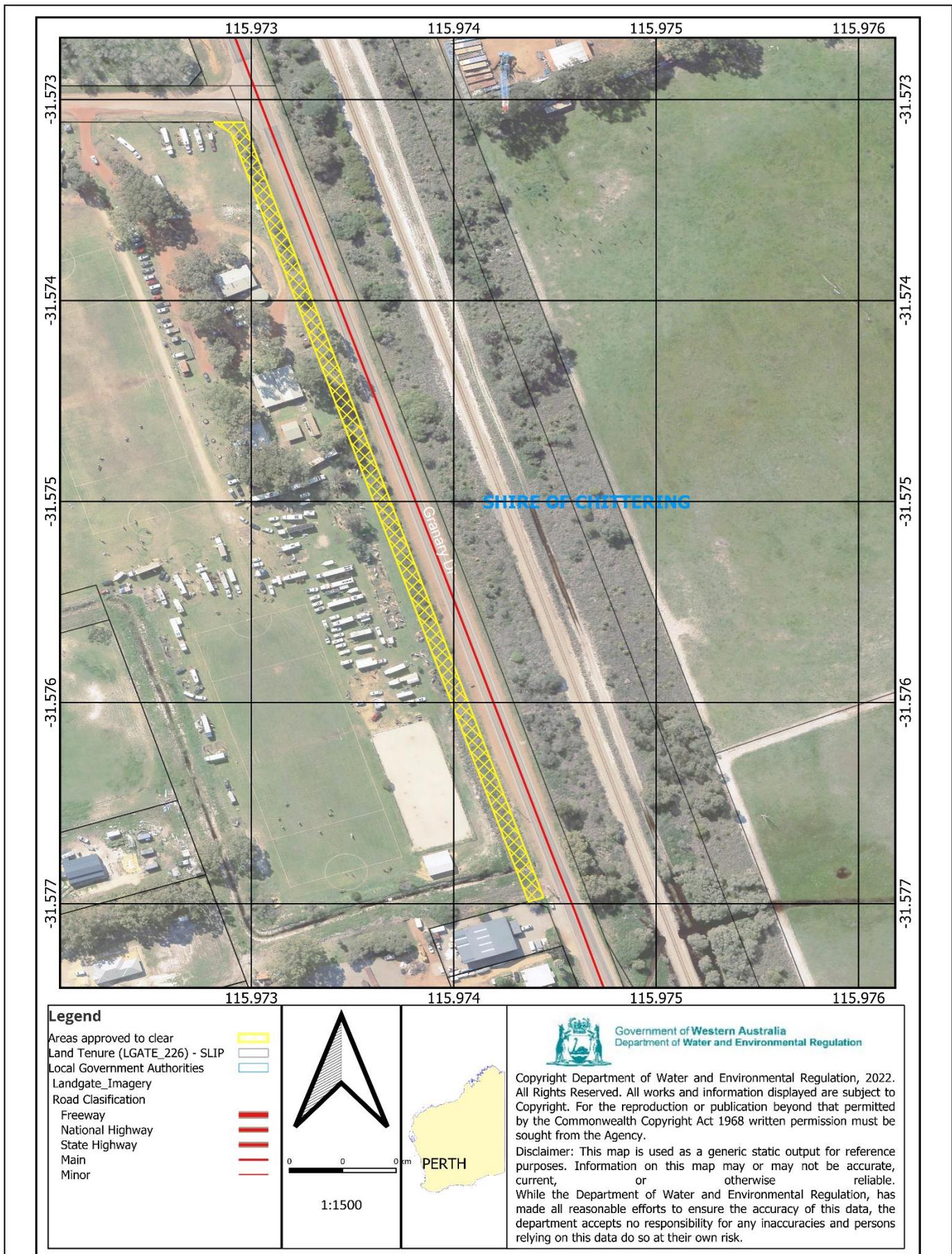
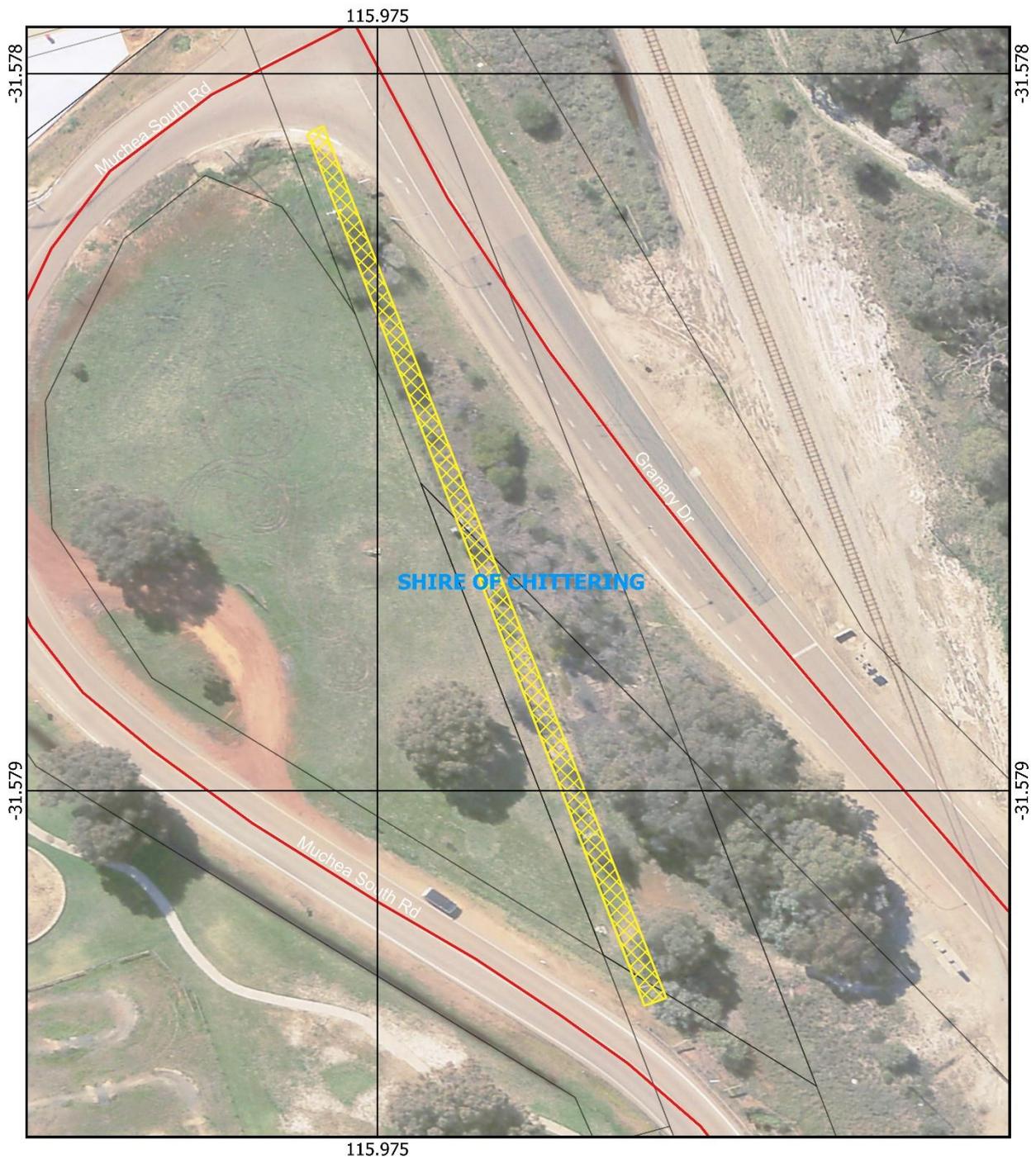


Figure 3: Plan B of the application area the area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.



Legend		<p>PERTH</p> <p>0 10 20 m</p> <p>1:500</p>	<p>Government of Western Australia Department of Water and Environmental Regulation</p>
Areas approved to clear Land Tenure (LGATE_226) - SLIP Local Government Authorities Landgate_Imagery Road Classification	Freeway National Highway State Highway Main Minor		

Figure 4: Plan C of the application area the area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.



Legend			<p>Government of Western Australia Department of Water and Environmental Regulation</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas approved to clear Land Tenure (LGATE_226) - SLIP Local Government Authorities Landgate_Imagery Road Classification Freeway National Highway State Highway Main Minor 	<p>Copyright Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, 2022. All Rights Reserved. All works and information displayed are subject to Copyright. For the reproduction or publication beyond that permitted by the Commonwealth Copyright Act 1968 written permission must be sought from the Agency.</p> <p>Disclaimer: This map is used as a generic static output for reference purposes. Information on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. While the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, has made all reasonable efforts to ensure the accuracy of this data, the department accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracies and persons relying on this data do so at their own risk.</p>		

Figure 5: Plan D of the application area the area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.



Legend			<p>Government of Western Australia Department of Water and Environmental Regulation</p>
Areas approved to clear			
Land Tenure (LGATE_226) - SLIP		<p>Copyright Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, 2022. All Rights Reserved. All works and information displayed are subject to Copyright. For the reproduction or publication beyond that permitted by the Commonwealth Copyright Act 1968 written permission must be sought from the Agency.</p> <p>Disclaimer: This map is used as a generic static output for reference purposes. Information on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable.</p> <p>While the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, has made all reasonable efforts to ensure the accuracy of this data, the department accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracies and persons relying on this data do so at their own risk.</p>	
Local Government Authorities			
Landgate Imagery			
Road Classification			
Freeway			
National Highway			
State Highway			
Main			
Minor			

Figure 6: Plan E of the application area the area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

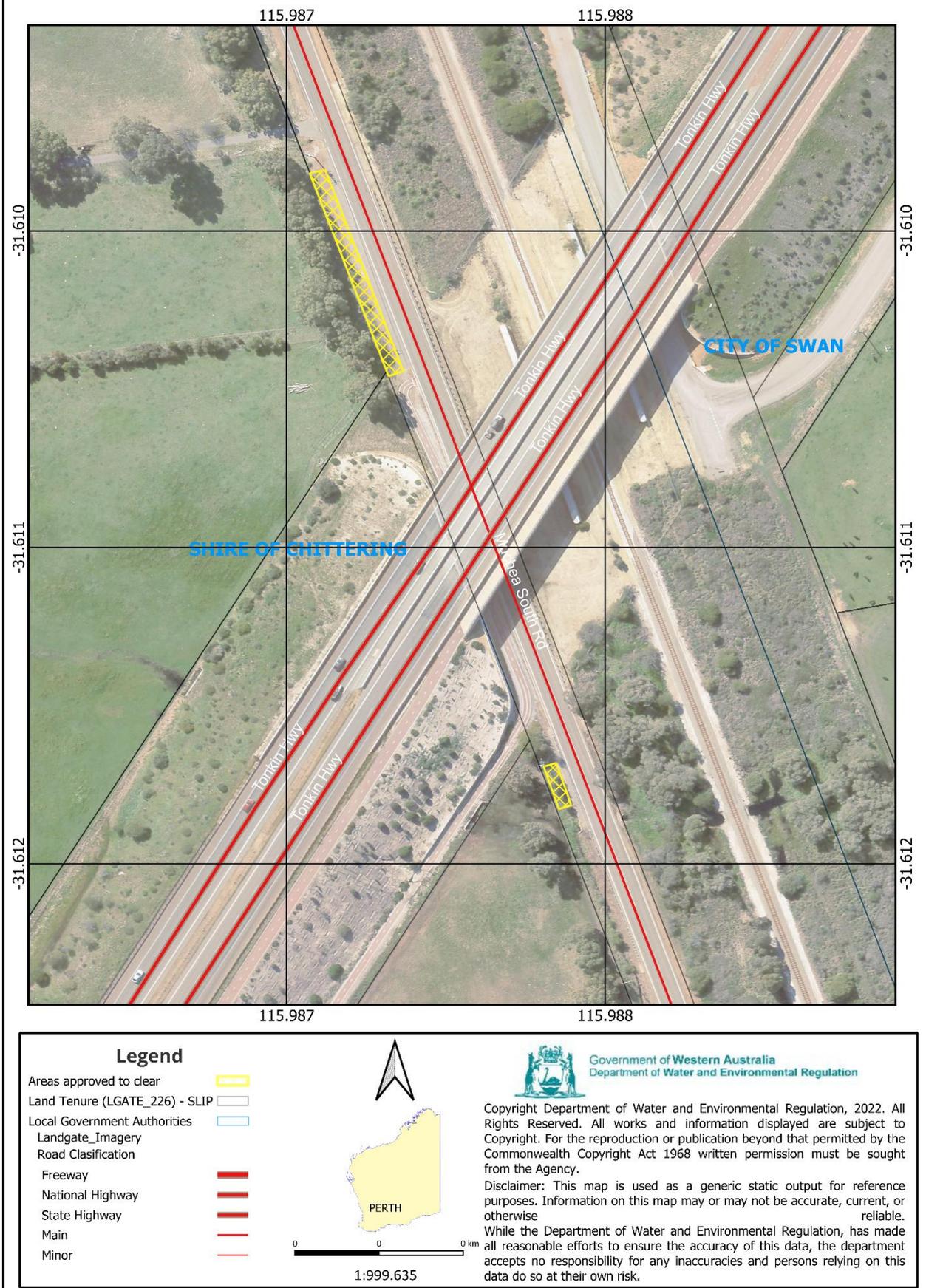


Figure 7: Plan F of the application area the area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

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)
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) (CALM Act)
- *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* (WA) (CAWS Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA) (P&D Act)
- *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* (WA)

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

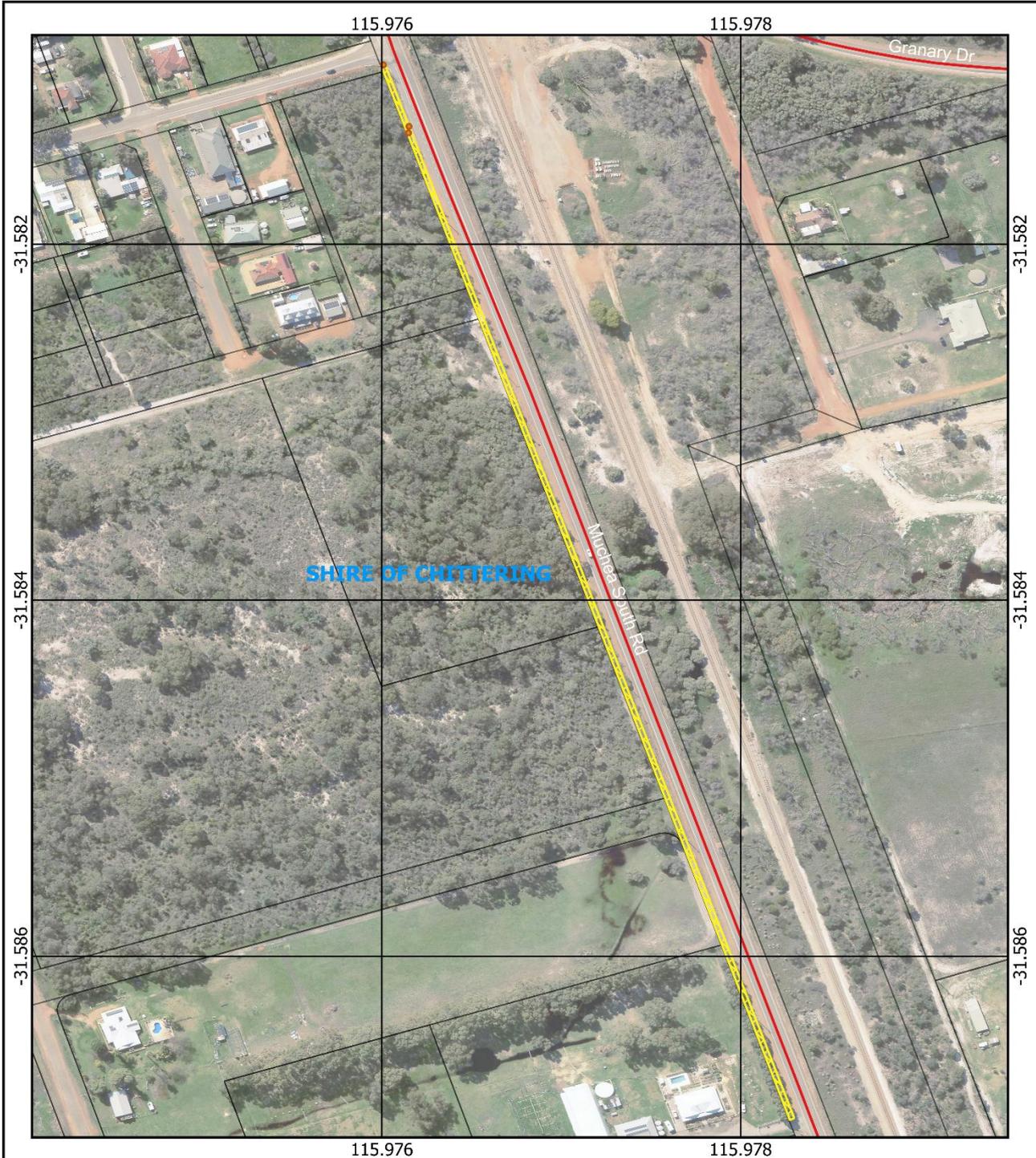
During the assessment process, the applicant advised the department that inaccuracies associated with handheld GPS units (± 5 m) resulted in the three *Grevillea curviloba* individuals initially appearing to be located within Section D of the proposed alignment. Review of aerial imagery indicates that these individuals, along with other native vegetation, are more likely situated within the adjacent reserve or along the roadside. It also appears that, based on the clearing areas submitted at lodgement, Western Power's revised design has repositioned the proposed underground powerline outside of the originally identified clearing area in Section E. The amended design preferentially locates infrastructure within weed-affected or grassed areas and areas containing only small to medium-sized trees or previously cleared ground.

Noting the application area was not subsequently revised and includes the three individuals of *Grevillea curviloba*, the applicant was amiable to a condition being imposed on the permit to ensure no inadvertent clearing of the three individuals occurs.

The applicant advised that the following measures to mitigate the impacts of the proposed clearing will be undertake:

- if at the time of construction, it is possible to trim the smaller to medium tree species rather than clear them, then trimming will be undertaken.
- re-alignment of the powerline to ensure that the underground powerline does not result in the clearing of the any mature trees and one juvenile marri tree was identified in the Section E of the proposed clearing area,
- re-alignment of the powerline to ensure that the underground powerline does not result in the clearing of the three (3) *Grevillea curviloba* species within Section D of the proposed alignment (Figure 8).

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.



Legend			<p>Government of Western Australia Department of Water and Environmental Regulation</p>
CPS 11185 - <i>Grevillea curviloba</i>			
Areas approved to clear			
Land Tenure (LGATE_226) - SLIP			
Local Government Authorities			
Landgate_Imagery			
Road Classification			
Freeway			
National Highway			
State Highway			
Main			
Minor			

Figure 8: The orange dots represent the location of the three (3) *Grevillea curviloba* species

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 vegetation). 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 - Clearing Principles (a), (b) and (c)

Assessment (Flora)

A flora and vegetation report provided by the applicant (SLR, 2025) identified that the proposed clearing area is dominated by the following species:

- *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum)
- *Acacia saligna* (Orange Wattle)
- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Gum)
- *Xanthorrhoea preissii* (Grass tree)
- *Melaleuca incana* (Grey Honey Myrtle)
- *Melaleuca raphiophylla* (Swamp Paperbark)
- *Jacksonia furcellata* (Grey Stinkwood)
- *Acanthocarpus preissii* (Prickle Lily)
- *Viminaria juncea* (Swishbush)
- *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri)
- *Grevillea curviloba* (Narrow Curved-leaf Grevillea)
- Mixed weed species
- Mixed native revegetation species (planted)

A desktop assessment undertaken by the Department identified 47 conservation significant flora species previously recorded within a 10-km radius of the application area. Ten (10) of these species were considered to have potential to occur within the vicinity of the application area, comprising one Priority 1, four Priority 3, one Priority 4, and four threatened flora taxa.

The likelihood of these species occurring within the application area was assessed based on preferred habitat types, proximity of existing records, vegetation and soil types, and landforms. All priority flora species and three of the threatened species were considered unlikely to occur due to differences in habitat characteristics and/or distance from known records.

Two threatened flora species have been recorded within the local area and occur on soil types consistent with those mapped within the application area:

- *Diuris drummondii* (Tall Donkey Orchid) – listed as Threatened under the BC Act and Vulnerable under the EPBC Act
- *Grevillea curviloba* (Curved-leaf Grevillea) – listed as Threatened under the BC Act and Endangered under the EPBC Act

***Diuris drummondii* (Tall donkey orchid)**

Diuris drummondii is a terrestrial orchid endemic to southwestern Western Australia and is the tallest of the State's "donkey orchids," reaching 0.5–1.05 m in height with 3–8 pale yellow flowers with brown markings. It is listed as Threatened under the BC Act and Vulnerable under the EPBC Act.

The species is restricted to specialised wetland environments such as seasonally inundated peat swamps, marshy flats, and floodplain depressions that remain waterlogged into late spring or early summer. It typically occurs in relatively undisturbed native vegetation and is rarely found in degraded or cleared wetlands.

D. drummondii flowers from late November to January and is difficult to detect outside its flowering period, as surveys undertaken in winter or early spring may not detect dormant tubers. Targeted surveys during peak flowering (Nov–Jan) are recommended where suitable habitat may be impacted.

The application area is highly disturbed, and the vegetation present does not resemble the intact swamp or peatland habitats typically associated with this species. Therefore, it is unlikely that *D. drummondii* occurs within the area proposed to be cleared.

***Grevillea curviloba* (Curved-leaf Grevillea)**

Three (3) individuals of *Grevillea curviloba* were identified during the flora inspection (SLR, 2025). This species commonly occurs along road verges and rail corridors, and retention of individuals within these linear habitats is important for the long-term viability of the species.

Outcome:

The mitigation measures proposed by the applicant to avoid clearing the three (3) *Grevillea curviloba* individuals are considered adequate to ensure the species is conserved and protected. This has been conditioned on the permit.

Conditions:

Flora management:

- (a) The permit holder must ensure that no clearing of *Grevillea curviloba*, as identified in Figure 8 of the Flora and Vegetation Inspection Report (SLR, 2025), occurs without prior approval from the department.
- (b) The permit holder must inspect the area immediately prior to, and for the duration of, clearing activities to ensure the three (3) *Grevillea curviloba* individuals remain intact and protected.
- (c) The permit holder must:
 - a. Record the location of *Grevillea curviloba* using a GPS (GDA2020); and
 - b. Demarcate the plants through appropriate flagging.

Assessment (Fauna)

A desktop fauna assessment undertaken by the Department identified 22 conservation-significant fauna species recorded within the local area (defined as a 10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared).

Based on the similarity between the application area and preferred habitat, the distance from the application area, and the number of records, it was determined that four conservation-significant fauna species may occur within the application area.

Noting the findings of the basic fauna desktop assessment and the habitat preferences of conservation-significant fauna recorded in the local area (refer to Appendix C), the application area was considered to contain suitable habitat for the following species:

- *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (forest red-tailed black cockatoo) – Vulnerable under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act);
- *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo) – Endangered under the BC Act and EPBC Act;
- *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo) – Endangered under the BC Act and EPBC Act; and
- *Neelaps calonotos* (black-striped burrowing snake) – Priority 3 species listed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA).

Black cockatoo species – Breeding and roosting habitat

Baudin's cockatoo, Carnaby's cockatoo and the forest red-tailed black cockatoo (collectively referred to as black cockatoo species) are known to nest in hollows of live and dead trees, including *Corymbia calophylla* (marri), *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah), *Eucalyptus diversicolor* (karri), *Eucalyptus wandoo* (wandoo), *Eucalyptus gomocephala* (tuart), *Eucalyptus rudis* (flooded gum), and other *Eucalyptus* species (Commonwealth of Australia, 2012).

Breeding habitat for black cockatoos includes trees that contain a suitable nesting hollow or are of a size capable of developing a hollow. A diameter at breast height (DBH) of approximately 500 millimetres is generally considered suitable for the development of nesting hollows in most tree species (Commonwealth of Australia, 2012). During the breeding season, black cockatoos typically forage within a 6 to 12-kilometre radius of their nesting sites.

Available spatial datasets indicate that mapped potential black cockatoo foraging habitat occurs within 12 kilometres of the application area, indicating that the broader locality is suitable for breeding where appropriate hollows are present. The application area lies within the modelled breeding range for Carnaby's cockatoo and the forest red-tailed black cockatoo but is well outside the modelled breeding range for Baudin's cockatoo and is therefore not considered

likely to contain breeding habitat for that species. Three known breeding sites occur within the local area, with the closest approximately 2.8 kilometres east of the application area. Four known Carnaby's cockatoo roost sites are also recorded locally, with the closest approximately 0.2 kilometres west of the application area.

Foraging Habitat

Black cockatoo species forage on a range of plant species, with primary food resources differing between species (Commonwealth of Australia, 2012).

- Carnaby's cockatoo forages on seeds, nuts and flowers of various plant species, including *Banksia*, *Hakea* and *Grevillea* species, as well as *Allocasuarina*, *Eucalyptus*, marri and some introduced species (Valentine and Stock, 2008). On the Swan Coastal Plain, *Banksia* species, particularly *Banksia attenuata*, *Banksia menziesii* and *Banksia sessilis*, are considered the most important natural food source, followed by marri (Groom *et al.*, 2014).
- Forest red-tailed black cockatoos feed predominantly on the seeds of marri and jarrah, which comprise approximately 90 per cent of their diet (DEC, 2008).
- Baudin's cockatoos primarily feed on marri seeds, but may also forage on jarrah and Proteaceous species (DEC, 2008).

Given the application area contains marri and banksia woodland and occurs within the predicted occurrence range of all three black cockatoo species, it is likely to provide potential foraging habitat.

While marri trees were identified during the flora and vegetation survey, these trees are approximately three to five metres in height and are therefore not of sufficient size to provide breeding or roosting habitat for black cockatoo species.

Foraging habitat within the application area is limited and is unlikely to be significant in the context of the extensive and higher-quality foraging habitat available within the surrounding landscape, including large vegetation parcels immediately east and west of the application area and in the Muchea and Bullsbrook reserves.

Ground-Dwelling Fauna

Ground cover within the application area consists predominantly of exotic species. Noting the linear nature of the proposed clearing and the weedy understory, the application area is considered unlikely to provide significant habitat for ground-dwelling fauna in the local area.

Outcome:

Based on the above assessment, the Delegated Officer has determined that the proposed clearing is acceptable in relation to fauna values.

3.2.2. Land and water resources - Clearing Principles (f) and (i)

Mapping indicates that the application area occurs within a multiple-use wetland identified as the Ellen Brook Floodplain and intersects one minor, non-perennial tributary watercourse of Ellen Brook, and includes characteristic riparian vegetation (*Melaleuca* spp.), the vegetation within the application area is considered to be growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse and wetland.

Ellen Brook Floodplain is a palusplain wetland that covers an area of 13,742 hectares, which includes large areas of cleared land for agriculture, roads and housing.

Multiple use wetlands are wetlands with few remaining important attributes and functions, development and management should be considered in the context of ecologically sustainable development and best management practice (Water and Rivers Commission, 2001). Noting the purpose of the application is for underground powerline in an established disturbed roadside, it is unlikely the impacts associated with the works will further diminish any important attributes and functions of this large multiple use wetland system. It is also noted that a large amount of the mapped wetland has been cleared.

The application area has relatively flat topography, an average rainfall of 800 millimetres per annum and groundwater salinity mapped at 500-1,000 total dissolved solids (milligrams per litre). Noting the area appears highly disturbed and consist of large amounts of non-native vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to deteriorate the quality of surface and/or groundwater via increased salinity.

Outcome:

Based on the above assessment, the Delegated Officer has determined that the proposed clearing is considered acceptable in relation to this environmental value.

Conditions:

No management conditions required.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The Shire of Chittering advised DWER that local government approvals are not required, and that the proposed clearing is consistent with the Shire's Local Planning Scheme. The Shire did not have any objections to the proposed clearing.

One Aboriginal site of significance is 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 as a result of the clearing activities. Consent has been granted under regulations 7 and 10 of *the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 1974* for the project associated with the proposed works.

End

Appendix A. Additional information provided by applicant

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
Consent has been granted	DPLH response on Traditional Owner Land
Avoidance strategy	Applicant advice on Priority flora and mature trees
Pictures of flora	Supporting Information - Pictures
Species list, number and condition	Site Inspection Flora and Fauna report

Appendix B. Details of public submissions

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
Site A – No comments.	No action required.
Site B – Vegetation provides valuable wildlife habitat and amenity at Sandown Park. Suggest revegetation in a suitable area within Sandown Park with Shire approval. Recommends offsetting loss.	Applicant has committed to retaining all trees and to trim instead of clear where possible. Noting most of the trees are juvenile trees over weeds, as detailed under section 3.2.1, the department does not consider a significant residual impact remains that requires an offset.
Site C – Mature grass trees present; could be salvaged. Recommends engaging a grass tree salvage specialist.	Noting grass trees are not protected under the EP Act, this requirement cannot be conditioned on the permit, however the applicant may wish to do it and have been advised.
Site D – Part of Muchea Nature Reserve; notes presence of threatened flora. Recommends avoiding or minimising clearing.	Impacts to threatened flora are addressed in Section 3.2.1. The permit has been conditioned to avoid all occurrences of Threatened flora.
Site E – No comments.	No action required.
Site F – Mature grass trees north of Tonkin Highway; recommends salvage as per Site C. South of Tonkin Highway supports high bird activity; recommends offsetting loss.	As stated above, noting grass trees are not protected under the EP Act, this requirement cannot be conditioned on the permit, however the applicant may wish to do it and have been advised. As stated above, the applicant has committed to retaining all trees and to trim instead of clear where possible. Noting most of the trees are juvenile trees over weeds, as detailed under section 3.2.1, the department does not consider a significant residual impact remains that requires an offset.

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 B.

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared comprises an isolated, linear 0.085-hectare section of native vegetation within a broader 0.75-hectare development footprint, located within an intensive land use zone in Western Australia. The proposed clearing is situated on the western side of Brand Highway, near the intersection with Grange Drive and Muchea South Road.

Characteristic	Details												
	Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 47.79 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.												
Ecological linkage	There are no ecological linkages within the application area. Three mapped ecological linkages, namely the Gnaranga Sustainability Strategy (approximately 0.7 km), the Perth Biodiversity Project (1.5 km), and the Perth Regional Ecological Linkages (5 km), occur within the local area; however, none intersect the application area.												
Conservation areas	The application area does not intersect with, or directly adjoin, any designated conservation areas.												
Vegetation description	<p>Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate that the vegetation within the proposed clearing area comprises <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> (Flooded Gum), <i>Acacia saligna</i> (Orange Wattle), <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> (River Gum), <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> (Grass tree), <i>Melaleuca incana</i> (Grey Honey Myrtle), <i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i> (Swamp Paperbark), <i>Jacksonia furcellata</i> (Grey Stinkwood), <i>Acanthocarpus preissii</i> (Prickle Lily), <i>Viminaria juncea</i> (Swishbush), <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> (Red gum / marri), <i>Grevillea curviloba</i> (Narrow Curved-leaf Grevillea), mixed weed species, and mixed native revegetation species (planted).</p> <p>This composition is inconsistent with the mapped vegetation type of the <i>Yanga Complex</i>, which is described as predominantly closed scrub of <i>Melaleuca</i> species and low open forest of <i>Casuarina obesa</i> (Swamp Sheoak) on flats subject to inundation; on drier sites, the vegetation reflects the adjacent <i>Bassendean</i> and <i>Coonambidgee</i> vegetation complexes.</p>												
Vegetation condition	<p>Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate that the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in degraded condition (Keighery, 1994). In this condition, the structure of the vegetation is severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Such areas are often describes as cleared, with understory vegetation comprising predominantly weed, crop, or planted species.</p> <p>The full Keighery (1994) vegetation condition rating scale is provided in Appendix E. Representative photographs of the application area are provided in Appendix F.</p>												
Climate and landform	<p>The application area occurs on gently undulating topography, with elevations ranging from approximately 15 metres Australian Height Datum (m AHD) to 75 m AHD.</p> <p>The application area is located within the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Bioregion, which experiences a warm Mediterranean climate characterised by hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters. The area has a mean annual maximum temperature of 25.6°C and a mean annual minimum temperature of 11°C. Mean annual rainfall is approximately 700–800 millimetres, with an annual evapotranspiration rate of 600–800 millimetres.</p> <p>Rainfall http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/index.shtml</p>												
Soil description	<p>The soil type across the application area is mapped as the following:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Symbol</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yanga 8x Phase</td> <td>213Ya_8x</td> <td>Flat plain with occasional low dunes. Subject to seasonal inundation. Deep white and pale-yellow sands interspersed with swamp and generally underlain by siliceous/humic pans at depth.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yanga 12x Phase</td> <td>213Ya12x</td> <td>Drainage depressions in very gently sloping plain. Yellowish brown and grey sandy duplex soils which may have a gravelly matrix. Woodland of <i>E. rudis</i>. <i>E. camaldulensis</i> and <i>Melaleuca spp.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yanga 6x Phase</td> <td>213Ya_6x</td> <td>Flat plain with occasional low dunes. Yellowish brown duplex and poorly structured clay soils often with pans underlying. Low</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Symbol	Description	Yanga 8x Phase	213Ya_8x	Flat plain with occasional low dunes. Subject to seasonal inundation. Deep white and pale-yellow sands interspersed with swamp and generally underlain by siliceous/humic pans at depth.	Yanga 12x Phase	213Ya12x	Drainage depressions in very gently sloping plain. Yellowish brown and grey sandy duplex soils which may have a gravelly matrix. Woodland of <i>E. rudis</i> . <i>E. camaldulensis</i> and <i>Melaleuca spp.</i>	Yanga 6x Phase	213Ya_6x	Flat plain with occasional low dunes. Yellowish brown duplex and poorly structured clay soils often with pans underlying. Low
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Characteristic	Details																																																																		
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	Yanga 7x Phase	213Ya_7x	Flat plain with occasional low dunes. Marl maybe at the surface or deeply buried, overlying alluvium, often with siliceous hardpans. Low woodland with occasional tall <i>E. Rudis</i> , <i>Melaleuca spp.</i> , Teatree and <i>E. camaldulensis</i> .																																																																
	Yanga 14x Phase	213Ya14x	Sandy rises on flat to gently sloping plain with occasional low dunes. Pale sands overlying siliceous / humic pans, bog iron and clay. Low woodland of <i>Banksias prionotes</i> , <i>illicifolia</i> and <i>littoralis</i> , <i>Melaleuca</i> dense shrubbery.																																																																
	Yanga 13 Subsystem	213Ya13	Drainage depressions in very gently sloping plain. Deep white humic sands overlying siliceous and humic pans. Woodland of <i>E. rudis</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> and <i>Melaleuca spp.</i> .																																																																
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Waterbodies	<p>The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that the application area transect one minor, non-perennial tributaries watercourse of Ellen Brook.</p> <p>The application area also intersects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geomorphic Wetlands of Swan Coastal Plain (Ellen Brook Floodplain) • One unnamed Multiple Use Basin Sumpland, 																																																																		
Hydrogeography	<p>The application area is mapped within the Swan River System, a proclaimed surface area under the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> (the RIWI Act).</p> <p>The application area also occurs within the Gingin Groundwater Area, which are proclaimed under the RIWI Act.</p>																																																																		
Flora	<p>According to available database, 47 conservation significant flora species have been recovered within the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared). Ten (10) conservation significant flora species are considered potentially to occur within the vicinity of the application area comprising one Priority 1, four Priority 3, one Priority 4, four threatened flora taxa. Three individuals of <i>Grevillea curviloba</i> are mapped within the application area.</p>																																																																		
Ecological communities	<p>According to available database, there are three Priority Ecological communities (PECs) and eight Threatened ecological communities (TECs) within the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared). The desktop assessment identified that there are not any mapped TECs or PECs within the application area.</p>																																																																		

Characteristic	Details
Fauna	According to available database, 22 conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) comprising of four Priority 3, four Priority 4, six Endangered, four Vulnerable, one critically endangered, one migratory, one specially protected species (OS), and one conservation dependent fauna taxa. based on the similarities between the application area and the fauna species preferred habitat, distance from application area and number of records, four species may be found within 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*					
SCP	1,501,221.93	579,813.47	38.62	222,916.97	14.85
Vegetation complex ⁸⁸					
Yanga Complex	26176.46	4039.56	15.43	525.52	2.01
Local area					
10km radius	41665.426	19915.149	47.79	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2024a)

**Government of Western Australia (2024b)

C.3. Flora analysis table.

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>Grevillea curviloba</i>	T	Y	Y	Y	0	108	Y
<i>Diuris drummondii</i>	T	Y	Y	Y	0	2	N

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

C.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]
Birds						
<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i> (forest red-tailed black cockatoo)	VU	Y	Y	0.3	14	N
<i>Zanda latirostris</i> (Carnaby's cockatoo)	EN	Y	Y	0.2	172	N
<i>Zanda sp.</i> 'white-tailed black cockatoo'	EN	Y	Y	0.9	4	N
Reptiles						
<i>Neelaps calonotos</i> (black-striped snake, black-striped burrowing snake)	P3	Y	Y	0.9	8	N

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

C.5. Ecological community analysis table

Community 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]
Mound Springs SCP	EN	Y	Y	Y	1.2	546	N
Muchea Limestone	EN	Y	Y	Y	0.3	2	N
Banksia WL SCP	EN	Y	Y	Y	0.9	6	N

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

Appendix D. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
<p><u>Principle (a):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared contains conservation-significant flora and limited foraging habitat. A portion of the application area supports <i>Grevillea curviloba</i> (Endangered) flora and one juvenile marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>) tree, which may provide some foraging value.</p>	May be at variance	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.
<p><u>Principle (b):</u> "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."</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared contains limited foraging habitat with better quality habitat present in the local area.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.
<p><u>Principle (c):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared contains conservation-significant flora. A portion of the application area supports <i>Grevillea curviloba</i> (Threatened/Endangered).</p>	May be at variance	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.
<p><u>Principle (d):</u> "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."</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The proposed clearing area does not contain species indicative of a state listed threatened ecological community.</p>	Not at variance	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<p><u>Principle (e):</u> <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><u>Assessment:</u> The extent of the mapped vegetation type within the relevant bioregion is above the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. Also, assessment of remnant vegetation within the local area indicates that the local area is not extensively cleared.</p> <p>As the local area is not considered to be extensively cleared, the native vegetation within the application area is not considered a significant remnant for the purposes of Principle (e). In addition, the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is not considered to form part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.</p>	Not at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (h):</u> <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><u>Assessment:</u> Mapping indicates that the application area does not intersect with, or directly adjoin, any designated conservation areas. The nearest conservation area occurs at a sufficient distance from the application area such that the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on its environmental values, including habitat values, ecological processes or landscape connectivity.</p> <p>Given the distance to the nearest conservation area and the limited extent and nature of the proposed clearing, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.</p>	Not at variance	No
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> Mapping indicates that the application area occurs within a multiple-use wetland identified as the Ellen Brook Floodplain and intersects one minor, non-perennial tributary watercourse of Ellen Brook.</p> <p>As the proposed clearing occurs within a mapped wetland and intersects a watercourse, it is considered that the native vegetation proposed to be cleared is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a wetland and watercourse.</p>	At variance	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.
<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> Mapped soils within the application area indicate a susceptibility to nutrient export, waterlogging and subsurface acidification. These risks were considered in the context of the scale, location and nature of the proposed clearing.</p> <p>The proposed clearing is limited in extent and occurs within an area where the existing vegetation is of reduced condition. Given the small scale of clearing, the absence of steep gradients, and the lack of site-specific features that would exacerbate erosion, waterlogging or acidification processes, the proposed clearing is not likely to result in appreciable 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> Available groundwater salinity mapping indicates that groundwater within the application area is of low salinity, ranging between 500–1,000 mg/L total dissolved solids. The proposed clearing is not considered</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
likely to increase salinity levels or contribute to deterioration in groundwater quality. The application area occurs within the Ellen Brook Floodplain. However, the proposed clearing is limited in extent. Given the scale and nature of the proposed clearing, the clearing is not likely to result in increased sedimentation, nutrient export or other impacts that would deteriorate surface water quality within the floodplain.		
Principle (j): <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> Assessment: The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area were reviewed to assess the potential for the proposed clearing to influence flooding regimes. While these datasets indicate the broader landscape includes areas susceptible to inundation, the proposed clearing is limited in extent. Given the size, location and nature of the proposed clearing, the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding, including waterlogging.	Not likely to be 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

Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

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.
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. Biological survey information excerpts / photographs of the vegetation / DWER site inspection report



Table 1 Photo codes and descriptions

PHOTO CODE	Vegetation Description	Direction of photo	Native Vegetation Present	UTM	Latitude	Longitude
A1	Eucalyptus rudis over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 402378 6506870	-31.5690659	115.9712804
A2	Eucalyptus rudis over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 402366 6506890	-31.5688795	115.9711627
A3	Eucalyptus rudis over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 402349 6506910	-31.5687002	115.9709836
A4	Eucalyptus rudis over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 402335 6506939	-31.5684324	115.9708317
A5, A5.1	Eucalyptus rudis over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	A5 Looking South, A5.1 Looking front on	Yes	50 S 402312 6506961	-31.5682333	115.9705999
B1	Mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	Looking North	No	50 S 402689 6505999	-31.576945	115.9744709
B2	Mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	Looking North	No	50 S 402677 6506035	-31.5766229	115.9743517
B3	Acacia saligna over mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 402641 6506128	-31.5757767	115.973982
B4, B4.1	Mixed native revegetation species (planted) over mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 402632 6506142	-31.5756518	115.9738905
B5	Mixed native revegetation species (planted) over mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 402624 6506185	-31.5752597	115.9738109
B6	Mixed native revegetation species (planted) over mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	Looking South	Yes	50 S 402615 6506211	-31.5750282	115.9737143
B7, B7.1	Mixed native revegetation species (planted) over mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	B7 Looking North, B7.1 Looking South	Yes	50 S 402609 6506246	-31.5747109	115.9736576
B8	Eucalyptus camaldulensis with mixed native revegetation species over mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 402593 6506277	-31.574427	115.9734882
B9	Eucalyptus camaldulensis with mixed native revegetation species over mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 402586 6506300	-31.5742224	115.9734222
B10	Mixed native revegetation species (planted) over mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 402571 6506339	-31.573868	115.9732683
B11	Mixed native revegetation species (planted) over mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	Looking South	Yes	50 S 402553 6506380	-31.5734997	115.9730816
B12	Mixed native revegetation species (planted) over mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	Looking South	Yes	50 S 402537 6506430	-31.5730494	115.9729186
C1 to C1.2	Juvenile Eucalyptus rudis over winter grasses.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 402777 6505739	-31.5793036	115.9753696
C2, C2.1	Xanthorrhoea preissii with Eucalyptus over winter grasses.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 402764 6505767	-31.5790433	115.9752437
C3	Xanthorrhoea preissii over winter grasses.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 402756 6505798	-31.5787631	115.9751621
C4	Xanthorrhoea preissii over winter grasses.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 402749 6505824	-31.5785304	115.9750863
C5, C5.1	Acacia saligna over winter grasses.	Looking South	Yes	50 S 402728 6505848	-31.5783162	115.9748738
D1	Planted Eucalyptus camaldulensis over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 403059 6504905	-31.586842	115.9782674
D2	Planted Eucalyptus camaldulensis over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 403050 6504929	-31.5866319	115.9781768
D3	Planted Eucalyptus camaldulensis over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 403040 6504967	-31.5862869	115.9780685
D4	Planted Eucalyptus camaldulensis over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking South	Yes	50 S 403024 6504997	-31.5860147	115.9779001
D5	Acacia saligna (planted) over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 403004 6505067	-31.5853796	115.9777055
D6, D6.1, D6.2	Scattered Acacia saligna, Melaleuca ?incana over understory of typical roadside weeds.	D6 and 6.1 Looking North, D6.2 looking south	Yes	50 S 402994 6505114	-31.5849533	115.9775993
D7	Acacia saligna (planted), Jacksonia furcellata over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 402981 6505146	-31.584668	115.9774614
D8, D8.1	Scattered Acacia saligna (planted), Melaleuca raphiophylla over Acanthocarpus preissii hermland with roadside weeds, in Degraded condition.	D8 Looking North, D8.1 front on	Yes	50 S 402971 6505182	-31.584337	115.9773608
D9, D9.1	Scattered Acacia saligna (planted), Melaleuca raphiophylla over Acanthocarpus preissii hermland with roadside weeds, in Degraded condition.	D9 Looking South, D9.1 Looking North	Yes	50 S 402950 6505227	-31.58393157	115.97714346044702
D10	Scattered Acacia saligna (planted), Jacksonia furcellata over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 402960 6505236	-31.5838566	115.9772515
D11	Scattered Acacia saligna (planted), Jacksonia furcellata over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 402923 6505305	-31.5832282	115.976868
D12	Scattered Melaleuca raphiophylla over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 402920 6505336	-31.5829505	115.9768458
D13	Scattered Acacia saligna (planted), Jacksonia furcellata over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 402911 6505361	-31.5827232	115.9767498
D14	Scattered Acacia saligna (planted), Jacksonia furcellata and Viminaria juncea over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 402897 6505412	-31.5822606	115.9766093

D15, D15.1, D15.2	Scattered <i>Jacksonia furellata</i> over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 402874 6505460	-31.581823	115.9763679
D16	Scattered <i>Jacksonia furellata</i> , <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> juvenile over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 402863 6505496	-31.5814969	115.9762597
D17, D17.1	<i>Grevillea curviloba</i> (THREATENED Species) over understory of typical roadside weeds. This is a known population of <i>Grevillea curviloba</i> , which is a clonal species occurring in the adjacent unamed reserve . It has previously been identified as an ESA (see photo D15).	Looking West	Yes	50 S 402853 6505510	-31.58137516	115.97614840168792
D18, D18.1	<i>Grevillea curviloba</i> (THREATENED Species) over understory of typical roadside weeds. This is a known population of <i>Grevillea curviloba</i> , which is a clonal species occurring in the adjacent unamed reserve . It has previously been identified as an ESA (see photo D15).	D18 Looking front on, D18.1 looking South	Yes	50 S 402853 6505514	-31.5813386	115.9761512
D19	<i>Grevillea curviloba</i> (THREATENED Species) over understory of typical roadside weeds. This is a known population of <i>Grevillea curviloba</i> , which is a clonal species occurring in the adjacent unamed reserve . It has previously been identified as an ESA (see photo D15).	Looking South	Yes	50 S 402839 6505552	-31.5809932	115.9760087
E1	An understory of typical roadside weeds, with no native vegetation.	Looking South	None	50 S 403107 6504788	-31.5879065	115.9787538
E2	<i>Acacia saligna</i> (planted) over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking South	Yes	50 S 403117 6504758	-31.5881797	115.9788643
E3	<i>Acacia saligna</i> (planted) over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking South	Yes	50 S 403122 6504741	-31.5883307	115.9789088
E4	Scattered <i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i> over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking South	Yes	50 S 403137 6504683	-31.5888598	115.9790686
E5	Scattered <i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i> over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking South	Yes	50 S 403150 6504650	-31.5891509	115.979199
E6	Scattered <i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i> over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking South	Yes	50 S 403163 6504607	-31.589542	115.9793262
E7	Scattered <i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i> over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking South	Yes	50 S 403175 6504573	-31.5898516	115.9794565
E8	An understory of typical roadside weeds, with no native vegetation.	Looking South	None	50 S 403190 6504541	-31.5901382	115.9796061
E9	An understory of typical roadside weeds, with no native vegetation.	Looking North	None	50 S 403186 6504533	-31.5902164	115.979567
F1, F1.1	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , planted <i>Acacia</i> species growing in a roadside drain with an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 403994 6502161	-31.6116807	115.9878489
F2, F2.1	<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 403945 6502299	-31.6104294	115.9873461
F3	<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 403947 6502313	-31.6103045	115.9873717
F4	<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 403937 6502334	-31.6101154	115.9872653
F5	<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking North	Yes	50 S 403931 6502353	-31.6099395	115.9872034
F6	<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking South	Yes	50 S 403920 6502369	-31.6097942	115.9870858
F7	<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Looking West	Yes	50 S 403950 6502342	-31.6100413	115.987408

Photo Code	Vegetation Type	Tree Sizes to be Cleared	Suitable Foraging Habitat
A1	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Medium size trees potentially cleared	No foraging potential, low roosting potential
A2	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Medium size trees potentially cleared	No foraging potential, low roosting potential
A3	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Medium size trees potentially cleared	No foraging potential, low roosting potential
A4	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Medium size trees potentially cleared	No foraging potential, low roosting potential
A5, A5.1	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Medium size trees potentially cleared	No foraging potential, low roosting potential
B1	Mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
B2	Mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
B3	<i>Acacia saligna</i> over mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
B4, B4.1	Mixed native revegetation species (planted) over mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
B5	Mixed native revegetation species (planted) over mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
B6	Mixed native revegetation species (planted) over mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
B7, B7.1	Mixed native revegetation species (planted) over mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
B8	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> with mixed native revegetation species over mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
B9	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> with mixed native revegetation species over mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
B10	Mixed native revegetation species (planted) over mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
B11	Mixed native revegetation species (planted) over mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
B12	Mixed native revegetation species (planted) over mixed weed species surrounding a roadside drain.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
C1 to C1.2	Juvenile <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> over winter grasses.	Small tree potentially cleared	No foraging potential, low roosting potential
C2, C2.1	<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> with <i>Eucalyptus</i> over winter grasses.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
C3	<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> over winter grasses.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
C4	<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> over winter grasses.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
C5, C5.1	<i>Acacia saligna</i> over winter grasses.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
D1	Planted <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Medium size trees potentially cleared	No foraging potential
D2	Planted <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Medium size trees potentially cleared	No foraging potential

Photo Code	Vegetation Type	Tree Sizes to be Cleared	Suitable Foraging Habitat
D3	Planted Eucalyptus camaldulensis over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Medium size trees potentially cleared	No foraging potential
D4	Planted Eucalyptus camaldulensis over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Medium size trees potentially cleared	No foraging potential
D5	Acacia saligna (planted) over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Medium size trees potentially cleared	No foraging potential
D6, D6.1, D6.2	Scattered Acacia saligna, Melaleuca ?incana over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Medium size trees potentially cleared	No foraging potential
D7	Acacia saligna (planted), Jacksonia furcellata over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Medium size trees potentially cleared	No foraging potential
D8, D8.1	Scattered Acacia saligna (planted), Melaleuca raphiophylla over Acanthocarpus preissii herbland with roadside weeds, in Degraded condition.	Small tree potentially cleared	No foraging potential
D9, D9.1	Scattered Acacia saligna (planted), Melaleuca raphiophylla over Acanthocarpus preissii herbland with roadside weeds, in Degraded condition.	Small tree potentially cleared	No foraging potential
D10	Scattered Acacia saligna (planted), Jacksonia furcellata over understory of typical roadside weeds.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
D11	Scattered Acacia saligna (planted), Jacksonia furcellata over understory of typical roadside weeds.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
D12	Scattered Melaleuca raphiophylla over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Small tree potentially cleared	No foraging potential
D13	Scattered Acacia saligna (planted), Jacksonia furcellata over understory of typical roadside weeds.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
D14	Scattered Acacia saligna (planted), Jacksonia furcellata and Viminaria juncea over understory of typical roadside weeds.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
D15, D15.1, D15.2	Scattered Jacksonia furcellata over understory of typical roadside weeds.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
D16	Scattered Jacksonia furcellata, Corymbia calophylla juvenile over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Juvenile Marri potentially cleared	Marri has high feeding, nesting and roosting potential, however due to its very small size it is classified as low feeding, nesting and roosting potential
D17, D17.1	Grevillea curviloba (THREATENED Species) over understory of typical roadside weeds. This is a known population of Grevillea curviloba, which is a clonal species occurring in the adjacent unamed reserve . It has previously been identified as an ESA (see photo D15).	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
D18, D18.1	Grevillea curviloba (THREATENED Species) over understory of typical roadside weeds. This is a known population of Grevillea curviloba, which is a clonal species occurring in the adjacent unamed reserve . It has previously been identified as an ESA (see photo D15)	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential

Photo Code	Vegetation Type	Tree Sizes to be Cleared	Suitable Foraging Habitat
D19	Grevillea curviloba (THREATENED Species) over understory of typical roadside weeds. This is a known population of Grevillea curviloba, which is a clonal species occurring in the adjacent unamed reserve . It has previously been identified as an ESA (see photo D15)	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
E1	An understory of typical roadside weeds, with no native vegetation.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
E2	Acacia saligna (planted) over understory of typical roadside weeds.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
E3	Acacia saligna (planted) over understory of typical roadside weeds.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
E4	Scattered Melaleuca raphiophylla over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Small tree potentially cleared	No foraging potential
E5	Scattered Melaleuca raphiophylla over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Small tree potentially cleared	No foraging potential
E6	Scattered Melaleuca raphiophylla over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Small tree potentially cleared	No foraging potential
E7	Scattered Melaleuca raphiophylla over understory of typical roadside weeds.	Small tree potentially cleared	No foraging potential
E8	An understory of typical roadside weeds, with no native vegetation.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
E9	An understory of typical roadside weeds, with no native vegetation.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
F1, F1.1	Eucalyptus camaldulensis, planted Acacia species growing in a roadside drain with an understory of typical roadside weeds.	Medium size trees potentially cleared	No foraging potential
F2, F2.1	Xanthorrhoea preissii over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
F3	Xanthorrhoea preissii over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
F4	Xanthorrhoea preissii over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
F5	Xanthorrhoea preissii over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
F6	Xanthorrhoea preissii over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential
F7	Xanthorrhoea preissii over an understory of typical roadside weeds.	No trees would be cleared	No foraging potential

CPS 11185/1 – Supporting Information – Photographs

Site A



Site B



CPS 11185/1 – Supporting Information – Photographs



Site E



CPS 11185/1 – Supporting Information – Photographs

Site C



Site D



CPS 11185/1 – Supporting Information – Photographs



Site F



Appendix G. Sources of information

G.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)

G.2. References

Applicant (2025) *Clearing permit application CPS 11185/1*, received 17 July 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1162300).

Applicant (2025a) *Supporting information - Western Power Plans Revision B for clearing permit application CPS 11185/1*, received 11 July 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1217282)

Applicant (2025b) *Supporting information - Site Inspection Flora and Fauna report for clearing permit application CPS 11185/1*, received 15 September 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1220322)

Applicant (2025c) *Supporting information - Photos for clearing permit application CPS 11185/1*, received 23 October 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1217278)

Applicant (2025d) *Supporting information - Comment from for clearing permit application CPS 11185/1*, received 20 November 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1234613)

Applicant (2026) *Supporting information – further avoidance and mitigation Comment from for clearing permit application CPS 11185/1*, received 03 February 2026 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1285278)

Commonwealth of Australia (2001) *National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005*, Canberra.

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2026) *Species and Communities Branch flora advice for clearing permit application CPS 11185/1*, received 28 January 2026. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia (DWER Ref: DWERDT1285276).

Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (2014). *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 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.

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Government of Western Australia (2019) *2018 South West Vegetation Complex Statistics. Current as of March 2019*. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Perth, <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca>

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>

Hedde, E. M., Loneragan, O. W., and Havel, J. J. (1980) *Vegetation Complexes of the Darling System, Western Australia*. In Department of Conservation and Environment, Atlas of Natural Resources, Darling System, Western Australia.

Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

Shire of Chittering (2025) *Advice for clearing permit application CPS 11185/1*, received 03 November 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1222369).

Main Road Western Australia (2025) *Advice for clearing permit application CPS 11185/1*, received 22 October 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1217343).

Mattiske, E.M. and Havel, J.J. (1998) *Vegetation Complexes of the South-west Forest Region of Western Australia*. Maps and report prepared as part of the Regional Forest Agreement, Western Australia for the Department of Conservation and Land Management and Environment Australia.

- Molloy, S., Wood, J., Hall, S., Wallrodt, S. and Whisson, G. (2009) *South West Regional Ecological Linkages Technical Report*, Western Australian Local Government Association and Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.
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