Vegetation Clearing Assessment Report

Eneabba Terminal – Eneabba Zone Substation 132kV Transmission Line

August 2025

Document Control

Document version history

Version	Date	Amendment
Rev 0	26/03/2025	Initial version (AECOM)
Rev 1	14/07/2025	2nd version (AECOM)
Rev 2	6/08/2025	Final version (Western Power)

1. Project Information

Project Area		
Project name: Eneabba Terminal – Eneabba Zone Substation 132kV Transmission Line		**Contract/Work Order No:** T0621783
Main purpose of clearing	**Permanent/Temporary**	**Clearing area (ha)**
New overhead transmission line	Permanent ☒	**2 ha**
	Temporary ☐	**0**
Proposed start date: 1/02/2026		**Expected completion date:** 1/04/2027
Method of clearing: Mechanical Underground drilling (Eneabba Zone Substation only)		**Machinery to be used:** Excavator Drill Elevated Working Platform

Project details:

As part of the Clean Energy Link (CEL) North Program Western Power is undertaking the construction of a new double circuit 132kV transmission line (12km) connecting the Eneabba Zone Substation to the Eneabba Terminal. This new infrastructure is intended to support the ongoing power supply to the Eneabba Zone Substation, following the planned conversion of the parallel existing 330kV line, occurring under separate works.

The proposed works occur within a Development Envelope (DE) covering approximately 83.60 ha, which includes a Proposed Clearing Area (PCA) of 2 ha out of 10.8 ha (18%) of native vegetation (refer to Figures 2.1 to 2.14, Appendix B Maps). Although the proposed clearing is minimal, a 60 metre wide DE has been allocated to accommodate terrain variations and access needs during construction. The transmission line largely crosses existing farmland, with works primarily involving pole installation on previously disturbed agricultural land. Where the route intersects native vegetation and aerial stringing isn't feasible, a four metre wide track will be cleared for light vehicle access. A breakdown of key construction activities include:

- Construct approximately 64 steel poles along the 12km line.
- Construct approximately 11 wooden poles within the Eneabba Terminal.
- Enable minimal underground drilling works at the Eneabba Zone Substation.
- Establish four metre wide access tracks for light vehicle movement during construction (through isolated native vegetation patches where aerial stringing is not feasible).
- Construct two single gantry's south of the Eneabba Terminal

Note that clearing activities related to the Eneabba Terminal build are governed by a separate permit (*Eneabba Terminal Upgrade – CEL N'*). The decision to separate the clearing activities was based largely on differing timelines and the requirement to expedite Eneabba Terminal construction works prior to the Eneabba lines works.

Guardian Permit ID reference number: PER-0001098	**Permit/Exemption number:** TBC

2. Avoid, minimise and reduce extent and impact of clearing

Alternatives to clearing considered during the development of this project are outlined Table 1.

Table 1 Alternatives to clearing

Alternative to Clearing	Applicable	Discussion
Directional drilling of underground cables instead of open trenching	Yes	To avoid extensive vegetation clearing around the Eneabba Zone Substation adjacent to the South Eneabba Nature Reserve, underground drilling will occur so only a small portion of vegetation is impacted. The remainder of the works will involve construction of overhead transmission lines.
Existing tracks are utilised where possible	Yes	The DE has several previously established farm tracks as well as tracks previously utilised for access into the substation. These tracks will be utilised wherever possible.
Utilising previously cleared areas where possible	Yes	The majority of the DE is located across previously cleared agricultural land and runs parallel to an existing 330kV transmission line.
Consideration of alternative engineering and design options	Yes	The Eneabba Zone Substation clearing footprint design has been updated to substantially reduce vegetation clearing in and nearby the South Eneabba Nature Reserve. To support this, underground drilling will be used in place of overhead construction methods, significantly reducing the impact on native vegetation. For the remainder of the line route alternative overhead cable installation methods, including aerial stringing will be explored and adopted where feasible, ensuring native vegetation patches remain undisturbed.
Avoidance of Black Cockatoo habitat trees	Yes	Out of the 17 Black Cockatoo potential nesting trees recorded within the DE up to 12 will be demarcated and avoided during the works. The habitat trees to be avoided are situated within and just south of the Eneabba Terminal.
Avoidance of Priority Flora species	Yes	Ten Priority flora species have been identified within the DE within five distinct patches of native vegetation along the line route. To minimise disturbance to these species, Western Power is exploring alternative construction approaches such as aerial installation of new conductors to avoid the need for vegetation clearing in these areas. However, following the precautionary principle, Western Power has considered the potential impact to these species should clearing be required. If required, it is expected that vegetation clearing will be restricted primarily for the creation of a vehicle access track with a maximum width of four metres.
Other	Yes	The Eneabba Substation to Eneabba Terminal 132kV Transmission line Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (Volt ID: ID80-1811635832-80211) will document management measures to reduce the impacts of clearing with a particular focus on management of the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo.

3. Site context

3.1 Land Tenure (Cadastral Information)

The project is located east of Brand Highway, in the Shire of Carnamah and the Shire of Coorow, approximately 13.8 km south-east of the Township of Eneabba and approximately 250 km north of Perth Central Business District (CBD) (Figure 1 and Figure 4, Appendix B Maps).

Property:

The DE crosses several cadastral boundaries as listed below:

- Road Reserve (Beros Rd); Coorow - Public Road
- Lot 11214 Beros Rd; Coorow (P182243) – Eneabba Zone Substation
- Lot 10834 Beros Rd: Coorow (P210788) – Private property
- Lot 502 Beros Rd; Coorow (P400357) – Private property
- Lot 501 Beros Rd; Coorow (P400357) – Private property
- Lot 11315; Coorow and Carnamah (P240117) – Private Property
- Lot 10831; Coorow and Carnamah (P210805) – Private Property
- Lot 12479 Unidentified Road Reserve; Carnamah (P026727)– Unnamed Public Road
- Road Reserve (Rose Thomson Road) – Public Road
- Lot 10847 Rose Thomson Road; Carnamah (P210798) – Private Property
- Lot 30 Rose Thomson Road; Carnamah (P065745) – Eneabba Terminal
- Lot 31 Rose Thomson Road: Carnamah (P065745) – Private Property

Conservation Estates:

One reserve is located immediately adjacent to the western edge of the DE, near the Eneabba Zone Substation (Figure 4, Appendix B Maps), identified as the South Eneabba Nature Reserve – listed under Section 5(1)(d) of the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (CALM Act). This reserve is also associated with an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA).

Local Government:

The Development Envelope (DE) intersects two Local Government areas, the Shire of Carnamah and the Shire of Coorow.

3.2 Vegetation description

Beard et al. (2013) mapping is used to compare the current extent of remnant vegetation to the pre-European vegetation extent. The DE falls within pre-European Vegetation Associations 379 and 49. Vegetation association 379 is characterised as mixed heath with scattered tall shrubs, *Acacia* spp., *Proteaceae* and *Myrtaceae*. Vegetation association 49 is characterised as low shrubs of mixed composition.

The relevant statistics for these two associations are detailed below in Table 2 with data abstracted from the 'Statewide Vegetation Statistics' (DBCA, 2019).

Table 2 Statewide Vegetation Statistics (DBCA, 2019)

Pre-European Vegetation Association	Scale	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Percent remaining	% Current Extent remaining in DBCA reserves (proportion of Current extent)
Vegetation Association No. 379	**Statewide**	547,736.94	129,736.79	23.69%	22.29%
	IBRA Bioregion Geraldton Sandplains (GES)	546,507.25	129,495.80	23.70%	22.32%
	IBRA Sub-region Lesueur Sandplain (GES-02)	370,029.76	111,632.48	30.17%	19.26%
	Local Government Authority Shire of Carnamah	72,271.43	30,877.61	42.72%	19.40%
	Local Government Authority Shire of Coorow	97,689.53	33,720.85	34.52%	35.98%
Vegetation Association No. 49	**Statewide**	52,491.78	26,112.69	49.75%	44.46%
	IBRA Bioregion Geraldton Sandplains (GES)	39,718.26	14,489.68	36.48%	24.05%
	IBRA Sub-region Lesueur Sandplain (GES-02)	33,139.33	13,618.88	41.10%	25.59%
	Local Government Authority Shire of Carnamah	13,959.90	5,650.09	40.47%	20.20%
	Local Government Authority Shire of Coorow	7,930.65	4,105.43	51.77%	38.80%

*IBRA = Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia

Vegetation community and condition mapping was undertaken over the DE and surrounding vegetation in spring 2023 (AECOM, 2024). There is 10.8 ha (12.9%) of native vegetation that occurs within the DE, with the remaining 72.8 ha (87%) of the DE comprising already cleared areas or non-native vegetation. The following native vegetation communities occur in the DE (refer Table 3).

Table 3 Vegetation Communities of the Development Envelope

Vegetation Community	Description	Area ha (% of DE)
BsMp	Mixed Kwongan Heathland on sand	1.9 (2.27%)
EdBsMo	Mallee Woodland	1.7 (2.03%)
LmAn	Mixed Kwongan Heathland on laterite	6.9 (8.25%)
Trees	Trees: remnant native trees over paddock weeds	0.3 (0.36%)
Total Native Vegetation		**10.8 (12.9%)**
Cleared (or non-native vegetation)		**72.8 (87%)**

The vegetation conditions range from Degraded to Excellent.

3.3 Summary of results of surveys

3.3.1 Vegetation

AECOM completed a detailed in-season flora and vegetation survey across the DE (and broader survey area) in spring 2023 (AECOM, 2024).

Four native vegetation communities were recorded in the DE during the field survey (Figures 2.1 to 2.14, Appendix B Maps):

- Mallee woodland (1.7 ha) in degraded to excellent condition.
- Mixed Kwongan Heathland on sand (1.9 ha) in degraded to excellent condition.
- Mixed Kwongan Heathland on laterite (6.9 ha) in degraded to excellent condition.
- Trees: remnant native trees over paddock weeds (0.3 ha) in completely degraded condition.

Two non-native vegetation communities were also mapped within the DE, including paddock (41.2 ha), largely comprised of common pasture weeds, and planted areas (27.4 ha) comprising plantation and introduced tree species. Cleared areas devoid of any vegetation was mapped for 4.2 ha.

Through the pre-survey desktop assessment, AECOM (2024) identified two Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) listed under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) with potential to occur within the survey area, the 'Assemblages of organic mound springs of the Three Springs area' (Endangered) and the 'Ferricrete floristic community (Rocky Springs type)' (Critically Endangered).

None of the vegetation types recorded within the survey area were representative of either the Ferricrete Floristic Community (Rocky Springs type) or the Assemblages of Organic Mound Springs of the Three Springs area TECs. Additionally, the topography, floristic assemblage and soil conditions recorded across the DE were not considered suitable for these communities (AECOM, 2024). Appendix B Maps

3.3.2 Flora

The desktop assessment identified a total of 44 Threatened flora species and 148 Priority flora species as potentially occurring within the survey area, based on known records from the broader study area. Of these records, three Priority species were known to occur within the survey area, 25 were assessed as 'high' and 101 were 'moderate' likelihood to occur in the survey area. Additionally, six Threatened species were assessed as 'high' and 19 were assessed as 'moderate' likelihood to occur within the survey area. The remaining species have a 'low' or negligible likelihood.

During the survey, no Threatened flora species listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation 1999* (EPBC Act) or BC Act were recorded. No weed species listed as Declared Pests under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act) were recorded.

Further, AECOM (2024) recorded 11 Priority flora species during the survey. Of these, ten species occur within the DE. Table 4 summarises the total number of individuals recorded within the DE and the wider survey area.

Table 4 Priority Flora species recorded within the Development Envelope

Species	Conservation Status	within DE (AECOM, 2024)	Outside DE (within survey area)
Allocasuarina ramosissima	Priority 3	5 records, 8 individuals	0 records
Banksia cypholoba	Priority 3	5 records, 7 individuals	0 records
Cristonia biloba subsp. *pubescens*	Priority 2	3 records, 3 individuals	0 records
Lepidobolus quadratus	Priority 3	8 records, 18 individuals	0 records
Stylidium drummondianum	Priority 3	26 records, 61 individuals	0 records
Banksia chamaephyton	Priority 4	9 records, 10 individuals	0 records
Banksia fraseri var. *crebra*	Priority 3	16 records, 30 individuals	0 records
Grevillea uniformis	Priority 3	23 records, 34 individuals	0 records
Hakea longiflora	Priority 3	6 records, 14 individuals	0 records
Hemiandra sp. *Eneabba* (H. Demarz 3687)	Priority 3	3 records, 4 individuals	7 records, 24 individuals
Phlebocarya pilosissima subsp. pilosissima	Priority 3	6 records, 17 individuals	6 records, 17 individuals

3.3.3 Fauna

A total of 43 Threatened, Priority and Migratory fauna species were identified in the desktop assessment undertaken prior to the survey. This included 19 invertebrates, ten birds, ten mammals and four reptile species. Species identified in the desktop that are oceanic species, or strictly marine were excluded from the desktop assessment as the survey does not include marine waters.

Of the 42 significant fauna species potentially occurring within the survey area, one species was considered 'known' within the Eneabba survey area, the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*). Five species were evaluated as having a 'high' likelihood of occurrence, five were considered to have a 'moderate' likelihood of occurrence, and the remaining ten species were assessed as low or negligible likelihood of occurrence.

During the field survey, AECOM (2024) recorded 23 fauna species, including 19 birds and four mammals. No direct or indirect evidence for any Threatened or Priority fauna was recorded during the field survey.

AECOM (2024) mapped three fauna habitats within the DE, Heath (8.8 ha, 10.52%), Mallee Woodland (1.67 ha, 2%), and Agriculture (68.8 ha, 82.3%). Agriculture was considered a non-native habitat.

The Heath and Mallee Woodland are typical habitats for the Eneabba region. They provide suitable habitat for the following species:

- Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) – Endangered (EPBC Act); Endangered (BC Act),
- Graceful Sun Moth (*Synemon gratiosa*) – Priority 4,
- Thorny Bush Katydid (*Hemisaga vepreculae*) – Priority 2,

- Woolybush Bee (*Hylaeus globuliferus*) – Priority 3; and
- Kwongan heath shield-backed trapdoor spider (*Idiosoma kwongan*) – Priority 3.

Cleared areas were also mapped both within the survey area and the DE, but were not considered suitable fauna habitat, due to their lack of vegetation. Cleared areas were hardstand tracks and roads, or highly modified or degraded vegetation with no biological benefit.

AECOM (2024) conducted a targeted Black Cockatoo habitat assessment using a combination of the DAWE (2022) foraging scoring tool and the Bamford (2020) foraging methodology. The DAWE foraging habitat assessment resulted in a score of 7, considered 'high quality native foraging' for all three fauna habitat types within the DE. Two attributes were identified that reduced the functionality of foraging habitat for Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, with no evidence of feeding observed and no confirmed roosting sites within 20 km of the survey area. The closest known Carnaby breeding sites are 12km southeast and 16km south of the Eneabba Zone Substation. The closest mapped Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) roosting area is 110km south of the survey area.

The Bamford (2020) refined foraging habitat value considered known breeding and roosting sites, and the characteristics associated with each fauna habitat type. The Heath and Mallee Woodland habitat were assessed as '5' (moderate quality) and the Agriculture was assessed as '2' (low quality).

Thirty-three potential black cockatoo nesting trees (no hollows) were recorded within the survey area, 17 of which occur within the DE (refer to Figures 3.1 to 3.14, Appendix B Maps). No evidence of breeding, foraging or roosting was observed.

4. Spatial assessment (SPIDA View)

Western Power's online risk GIS database was analysed, and the following layers are indicated as having the potential for clearing impacts within a local area search radius of 5 m.

DBCA managed tenure	☐	Bush Forever	☐	CAWS Act Area	☐	Native Vegetation Clearing Regs ESAs	☐
Conservation listed fauna	☐	Conservation listed flora	☒	Western Power ESA sites	☐	Native vegetation remaining	☒
Threatened ecological communities	☐	Acid Sulfate Soils	☐	PDWSA	☐	Ramsar or Important Wetlands	☐
Geomorphic or other mapped wetlands	☐	Disease Risk Areas	☐	Erosion risk	☐	Offset areas	☐
Watercourses	☐	Landbase (Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline)	☒	Native title	☒		
Other ☐ Details:							

5. Assessment of vegetation clearing impacts

Clearing of native vegetation is regulated by Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) that administers the clearing provision under Part V Division 2 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). Clearing of native vegetation requires a clearing permit under Part V of the EP Act, except when a proposal is assessed under Part IV of the EP Act, subject to Schedule 6 of the Act (i.e. clearing for which a clearing permit is not required) or is prescribed by regulation in the Environmental Protection (Clearing Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004.

The proposed clearing has been assessed against each of the clearing principles in accordance with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation guideline "*A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation under Part V Division 2 of the Environment Protection Act 1986*" (DER, 2014).

The assessment is detailed in below in Table 5 Table 5 6.

Table 5 6- Clearing permit principles assessment

Clearing permit principles full assessment	
a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity.	**Is at variance**
Assessment: The proposed works occur within a Development Envelope (DE) covering approximately 83.60 ha, which includes a Proposed Clearing Area (PCA) of 2 ha out of 10.8 ha (18%) of native vegetation. The assessment considers impacts to the DE, as clearing may occur anywhere within the DE, however the objective is to avoid or minimise clearing within the DE as much as possible. Clearing activities will predominantly impact on five distinct vegetation patches that run parallel to the existing 330kV transmission line. Much of the landscape has already been cleared for crop and farming purposes, however the patches of native vegetation that remain may require minor clearing to facilitate the construction of the 132kV transmission line. These patches of clearing will largely be for the establishment of a 4 metre wide track for light vehicles access. In September 2023, AECOM conducted an ecological assessment of a 115.73 ha survey area, which includes the DE. The survey was conducted within the ideal season for flora and vegetation, as per the EPA Technical Guidance (EPA, 2016). Based on the condition of the survey area, significant vegetation communities would have been detected, and the significant flora species targeted in this survey, would have been present at the time of the survey (AECOM, 2024). **Vegetation:** Two Beard *et al*. (2013) pre-European vegetation associations are mapped within the DE: • Vegetation association 379 - mixed heath with scattered tall shrubs, Acacia spp., Proteaceae and Myrtaceae and, • Vegetation association 49 - low shrubs of mixed composition. AECOM (2024) mapped four native vegetation communities within the DE during the field survey (Figures 2.1 to 2.14, Appendix B Maps), including: • Mallee woodland (1.7 ha) in degraded to excellent condition. • Mixed Kwongan Heathland on sand (1.9 ha) in degraded to excellent condition. • Mixed Kwongan Heathland on laterite (6.9 ha) in degraded to excellent condition. • Trees: remnant native trees over paddock weeds (0.3 ha) in completely degraded condition. Two Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC), Ferricrete Floristic Community (Rocky Springs type) and the Assemblages of Organic Mound Springs of the Three Springs area were identified during the desktop assessment as having the potential to occur within the DE due to nearby occurrences (3.5km north west and 2.4km north east of the survey area, respectively). During the survey it was established that suitable soil, topography and floristic assemblage conditions were	

absent, as such none of the vegetation types recorded within the DE were representative of either TECs. No other TECs or PECs were recorded in the survey. Therefore, the proposed clearing is not expected to impact on any TECs or PECs.

The vegetation condition varies between 7.9 ha in 'Excellent' condition, 1.17 ha in 'Very Good' condition, 0.2 ha in 'Good' condition and 1.54 ha in 'Degraded' or 'Completely Degraded' condition (EPA, 2016). The remaining portions of the DE (72.8 ha) is either non-native (agriculture) or cleared.

It is noted that the native vegetation communities identified above extend beyond the DE in adjacent landholdings, including in nearby DBCA managed reserves.

Flora:

The desktop assessment identified a total of 44 Threatened flora species and 148 Priority flora species as potentially occurring within the survey area, based on known records from the broader study area. None of these records occur in the DE. Of the total number of species identified in the desktop assessment, six Threatened and 25 Priority species were considered highly likely to occur. No Threatened flora species were recorded within the DE or considered likely to occur post survey.

Ten Priority flora species were recorded in the DE, as summarised above in Table 4. The species are found in five distinct areas across the proposed line route (AECOM, 2024) (Figures 2.1 to 2.14, Appendix B Maps). Western Power will be investigating alternative construction methods to avoid clearing in the vegetation patches that occur in fragmented patches along the line route. Where feasible aerial installation of new conductors will occur. However, following the precautionary principle, Western Power has considered the potential impact to the Priority flora species should clearing be required. It is anticipated that the maximum extent of clearing in the above vegetation patches would be largely linear and limited to a four metre wide vehicle access track. The details of each vegetation patch where Priority flora occurs along the line route are summarised below in Table 7.

Table 7 Priority Flora species locations

Area/Location	Species impacted	Number of individuals (AECOM, 2024)	Avoidance/Mitigation
Eneabba substation	*Banksia chamaephyton, Grevillea uniformis, Hemiandra sp. Eneabba (H. Demarz 3687),* *Lepidobolus quadratus*	36	• Clearing limited to the extent necessary for vehicle access • Underground drilling proposed at Eneabba substation area
Vegetation patch 2km north east of substation	*Allocasuarina ramosissima* and *Cristonia biloba* subsp. *Pubescens*	4	• Aerial installation of new conductors (where feasible). • The proposed vehicle access track largely avoids most of the individuals present at this location
Vegetation patch 4km north east of substation	*Stylidium drummondianum, Banksia cypholoba, Allocasuarina ramosissima, Cristonia biloba* subsp. *pubescens* and *Lepidobolus quadratus*.	35	• Aerial installation of new conductors (where feasible). • Total size of vegetation patch is 0.80 ha, of which up to 0.05 ha may be cleared for the placement of the vehicle access track.
Vegetation patch 6km north east of substation	*Banksia cypholoba, Hakea longiflora* and *Lepidobolus quadratus*	10	• Aerial installation of new conductors (where feasible). • The proposed vehicle track largely avoids most of the individuals present at this location

Area/Location	Species impacted	Number of individuals (AECOM, 2024)	Avoidance/Mitigation
Vegetation patch 500m south west of Eneabba Terminal	*Banksia fraseri var. crebra* and *Lepidobolus quadratus*	17	• The proposed vehicle track largely avoids most of the individuals present at this location

A review of DBCA and Western Australian Herbarium (WAH) records indicates that most Priority flora species identified within the Development Envelope (DE) are highly likely to occur across the broader 20 km study area. These species tend to be either clustered or scattered across approximately 17,000 ha of intact native vegetation positioned to the west, northwest, and southwest of the proposed transmission line. An exception is *Cristonia biloba* subsp. *pubescens*, whose presence is more limited. Although found in the DE's Mallee woodland habitat, its wider distribution appears sparse. Notably, there is only one WAH record 11.3 km from the DE, along with isolated occurrences (20–25 km away) to the west and a small population (5–20 individuals) about 50 km to the south. These records suggest that suitable habitat may extend southward and westward, supporting potential additional populations.

The surrounding landscape such as South Eneabba Nature Reserve, Tathra National Park, Alexander Morrison National Park, Wilson Nature Reserve, and White Gum Nature Reserve contains extensive, contiguous native vegetation with similar pre-European vegetation associations (Units 379 and 49) and geomorphological features, suggesting the likelihood of the Priority flora extends beyond the DE. These reserves are managed by DBCA and are also zoned Parks and Recreation under the Shire of Carnamah Local Planning Scheme, offering statutory protection. Additionally, the presence of Hemiandra sp. Eneabba (H. Demars 3687) mapped by AECOM (2024) within the South Eneabba Nature Reserve further supports the continuity of Priority flora populations beyond the DE.

Flora diversity is considered high with a total of 192 individual flora species recorded within the DE during the survey. This high diversity is typical of the Geraldton Sandplains IBRA region (Macintyre, 2020).

The clearing area is located in an area potentially susceptible to Phytophthora dieback. Clearing activities have the potential to introduce or spread dieback into surrounding native vegetation. Dieback can impact on biodiversity by reducing species richness and impacting habitat for fauna. Western Power will implement a Hygiene Management Plan (HMP) to minimise the risk of spreading dieback outside of the clearing area. This will include mapping dieback risk areas, designating clean on entry/exit points and measures to prevent the movement of plant material and soil into uninfested areas.

No weed species recorded were listed as Declared Pests under the BAM Act.

Fauna:

A total of 23 fauna species were recorded during the field survey (AECOM, 2024), including 19 birds and four mammals. No direct or indirect evidence for any Threatened or Priority fauna was recorded during the field survey (AECOM, 2024).

AECOM (2024) mapped three fauna habitats within the DE, Heath (8.8 ha, 10.52%), Mallee Woodland (1.67 ha, 2.00%), and Agriculture (68.8 ha, 82.3%) (Figure 3.1 to 3.14, Appendix B Maps). The fauna habitat mapped as Agriculture did not comprise of any native vegetation.

The Heath and Mallee Woodland are typical habitats for the Eneabba region. They provide suitable habitat for the following species, all of which have the potential to occur within the DE:

- Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) – Endangered (EPBC Act); Endangered (BC Act),
- Graceful Sun Moth (*Synemon gratiosa*) – Priority 4 (BC Act),
- Thorny Bush Katydid (*Hemisaga vepreculae*) – Priority 2 (BC Act),
- Woolybush Bee (*Hylaeus globuliferus*) – Priority 3 (BC Act); and
- Kwongan heath shield-backed trapdoor spider (*Idiosoma kwongan*) – Priority 3 (BC Act).

Surrounding areas contain large intact areas of similar vegetation complexes mapped to the DE, indicating a high likelihood that the above fauna habitats are widespread beyond the DE. Many of these areas are located in DBCA managed reserves, including the adjacent South Eneabba Nature Reserve as well as Tathra National Park, Alexander Morrison National Park and White Gum Nature reserve all within 15-20km of the DE. Given this, it is unlikely that impacts

to the vegetation within the DE will have a significant impact or result in the removal of limited remaining habitat for the above significant fauna species.

AECOM (2024) conducted a targeted Black Cockatoo assessment using a combination of the DAWE (2022) foraging scoring tool and the Bamford (2020) foraging methodology. Utilising the Bamford (2020) refined scoring tool, the Heath and Mallee habitat (10.47 ha total) was assessed as '5' (moderate quality foraging habitat) and the Agriculture (68.8 ha) was assessed as '2' (low quality foraging habitat). Seventeen potential nesting trees (no hollows) with a suitable DBH were identified within the DE, of which up to five may be impacted by the proposed clearing activities The remaining trees will be demarcated and retained during the clearing activities. No evidence of the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo was observed including breeding, roosting or foraging.

Summary of impacts and proposed mitigation:

- The project has a PCA of up to 2 ha of native vegetation within an 83.60 ha DE.
- Ten Priority flora species occur within the DE. The nearby contiguous and protected landscapes adjacent to the DE are expected to provide suitable habitat to support the Priority flora species that occur within the area.
- The Heath and Mallee habitats, that will be minimally impacted by the clearing activities (up to 2 ha) are considered as suitable habitat for the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (high likelihood of occurrence). These habitats also provide potentially suitable habitat for four Priority fauna species which were considered to have a moderate likelihood of occurrence. Alternative cable installation methods including aerial stringing of conductors will occur where it is safe and feasible, to avoid clearing of the native vegetation habitats.
- Vegetation within the DE has been assessed as 'moderate' quality foraging habitat for Carnaby's Black Cockatoo. A total of 10.47 ha has been mapped within the DE, of which up to 2 ha will be cleared.
- Out of the 17 Black Cockatoo potential nesting trees recorded within the DE up to 12 will be demarcated and avoided during the works. The habitat trees to be avoided are situated within and south of the Eneabba Terminal.
- Similar fauna habitat to that found within the DE is extensively available adjacent to and nearby the site and therefore impacts to fauna are unlikely to be significant.

Based on the proposed clearing impacts to the Priority flora species and the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo foraging habitat, the proposed clearing is at variance with this principle.

b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises whole or part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna.	**Is at variance**

Assessment:

AECOM (2024) mapped two fauna habitats comprising of native vegetation within the DE, Heath (8.8 ha, 10.52%), Mallee Woodland (1.67 ha, 2%). Up to 2 ha of the Heath and Mallee Woodland may be impacted by the clearing activities (Figure 3.1 to 3.14, Appendix B Maps).

It was determined that the Heath and Mallee fauna habitats mapped within the DE, could be potentially utilised by five significant fauna species as listed below:

- Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) – Endangered (EPBC Act); Endangered (BC Act) – High likelihood,
- Graceful Sun Moth (*Synemon gratiosa*) – Priority 4 (BC Act)- Moderate likelihood,
- Thorny Bush Katydid (*Hemisaga vepreculae*) – Priority 2 (BC Act) - Moderate likelihood,
- Woolybush Bee (*Hylaeus globuliferus*) – Priority 3 (BC Act)- Moderate likelihood; and
- Kwongan heath shield-backed trapdoor spider (*Idiosoma kwongan*) – Priority 3 (BC Act)- Moderate likelihood.

<u>Carnaby's Black Cockatoo</u>

The DE is located within the mapped distribution of the Carnaby's Cockatoo, most commonly found in semi-arid parts of the south-west and occurs in uncleared and remnant areas of woodland, shrubland and kwongan heath dominated by proteaceous species (DBCA, 2017). AECOM (2024) conducted a targeted Black Cockatoo assessment during Spring 2023. No known roosting sites were observed at the time of survey, with the closest confirmed roosting site from Birdlife data being 2.83 km south-east of the DE and the closest DBCA roosting site within 110km of the DE. No breeding was observed, with the closest known breeding sites being 12km southeast and 16km south of the Eneabba Zone Substation (DBCA, 2025).

Seventeen potential nesting trees (no hollows) were identified within the DE. Of these 17 trees, up to five may be impacted by the clearing activities. The remaining trees will be demarcated and avoided during the proposed clearing activities. All trees were mapped as 'completely degraded' vegetation condition.

AECOM (2024) assessed the foraging habitat (Heath and Mallee Woodland) as being of 'moderate' quality using the Bamford (2020) foraging methodology. Up to 2 ha out of 10.47 ha of this habitat that occurs within the DE may be impacted by the clearing activities. Analysis of the protected remnant vegetation within 15 km of the Eneabba DE shows that the habitat types found in surrounding Reserves and National Parks are consistent with suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's Cockatoos. Table 8 provides a summary of Carnaby's Black Cockatoo foraging habitat (relevant to the DE) and their respective amount that extends beyond the DE (15km radius), within nearby reserves.

Table 8 Carnaby's Black Cockatoo DE Foraging habitat in nearby Conservation Areas

DE Fauna habitat type	National Park Name	Area (ha)
Kwongan Heath	Tathra National Park	4,321.52
Mallee Woodland	South Eneabba Nature Reserve	7939.75
Mallee Woodland	White Gums Nature Reserve	159.73
Mallee Woodland and Kwongan Heath	Wotto Nature Reserve	3,670.64
Mallee Woodland	Alexander Morrison National Park	8,498.60
Mallee Woodland and Kwongan Heath	Depot Hill Nature Reserve	62.94
TOTAL		**24,653.18**

There was no direct or indirect evidence of the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo recorded during the survey.

The Graceful Sun Moth inhabits coastal heathland on Quindalup dunes where it is restricted to secondary sand dunes due to the abundance of the host plant *Lomandra maritima*, the preferred habitat (denser population). It also inhabits Banksia Woodland on Spearwood and Bassendean sand dunes, where the second known host plant *L. hermaphrodita* is widespread, throughout the Swan Coastal Plain, extending into the Geraldton Sandplains (DEC, 2011). *L. hermaphrodita* was recorded within the Mallee Heathland habitat within the DE. There is 1.67 ha of suitable habitat (Mallee Woodland) for this species within the DE, however the Graceful Sun Moth was not recorded during the survey (AECOM, 2024).

There are three records of the Thorny Bush Katydid within 50 km of the survey area (closest record is 23 km away). There is 10.47 ha of suitable habitat (Heath and Mallee Woodland) for this species within the DE however the Thorny Bush Katydid was not recorded within the DE during the survey (AECOM, 2024).

The Woolybush bee is found in habitats containing flowers from *Adenanthos cygnorum* and *Banksia attenuata* (DBCA, 2023) which are contained in the Heath habitat recorded within the DE. There are four records of this species within 50km of the survey area (closest record is 18 km away). There is 8.8 ha of suitable habitat (Heath) within the DE, however the species was not recorded within the DE (AECOM, 2024).

The Kwongan Heath Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider is found in the Southern Geraldton Sandplains bioregion of south-western Western Australia, from Eneabba south to Green Head and the Lesueur National Park heath habitat. Their preferred habitat reflects the Mallee Woodland and Heath habitats (Rix, Juey, Cooper, Austin, Harvey, 2018). There is 10.47 ha of suitable habitat (Heath and Mallee Woodland) within the DE however the species was not recorded during the survey (AECOM, 2024).

Surrounding areas feature extensive, intact remnants of vegetation complexes consistent with those mapped within the DE (DPIRD, 2023) strongly suggesting that habitat for the above fauna species is likely widespread beyond the DE boundaries. Many of these areas lie within DBCA managed reserves, including the adjacent South Eneabba Nature Reserve, as well as Tathra National Park, Alexander Morrison National Park, and White Gum Nature Reserve, all situated within 15 to 20 km of the DE.

Summary

- Two fauna habitats consisting of native vegetation within the DE were recorded, consisting of Heath (8.8 ha, 10.52%) and Mallee Woodland (1.67 ha, 2%), which may be impacted by the clearing activities.

- The proposed clearing activities may result in the removal of up to 2 ha of 10.47 ha of fauna habitat, constituting 0.003% of remaining native vegetation in a 10km radius.
- Vegetation condition of the foraging habitat ranged from Degraded to Excellent condition. All trees were mapped as completely degraded.
- There is a known likelihood of the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo occurring within the DE based on previous records, however there was no direct or indirect evidence of any significant fauna species recorded during the survey.
- There is a moderate likelihood of four Priority fauna species occurring within the DE, however none were recorded during the survey.
- The Bamford (2020) refined foraging habitat assessment scored the Heath and Mallee Woodland (10.47 ha in the DE), which may be impacted by the clearing activities, as being of 'moderate' quality (AECOM, 2024).
- Seventeen potential habitat trees (no hollows) for Carnaby's Black Cockatoo were recorded within the DE. Of these there may be a loss of five potential habitat trees during the clearing activities. The remaining potential habitat trees will be demarcated and avoided. All trees were mapped as 'completely degraded' vegetation condition.

The PCA is unlikely to impact fauna linkages, as the area is already fragmented and lacks key habitat features. The vegetation is marginal compared to nearby intact bushland, including the 17,000 ha South Eneabba Nature Reserve with similar vegetation associations, offering significant ecological connectivity and fauna linkages. In addition to this the native vegetation proposing to be cleared is considered moderate to low quality foraging habitat. While the proposed clearing may affect some fauna habitats, these impacts are unlikely to be significant due to the abundance of suitable habitat nearby and adjacent to the site.

Nonetheless, because the clearing comprises suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, the proposed clearing is considered at variance to this principle.

c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.	**Not likely to be at variance**

Assessment:

The desktop assessment identified 36 Threatened flora species within 50 km of the DE that are known to occur from historical records of the DBCA Threatened and Priority Flora database and WAH database, or potentially occur in the study area (Figure 4, Appendix B Maps) as identified in the EPBC Act PMST search results (DCCEEW, 2025). The desktop searches recorded:

- The PMST search identified the potential presence of four Critically Endangered, 22 Endangered, and ten Vulnerable species under the EPBC Act.
- The DBCA database search identified the presence of six Threatened species occurring within 5km of the DE.
- A search of the WAH database identified one Threatened species, *Eucalyptus johnsiana* (listed as Vulnerable) occurring within 500 m to 1.5 km of the DE, near the southern section of the transmission line. Further analysis confirms that suitable habitat extends to the west and south of the DE, including in and beyond the South Eneabba Reserve. This is supported by 64 WAH records, with population sizes ranging from 2 to 120 individual plants.

The survey did not record any Threatened flora listed under the EPBC Act or BC Act within the DE. A post-survey likelihood of occurrence assessment determined the likelihood of Threatened flora occurring in the DE is low. The adjacent, contiguous native bushland is expected to provide substantial ecological connectivity and landscape-scale linkages that support threatened flora populations in the surrounding region.

Proposed clearing of vegetation within the DE is considered unlikely to impact on Threatened flora listed under the EPBC or BC Act and therefore is considered not likely to be at variance with this 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.	**Not likely to be at variance**

Assessment:

A pre-survey desktop assessment identified two TECs;

- the Ferricrete Floristic Community (Rocky Springs type) and

- the Assemblages of Organic Mound Springs of the Three Springs area

as potentially present due to nearby records (3.5 km northwest and 2.4 km northeast of the survey area, respectively). However, based on the biological survey (AECOM, 2024), the DE does not support the TECs that are known to occur in the area (either the soil, floristic assemblage or topographical conditions are not suitable). Consequently, none of the vegetation types recorded within the DE were representative of these TECs. No other TECs were recorded during the survey. Therefore, the proposed clearing is not expected to impact on any TECs and the proposal is considered not likely to be at variance with this 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.	**Not likely to be at variance**

Assessment:

There are two pre-European vegetation associations mapped across the DE;

- Vegetation association 49; low shrubs of mixed composition, and
- Vegetation association 379; mixed heath with scattered tall shrubs, Acacia spp., Proteaceae and Myrtaceae

Refer to Table 2 for breakdown of each vegetation association's statewide statistics.

Four vegetation types were recorded within the DE during the survey (AECOM, 2024);

- Mallee woodland (Degraded to Excellent condition),
- Mixed Kwongan Heathland on sand (Degraded to Excellent condition),
- Mixed Kwongan Heathland on laterite (Degraded to Excellent condition), and
- Remnant native trees over paddock weeds in Completely Degraded (EPA, 2016) condition.

Refer to Table 3 for details on each vegetation type across the DE.

The National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation set the threshold for biological diversity to be protected as 30% of the pre-European extent.

- Vegetation association 379 has been subjected to historical clearing, with less than the 30% threshold remaining across the State (23.69%) and IBRA bioregion scales (23.70%).
- Vegetation association 49 has more than 30% remaining across the state (49.75%) and IBRA bioregion scales (36.48%).

The PCA comprises 0.0013% of the current extent of Vegetation Association 379 and 0.0009% of the current extent of Vegetation Association 49.

Based on the Native vegetation Extent' dataset (DPIRD, 2023) there is approximately 26,299 ha (47%) of remnant native vegetation within a 10km radius of the DE (Figure 4, Appendix B Maps).

Summary:

The project will clear native vegetation within a predominantly disturbed Development Envelope (DE), which is largely comprised of vegetation association 379. However, the extent of proposed clearing within this association is minimal, representing just 0.0013% of its remaining distribution. Similarly, clearing within vegetation association 49 is negligible, accounting for only 0.0009% of its current extent. Given this, along with the presence of similar vegetation associations in the nearby South Eneabba Reserve, Tathra National Park, White Gums Nature Reserve, Alexander Morrison National Park and surrounding area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly affect remnant vegetation either at the association level or within the broader local context. As such, this principle is unlikely to be at variance.

f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.	**Not at variance**

Assessment:

No mapped surface water bodies or watercourses occur within or nearby the DE. The closest watercourse to the DE is located approximately 1.1km east, identified as Warradarge Creek. The proposed clearing will not have any direct or in-direct impacts to this watercourse.

Within the desktop study area (50km radius), the closest wetland is a large system located approximately 20.1 km north-west of the DE, identified as Lake Logue within the Indoon System.

The majority of the vegetation within the DE is highly degraded within historically cleared pastoral land. The vegetation types recorded on site are not representative of wetland or riparian vegetation.

The vegetation within the DE is not growing in or in association with a watercourse or wetland. Therefore, the proposed clearing is not considered to be at variance with this principle.

g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	**Not likely to be at variance**

Assessment:

The DPIRD Soil Landscape Mapping (DPIRD-027) dataset indicates that the DE is mapped as the following:

- Boothendarra (224Bh) 11 subsystem- characterised by subdued stripped lateritic plateau, undulating and gently undulating rises. It is made up of sandy duplexes, pale deep sand, sandy and loamy gravels and minor clays.
- Yerramullah (224Ye) 2 subsystem - characterised by subdued dissected lateritic plateau, undulating low hills and rises on laterised weathered sandstone. It has pale deep sand, sandy gravels and yellow deep sand. It comprises of Banksia woodlands on lower slopes/depressions, with heathlands elsewhere (DPIRD, 2022).

Both of these subsystems occur within the Arrowsmith Zone (224) of the Greenough Province (22). The zone is characterised by dissected lateritic sandplain on Cretaceous and Jurassic sediments. It is bounded in the east by the Dandaragan Scarp and in the south, and in the west by the Gingin Scarp. Soils are sandy and gravelly formed in colluvium and rock weathered *in-situ* (DPIRD, 2022).

The climate of the DE is characterised as Mediterranean to semi-arid climate defined as wet winters and dry summer months (BoM, 2023). The mean annual rainfall in the area of the DE is 476.2 mm, taken from the Twin Hills station (008289) (BoM, 2025).

The DE intersects an area that is mapped as having a low flood risk (DPIRD-007), low water erosion risk (DPIRD-013), low to moderate surface acidity (DPIRD-035), low to moderate subsurface acidity (DPIRD-036) and low waterlogging risk (DPIRD-015). Much of the line route intersects a high to extreme wind erosion risk area (DPIRD-016). The Australian Soil Resource Information System (ARIS) Acid Sulfate Soils (ASS) mapping indicates that the DE is in an area with an Extremely Low Probability of Occurrence of ASS (CSIRO, 2025).

The project area's gently undulating terrain, sandy laterite soils, linear nature and the presence of surrounding vegetation are expected to help mitigate erosion, thereby reducing the likelihood of significant land degradation.

Standard erosion, sedimentation and dust management control measures will be implemented during construction works. Clearing of native vegetation within the clearing area is not expected to cause appreciable land degradation. Given the above, the project is considered not likely to be at variance with this 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.	**Not likely to be at variance**

Assessment:

Within the desktop study area (50km) there are 34 nature reserves, the closest of which is adjacent to the south western boundary of the DE (South Eneabba Nature reserve) (Figure 1, Appendix B Maps).

Given the minimal scale of the proposed clearing (up to 2 ha within an 83.6 ha DE) compared to the large area of the nearby South Eneabba Nature Reserve (approximately 10, 614 ha), the proposed clearing is not anticipated to impact ecological connectivity, conservation values or cause habitat fragmentation that could have any indirect impacts on conservation areas in proximity to the DE.

The clearing and site works boundary will be clearly demarcated to ensure all works are contained within the site and do not encroach into the adjacent reserve. As such, the proposed clearing is not anticipated to have impact on the environmental values of the South Eneabba Nature Reserve.

Western Power will implement the following measures to reduce the risk of spreading weeds and dieback:

• The works will follow a HMP. The plan will include the demarcation of dieback areas, establish clean on entry/exit points, restrict the movement of soil and vegetation material, and restrict all vehicle movement to the DE.

• All machinery and vehicles will be inspected and verified free of vegetation and soil materials prior to entering and existing the site. • No weed-affected soil, mulch, fill or other materials will be brought into the site. Given the above, the project is not likely to be at variance with this 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.	**Not likely to be at variance**
Assessment: The closest watercourse to the DE is located approximately 1.1km east, identified as Warradarge Creek. The area between the PCA and the creek consists of cleared agricultural farmland. Therefore, the proposed works will not increase, exacerbate or contribute to the deterioration of this watercourse. The DE does not intersect any other surface water features. Additionally, the area is not located within any *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* areas or Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSA). There are no known aquatic or terrestrial Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs) located within the DE. Given the nature of the works, it is unlikely the project will impact the water quality of this area, therefore the clearing is not considered likely to be at variance with this principle.	
j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.	**Not likely to be at variance**
Assessment: The mean annual rainfall in the area of the DE is 476.2 mm, taken from the Twin Hills station (008289) (BoM, 2025). The DE is composed of undulating and gently undulating rises and low hills, on subdued dissected lateritic plateau. It is made up of sandy duplexes, pale deep sand, sandy and loamy gravels and minor clays. The DPIRD NRInfo (2022) mapping indicates that the DE is mapped as having a low risk of flooding (i.e. <3%). The PCA comprises of native vegetation in Degraded to Excellent condition and is located adjacent to areas which have been historically cleared. The vegetation to be removed is minimal relative to the surrounding landscape and therefore it is unlikely that the clearing will exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding. In addition, the works will not change the existing topography of the area. The project is therefore not likely to be at variance with this principle.	

6. Planning instrument or other relevant matters

Much of the project is within Rural zoned land within the Shires of Coorow and Carnamah Town planning Schemes (TPS). There are gas and power easements in the vicinity of the works. Western Power (WP) will obtain all necessary approvals associated with Dampier Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline Corridor. WP consults with LGA's however is exempt from approvals under Local Planning Schemes.

There are no approved planning strategies relevant to this area. No further approvals or licences are required. There are no Environmental Protection Policies over the area and the land is not subject to an agreement under the Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945.

Given the scale of the proposed clearing (up to 2 ha), lack of visibility and lack of sensitive receptors in vicinity of the project, it is unlikely to have a significant social and or environmental impact or generate significant public interest.

No historic heritage sites or Aboriginal heritage sites are located within the works. Consultation and site surveys have occurred with representatives of the Yamatji Southern Regional Corporation and Yued Aboriginal Corporation. No sites were identified and no regulatory approvals are required however ongoing engagement and monitoring will occur during ground disturbance works.

The clearing assessment has been undertaken in accordance with 'A guide *to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation'* (DER, 2014).

7. Clearing Permit Details

Western Power manages impacts of clearing through the implementation of an internal Vegetation Clearing Permit. The Permit will include conditions required but not limited to;

- Demarcating trees and Priority flora to be avoided,
- Vehicle hygiene (clean upon entry and exit) and
- No weed-affected soil, mulch, fill or other materials will be brought into the site.

Upon approval of the internal clearing permit, a Vegetation Clearing Permit will be generated to be issued for construction.

8. Post assessment requirements

Post assessment	Outcome	Justification / Further Action Required
Is a Vegetation Management Plan required?	Yes	A VMP has been prepared to manage the potential impacts of clearing on vegetation, and significant flora and fauna (see Appendix A Vegetation Management Plan below). Additionally, an overarching Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (Volt ID: ID80-1811635832-80211) will be in place that includes management actions for clearing.
Is a Dieback Management Plan required?	Yes	Works may occur in conditions other than dry conditions. Annual rainfall >400 mm. A Dieback Management Plan will be developed in consultation with DBCA for clearing within DBCA-managed lands. To avoid duplication, the plan will be implemented over the whole development envelope.

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Appendix A Stakeholder consultation

Western Power has also identified the following parties as having an interest in aspects of the proposed clearing that are at variance or may be at variance to the clearing principles.

Stakeholders	Date	Comments
Owner or occupier of the land on which clearing is proposed	Since 2023 – ongoing	There are nine landowners (7 private and 2 Government) representing 12 different land parcels. All landowners have been engaged about the line route and clearing required since 2023 with no objections received. Consultation is ongoing.
Local Government Areas where the clearing is proposed	Since 2023 – ongoing	The two road reserves that the line traverses (Beros Rd and Rose Thomson Rd) are managed by Coorow and Carnamah Local Government Area (LGA). Both LGA's have been engaged since 2023 and provided no objection to the proposal. Consultation is ongoing.

Appendix A Vegetation Management Plan

1.1 Introduction

The Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) has been prepared to support a native vegetation clearing permit application.

1.2 Scope of the Project Activities

This VMP has been prepared to guide the proposed clearing of 2 ha of native vegetation to support the development of a new transmission line from Eneabba Zone Substation to Eneabba Terminal, to resupply Eneabba Zone Substation once the existing line is converted to 330kV as part of other works. The Project includes the following breakdown of works:

- Construction of approximately 85 poles (predominantly steel 132kV poles) and installation of associated overhead cable.
- Enabling underground drilling works at the Eneabba Zone Substation.
- Establishing four metre wide access tracks for light vehicle movement during construction (where aerial stringing is not feasible).
- Constructing two single crossing gantry's south of the Eneabba Terminal.
- Minor distribution works required for access

1.3 Scope of the Vegetation Management Plan

The VMP highlights the project management issues and provides actions required to be undertaken before, during and following project completion. The aim of the VMP is to provide management actions to avoid, mitigate and/or manage the clearing impacts, to allocate areas of responsibility required for the implementation of management actions identified and to provide timeframes for completion and monitoring actions.

1.4 Non-Compliance

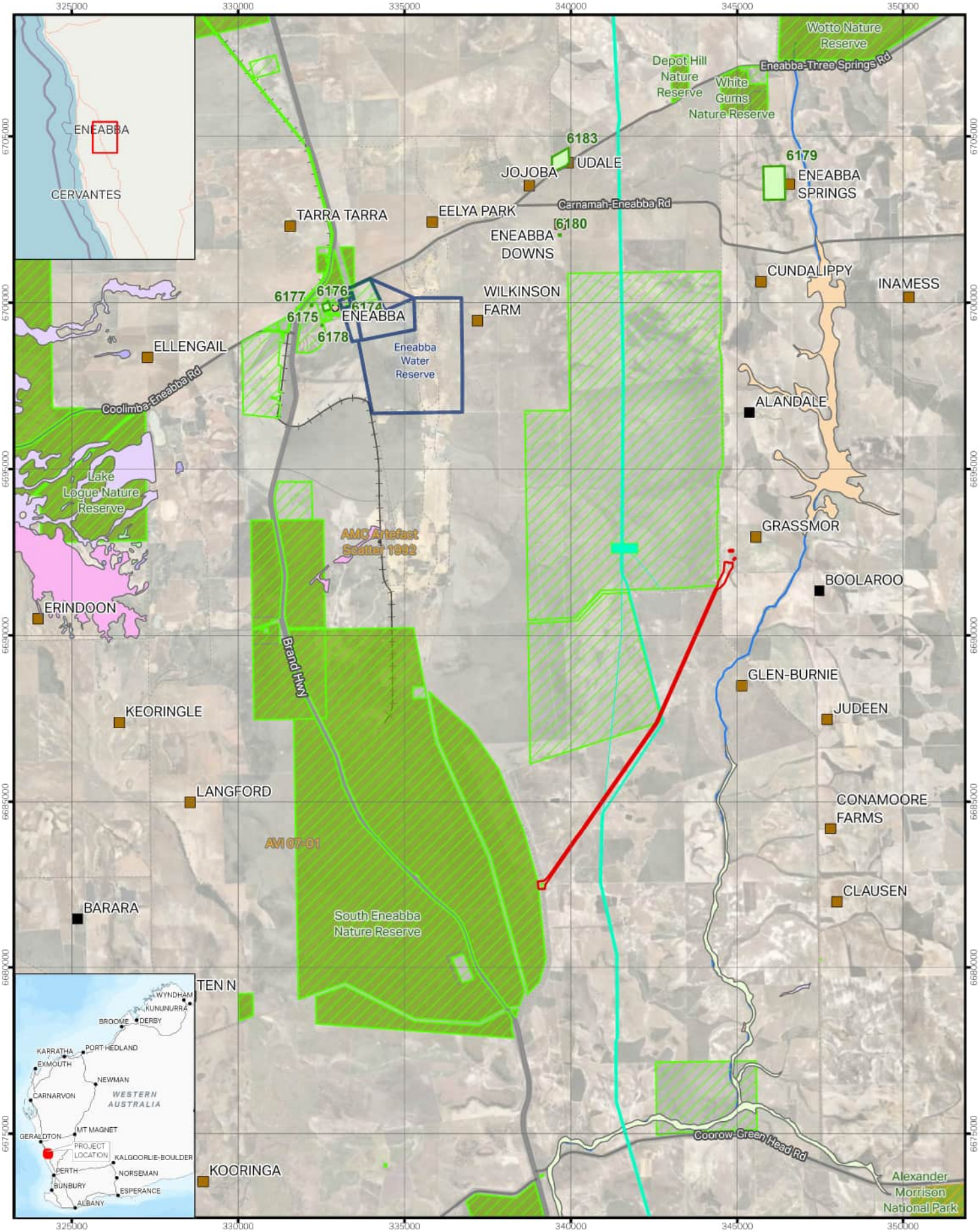
All non-compliances related to this VMP will follow Western Power's incident management procedure and will be logged in Guardian.

Project Component	Management Action	Evidence Action completed	Responsible Person	Completion Timeframe
Standard Actions				
Clearing	At the pre-start meeting provide clear maps indicating the areas approved to be cleared to the crew undertaking the works	Record sheet to be signed at pre-start meeting by all personnel.	Site Supervisor	Prior to clearing commencing
	All access and laydown areas will be clearly delineated on plans	Plans to be captured in the Volt.	Site Supervisor	Prior to clearing commencing
	Have a copy (electronic or hard copy) of the VMP and EMP on site during the clearing activities	One compliance inspection will occur prior to clearing.	Site Supervisor	Once clearing has been completed
	Clearing of vegetation shall not exceed the approved limits of clearing. All vegetation to be cleared will be demarcated on site prior to the commencement of project activities	One compliance inspection will occur prior to clearing. Representative photos will be taken.	Site Supervisor	Prior to clearing commencing
	Any vegetation cleared beyond the extent of approvals shall be rehabilitated to the pre-clearing condition	Clearing incident reported	Site Supervisor	Within 24 months
	Cleared vegetation will be respread in nearby areas of intact native vegetation after project activities are completed	One compliance inspection will occur after clearing.	Site Supervisor	Once clearing has been completed

Project Component	Management Action	Evidence Action completed	Responsible Person	Completion Timeframe
Specific Actions				
Principle a	Where possible avoid and limit the amount of clearing on site.	One compliance inspection will occur prior to clearing.	Site Supervisor	Prior to clearing activities.
	Priority flora species will be demarcated and where possible will be avoided. Ensure the Black Cockatoo habitat trees (refer to figures 3.1 to 3.14) are demarcated and retained as much as possible. As many black cockatoo trees as possible will be retained and demarcated. The importance of protecting these areas will be communicated to the crew during the pre-start.	One compliance inspection will occur prior to clearing. Representative photos will be taken.	Site Supervisor	Prior to clearing activities.
Principle b	Clearing will progress slowly in one direction to ensure fauna has opportunity to move on	One compliance inspection will occur prior to clearing.	Site Supervisor	Prior to and during clearing activities.
	In the event that sick, injured or orphaned native wildlife are located on the project site, the WILDCARE Helpline (08) 9474 9055) will be contacted for assistance and an incident will be lodged in Guardian.			
	Feeding, disturbance, harassing of fauna or the presence of firearms or pets is prohibited on site.			

Project Component	Management Action	Evidence Action completed	Responsible Person	Completion Timeframe
	Ensure the Black Cockatoo habitat trees (refer to figures 3.1 to 3.14) are retained where possible. Any trees able to be retained will be demarcated and the importance of protecting this area will be communicated to the crew during the pre-start.	One compliance inspection will occur prior to clearing. Representative photos will be taken.	Site Supervisor	Prior to clearing activities.
Standard Record Keeping				
Record Keeping-Clearing	Maintain the following records for the cleared area: • Location of proposed clearing area as a shapefile • Size of clearing (ha) • Date(s) on which clearing was done	Clearing data submitted to Environment team.	WP Project Owner	Data to be submitted within 30 days of project clearing activities being completed
Record Keeping - Clearing	Copies of all Vehicle Environmental Inspection Registers used to check that clearing machinery is free of soil and vegetative material must be maintained	Copies of completed registers submitted to WP Project Owner	Site Supervisor	Copies of completed registers are to be submitted within 30 days of project clearing activities being completed
Record Keeping-Other	Maintain other records	Data managed by Environment team.	Transmission Energy Transition (TET)	Data to be submitted within 30 days of project activities being completed

Appendix B Maps



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GDA 1994 MGA ZONE 50

LEGEND

- Development Envelope
- DBNGP Corridor
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage - Lodged (DPLH-100)
- Farm
- Homestead
- Townsite

Reserves
- Class A
- Class C

Geomorphic Wetlands
- Barlkarra
- Dampland
- Floodplain
- Not classified
- Paluslope
- Paluslplain
- Playa
- Sumpland

Project Location

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure 1

A4 size

Project: L:\Legacy\Projects\607\60751077_WP_Clearing_Permits_x_2\900_CAD_GIS\920_GIS\02_MXD_APRX\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs_v2.aprx (rob.mcgregor)
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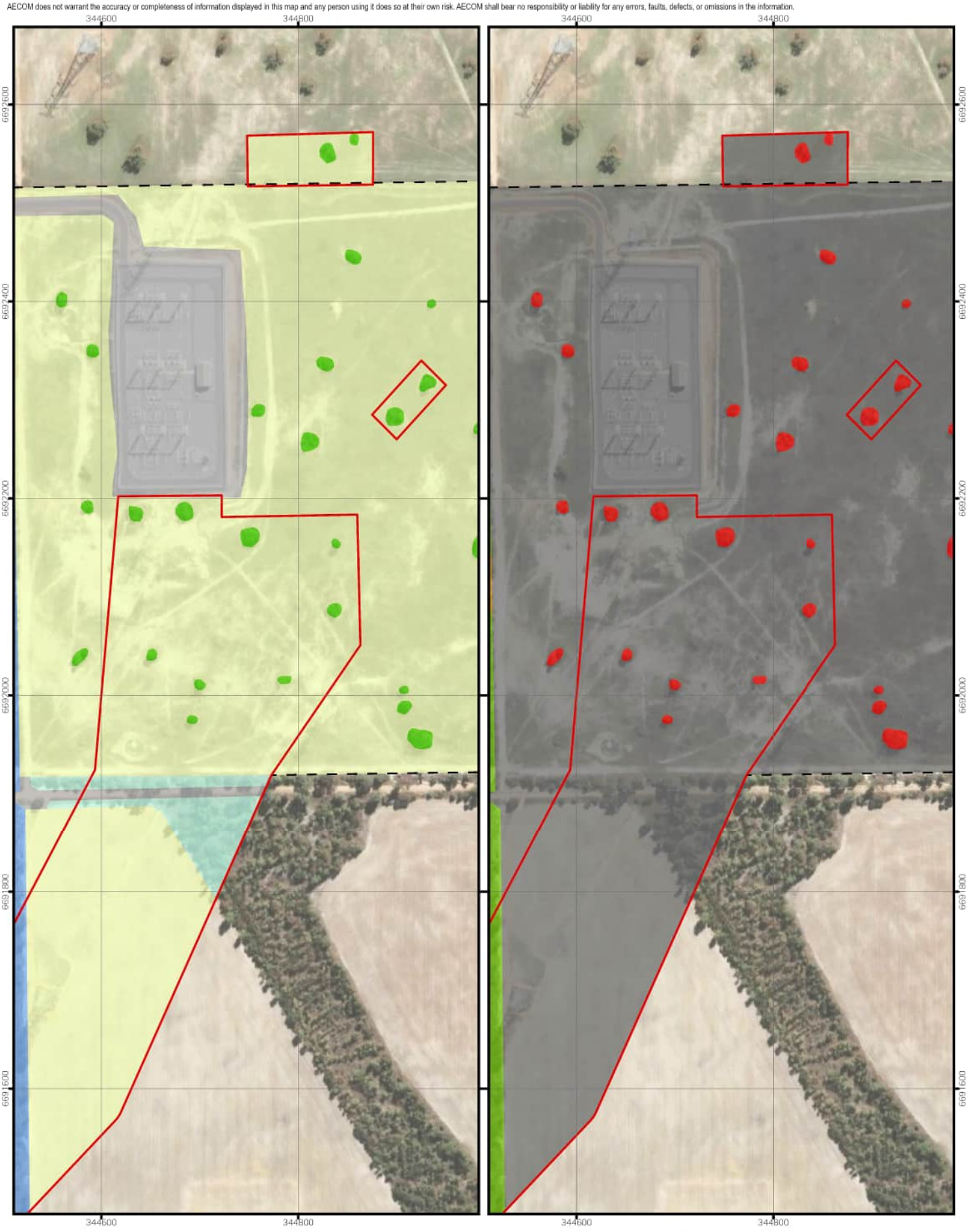

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LEGEND

- Development Envelope
- Spring Survey Area (2023)
- WP Data

Priority Flora
- P3

Vegetation Community
- LmAn
- Paddock
- Planted
- Trees
- Cleared

Vegetation Condition
- Very Good
- Degraded
- Completely Degraded
- Cleared

Vegetation Communities and Condition

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **2.1**

A4 size

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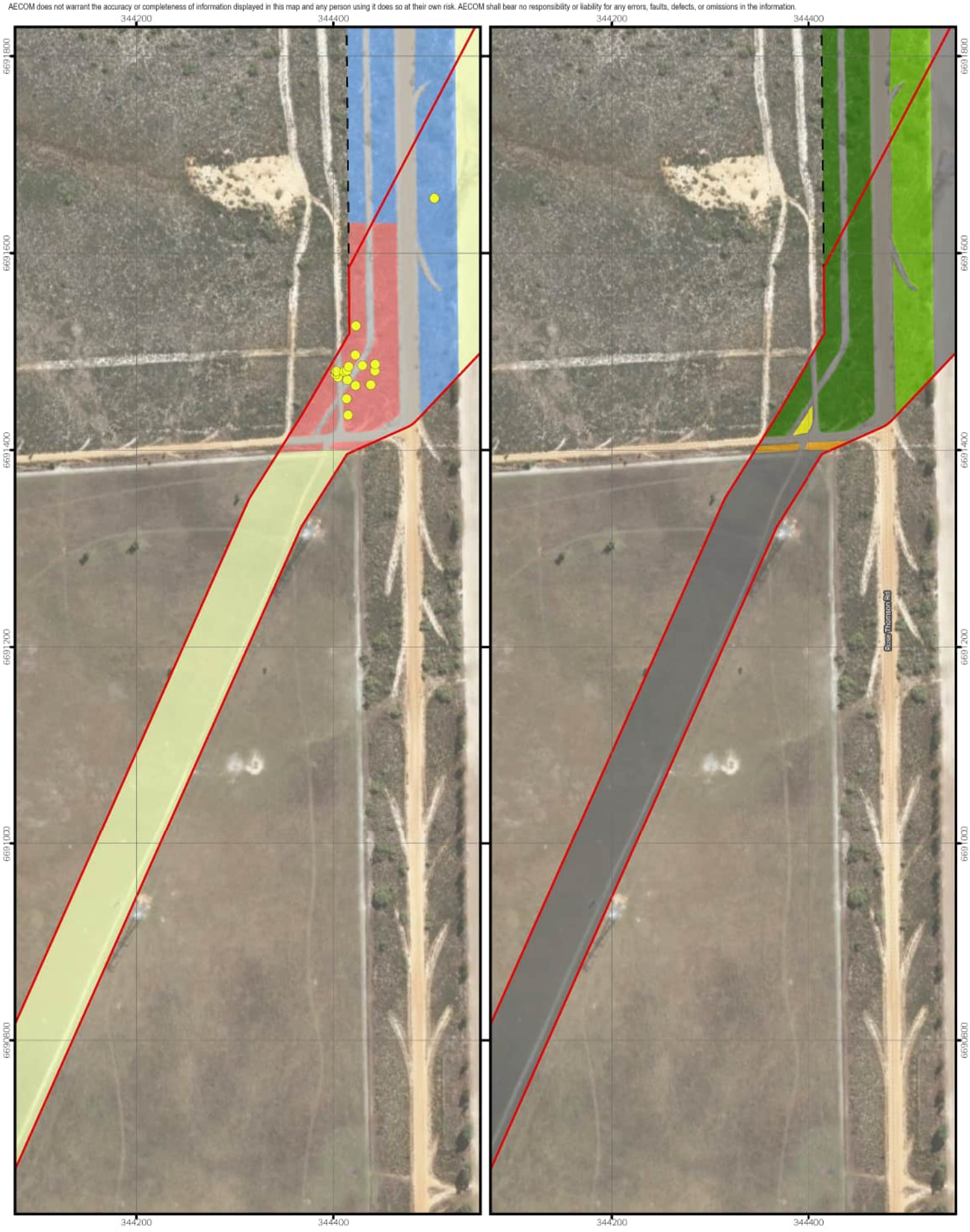

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metres
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LEGEND

- Development Envelope
- Spring Survey Area (2023)

Priority Flora
- P3

Vegetation Community
- BsMp
- LmAn
- Paddock
- Cleared

Vegetation Condition
- Excellent
- Very Good
- Good
- Degraded
- Cleared

Vegetation Communities and Condition

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **2.2**

A4 size

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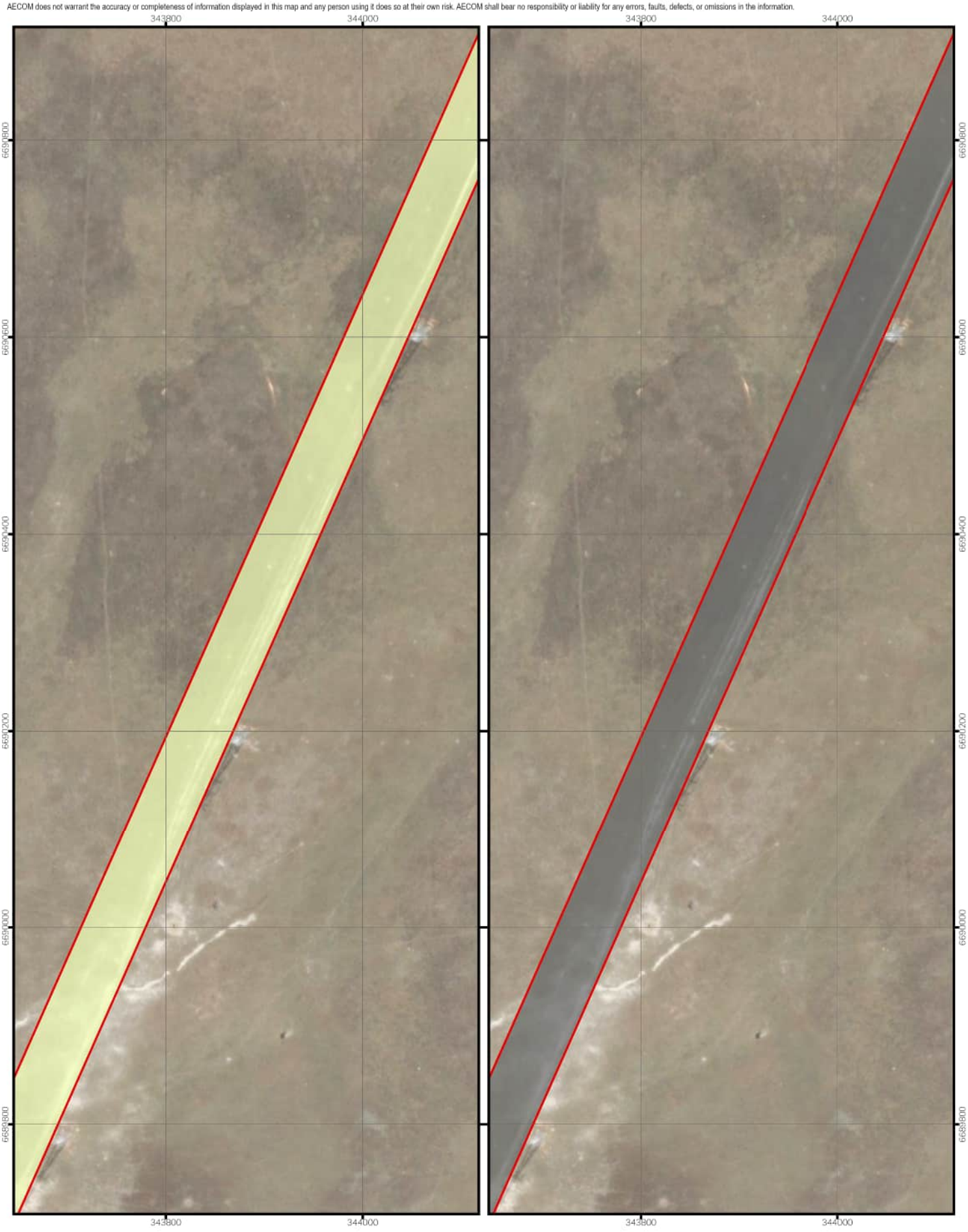

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metres
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LEGEND

- Development Envelope
- Spring Survey Area (2023)

Vegetation Community
- Paddock

Vegetation Condition
- Cleared

Vegetation Communities and Condition

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **2.3**

A4 size

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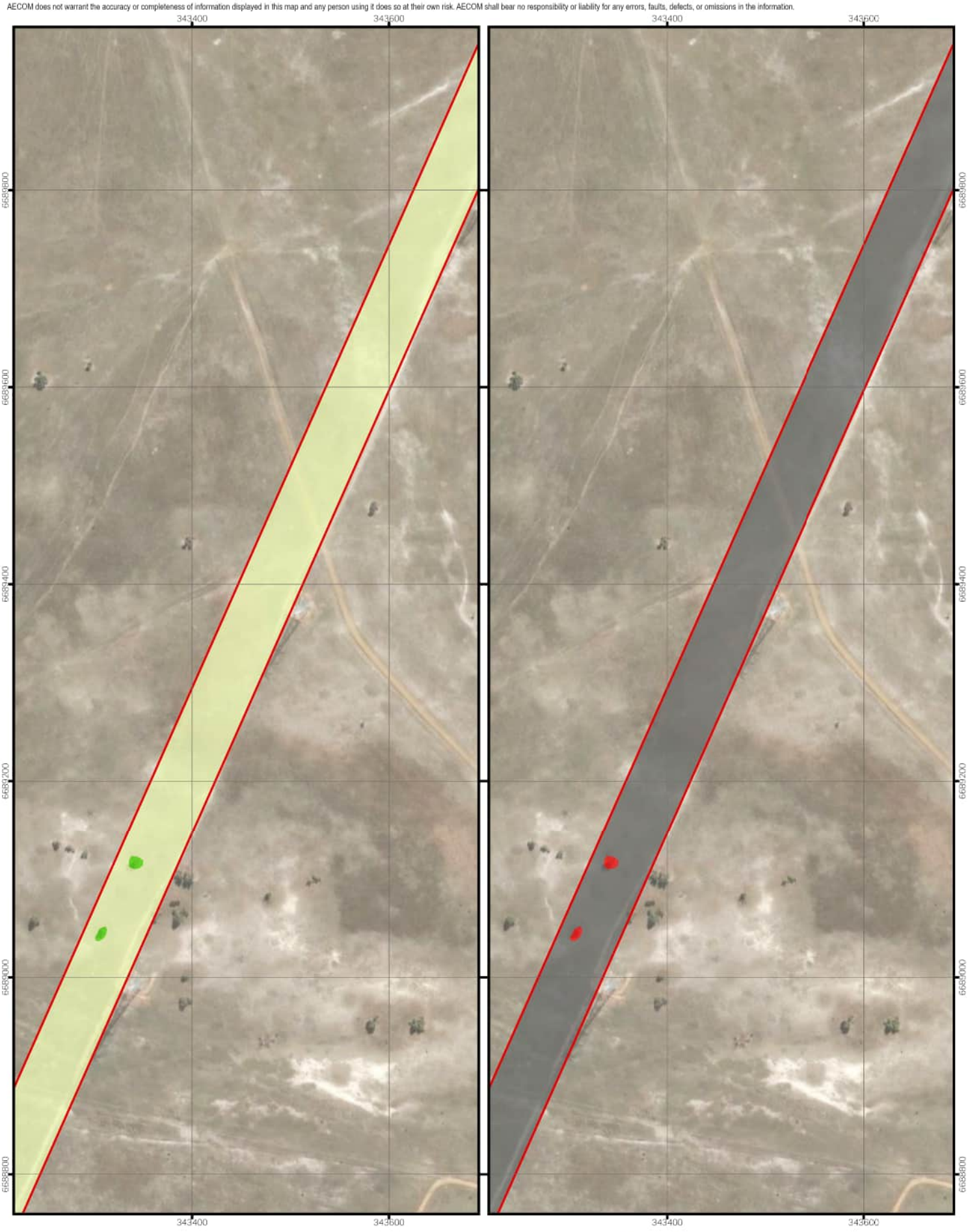

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metres
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LEGEND

Development Envelope
Spring Survey Area (2023)

Vegetation Community
Paddock
Trees

Vegetation Condition
Completely Degraded
Cleared

Vegetation Communities and Condition

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **2.4**

A4 size

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metres
GDA 1994 MGA ZONE 50

LEGEND

- Development Envelope
- Spring Survey Area (2023)

Vegetation Community
- Paddock

Vegetation Condition
- Cleared

Vegetation Communities and Condition

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **2.5**

A4 size

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metres
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LEGEND

- Development Envelope
- Spring Survey Area (2023)
- DBNGP Corridor

Priority Flora
- P3

Vegetation Community
- LmAn
- Paddock
- Cleared

Vegetation Condition
- Excellent
- Degraded
- Cleared

Vegetation Communities and Condition

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **2.6**

A4 size

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metres
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LEGEND

- Development Envelope
- Spring Survey Area (2023)
- DBNGP Corridor

Vegetation Community
- LmAn
- Planted
- Cleared

Vegetation Condition
- Excellent
- Cleared

Vegetation Communities and Condition

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **2.7**

A4 size

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metres
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LEGEND

- Development Envelope
- Spring Survey Area (2023)
- DBNGP Corridor

Priority Flora
- P2
- P3

Vegetation Community
- Paddock
- EdBsMo
- Planted
- Trees

Vegetation Condition
- Excellent
- Degraded
- Completely Degraded
- Cleared

Vegetation Communities and Condition

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **2.8**

A4 size

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metres
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LEGEND

- Development Envelope
- Spring Survey Area (2023)
- DBNGP Corridor

Priority Flora
- P3

Vegetation Community
- Paddock
- EdBsMo
- Planted

Vegetation Condition
- Excellent
- Cleared

Vegetation Communities and Condition

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **2.9**

A4 size

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metres
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LEGEND

- Development Envelope
- Spring Survey Area (2023)
- DBNGP Corridor

Vegetation Community
- Planted
- Cleared

Vegetation Condition
- Cleared

Vegetation Communities and Condition

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **2.10**

A4 size

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metres
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LEGEND

- Development Envelope
- Spring Survey Area (2023)

Priority Flora
- P2
- P3

Vegetation Community
- Paddock
- EdBsMo
- Planted
- Cleared

Vegetation Condition
- Excellent
- Degraded
- Cleared

Vegetation Communities and Condition

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **2.11**

A4 size

Project: <LINK>L:\Legacy\Projects\607x\60751077_WP_Clearing_Permits_x_21600_CAD_GIS\20_GIS\02_MXD_APRX\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs_v2.aprx</LINK> (rob.mcgregor)
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metres
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LEGEND

- Development Envelope
- Spring Survey Area (2023)

Vegetation Community
- Paddock
- Planted

Vegetation Condition
- Cleared

Vegetation Communities and Condition

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **2.12**

A4 size

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metres
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LEGEND

- Development Envelope
- Spring Survey Area (2023)

Vegetation Community
- Paddock
- Planted

Vegetation Condition
- Cleared

Vegetation Communities and Condition

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **2.13**

A4 size

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metres
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LEGEND

- Development Envelope
- Spring Survey Area (2023)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters

Priority Flora
- P3
- P4

Vegetation Community
- BsMp
- LmAn
- Paddock

- Planted
- Cleared

Vegetation Condition
- Excellent
- Good
- Degraded
- Cleared

Vegetation Communities and Condition

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **2.14**

A4 size

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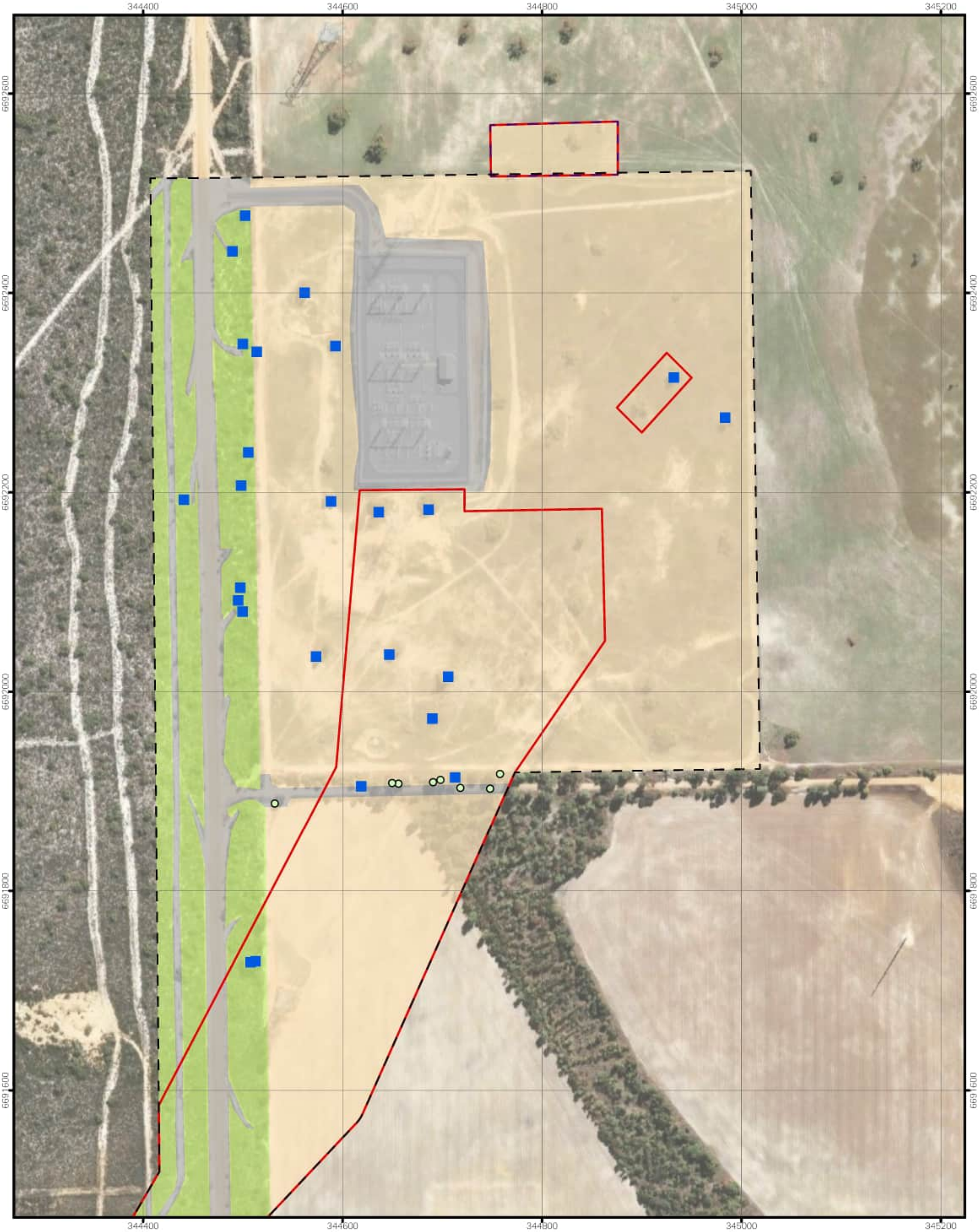

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LEGEND

- Development Envelope
- Spring Survey Area (2023)
- Client Data

Black Cockatoo Trees

- Coastal Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus todtiana*)
- Other

Fauna Habitat

- Agriculture
- Cleared
- Heath

Fauna Habitat

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **3.1**

A4 size

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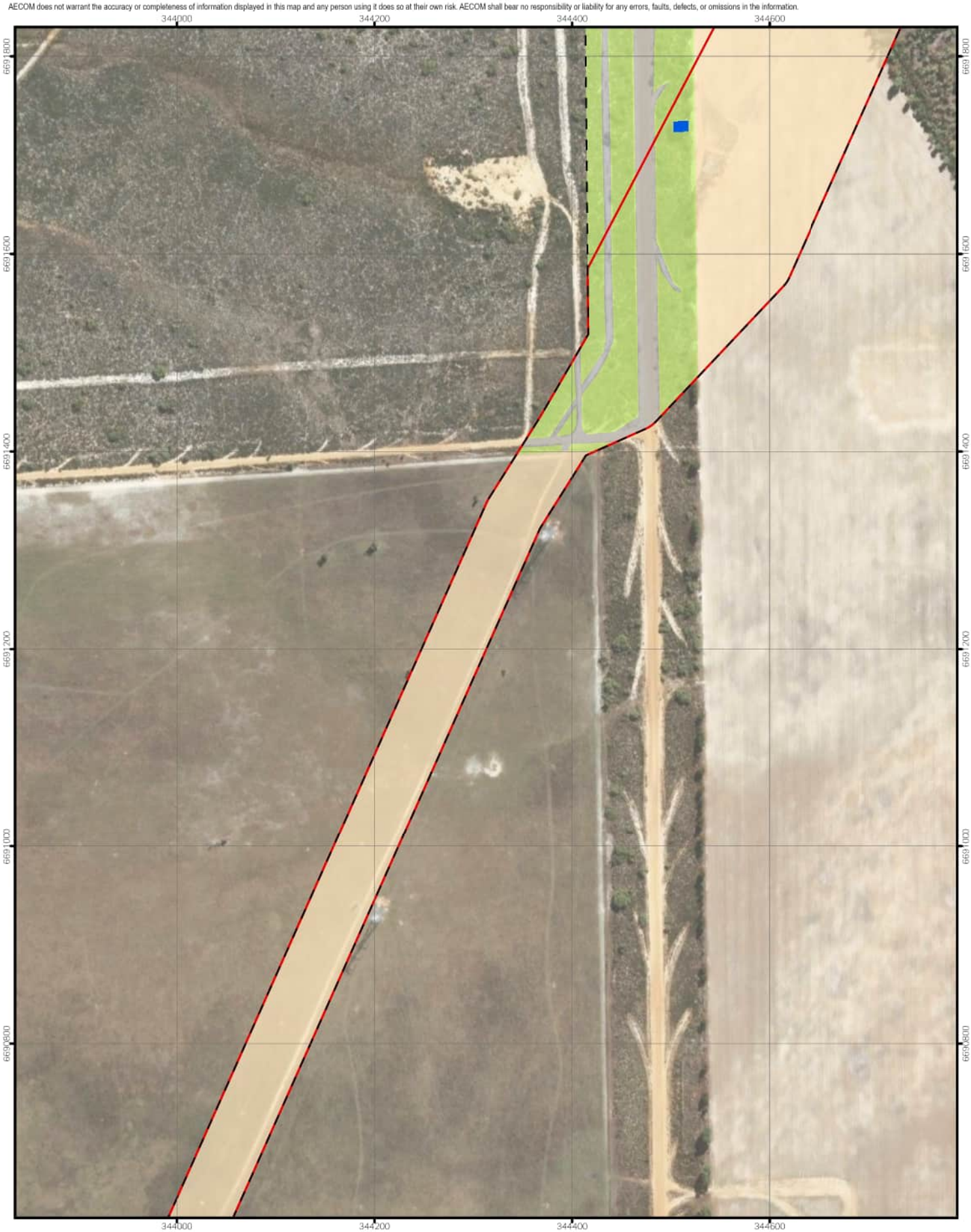

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LEGEND

- Development Envelope
- Spring Survey Area (2023)

Black Cockatoo Trees

- Coastal Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus todtiana*)

Fauna Habitat

- Agriculture
- Cleared
- Heath

Fauna Habitat

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **3.2**

A4 size

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DATA SOURCES: Base Data: (c) Based on information provided by and with the permission of the Western Australian Land Information Authority trading as Landgate (2019)
Service Layer Credits: WorldImagery: Earthstar Geographics|WorldImagery: Maxar

LEGEND

- Development Envelope
- Spring Survey Area (2023)

Fauna Habitat

- Agriculture

Fauna Habitat

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **3.3**

A4 size

Project: L:\Legacy\Projects\607x\60751077_WP_Clearing_Permits_x_2\900_CAD_GIS\920_GIS\02_MXD_APRX\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs_v2.aprx (rob.mcgregor)
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metres
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DATA SOURCES: Base Data: © Based on information provided by and with the permission of the Western Australian Land Information Authority trading as Landgate (2019)
Service Layer Credits: Web Imagery: Earthstar Geographics | World Imagery: Maxar

LEGEND

- Development Envelope
- Spring Survey Area (2023)
- Fauna Habitat
- Agriculture

Fauna Habitat

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **3.4**

A4 size

Project: L:\Legacy\Projects\607x\60751077_WP_Clearing_Permits_x_2\900_CAD_GIS\920_GIS\02_MXD_APRX\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs_v2.aprx (rob.mcgregor)
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LEGEND

Development Envelope

Spring Survey Area (2023)

Fauna Habitat

Agriculture

Fauna Habitat

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure

3.5

Project: L:\Legacy\Projects\607x\60751077_WP_Clearing_Permits_x_2\900_CAD_GIS\920_GIS\02_MXD_APRX\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs_v2.aprx (rob.mcgregor),
Layout: G60751077_Fig3_FaunaHabitat_A4P_v2, Last exported: 28/03/2025 3:09 PM

A4 size

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DATE MODIFIED	23 JUL 2025	APPROVED BY	L.ROGERS

N
0 50 100 150
metres
1:5,000
(when printed at A4)
GDA 1994 MGA ZONE 50

LEGEND

- Development Envelope
- Spring Survey Area (2023)

Fauna Habitat

- Agriculture
- Cleared
- Heath

Fauna Habitat

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **3.6**

A4 size

Project: L:\Legacy\Projects\607x\60751077_WP_Clearing_Permits_x_2\900_CAD_GIS\920_GIS\02_MXD_APRX\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs_v2.aprx (rob.mcgregor),
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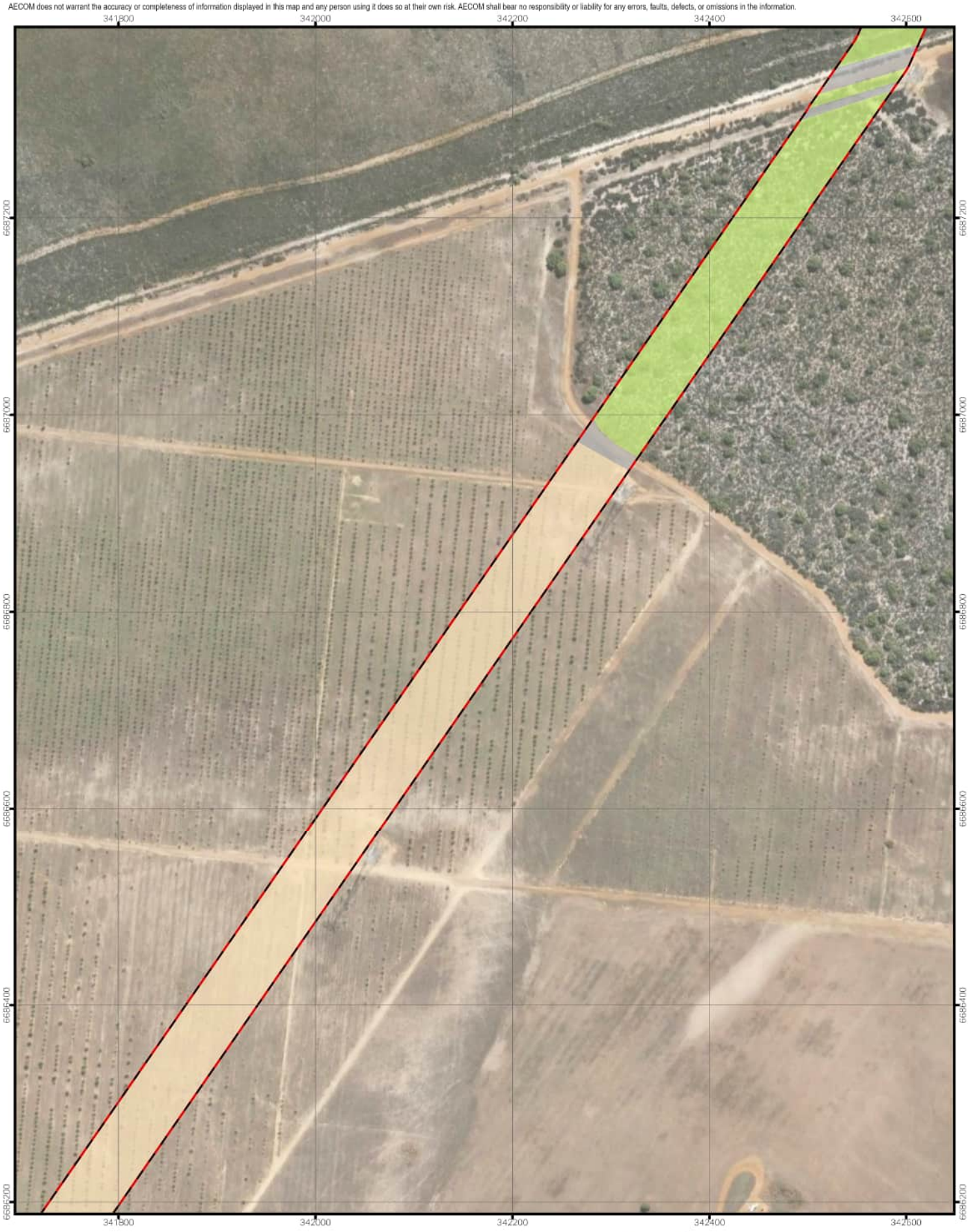

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LEGEND

Development Envelope

Spring Survey Area (2023)

Fauna Habitat

Agriculture

Cleared

Heath

Fauna Habitat

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **3.7**

A4 size

Project: L:\Legacy\Projects\607x\60751077_WP_Clearing_Permits_x_2\900_CAD_GIS\920_GIS\02_MXD_APRX\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs_v2.aprx (rob.mcgregor)
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0 50 100 150 metres

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LEGEND

- Development Envelope
- Spring Survey Area (2023)

Fauna Habitat

- Agriculture
- Banksia Woodland

Fauna Habitat

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **3.8**

Project: L:\Legacy\Projects\607x\60751077_WP_Clearing_Permits_x_2\900_CAD_GIS\920_GIS\02_MXD_APRX\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs_v2.aprx (rob.mcgregor), Layout: G60751077_Fig3_FaunaHabitat_A4P_v2, Last exported: 28/03/2025 3:09 PM

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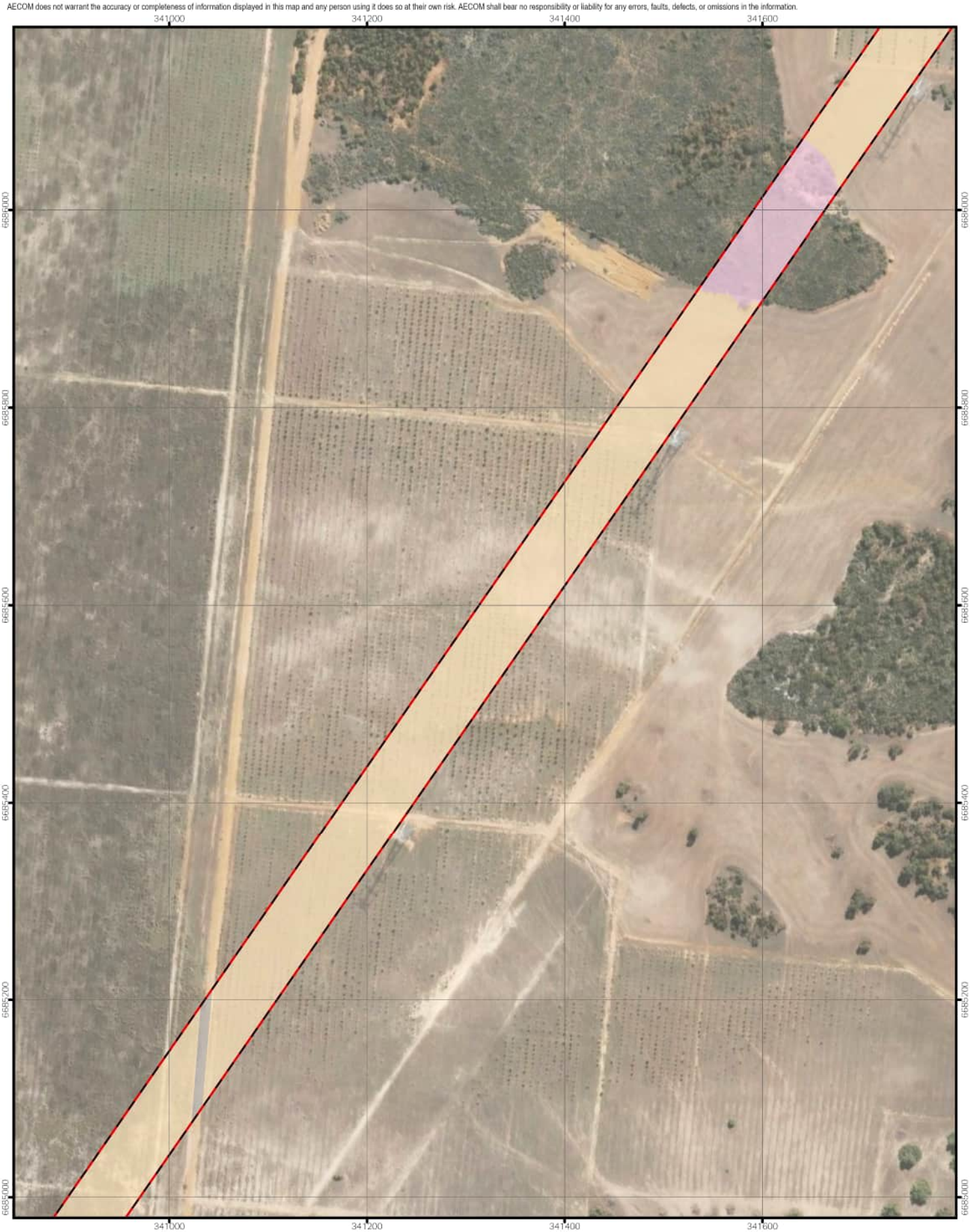

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metres
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DATA SOURCES: Base Data: © Based on information provided by and with the permission of the Western Australian Land Information Authority trading as Landgate (2025).
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- Development Envelope
- Spring Survey Area (2023)

Fauna Habitat

- Agriculture
- Banksia Woodland
- Cleared

Fauna Habitat

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **3.9**

Project: L:\Legacy\Projects\607x\60751077_WP_Clearing_Permits_x_2\900_CAD_GIS\920_GIS\02_MXD_APRX\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs_v2.aprx (rob.mcgregor)
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metres
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(when printed at A4)
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LEGEND

Development Envelope

Spring Survey Area (2023)

Fauna Habitat

Agriculture

Banksia Woodland

Cleared

Fauna Habitat

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **3.10**

A4 size

Project: L:\Legacy\Projects\607x\60751077_WP_Clearing_Permits_x_2\900_CAD_GIS\920_GIS\02_MXD_APRX\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs_v2.aprx (rob.mcgregor)
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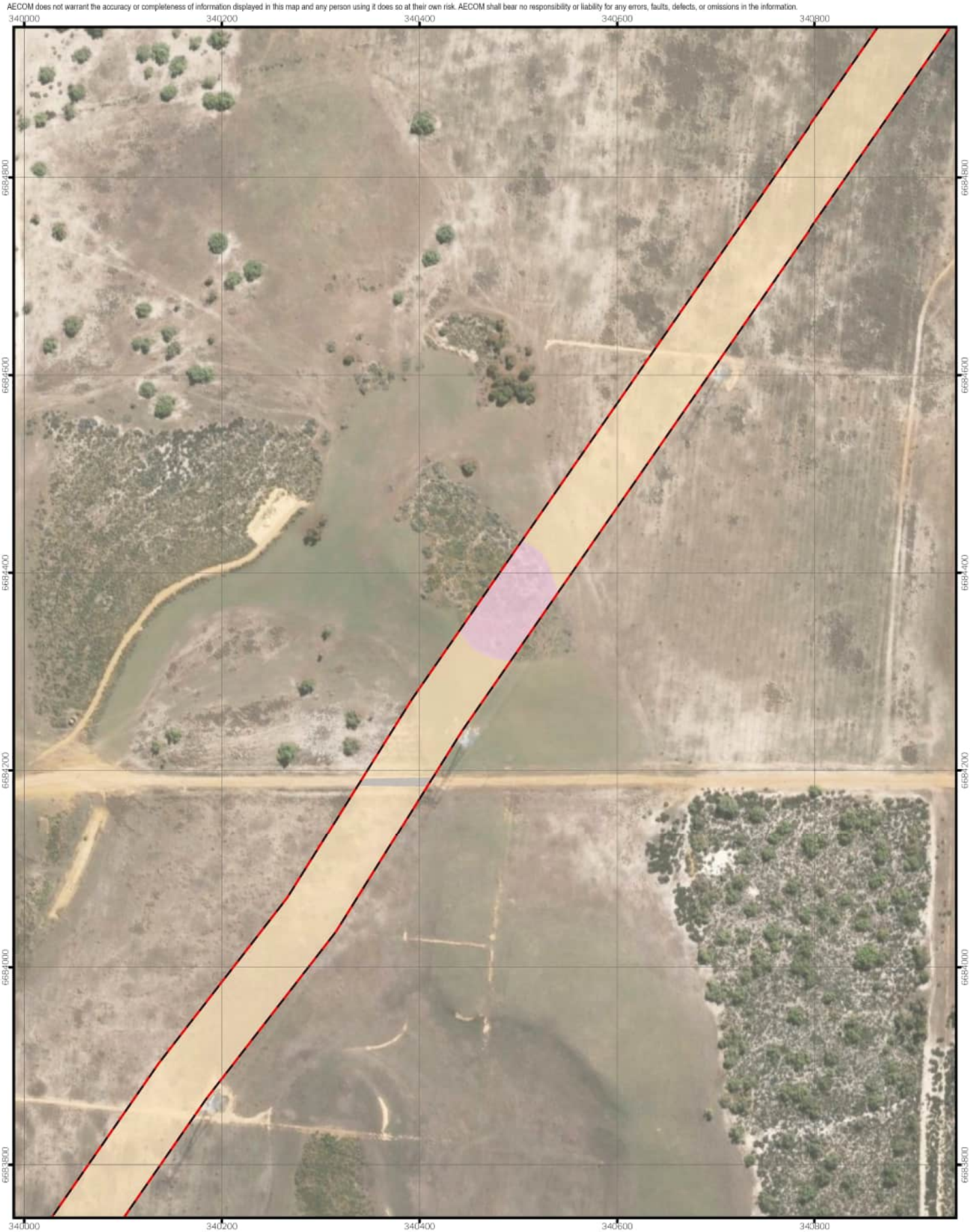

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metres
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(when printed at A4)
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LEGEND

Development Envelope

Spring Survey Area (2023)

Fauna Habitat

Agriculture

Banksia Woodland

Cleared

Fauna Habitat

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **3.11**

Project: L:\Legacy\Projects\607x\60751077_WP_Clearing_Permits_x_2\900_CAD_GIS\920_GIS\02_MXD_APRX\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs_v2.aprx (rob.mcgregor)
Layout: G60751077_Fig3_FaunaHabitat_A4P_v2. Last exported: 28/03/2025 3:09 PM

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N
0 50 100 150
metres
1:5,000
(when printed at A4)
GDA 1994 MGA ZONE 50

LEGEND

- Development Envelope
- Spring Survey Area (2023)

Fauna Habitat

- Agriculture
- Banksia Woodland
- Cleared

Fauna Habitat

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **3.12**

A4 size

Project: L:\Legacy\Projects\607x\60751077_WP_Clearing_Permits_x_2\900_CAD_GIS\920_GIS\02_MXD_APRX\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs_v2.aprx (rob.mcgregor)
Layout: G60751077_Fig3_FaunaHabitat_A4P_v2. Last exported: 28/03/2025 3:09 PM

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0 50 100 150
metres
1:5,000
(when printed at A4)
GDA 1994 MGA ZONE 50

LEGEND

Development Envelope

Spring Survey Area (2023)

Fauna Habitat

Agriculture

Cleared

Heath

Fauna Habitat

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **3.13**

A4 size

Project: L:\Legacy\Projects\607x\60751077_WP_Clearing_Permits_x_2\900_CAD_GIS\920_GIS\02_MXD_APRX\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs_v2.aprx (rob.mcgregor)
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0 50 100 150
metres
1:5,000
(when printed at A4)
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LEGEND

Development Envelope

Spring Survey Area (2023)

Fauna Habitat

Agriculture

Cleared

Heath

Fauna Habitat

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **3.14**

A4 size

Project: L:\Legacy\Projects\607x\60751077_WP_Clearing_Permits_x_2\900_CAD_GIS\920_GIS\02_MXD_APRX\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs\01_2025_ENT_Permit_Figs_v2.aprx (rob.mcgregor)
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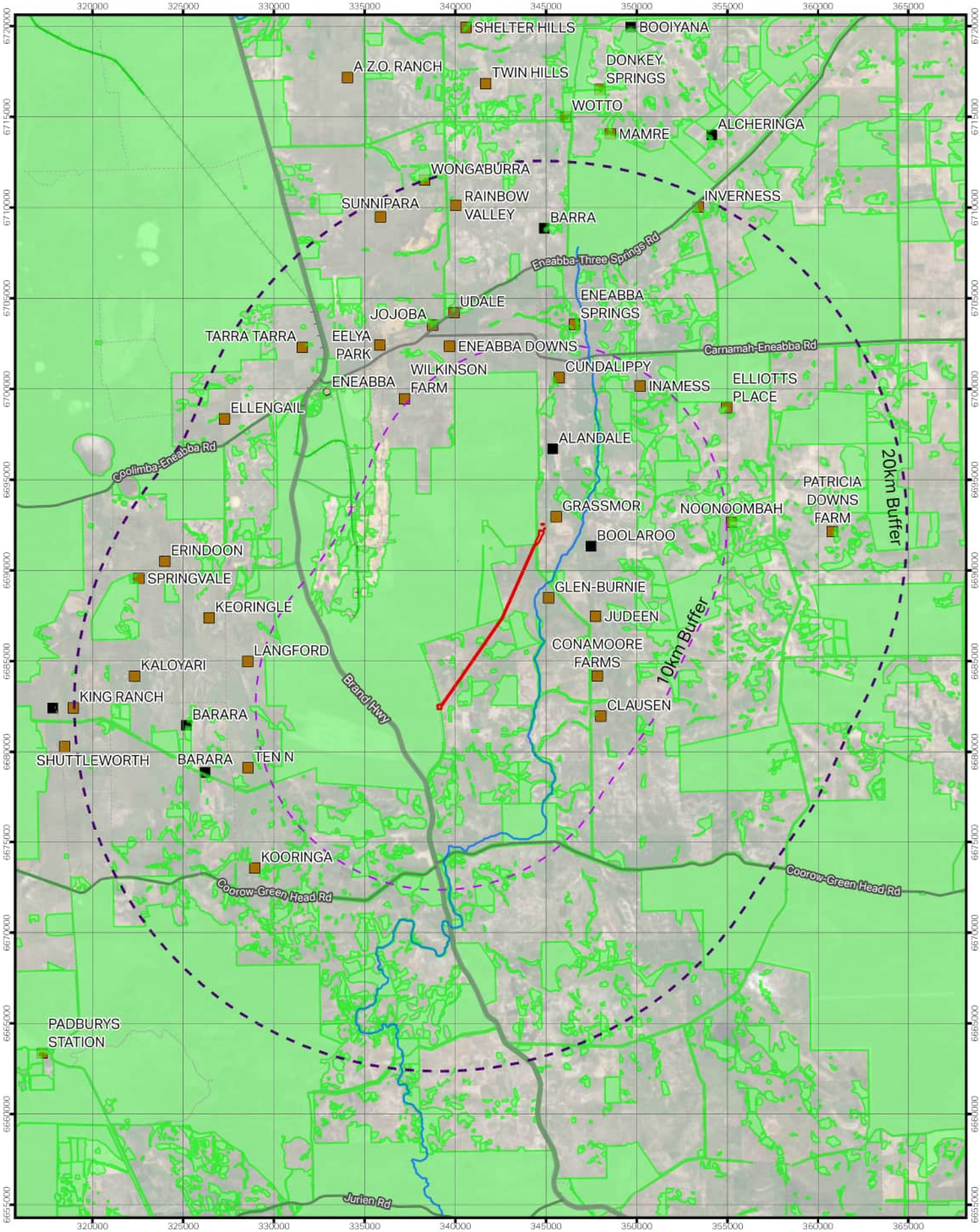

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N

1:275,000 (when printed at A4)

0 2 4 6 km

GDA 1994 MGA ZONE 50

LEGEND

- Development Envelope
- Native Vegetation Extent (DPIRD-005)
- 10km Buffer
- 20km Buffer
- Farm
- Homestead
- Townsite

Study Area

WESTERN POWER

VEGETATION CLEARING DESKTOP REPORT / CLEARING ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure **4**

A4 size

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