GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 11231/1

File Number: DWERVT19735

Duration of Permit: From 14/02/2026 to 14/02/2036

PERMIT HOLDER

Shire of Capel

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Gavins Road reserve (PINs 11609599, 11614447), Elgin
Gavins Road reserve (PIN 11614444), Capel

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.14 hectares of *native vegetation* within the combined area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5 and Figure 6 of Schedule 1.

CONDITIONS

1. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 14 February 2028.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Directional clearing

The permit holder must conduct clearing activities in a slow, progressive manner in one direction to allow fauna to move into adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the clearing activity.

5. Fauna management – Western ringtail possums and South-western brush-tailed phascogale

(a) The permit holder must engage a *fauna specialist* to inspect the areas cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5 and Figure 6 of Schedule 1, ahead of clearing machinery, immediately prior to and for the duration of clearing activities, to identify the presence of:
   (i) Western ringtail possum(s) (*Pseudocheirus occidentali*s), and
   (ii) Southwestern brush-tailed phascogale(s) (*Phascogale tapoatafa*).

(b) Clearing activities must cease in any area where fauna referred to in condition 5(a) are identified until either:
   (i) the western ringtail possum(s) and/or southwestern brush-tailed phascogale(s) individual(s) has moved on from that area to adjoining *suitable habitat*; or
   (ii) the western ringtail possum(s) individual(s) has been removed by a *western ringtail possum specialist* and/or southwestern brush-tailed phascogale(s) has been removed by a *fauna specialist.*

(c) Any western ringtail possum(s) individual removed in accordance with condition 5(b)(ii) must be relocated by a *western ringtail possum specialist* to adjacent *suitable habitat*.

(d) Any southwestern brush-tailed phascogale(s) individuals removed in accordance with condition 5(b)(ii) must be allowed to disperse into adjacent *native vegetation* or must be relocated by a *fauna specialist* to *suitable habitat.*

(e) Where fauna is identified under condition 5(a), the permit holder must, within two months of undertaking the inspection, provide the following records to the *CEO*:
   (i) the number of individuals identified;
   (ii) the date each individual was identified;

(iii) the location where each individual was identified recorded 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;
(iv) the number of individuals removed and relocated;
(v) the relevant qualifications of the *fauna specialist* undertaking the inspection and/or the *western ringtail possum specialist* undertaking removal and relocation;
(vi) the date each individual was removed;
(vii) the method of removal;
(viii) the date each individual was relocated;
(ix) the location where each individual was relocated to, recorded using a GPS unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees; and
(x) details pertaining to the circumstances of any death of, or injury sustained by, an individual.

6. Mitigation – Revegetation and rehabilitation

(a) Within 12 months of undertaking clearing authorised under this permit and no later than 14 February 2029, the permit holder must undertake deliberate planting of at least 16 marri *(Corymbia calophylla)* and 24 peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa)* trees within the area cross-hatched red on Figure 7 of Schedule 2 by:
(i) ensuring only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material are used;
(ii) ensure *planting* is undertaken at the *optimal time*;
(iii) undertake *weed* control and watering of *plantings* for at least three years post *planting*;

(b) Within 36 months of undertaking *planting* in accordance with condition 6(a) of this permit, the permit holder must:
(i) engage an *environmental specialist* to make a determination on whether the 16 planted marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) and 24 peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa)* trees will persist and survive;
(ii) if the determination made by the *environmental specialist* is that the 16 *planted* marri (*Corymbia calophylla)* and 24 peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa)* trees will not survive, undertake additional *planting* that will result in at least 16 marri (*Corymbia calophylla)* and 24 peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa)* trees persisting within the areas cross-hatched red in Figure 7 of Schedule 2.

(c) Where additional planting of marri (*Corymbia calophylla)* and peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa)* trees is undertaken in accordance with condition 6(b)(ii), the permit holder must repeat the activities required by conditions 6(a) and 6(b) of this permit.

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	(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) the date that the area was cleared; (d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); and (e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 2; and (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with condition 3; (g) actions undertaken in accordance with condition 4.
2.	In relation to fauna management pursuant to condition 5	(a) the date(s) of inspection(s) by the *fauna specialist/ western ringtail possum specialist*; (b) the relevant qualifications of the *fauna specialist/ western ringtail possum specialist;* (c) a description of the *fauna specialist/ western ringtail possum specialist* inspection methodology employed; (d) the location of each western ringtail possum/southwestern brush-tailed phascogale individual identified recorded using a GPS unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (e) the date each western ringtail possum/ southwestern brush-tailed phascogale individual was identified; (f) the date each identified western ringtail possum/ southwestern brush-tailed

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
		phascogale individual moved on to adjacent suitable habitat or was relocated to adjacent suitable habitat and a description of the adjacent suitable habitat; (h) any other actions taken in accordance with condition 5.
3.	In relation to *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* pursuant to condition 6.	(a) the size of the *planted* marri and peppermint trees; (b) the date(s) on which the *planting* was undertaken; (c) the boundaries of the *planted* area, recorded 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; (d) a description of the *planting* activities undertaken pursuant to condition 6, including actions taken to implement watering and *weed* control; (e) a copy of the *environmental specialist*'s monitoring report and determination; and (f) a description of any actions undertaken pursuant to conditions 6(b)(ii) and 6(c) where monitoring indicates that the *planted* trees will not survive.

8. Reporting

(a) The permit holder must provide to the CEO on or before 30 June of each calendar year, a written report containing
  (i) the records required to be kept under condition 7; and
  (ii) records of activities done by the permit holder under this permit between the 1 January and 31 December of the preceding calendar year.

(b) If no clearing authorised under this permit has been undertaken, a written report confirming that no clearing under this permit has been undertaken must be provided to the CEO on or before 30 June of each calendar year.

(c) The permit holder must provide to the CEO, no later than 90 days prior to the expiry date of the permit, a written report of records required under condition 7, where these records have not already been provided under condition 8(a).

DEFINITIONS

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

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
environmental specialist	means a person who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent, and has a minimum of 2 years work experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this permit, or who is approved by the *CEO* as a suitable environmental specialist.
fauna specialist	means a person who holds a tertiary qualification specialising in environmental science or equivalent, and has a minimum of 2 years work experience in fauna identification and surveys of fauna native to the region being inspected or surveyed, or who is approved by the *CEO* as a suitable fauna specialist for the bioregion, and who holds a valid fauna licence issued under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
dieback	means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
local provenance	means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 50 kilometres and the same Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) subregion of the area cleared.
mulch	means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation.
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
optimal time	means the period from April to July for undertaking *planting* and *direct seeding*.
plant/ed/ing/s	means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of desired species.
revegetation	means the re-establishment of a cover of *local provenance* native vegetation in an area using methods such as natural *regeneration, direct seeding* and/or *planting*, so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-*clearing* vegetation types in that area.
rehabilitation	means the re-establishment of a cover of *local provenance* native vegetation in an area using methods such as natural *regeneration, direct seeding* and/or *planting*, so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-*clearing* vegetation types in that area.

Term	Definition
suitable habitat (western ringtail possum)	means habitat known to support western ringtail possums (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) within the known current distribution of the species, typically characterised by abundant foliage, presence of suitable nesting structures such as tree hollows, as well as high canopy cover and continuity. Known habitat includes peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa*) dominated woodlands, jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) forests, riparian vegetation with a canopy of Bullich (*Eucalyptus megacarpa*) or flooded gum (*Eucalyptus rudis*), karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*) forests, sheoak (*Allocasuarina fraseriana*) dominated woodlands, and other stands of myrtaceous trees growing near swamps, watercourses or floodplains.
suitable habitat	means habitat known to support the native vertebrate fauna species requiring relocation, within the known current distribution of the species and in accordance with advice from Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.
weeds	means any plant – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.
western ringtail possum specialist	means a *fauna specialist* who holds a tertiary qualification specialising in environmental science or equivalent, has a minimum of two years of work experience in western ringtail possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) identification, surveys of western ringtail possums and capture and handling of western ringtail possums, and holds a valid fauna licence issued under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

END OF CONDITIONS

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Caitlin Conway
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

22 January 2026

SCHEDULE 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the maps below (Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5 and Figure 6).

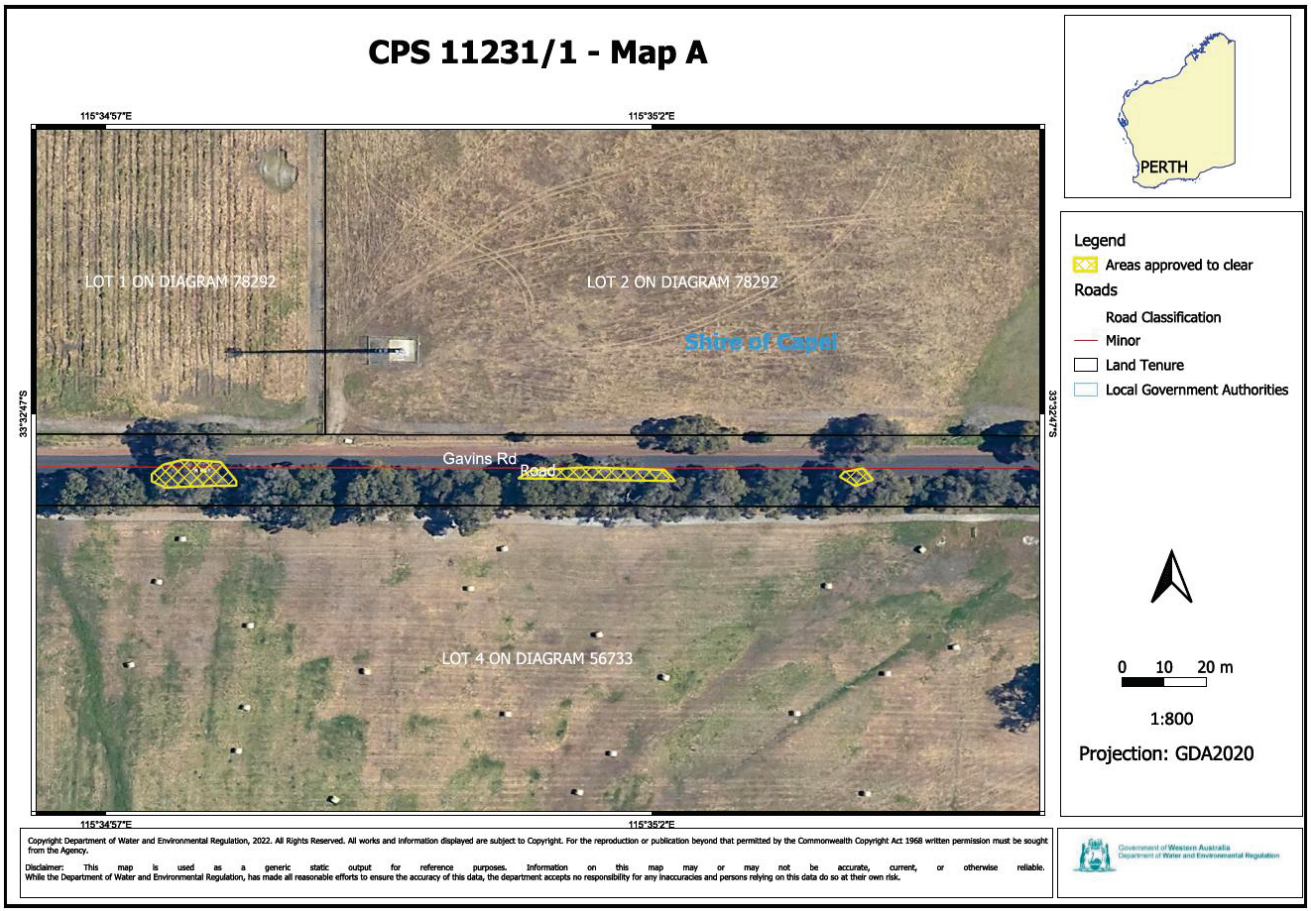

Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur (Map A)

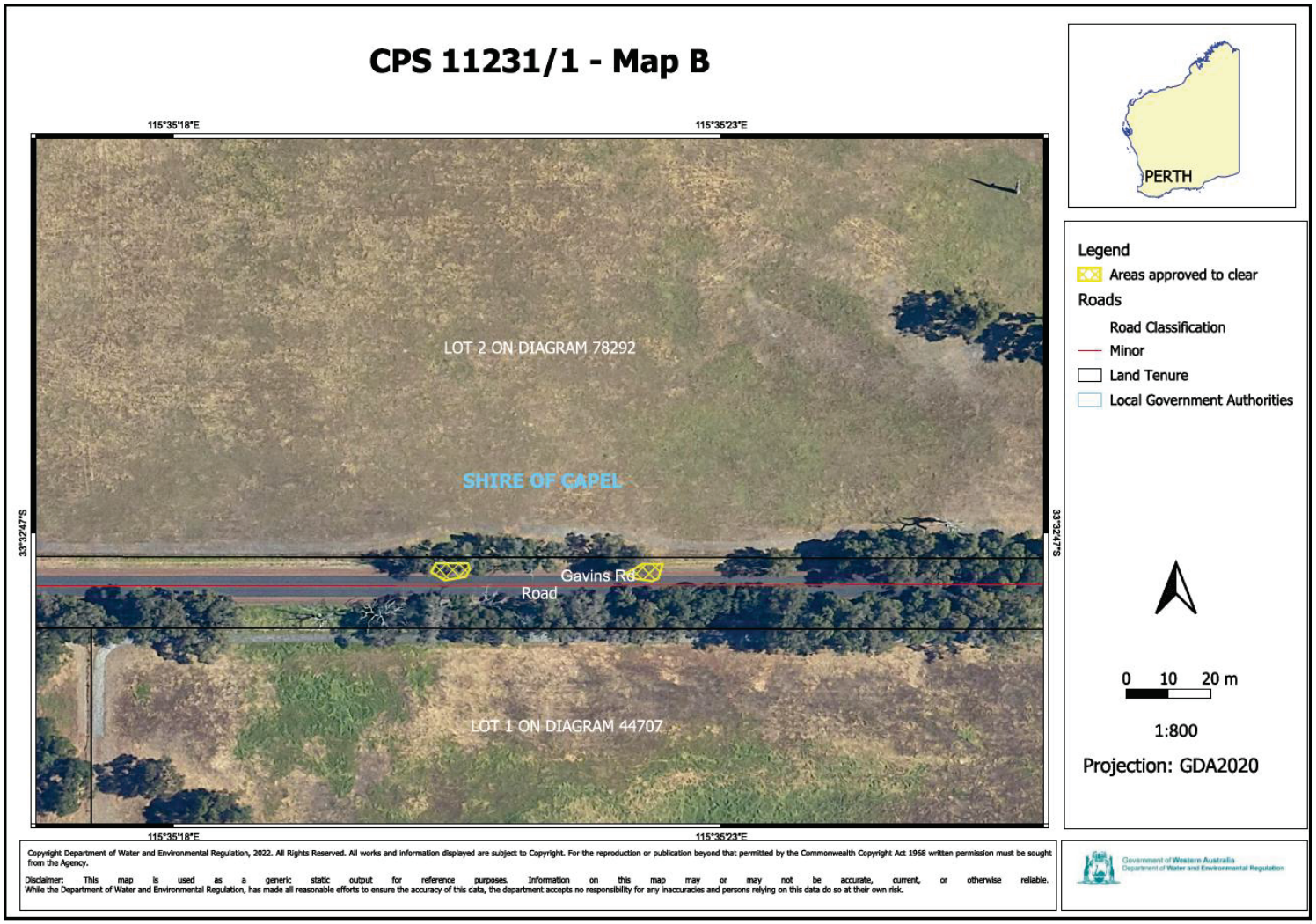

Figure 2: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur (Map B)

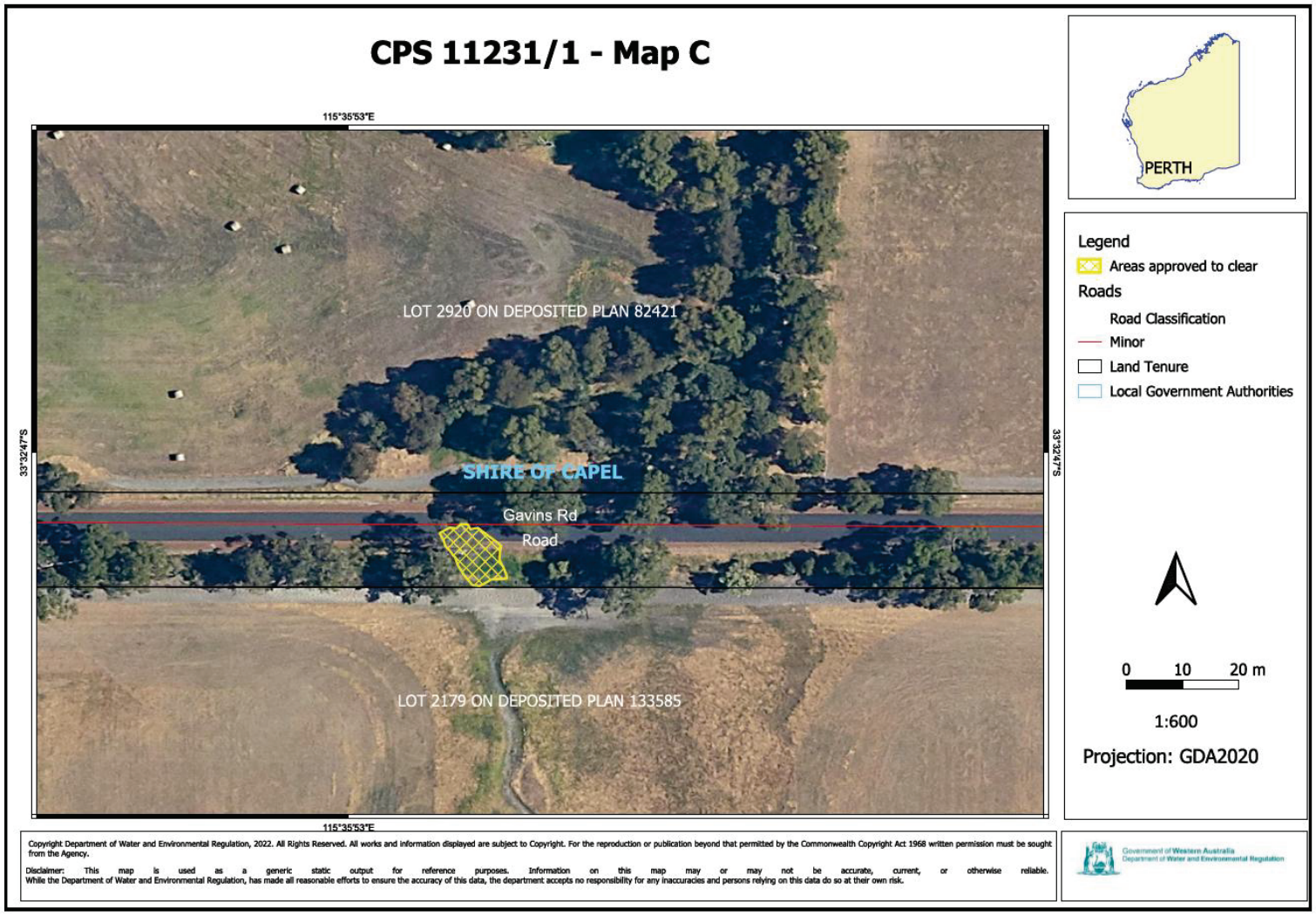

Figure 3: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur (Map C)

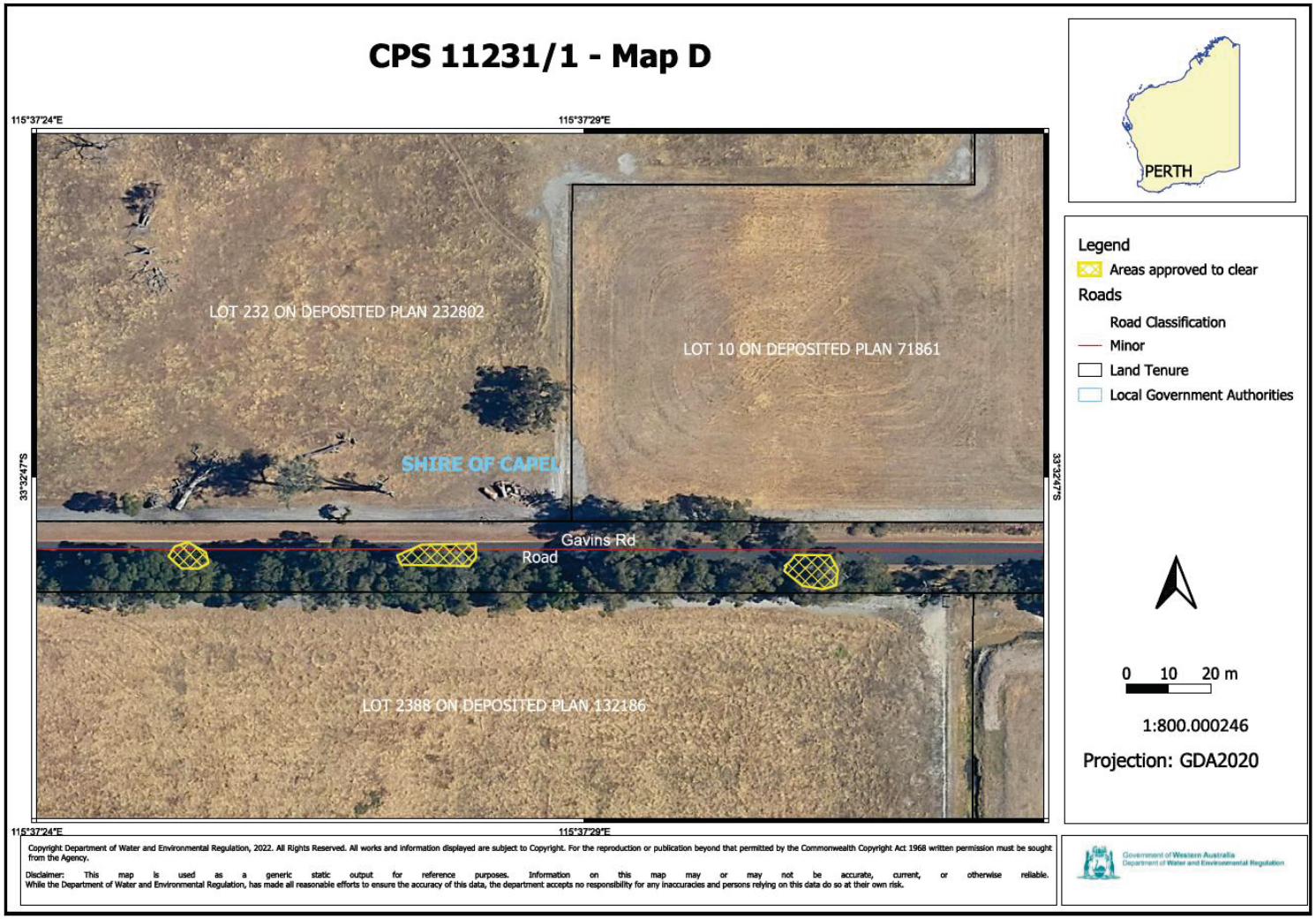

Figure 4: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur (Map D)

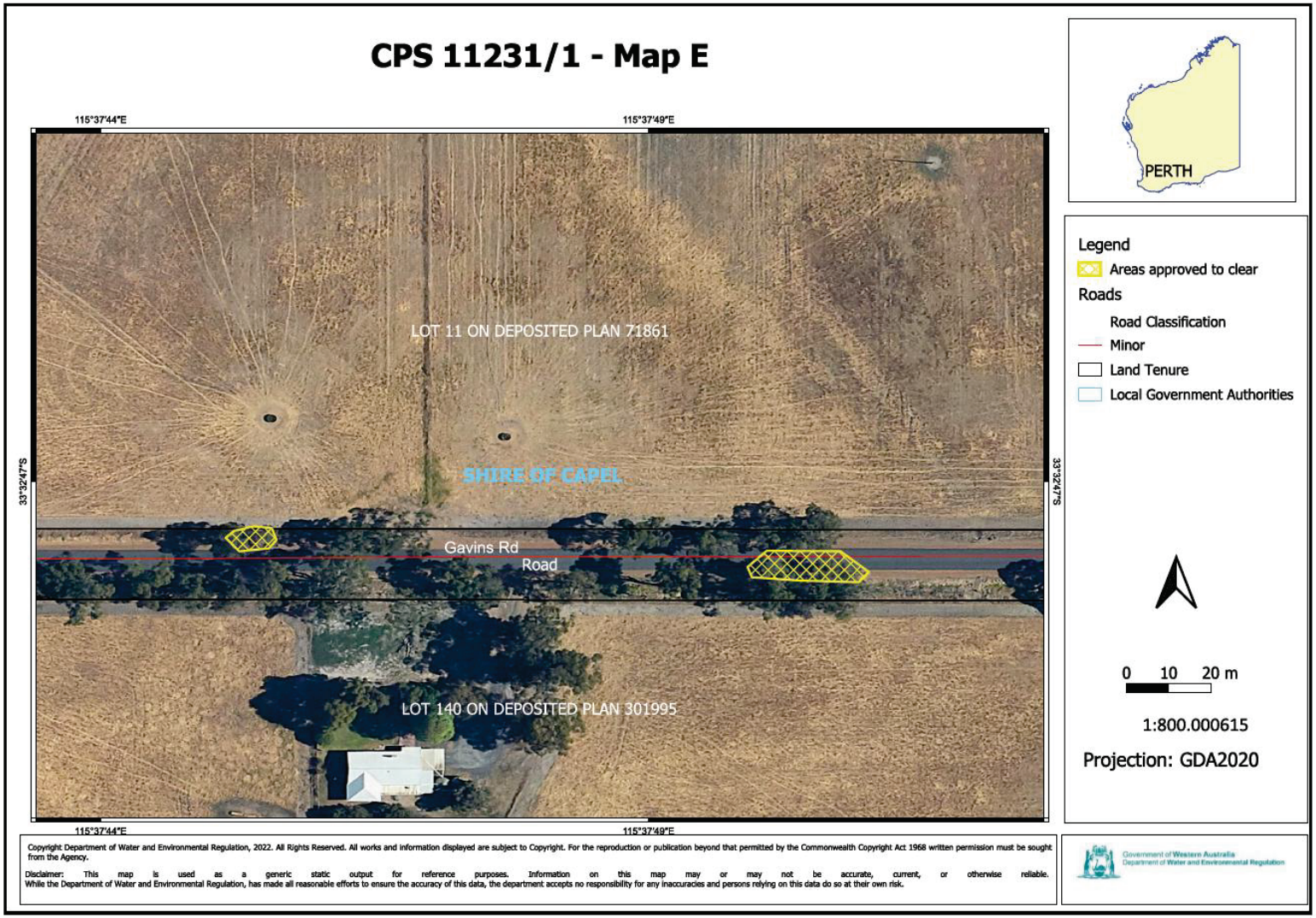

Figure 5: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur (Map E)

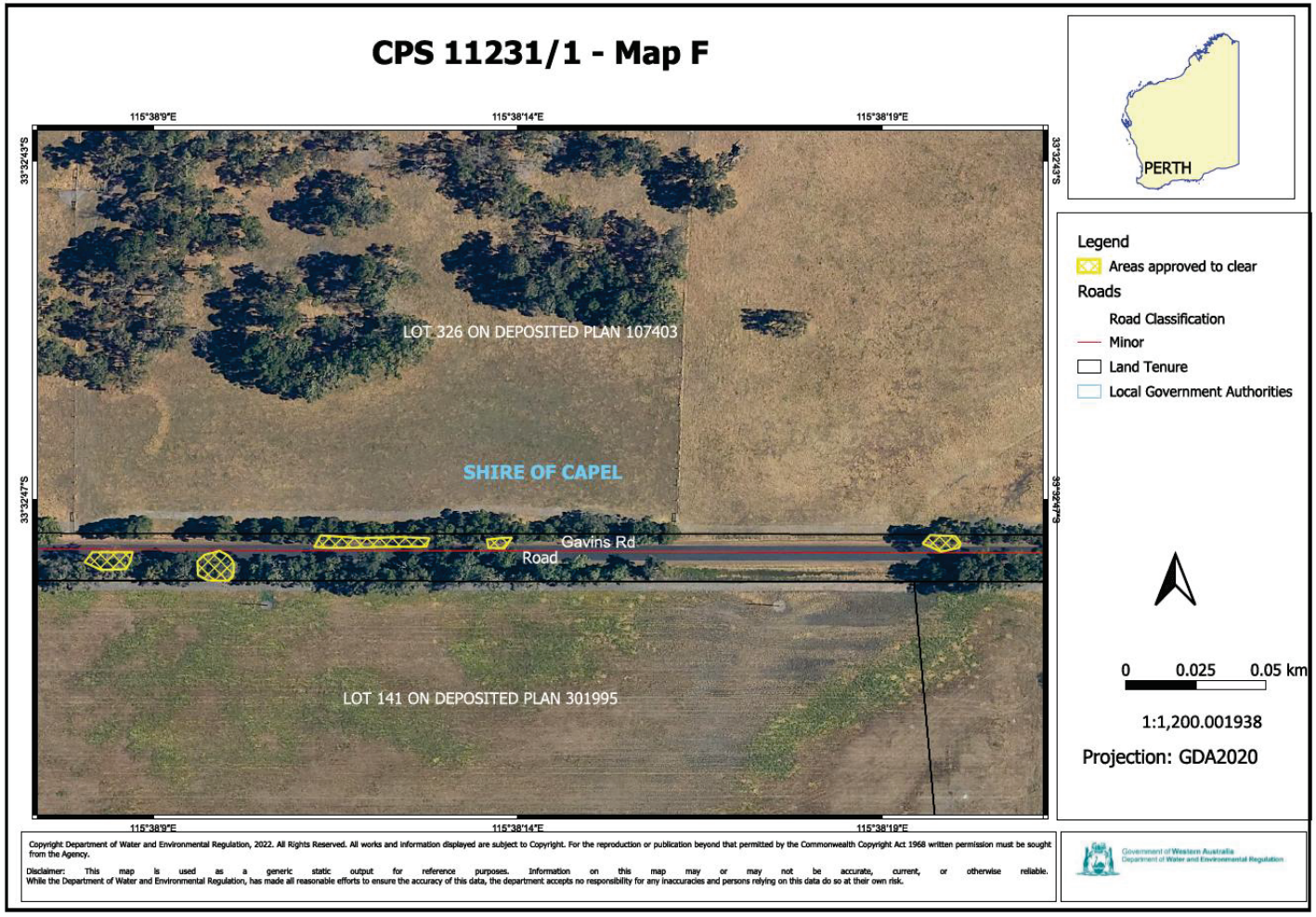

Figure 6: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur (Map F)

SCHEDULE 2

The boundary of the area within which planting is to occur is shown in hatched red in the map below (Figure 7)

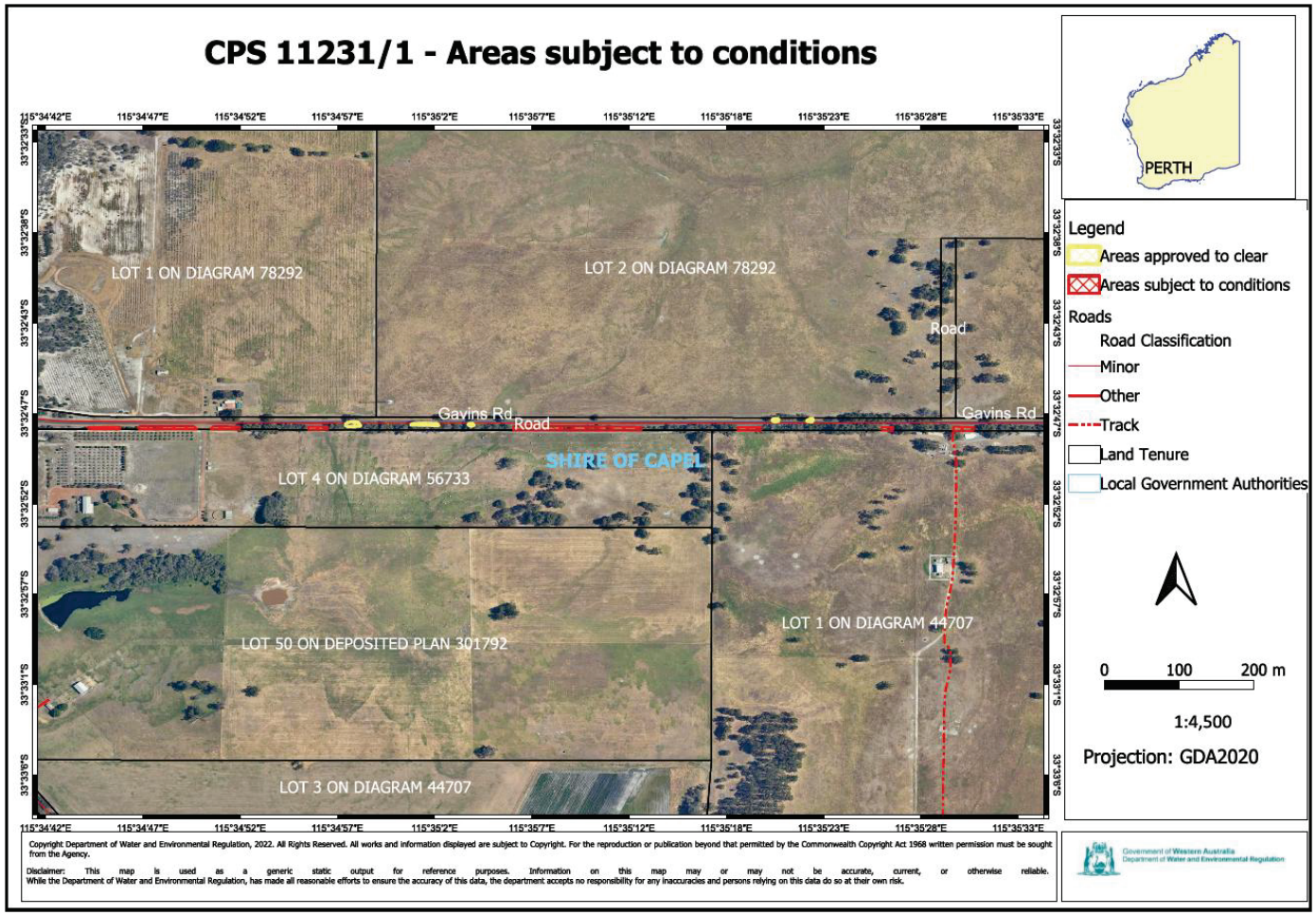

Figure 7: Map of the boundary of the area within which planting must occur

Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 11231/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Shire of Capel
Application received:	15 August 2025
Application area:	0.14 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Road upgrades
Method of clearing:	Mechanical clearing
Property:	Gavins Road reserve (PINs 11609599, 11614447 and 11614444)
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Capel
Localities (suburb/s):	Capel and Elgin

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is distributed across multiple areas (see Figure 1, Section 1.5) along Gavins Road reserve in Capel and Elgin. The Shire of Capel (the Shire) proposes to undertake maintenance and sealing of the road shoulder between 0.5 and 7.50 straight line kilometres (SLK) on Gavins Road, within the Shire of Capel The proposed clearing will extend up to two metres on either side of the existing cleared shoulder, with an additional 0.3 metres included, to cater for the full width of the shoulder consolidation and seal.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	22 January 2026
Decision area:	0.14 hectares of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was submitted, accepted, assessed and determined in accordance with sections 51E and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) advertised the application for 21 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix BB), relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1), the findings of a flora and fauna survey (see Appendix EE), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix CC), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3).

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the loss of 0.08 hectares of native vegetation that is suitable foraging habitat for the forest red-tailed black cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo and Carnaby's cockatoo (black cockatoo species),
- the loss of 0.08 hectares of native vegetation that is suitable habitat for the western ringtail possum (WRP),

- the potential loss of habitat for south-western brush-tailed phascogale,
- the possible introduction and spread of weeds and dieback into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values; and
- clearing of 0.08 hectares that is a significant remnant within an extensively cleared landscape.

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

The Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions to:

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing,
- planting and maintaining a minimum of 40 marri and peppermint trees (of which 16 must be marri) within the road reserve, as mitigation measures for the clearing of the 0.08 hectares of native vegetation that is a significant remnant which provides fauna habitat for black cockatoo and WRPs.
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback
- a pre-clearing inspection by a fauna specialist is required to inspect areas for western ringtail possums and phascogales prior to clearing, and clearing cannot take place in areas where WRPs or phascogales are present until individuals have left the area or have been removed by a western ringtail possum/fauna specialist; and
- undertake slow, progressive one directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity.

Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1.5. Site maps

The areas crosshatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit. The areas cross-hatched red indicate areas within which specific conditions apply.

Figure 1 Areas authorised to clear – Map A

Figure 2: Areas authorised to clear – Map B

Figure 3: Areas authorised to clear – Map C

Figure 4: Areas authorised to clear – Map D

Figure 5: Areas authorised to clear – Map E

Figure 6: Areas authorised to clear – Map F

Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Clearing Permit Decision Report

2 Legislative context

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

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

- the precautionary principle
- the principle of intergenerational equity
- the principle of the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity.

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation* (DER, December 2013)
- *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits* (DWER, October 2019)
- Technical guidance – *Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)
- Technical guidance – *Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The Shire of Capel has based the final clearing footprint on the findings of flora, fauna and vegetation surveys, progressing the project design with a focus on avoiding and/or minimising impacts to native vegetation.

Where impacts cannot be entirely avoided between 0.5 and 7.5 SLK, they have been minimised wherever possible through design measures and will be further mitigated as outlined below:

- The current footprint minimises the removal of suitable Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) trees and targets disturbed areas, with a preference for retaining more intact vegetation. Additional trees will be retained wherever possible, with consideration of the installation of barriers or altering the slope batter to reduce the width of clearing required. Following the latest design updates (reducing the shoulder by 300 millimetres each side) the proposal will clear up to 25 trees rather than over 200 trees as previously proposed.
- An authorised fauna spotter will be present during the clearing to manage fauna interactions in the two DBH trees, where small hollows were observed (not suitable for black cockatoos but potentially for western ringtail possums (WRP) or Phascogales).
- The Shire has an ongoing annual weed management program targeting invasive species.
- Revegetation, including infill planting with native species of local provenance from the existing species list, will be undertaken in degraded areas to enhance habitat, biodiversity, and ecosystem function.
- Contractors will be required to ensure all equipment is clean before entering the site. Washdown stations will be provided if necessary to minimise the introduction or spread of dieback. The Shire's existing guidelines for working in dieback-infected and uninfected areas will be provided to all contractors.
- All cleared vegetation will be stockpiled and managed to prevent the spread of weeds or dieback. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

The Delegated Officer also notes that applicant has proposed on-ground mitigation actions including revegetation within the road reserve where the clearing is proposed, to counterbalance the impact of the proposed clearing on foraging habitat for black cockatoos, western ringtail possums and clearing a significant remnant within an extensively cleared landscape.

To determine the quantum of the rehabilitation actions, the department used the WA environmental metric calculator and determined that deliberate planting of at least 40 peppermint and marri trees (of which at least 16 are required to be marri) will counterbalance the impact of proposed clearing. The applicant committed to on-ground management

measures including assurance that the planted vegetation will be managed to ensure its long-term survival and that there is a low risk of the vegetation being cleared under exemption in future. The department has placed a revegetation condition on the clearing permit to ensure the enforceability of the revegetation.

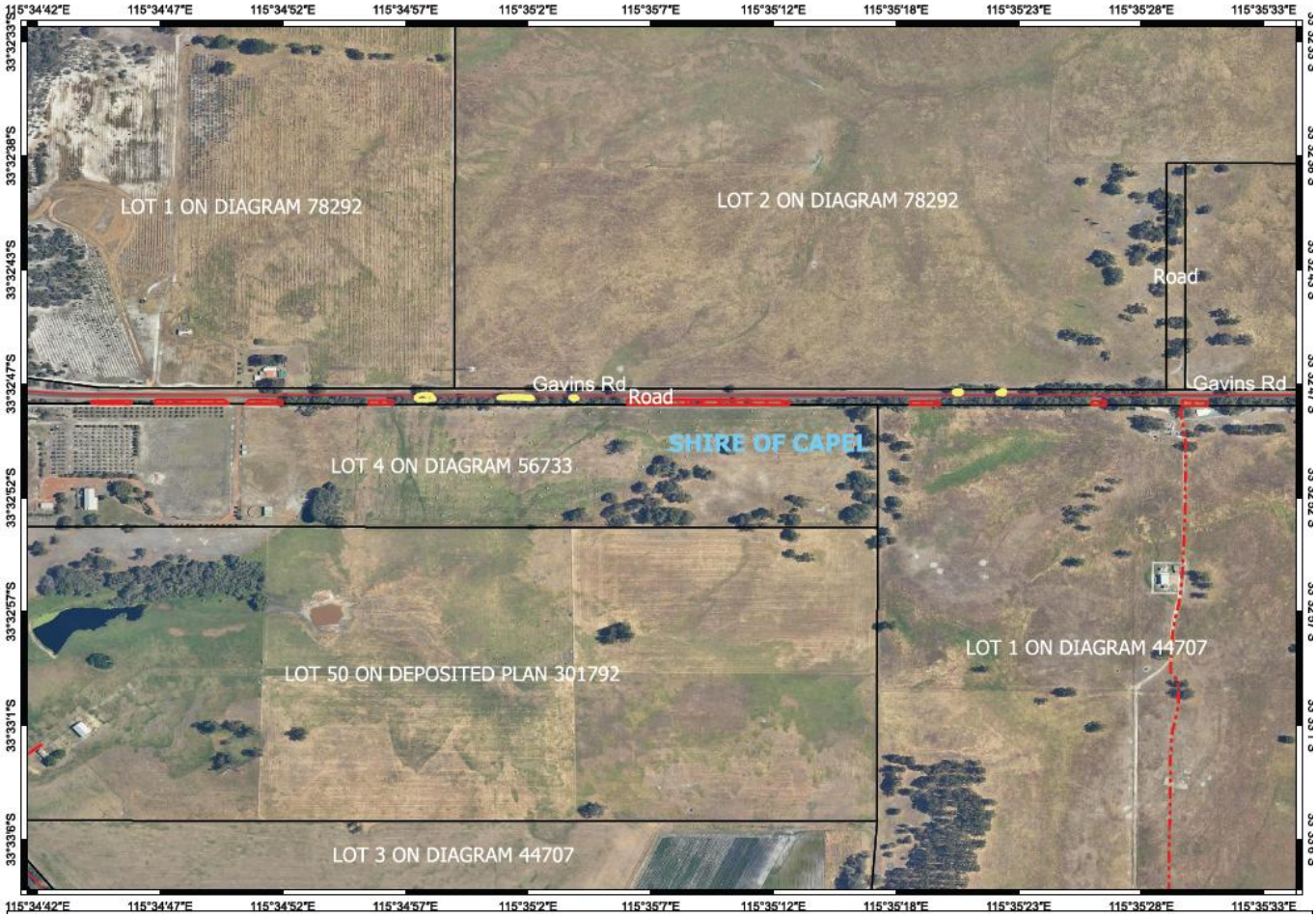

Figure 7: Areas cross-hatched red indicates areas where planting must occur.

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

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix BB) 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 **Error! Reference source not found.**C) identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological values (fauna and biodiversity). The consideration of these impacts, and the extent to which they can be managed through conditions applied in line with sections 51H and 51I of the EP Act, is set out below.

3.2.1. Biological values (biodiversity and fauna) - Clearing Principles (a) & (b)

Assessment

Ecoedge conducted a targeted and detailed flora and vegetation survey in October and December of 2023 of the application area and the entire Garvins Road reserve (Ecoedge, 2025). A basic and targeted survey for black cockatoos and western ringtail possums of the application area has also been undertaken in January 2025 (SW Environmental, 2025b).

Approximately 0.08 hectares of the application area consists of small, scattered patches of open forest of *Corymbia calophylla* with scattered tall shrubs of *Kingia australis* and **Genista monspessulana* over scattered *Xanthorrhoea*

brunonis over closed grassland of **Cenchrus clandestinus* on grey-brown sandy clay-loam. (In damper areas the low tree *Melaleuca preissiana* and tall shrub *Astartea scoparia* occur) in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition. The remaining 0.06 hectares consists previously cleared areas consisting of grassy weeds or road infrastructure (Ecoedge, 2025, SW Environmental 2025(b)).

According to available databases, a total of 28 conservation significant fauna species has been recorded within the 10 kilometres radius local area. Noting the habitat requirements, distribution of the recorded species, the mapped vegetation type, the condition (Keighery, 1994) of the vegetation within the application area, as well as the findings of the fauna survey (SW Environmental, 2025(b)) the application area is likely to comprise habitat for the following species:

- Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (FRTBC) (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*, VU)
- Baudin's Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*, EN)
- Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*, EN)
- Western ringtail possum(s) (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*, CR),
- Southwestern brush-tailed phascogale(s) (*Phascogale tapoatafa*, CD)

Black cockatoos (BC):
The application area is mapped within the modelled distribution of Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin"s cockatoo and the FRTBC. Carnaby's, Baudin's and the FRTBC are classified as threatened under the BC Act. Under the EPBC Act, the Carnaby's and Baudin's are listed as Endangered, and the FRTBC are listed as Vulnerable. The seasonal movements of black cockatoos mean they require large areas of habitat for breeding, night roosting and foraging, as well as connectivity between these habitats to assist their movement through the landscape (DAWE, 2022). The assessment has considered the potential impacts of the proposed clearing on black cockatoos.

Available databases indicate that there are 62 records of Carnaby's cockatoo, 19 records of Baudin's cockatoo and five records of forest red-tailed black cockatoos (FRTBC) within the local area, with the closest distance of approximately 1.6, 2.1 and 4.7 kilometres, respectively. The closest black cockatoo roost is recorded approximately eight kilometres from the proposed clearing area. Two black cockatoo breeding sites are recorded within a 12-kilometre radius from the application area with the closest breeding record approximately five kilometres from the application area.

Foraging habitat
Critical foraging habitat for black cockatoo species includes foraging material that is within an approximate six-to-12-kilometre radius of a nesting site and roosting site. The preferred foraging habitat for each of the species is described below (DAWE, 2022):

- Carnaby's cockatoo – Native shrubland, kwongan heathland and woodland on seeds, flowers and nectar of native proteaceous plant species (Banksia spp., Hakea spp. and Grevillea spp.), as well as Callistemon spp. and Marri.
- Forest red-tailed black cockatoo and Baudin's– Primarily seeds of jarrah and marri in woodlands and forest, and edges of Karri forests, including Wandoo and Blackbutt.

According to the fauna survey, approximately 0.08 hectares of the application area is mapped as fauna habitat 3 which is described as marri mid open forest and isolated paddock trees over scattered peppermints and woody pear small trees on grey-brown sandy or sandy-clay loam' fauna habitat (SW Environmental, 2025b). The survey identified fauna habitat 3 as a high-quality foraging habitat for black cockatoos and identified evidence of black cockatoos feeding within the survey area. As such, the clearing will impact 0.08 hectares for high quality foraging habitat for all three black cockatoo species. Given the definition of critical habitat for black cockatoos, proximity to breeding and roosting sites, and the cumulative loss of foraging habitat on the Swan Coastal Plain, the clearing of 0.08 hectares of high quality foraging habitat represents a significant impact.

Noting the extent of the proposed clearing and the context of the application in a constrained landscape, the department considers that an onsite rehabilitation action (within the Gavin's Road reserve) is likely to be sufficient to mitigate the loss of black cockatoo habitat in this instance.

Based on the loss of 0.08 hectares within the application area, calculations to identify the area or revegetation required to mitigate 100% of the significant residual impacts to black cockatoo habitat has been undertaken, using a calculation consistent with the WA Environmental Offsets Metric. The calculations have identified that the rehabilitation of 0.40 hectares with high quality foraging species including Marri trees, is sufficient to mitigate 100% of the impacts of the proposed clearing on black cockatoo foraging habitat.

Breeding habitat

Critical breeding habitat for black cockatoo includes woodlands or forest, as well as partially cleared woodland or forest and isolated trees. Black cockatoos nest in hollows of live or dead trees (many eucalypt species may provide suitable hollows) particularly salmon gum, wandoo, tuart, jarrah, flooded gum (E. rudis), york gum, powderbark (E. accedens), karri, marri, bullich and blackbutt (E. patens) (DAWE, 2022). The fauna survey identifies two trees of suitable diameter at breast height (DBH) occurring within the application area however they do not contain any large hollows suitable for black cockatoo breeding (WA Environmental, 2025b). It is not considered likely for the proposed clearing to impact suitable breeding habitat for black cockatoo species.

Roosting habitat
Roosting habitat is defined as a suitable tree (generally the tallest) or group of tall trees, native or introduced, usually close to an important water source, within an area of quality foraging habitat within the range of each black cockatoo species (DoEE, 2017). Individual night roosting sites need suitable foraging habitat and water within six kilometres (DAWE, 2022). The application area contains trees that may be suitable as roosts by black cockatoos. However, no evidence of roosting was observed within the application area during the fauna survey (SW Environmental, 2025b). It is considered unlikely that the application area provides significant roosting habitat for black cockatoo species.

Western ringtail possum:

The western ringtail possum (WRP) is a medium sized, nocturnal species that roams through the trees at night, feeding on leaves of eucalypt, marri and peppermint trees and other fruits and flowers (DPAW, 2017). The application area (and the broader survey area) is likely to broadly align with critical habitat for the species as outlined in the Western Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) Recovery Plan. There are 1224 records of western ringtail possum mapped within the local area, in which the closest record is mapped approximately 0.7 kilometres from the application area.

The fauna survey observed six WRPs during the nocturnal survey area and identified one drey to the west of the application area (within the broader survey area) (SW Environmental, 2025b). No individuals or dreys were observed within the application area The western side of the survey area consists of closed peppermint shrubland which does not occur within the application area. However, given that the application area contains scattered peppermint trees, WRPs may use the application area for foraging and to disperse between preferred habitat patches along Gavins Road.

Based on the loss of 0.08 hectares of suitable habitat for the WRP within the application area, calculations to identify the area of revegetation required to mitigate 100% of the significant residual impacts to WRP habitat has been undertaken, using a calculation consistent with the WA Environmental Offsets Metric. The calculations have identified that the rehabilitation of 0.40 hectares with suitable WRP habitat including at least 24 peppermint and 16 marri trees, is sufficient to mitigate 100% of the impacts of the proposed clearing on WRP habitat. It is also considered for the proposed revegetation within Gavins Road reserve to improve the linkage between remnant vegetation along Gavins Road reserve which is likely to improve the movement of WRP and other fauna through the highly cleared landscape.

Southwestern brush-tailed phascogale:

The preferred habitat of the brush-tailed phascogale is dry sclerophyll forests and open woodlands that contain hollow-bearing trees with a sparse ground cover. The desktop assessment identified 53 records of this species within the local area with the closest record approximately 0.9 kilometres from the application area. There was no evidence of South-western Brush-tailed Phascogales observed during the fauna survey which included both a diurnal site inspection and nocturnal spotlighting surveys (SW Environmental, 2025b). The fauna survey determined that Phascogales are unlikely to be common through the application area and surrounds due to the lack of hollows (SW Environmental, 2025b).

Conclusion
It is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing on fauna can be managed by slow directional clearing to allow fauna to move into adjacent vegetation ahead of clearing activities. An onsite rehabilitation action of planting of 40 native trees (including at least 16 Marri trees and 24 peppermint trees) that provide foraging habitat for black cockatoos, and suitable habitat for WRP and phascogales, will ensure significant fauna habitat is not permanently lost.

The applicant may have notification responsibilities under the EPBC Act for impacts to conservation significant fauna and their habitats, as set out in the EPBC Act. The applicant has been advised to contact the federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) to discuss EPBC Act referral requirements.

Conditions

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

- slow directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to disperse ahead of the clearing activity should they occur on the site at time of clearing,
- a fauna specialist to be present to monitor clearing and to take steps as specified in the permit conditions if WRP and phascogales are present during the clearing,
- planting and maintaining of 16 marri and 24 peppermint trees would be essential to ensure a significant residual impact to fauna habitat does not remain after the proposed clearing.

3.2.2. Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation - Clearing Principles (e)

Assessment

The extent of mapped native vegetation in the local area (10 km radius) is at 28 per cent. Vegetation within the application area is within the Southern River and Abba Complexes, both of which have less than 30 per cent of their original extent remaining.

The vegetation within the proposed clearing area is restricted to the road reserve with other small, fragmented remnants and cleared agricultural land adjacent. Although the application area is not mapped within any ecological linkage, given the extensively cleared landscape, the vegetation within the application area may support fauna movement between other remaining remnants of vegetation.

The vegetation within the application area comprises of significant habitat for black cockatoos and western ringtail possums. As the local area has been extensive clearing for agricultural purposes, strips of remnant vegetation, even those in a degraded condition are significant to support local fauna populations. Furthermore, it is considered likely that the vegetation within the application area may be acting as an ecological corridor, providing a linkage between the remaining fragments of remnant vegetation

The application area is within a highly cleared landscape and provides significant habitat for conservation significant fauna species. Therefore, the application area is considered to be a significant remnant within an extensively cleared landscape.

There is a risk of weeds and dieback spreading into remnants of native vegetation adjacent to the proposed clearing and the applicant will be required to adhere to weed and dieback management measures (as conditioned on the clearing permit) to minimise this risk.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in the clearing of 0.08 hectares of significant remanent vegetation in a highly cleared landscape that contributes to an informal local linkage between remnant vegetation. An onsite rehabilitation action of planting of 40 native trees (Marri and Peppermint) within the adjacent road reserve will improve the connectivity of this informal linkage and, ensure that significant remnant vegetation is not permanently lost

Conditions

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

- planting and maintaining of 40 trees marri and peppermint trees (of which at least 16 are required to be marri), would offset impact of clearing within an extensively cleared landscape.
- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds

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

Assessment

A Multiple Use Wetland (MUW) is recorded within the proposed clearing area and the majority of the area within the local area buffer. This wetland is a palusplain, of which seasonal waterlogging is a characteristic. Given the proximity of the MUW, clearing of vegetation has the potential to cause deterioration in the quality of groundwater, particularly given the sandy nature of the soils and high risk of nutrient export. Noting that the proposed clearing will be limited to no more than 0.14 hectares scattered along a linear footprint, the proposed clearing is not likely to have a significant impact upon riparian vegetation or the environmental values of the wetland.

A non-perennial tributary intersects a small central portion of the application area. Therefore, some of the vegetation within the application area may be growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse.

The vegetation in these areas is in a Completely Degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition and is subject to ongoing disturbance from the adjacent Gavins Road. Therefore, it is unlikely that the vegetation within the application area is contributing significantly to the function of riparian communities within that area. Given the extent and location of the proposed clearing, the condition of the vegetation, and adjacent land use, the proposed clearing is not considered likely to result in any significant or long-term impacts to the ecological values of the vegetation communities associated with the non-perennial tributary. The proposed clearing may result in minor, short-term impacts to surface water quality.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing on land and water resources is not likely to cause long-term deterioration in the quality of surface water.

Conditions

No conditions are proposed due to the minimal impact likely from the proposed clearing.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The Shire of Capel is proposing to undertake maintenance and minor widening of the road seal along Gavins Road, between Capel-Boyanup Road and Boundary Road, Capel, from 0.5 to 7.50 straight line kilometres (SLK) – a total length of approximately 7 km in length. The proposed clearing will extend up to 2 m on either side of the existing cleared shoulder, with an additional 0.3 m included, to cater for the full width of the shoulder consolidation and seal. Most of the widening will be undertaken in the existing roadside drain.

The DWER - Southwest Bunbury Licensing branch has advised that there is no objection to the proposed clearing, and a water licence/bed and banks permit is not required under the RIWI Act, in this instance (DWER, 2025).

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

End

Appendix A. Additional information provided by applicant

Summary of information provided	Consideration of information
The applicant provided further information on-ground management measures, including locations of proposed revegetation.	See Section 3.1

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is part of an expansive tract of native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. The proposed clearing area is along the narrow road reserves within a predominantly cleared agricultural landscape. Aerial imagery indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 28 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	There are no formal ecological linkages mapped over the application area. However noting the extensively cleared landscape surrounded by lands cleared of agriculture, the vegetation provides an informal ecological linkage.
Conservation areas	There are no conservation areas mapped over the application area.
Vegetation description	Ecoedge (2025) vegetation survey indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of: - Approximately 0.06 hectares of already cleared areas and road; and - Approximately 0.08 hectares of a Vegetation Unit 'C' which is described as 'Mid open forest of *Corymbia calophylla* with scattered tall shrubs of *Kingia australis* and **Genista monspessulana* over scattered *Xanthorrhoea brunonis* over closed grassland of **Cenchrus clandestinus* on grey-brown sandy clay-loam. (In damper areas the low tree *Melaleuca preissiana* and tall shrub *Astartea scoparia* occur). Other species recorded include *Acacia extensa*, *Kennedia prostrata* and *Lomandra micrantha*. The full survey descriptions and maps are available in Appendix EF. This is consistent with the mapped vegetation types: • Abba Complex which is described as 'A mixture of open forest of *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) - *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) - *Banksia* species and woodland of *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) with minor occurrences of *Corymbia haematoxylon* (Mountain Marri). Woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum) - *Melaleuca* species along creeks and on flood plains'. • Southern River Complex, which is described as 'Open woodland of *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) - *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) - *Banksia* species with fringing woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum) - *Melaleuca rhaphiophylla* (Swamp Paperbark) along creek beds'. The mapped vegetation types Abba complex and Southern Rover complex retain approximately 18.4 and 6.5 per cent of the original extent, respectively (Government of Western Australia, 2019)
Vegetation condition	Vegetation survey (Ecoedge, 2025) indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in Degraded to Completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, described as: • Degraded: Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management.

Characteristic	Details
	• 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. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix DD. The full survey descriptions and mapping are available in Appendix E.
Climate and landform	Long-term mean maximum temperatures range from 30.4° Celsius in the hottest month of January, to 16.9° Celsius in the coolest month of July (BoM, 2025). The long-term average annual rainfall is 661.2 millimetres (BoM, 2025). IBRA subregion is composed of colluvial and aeolian sands, alluvial river flats and coastal limestone (Ecoedge, 2025).
Soil description	Soils within the application area are situated on the Pinjarra and Bassendean soil landscape zones. • Bassendean System (212Bs): Sand dunes and sandplains with pale deep sand, semi-wet and wet soil. Banksia-paperbark woodlands and mixed heaths. • Pinjarra System (213Pj): Poorly drained coastal plain with variable alluvial and aeolian soils. Variable vegetation includes Jarrah, marri, wandoo, paperbark sheoaks and rudis.
Land degradation risk	The soils within the application area are susceptible to water and water erosion, water logging risk and nutrient export risk. The risk to Acid Sulphate Soils (ASS) disturbance is low to moderate.
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that the application area is mapped as a Multiple Use Palusplain. A minor non perineal waterline intersects the central portion of the application area.
Hydrogeography	The application area falls within Capel River System Surface Water Area, as proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act).
Flora	Desktop assessment identified records of 74 flora species of conservation significance with the closest record of *Verticordia attenuate* (P3) approximately 0.7 kilometres from the application area. One Priority Four (P4) flora species, *Caladenia speciosa*, was recorded within the survey area, but outside of the proposed clearing area. No Threatened or Priority significant flora taxa were recorded during the targeted and detailed survey (Ecoedge, 2025).
Ecological communities	The application area is mapped as Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community (P3). No Banksia species have been recorded within the application area. The flora and vegetation survey identified 0.01 hectares (of the vegetation unit C) to be similar to the Threatened Ecological Community SCP 03c ('*Corymbia calophylla - Xanthorrhoea preissii* woodlands or and shrublands, Swan Coastal Plain') or FCT 01b (Southern *Corymbia calophylla* woodlands on heavy soils) however due to the degraded condition of this community and the un-intact structure dominated by over 90 per cent of weed, the survey was unable to determine the floristic community type (FCT) of this occurrence. Therefore, it is not considered for the application area to represent a TEC.
Fauna	Desktop assessment identified records of 28 fauna species of conservation significance within the local area with the closest record of a western ringtail possum (CR) approximately 0.78 kilometres from the application area. The 12-kilometre radius of the application area comprises of two black cockatoo (BC)

Characteristic	Details
	breeding records and two BC roosting records with the closest breeding and roosting record approximately five and eight kilometres, respectively, from the application area. The survey (Ecoedge, 2025) identified some parts of application area comprise of the following fauna habitat: • Marri mid open forest and isolated paddock trees over scattered Peppermints and Woody pear small trees on grey-brown sandy or sandy-clay loam The remainder of the application area comprised of weedy grasses or road (Ecoedge, 2025).

B.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*					
Swan Coastal Plain	1,501,221.93	579,813.47	38.62	29.81	17.98
Vegetation complex					
Abba Complex **	58,781.48	10,832.18	18.43	940.36	1.60
Southern River Complex **	50,892.78	3,326.20	6.54	183.20	0.36
Local area					
10km radius	39024.75	11061.544	28	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a) **Government of Western Australia (2019b)

Appendix C. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."* Assessment: No priority or threatened flora of conservation significance was identified within the application area. The Vegetation condition ranges from degraded to completely degraded condition. Some parts of the application area comprise of high-quality foraging habitat for conservation significant fauna species. Vegetation within the application area is a significant remnant which provides a biodiversity corridor for conservation significant fauna.	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.*
Principle (b): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared contains foraging habitat for conservation significant fauna.	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.*

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act or EPBC Act.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (d): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community."* Assessment: The application area is mapped as Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community (P3). No Banksia species have been recorded within the application area and therefore it is not considered for the proposed clearing to impact this TEC. A flora and vegetation survey of the application area identified 0.01 hectares (of the vegetation unit C) to be similar to the TEC SCP 03c ('Corymbia calophylla - Xanthorrhoea preissii woodlands or and shrublands, Swan Coastal Plain') or FCT 01b (Southern Corymbia calophylla woodlands on heavy soils) however due to the degraded condition of this community and the un-intact structure dominated by over 90 per cent of weed, the survey was unable to confirm the floristic community type (FCT) of this occurrence. Therefore, it is not considered for the application area to contain vegetation that is represent a TEC given the degraded to completely degraded condition of the vegetation.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
Principle (e): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared."* Assessment: The extent of the vegetation within each complex is inconsistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. Noting the application area is present within an extensively cleared landscape and provides an informal biodiversity corridor, the vegetation proposed to be cleared is considered a significant remnant. The applicant has proposed on-ground management measures to mitigate the impacts. The permit will include conditions to further manage these effects.	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.1 and Section 3.2.2, above.*
Principle (h): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area."* Assessment: Given the distance to the nearest conservation area is 0.78 kilometres away from the western portion of the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: land and water resources		
Principle (f): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."* Assessment: The entire application area (and the broader area outside of the application area) is mapped as a palusplain. There a minor non-perennial watercourse intersecting the small central portion of the proposed clearing area. Noting the small amount of clearing of vegetation in context of the largely mapped palusplain wetland and that the vegetation to be cleared is scattered along a larger, linear clearing footprint, the proposed clearing is unlikely to have a significant impact on an environment associated with wetlands.	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.3*

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Principle (g): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."* Assessment: Noting the extent of the proposed clearing which is scattered along a larger, linear footprint being adjacent to an existing road, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (i): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water."* Assessment: As a minor water course intersects the central portion of the application area, the proposed clearing may result in minor, short-term impacts to surface water quality. Impacts to groundwater are not likely to result from the clearing.	May be at variance	Yes
Principle (j): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."* Assessment: The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area indicate the western portion of the application area may contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding. However, noting the purpose of clearing involves maintenance of the roadside, the flood risk is unlikely. Given the presence of well-drained sandy soils within the area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to waterlogging.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Appendix D. 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.

Condition	Description
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 E. Biological survey information excerpts

Basic and Targeted Fauna Survey: Black Cockatoo and Western Ringtail Possum Gavins Road (SLK 0.0 to 12.00), Capel – SW Environmental (2025)

The survey was undertaken in a broader area. Five fauna habitat types occur within the Survey Area:

1. Jarrah closed forest over Peppermints and Melaleuca preissiana on grey-brown loamy sand
2. Banksia attenuata and Banksia ilicifolia woodland with Jarrah on grey sand
3. Marri mid open forest and isolated paddock trees over scattered Peppermints and Woody pear small trees on grey-brown sandy or sandy-clay loam
4. Melaleuca preissiana or Melaleuca rhaphiophylla low forest on grey-brown clay loam or sandy clay-loam
5. Planted Eucalyptus spp. trees
6. Cleared weedy grasses and herbs

R. Road

A total of 0. 8 hectares of the application area is mapped as fauna habitat 3. Rest of the application area comprised of already cleared areas (road) or weedy gras and herbs (habitat 6). Conservation significant fauna observed during survey included FRTBC and WRP.

Targeted and Detailed Flora and Vegetation Survey Gavins Road (SLK 0.0 to 11.06), Capel – Ecoedge (2025)

Most of the vegetation within the application area and broader survey area was in a Degraded to Completely Degraded condition because of its occurrence in narrow road reserves within a predominantly cleared agricultural landscape. The survey identified five vegetation units:

Vegetation unit A (0.19ha). Closed Forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* (scattered) over *Agonis flexuosa* and *Melaleuca preissiana* on grey-brown loamy sand. This unit is situated in a swale in the Bassendean Dune soil-landscape system at the westernmost extent of the survey area.

Vegetation unit B (1.41 ha). Woodland of *Banksia attenuata* and *B. ilicifolia* with emergent *Eucalyptus marginata* on grey sand on the Bassendean Dune soil-landscape system at the westernmost extent of the survey area.

Vegetation unit C (4.19 ha). Mid open forest of *Corymbia calophylla* on grey-brown sandy clay-loam on the Pinjarra-Plain soil-landscape system. This is the most widespread unit and also comprises the largest percentage of the total native vegetation (55%).

Vegetation unit D (0.24 ha). Mid open forest of *Corymbia calophylla* over scattered *Agonis flexuosa* and *Xylomelum occidentale* small trees on grey-brown sandy loam on slight sandy rises on the Pinjarra-Plain soil-landscape system.

Vegetation unit E (0.68ha). Low Forest of *Melaleuca preissiana* or *M. rhaphiophylla* on grey-brown clay-loam or sandy clay-loam on the Pinjarra-Plain soil-landscape system.

Vegetation unit PL (0.23 ha). Areas of amenity plantings of eucalypts, including *E. conferruminata*, *E. globulus*.

The application area comprises of Vegetation unit C. No threatened or Priority flora species were identified within

the application area or broader survey area.

Photo	Description
	**Unit C.** Mid open forest of *Corymbia calophylla* with scattered tall shrubs of *Kingia australis* and **Genista monspessulana* over scattered *Xanthorrhoea brunonis* over closed grassland of **Cenchrus clandestinus* on grey-brown sandy clay-loam. (In damper areas the low tree *Melaleuca preissiana* and tall shrub *Astartea scoparia* occur). Other species recorded include *Acacia extensa*, *Kennedia prostrata* and *Lomandra micrantha*. [Similar to the Threatened Ecological Community SCP 03c ('*Corymbia calophylla - Xanthorrhoea preissii* woodlands or and shrublands, Swan Coastal Plain') or FCT 01b (Southern *Corymbia calophylla* woodlands on heavy soils) and where the vegetation is in at least Degraded condition it is recognised as an occurrence of the TEC].

Figure 8: Vegetation representation of Veg unit C (Ecoedge, 2025)

Photographs of vegetation to be cleared:

Figure 9: Photographs of vegetation within the application area

Appendix F. Sources of information

F.1. GIS databases

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

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- 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

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

F.2. References

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