GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

# CLEARING PERMIT

*Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Purpose Permit number:** | CPS 11331/2 |
| **Permit Holder:** | Neoen Australia Pty Ltd |
| **Duration of Permit:** | From 22 April 2026 to 22 April 2048 |

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* subject to the following conditions of this permit.

**ADVICE NOTE**

Revegetation and rehabilitation offset

The *Offset Management Plan* referred to in condition 12 of this permit is intended to facilitate the *revegetation* (11.55 hectares) and *rehabilitation* (6.4 hectares) within the *offset site* to restore foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*), forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*), red-tailed phascogale (*Phascogale calura*) and significant remnant vegetation.

## PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

### 1. Clearing authorised (purpose)

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* for the purpose of construction and operation of a wind farm, battery energy storage system and associated infrastructure.

### 2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 101 on Deposited Plan 223210, Williams
Cornwall Road (PIN 553753), Dumberning
Lot 3391 on Deposited Plan 115818, Dumberning
Lot 3392 on Deposited Plan 115819, Dumberning
Lot 10019 on Deposited Plan 84084, Dumberning
Lot 4141 on Deposited Plan 113939, Dumberning
Lot 1067 on Deposited Plan 102909, Dumberning
Lot 3090 on Deposited Plan 113584, Dumberning
Lot 1066 on Deposited Plan 102908, Dumberning
Lot 2 on Plan 14814, Williams

Lot 6121 on Deposited Plan 121056, Minigin
Lot 1422 on Deposited Plan 105192, Minigin
Lot 4870 on Deposited Plan 115822, Minigin
Lot 1817 on Deposited Plan 108254, Minigin
Lot 1341 on Deposited Plan 104837, Minigin
Lot 7237 on Deposited Plan 127805, Minigin
Lot 1357 on Deposited Plan 104836, Minigin
Lot 8931 on Deposited Plan 133000, Minigin
Lot 7617 on Deposited Plan 127803, Minigin
Lot 1250 on Deposited Plan 104156, Minigin
Lot 2484 on Deposited Plan 108492, Minigin
Lot 1251 on Deposited Plan 104157, Minigin
Lot 168 on Deposited Plan 301930, Minigin
Lot 1233 on Deposited Plan 104176, Minigin
Lot 1231 on Deposited Plan 104174, Minigin
Lot 2711 on Deposited Plan 113949, Minigin
Lot 1754 on Deposited Plan 106693, Minigin
Lot 4163 on Deposited Plan 113951, Minigin
Lot 4149 on Deposited Plan 113945, Minigin
Lot 11343 on Deposited Plan 85136, Minigin
Crown Reserve 10054 (R10054), Minigin
Lot 4243 on Deposited Plan 113946, Minigin
Lot 13047 on Deposited Plan 113945, Minigin
Lot 8836 on Deposited Plan 134965, Minigin
Lot 7789 on Deposited Plan 128872, Minigin
Lot 1259 on Deposited Plan 104541, Minigin
Lot 941 on Deposited Plan 102169, Minigin
Lot 1258 on Deposited Plan 104543, Minigin
Lot 1063 on Deposited Plan 102900, Minigin
Lot 1098 on Deposited Plan 102899, Minigin
Lot 1099 on Deposited Plan 102901, Minigin
Lot 1260 on Deposited Plan 104540, Minigin
Lot 6276 on Deposited Plan 121773, Minigin
Lot 1257 on Deposited Plan 104542, Minigin
Lot 1374 on Deposited Plan 104813, Minigin
Lot 492 on Deposited Plan 257440, Minigin
Lot 1410 on Deposited Plan 106692, Minigin
Lot 1197 on Deposited Plan 245629, Minigin
Lot 9337 on Deposited Plan 136439, Minigin
Lot 8822 on Deposited Plan 134014, Minigin
Lot 7201 on Deposited Plan 128326, Minigin
Lot 7236 on Deposited Plan 128327, Minigin
Lot 1229 on Deposited Plan 104038, Minigin
Lot 8100 on Deposited Plan 129751, Minigin

Lot 6120 on Deposited Plan 121057, Minigin
Unnamed road reserve (PIN 11140212), Dumberning
Graham Road reserves (PINs 11140217 and 11140218), Dumberning
Clayton Road reserve (PIN 11318257), Dumberning
Unnamed road reserve (PIN 11318291), Minigin
Lot 808 on Deposited Plan 44274, Minigin
Lot 500 on Deposited Plan 302890, Minigin
Narrogin Road (PIN 11466763), Williams
Moore Street (PIN 11466764), Williams
Unnamed road reserves (PINs 11480415, 11480416, 11480427 and 11480429), Williams
Cornwall Road (PIN11480430), Minigin
Unnamed road reserve (PIN 11480431), Minigin
Cowcher Road (PIN 11508863), Minigin
Unnamed road reserves (PINs 11508867, 11508868, 11508869, 11508870, 11508872), Minigin
Hardie Road reserves (PINs 11508873, 11508874), Minigin
Unnamed road reserves (11508875, 11544889, 11544891), Minigin
Williams-Kondinin Road (PIN 11544897), Dumberning
Williams-Kondinin Road (PIN 11616603), Williams
Glenfield Road (PIN 11618134), Williams
Lot 300 on Deposited Plan 44273, Minigin
Cornwall Road (PIN 11745734), Minigin
Williams-Kondinin Road (PIN 11745735), Minigin
Lot 832 on Deposited Plan 62344, Minigin
Lot 833 on Deposited Plan 62344, Minigin
Lot 301 on Deposited Plan 62344, Minigin
Lot 831 on Deposited Plan 62345, Minigin
Lot 302 on Deposited Plan 62345, Minigin
Cornwall Road (PIN 11858967), Minigin
Lot 1235 on Deposited Plan 104250, Minigin
Lot 8091 on Deposited Plan 132804, Minigin
Rosedale Road (PIN 11318260), Minigin
Easement (PIN 11788964), Minigin
Easement (PIN 11849249), Minigin
Easement (PIN 11788965), Minigin
Williams-Kondinin Road (PIN 11616602), Williams

## 3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 7.61 hectares of *native vegetation* within the areas cross-hatched yellow in Figures 1A – 1F of Schedule 1.

## 4. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 22 April 2031.

**5. Authorised persons**

This permit allows the permit holder to authorise persons, including employees, contractors, and agents of the permit holder, to clear native vegetation for the purposes of this permit subject to compliance with the conditions of this permit and approval from the permit holder.

## PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

**6. 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.

**7. 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.

**8. Fauna management - directional clearing**

The permit holder must:

(a) conduct clearing authorised under this permit in one direction towards adjacent native vegetation; and

(b) allow a reasonable time for fauna present within the area being cleared to move into that adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the clearing activity.

**9. Fauna management – black cockatoos**

(a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit within the areas cross-hatched yellow in Figures 1A – 1F of Schedule 1, the permit holder must engage a *fauna specialist* to conduct a fauna survey of the area to be cleared to identify *black cockatoo habitat tree/s.*

(b) Where *black cockatoo habitat tree/s* are identified under condition 9(a), the permit holder must engage a *fauna specialist* to map *black cockatoo habitat tree/s* within the permit area.

(c) Each *black cockatoo habitat tree* identified must be inspected by a *fauna specialist* for evidence of current or past breeding use by *black cockatoo species*.

(d) Where a *black cockatoo habitat tree* with no evidence of current or past use by *black cockatoo species* is identified in accordance with condition 9(a), that tree must only be cleared immediately after the inspection.

(e) where *black cockatoo habitat tree/s* are identified within the areas cross-hatched yellow in Figures 1A – 1F of Schedule 1 and that tree show evidence of current or past breeding use by *black cockatoo species* under condition 9(c), and clearing of that tree cannot be avoided, that tree must be monitored by a *fauna specialist* to determine when it is no longer in use for that breeding season.

(f) Any *black cockatoo habitat tree* with evidence of current breeding use by *black cockatoo species* must not be cleared whilst it is in use for that breeding season as determined by the *fauna specialist* under condition 9(e).

(g) For each suitably sized hollow for *black cockatoo species* nesting that cannot be avoided, the permit holder must install one artificial black cockatoo nesting hollow.

(h) Each artificial black cockatoo nesting hollow required by condition 9(g) must be installed prior to commencement of the next black cockatoo breeding season following clearing of the related *black cockatoo habitat tree/s*.

(i) Within two months of completion of clearing authorised under this permit within the areas cross-hatched yellow on Figures 1A – 1F of Schedule 1, the permit holder must provide the results of the fauna survey in a report to the *CEO*.

(j) The fauna survey report must include the following:
  i) the time(s) and date(s) of inspection(s) by the *fauna specialist*
  ii) A description of the *fauna specialist* inspection methods used
  iii) the location of the *black cockatoo habitat tree(s)* 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 location of any fauna species listed in condition 9(a), if identified, recorded using a GPS unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
  v) the name and amount of each fauna species identified;
  vi) whether the *black cockatoo habitat tree(s)* identified show current or past use by *black cockatoo species*;
  vii) a photo of the *black cockatoo habitat tree(s)* identified; and
  viii) a description of the *black cockatoo habitat tree(s)* identified, including the:
    A. species of black cockatoo habitat tree(s); and
    B. condition of the *black cockatoo habitat tree(s)*.
  ix) the time and date each *black cockatoo habitat tree* with evidence of current of past breeding use was cleared
  x) the location of the artificial black cockatoo nesting hollow installed.

## 10. Fauna management – red-tailed phascogale, numbat and chuditch

(a) In relation to the area cross-hatched yellow in Figures 1A – 1F of Schedule 1, the permit holder must engage a *fauna specialist* to inspect that area immediately prior to, and for the duration of clearing activities, for the presence of red-tailed phascogale (*Phascogale calura*), numbat (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*) and chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*);

(b) Clearing activities must cease in any area where fauna referred to in condition 10(a) are identified until either:

i) red-tailed phascogale, numbat and chuditch individuals have moved on from that area to adjoining *suitable habitat*; or
ii) red-tailed phascogale individuals have been removed by a *red-tailed phascogale specialist*, numbat and chuditch individuals by a *fauna specialist*

(c) any red-tailed phascogale individual(s) removed in accordance with condition 10(b)(ii) must be relocated by a *red-tailed phascogale specialist* to adjacent *suitable habitat*

(d) any numbat and chuditch individual(s) removed in accordance with condition 10(b)(ii) must be relocated by a *fauna specialist* to adjacent *suitable habitat*

(e) Where red-tailed phascogale individual is identified under condition 10(a), the permit holder must within 14 calendar days 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 GPS unit set to 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 *red-tailed phascogale 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 fauna 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.

## 11. Revegetation and rehabilitation (temporary works)

The permit holder must:

(a) retain the vegetative material and topsoil removed by clearing authorised under this permit and stockpile the vegetative material and topsoil in an area that has already been cleared;

(b) at an *optimal time* within 12 months following clearing authorised under this permit, *revegetate and rehabilitate* the areas that are no longer required for the purpose for which they were cleared, by:
i) ripping the ground on the contour to remove soil compaction; and
ii) laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 10(a) on the cleared area(s).

(c) within 24 months of laying the vegetative material and topsoil on the cleared area in accordance with condition 11(b) of this permit:
i) engage an *environmental specialist* to determine the species composition, structure and density of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*; and
ii) where, in the opinion of an *environmental specialist*, the composition structure and density determined under condition 11(c)(i) of this permit will not result in similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-referral clearing vegetation types in that area, *revegetate* the area by deliberately *planting* and/or *direct seeding native vegetation* that will result in a similar species composition, structure and density of native vegetation to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area and ensuring only local provenance seeds and propagating material are used.

## 12. Offsets – revegetation and rehabilitation

(a) Within 12 months of the commencement of clearing activities authorised under this permit, the permit holder must submit an *Offset Management Plan* to the *CEO* for approval for the *revegetation* of 11.55 hectares of the area cross-hatched orange *and rehabilitation* of 6.4 hectares of the area cross-hatched green as illustrated in Figure 2 of Schedule 1 of the *offset site*. *The Offset Management Plan* must be developed in accordance with *A Guide to Preparing Revegetation Plans for Clearing Permits* (Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, 2018).

(b) *The Offset Management Plan* must be prepared by an *environmental specialist*.

(c) *The Offset Management Plan* must include the following:

i) the location/s of the *revegetation and rehabilitation* areas required under condition 12(a) of this permit, recorded using a GPS unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
ii) *site preparation*;
iii) *weed* control;
iv) *regeneration, direct seeding* or *planting*, at an *optimal time*;
v) a *vegetation establishment period*;
vi) *revegetation* success completion criteria to restore significant remnant vegetation and foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo, forest red-tailed black cockatoo and red-tailed phascogale based on selected *reference sites*, including but not limited to target weed cover, target species diversity, target vegetation condition, target density, and target structure;
vii) *remedial actions* to be undertaken if completion criteria are not met;
viii) details of ongoing maintenance and monitoring of the area to be *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* for a minimum of five (5) years;
ix) timeframes for completion of the activities; and
x) management commitments that will be achieved.

(d) If the *CEO*, having had regard to conditions 12(b) and 12(c) of this permit, does not approve the *Offset Management Plan*, the permit holder must revise and resubmit the *Offset Management Plan* within three (3) months of the date of the *CEO*'s decision.

(e) If the *CEO*, having had regard to conditions 12(b) and 12(c) of this permit, does not approve a revised *Offset Management Plan* submitted in accordance with condition 12(d) of this permit, the permit holder must again revise and resubmit the *Offset Management Plan* in accordance with condition 12(d) of this permit.

(f) The permit holder must obtain the approval of the *CEO*, prior to implementing the *Offset Management Plan*.

(g) The permit holder must commence the implementation of the approved *Offset Management Plan* within 12 months of the date of approval by the *CEO.*

## 13. Offset – Conservation Covenant

Within 12 months of the commencement of clearing authorised under this Permit the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO evidence of setting aside the area *revegetated and rehabilitated* under Condition 12 for the protection and management of vegetation in perpetuity.

## PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

### 14. 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;<br>(b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a GPS unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;<br>(c) the date that the area was cleared;<br>(d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares);<br>(e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 6;<br>(f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with condition 7; and<br>(g) actions taken to mitigate impacts to fauna in accordance with condition 8. |
| 2. | In relation to the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of areas pursuant to condition 11 of the permit | (a) The size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*;<br>(b) The date(s) on which the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* was undertaken; and<br>(c) The boundaries of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* (recorded digitally as a shapefile). |
| 3. | In relation to the offset *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* or areas pursuant to conditions 12 and 13 | (a) A description of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities undertaken;<br>(b) The size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*;<br>(c) The date/s on which the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* was undertaken;<br>(d) The boundaries of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*, recorded using a GPS unit set to GDA 2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;<br>(e) any other actions taken in accordance with condition 12; and<br>(f) evidence of setting aside the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* for the protection and management of vegetation in perpetuity. |

## 15. Reporting

(a) The permit holder must provide to the *CEO*, on or before 30 June of each calendar year, a written report of:
   i) the records required to be kept under condition 14; and
   ii) records of activities done by the permit holder under this permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding calendar year.

(b) If no clearing authorised under this permit has been undertaken, a written report confirming that no clearing under this permit has been 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 14, where these records have not already been provided under condition 15 (a).

# DEFINITIONS

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

**Table 2: Definitions**

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| black cockatoo habitat tree | means trees that have a diameter measured over bark at 130 centimetres from the base of the tree of 50 centimetres or greater (or 30 centimetres or greater for *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* or *Eucalyptus wandoo*) that contain hollows suitable for breeding by *black cockatoo species*. |
| black cockatoo species | means one or more of the following species:<br>a) *Calyptorhynchus lateriosis* (Carnaby's cockatoo);<br>b) *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo); and/or<br>c) *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (forest red-tailed black cockatoo). |
| CEO | Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. |
| clearing | has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act. |
| condition | a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act. |
| dieback | means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation. |
| 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. |
| direct seeding | means a method of re-establishing vegetation through the establishment of a seed bed and the introduction of seeds of the desired plant species. |
| environmental specialist | means a person who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent and has a minimum of two (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. |
| EP Act | *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA) |
| 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 |

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| | 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. |
| local provenance | means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 50 kilometers and the same 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. |
| Offset | means a direct offset as described in the Government of Western Australia, WA Environmental Offsets Policy, September 2011. |
| Offset Management Plan | means a document describing the environmental offsets that will be implemented by the permit holder to cover the full cost of establishing and maintaining native vegetation as an environmental offset to counterbalance the significant residual impacts of the clearing activities authorised under this permit. |
| Offset site | means Lot 2 on Plan 14814, Williams |
| optimal time | means the period from April to July for undertaking *planting* and *direct seeding*. |
| planting | means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favorable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species. |
| red-tailed phascogale 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 red-tailed phascogale identification, surveys of red-tailed phascogale and capture and handling of red-tailed phascogale, and holds a valid fauna licence issued under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. |
| Reference sites | means nearby sites used to provide baseline data for planning a revegetation project. Measurements from fixed reference points or plots where biodiversity components are measured are used to set measurable completion criteria for revegetation projects. The reference sites must contain the following values:<br>• suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo<br>• forest red-tailed black cockatoo<br>• Baudin's cockatoo<br>• Red-tailed phascogale; and<br>• vegetation in a Good to Very Good (Keighery, 1994) or better condition. |
| regenerate/ regenerated / regeneration | means re-establishment of vegetation from in situ seed banks and propagating material (such as lignotubers, bulbs, rhizomes) contained either within the topsoil or seed-bearing mulch. |
| rehabilitate/ rehabilitated/ rehabilitation | means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of that area. |
| remedial actions/s | means any activity that is required to ensure successful re-establishment of vegetation to its pre-clearing composition, structure and density, and may include a combination of soil treatments and revegetation. |

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| revegetate/ revegetated/ 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. |
| site preparation | means management of existing site topsoil and preparation of the finished soil surface, for example by ripping or tilling the soil surface and respreading site topsoil and chipped native vegetation. |
| suitable habitat (red-tailed phascogale) | means habitat known to support red-tailed phascogale (*Phascogale calura*) within the known current distribution of the species, typically characterised by remnant woodlands and forests with hollow-bearing trees and a relatively dense canopy, typically within Wandoo and Sheoak associations |
| Suitable habitat (numbat) | means habitat known to support numbat (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*) within the known current distribution of the species, typically include[1]:<br>• presence of termintes in sufficient abundance<br>• presence of eucalyptus species<br>• sufficient cover; and<br>• sufficient openness. |
| vegetation establishment period | means a period of at least two summers after the revegetation during which time replacement and infill revegetation work may be required for areas in which revegetation has been unsuccessful and involves regular inspections of revegetation sites to monitor the success of revegetation. |
| weeds | means any plant –<br>(a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or<br>(b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or<br>(c) not indigenous to the area concerned. |

**END OF CONDITIONS**

Digitally signed
by Juraj Galba
Date: 2026.05.26
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Juraj Galba
MANAGER
GREEN ENERGY APPROVALS

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

26 May 2026

[1] Department of Parks and Wildlife (2017). Numbat (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*) Recovery Plan. Wildlife Management Program No. 60. Prepared by J.A. Friend and M.J. Page, Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth, WA. Available at Numbat (Myrmecobius fasciatus) Recovery Plan

# Schedule 1

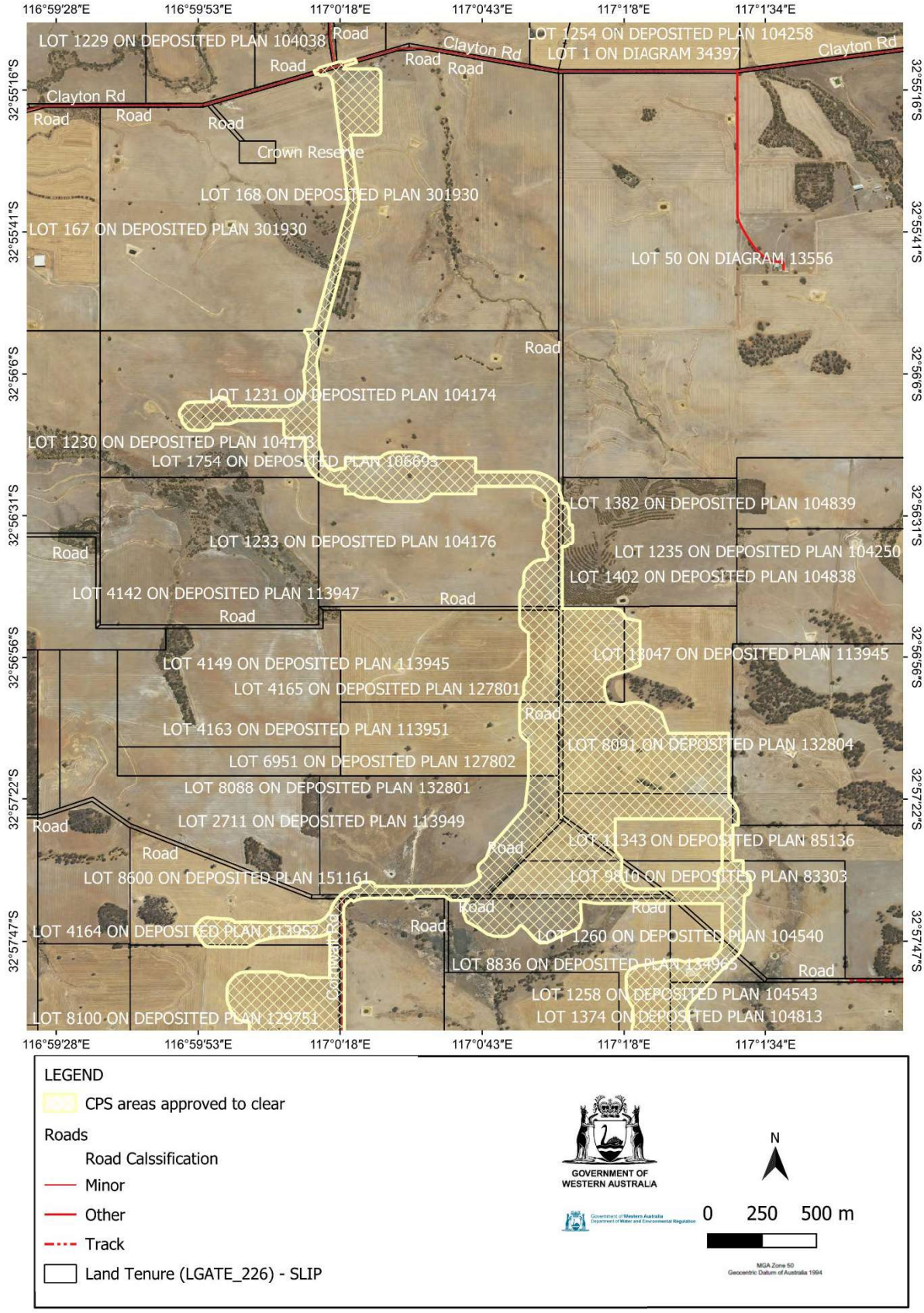


**Figure 1A:** Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

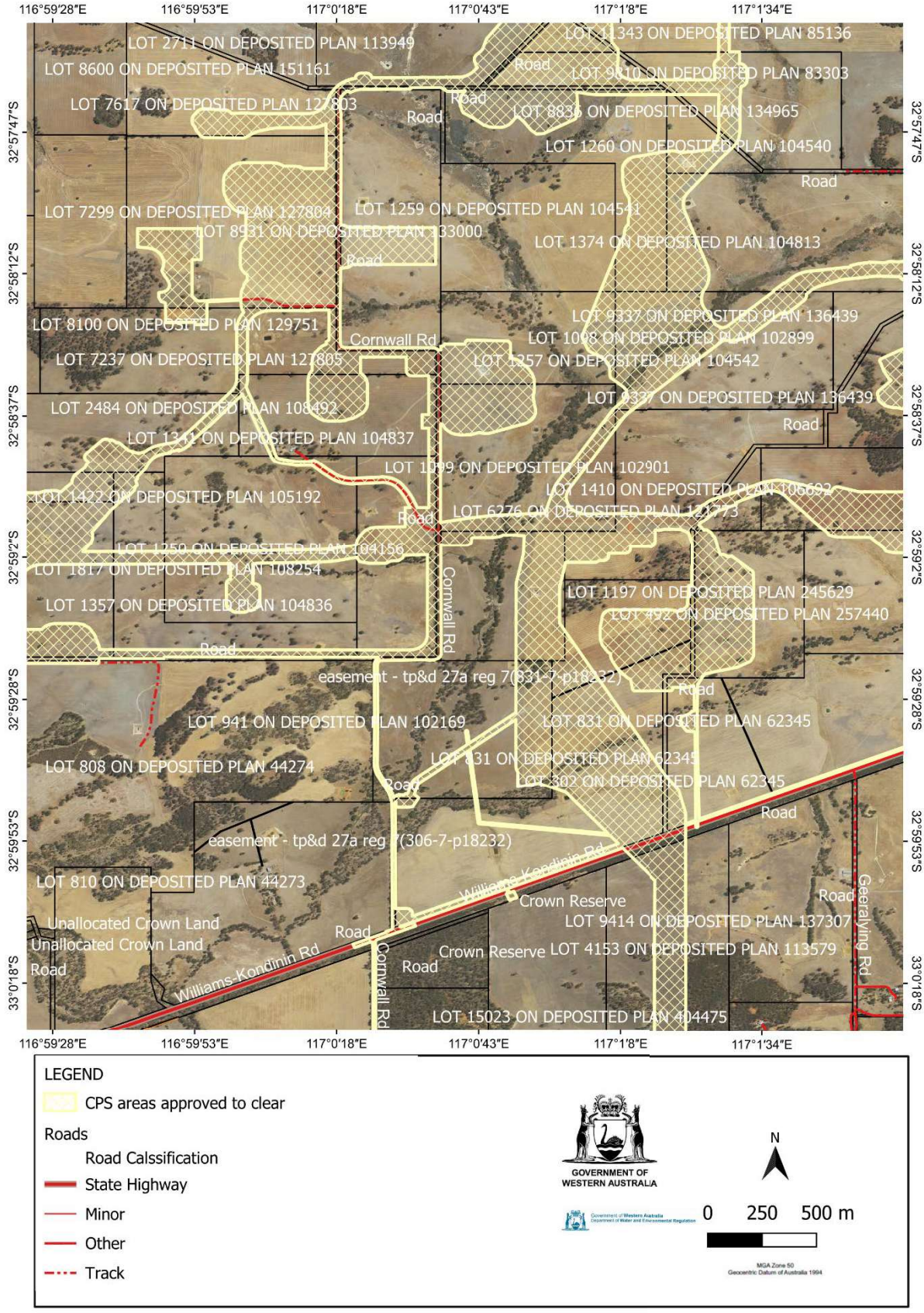


**Figure 1B:** Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

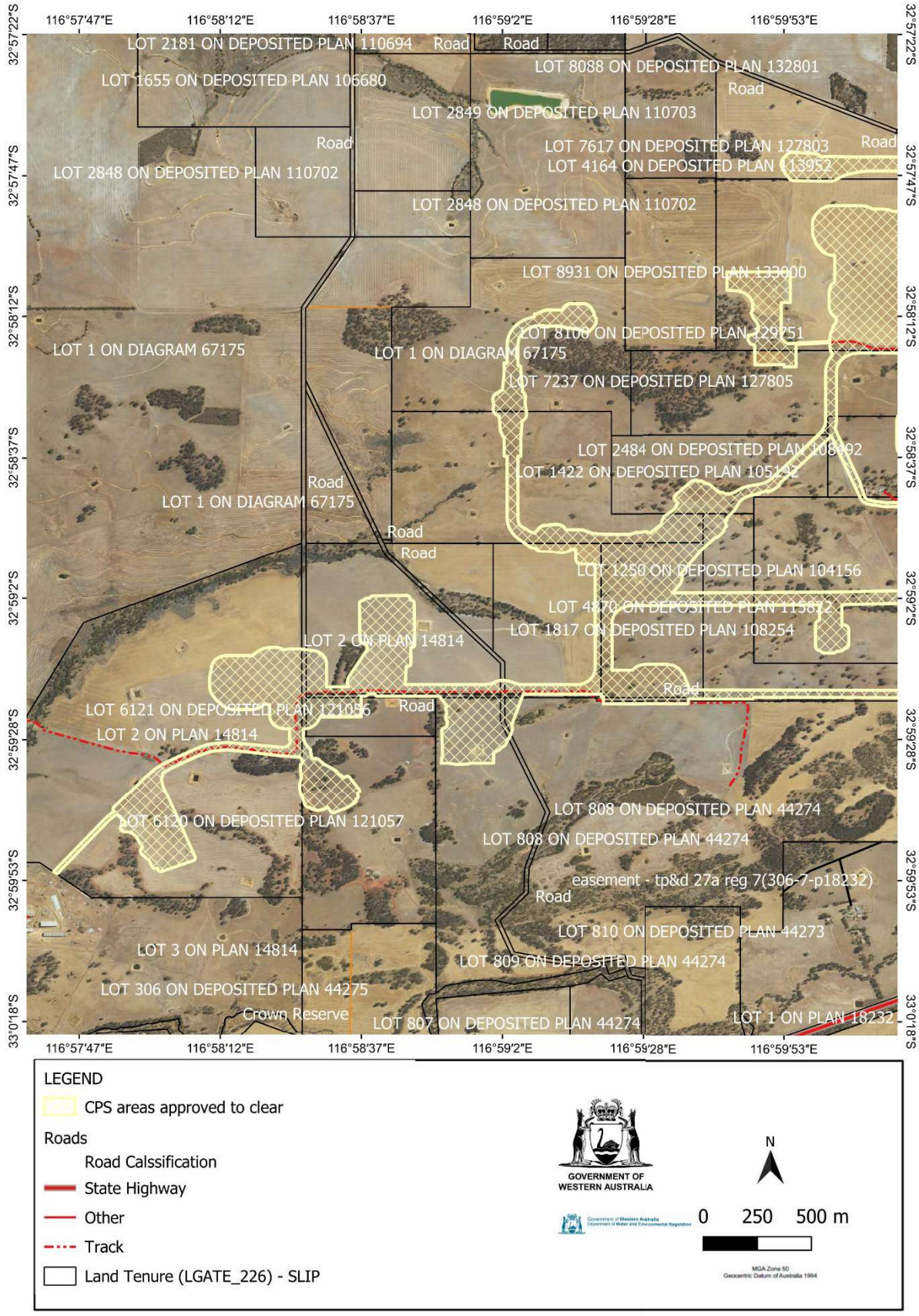


**Figure 1C:** Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

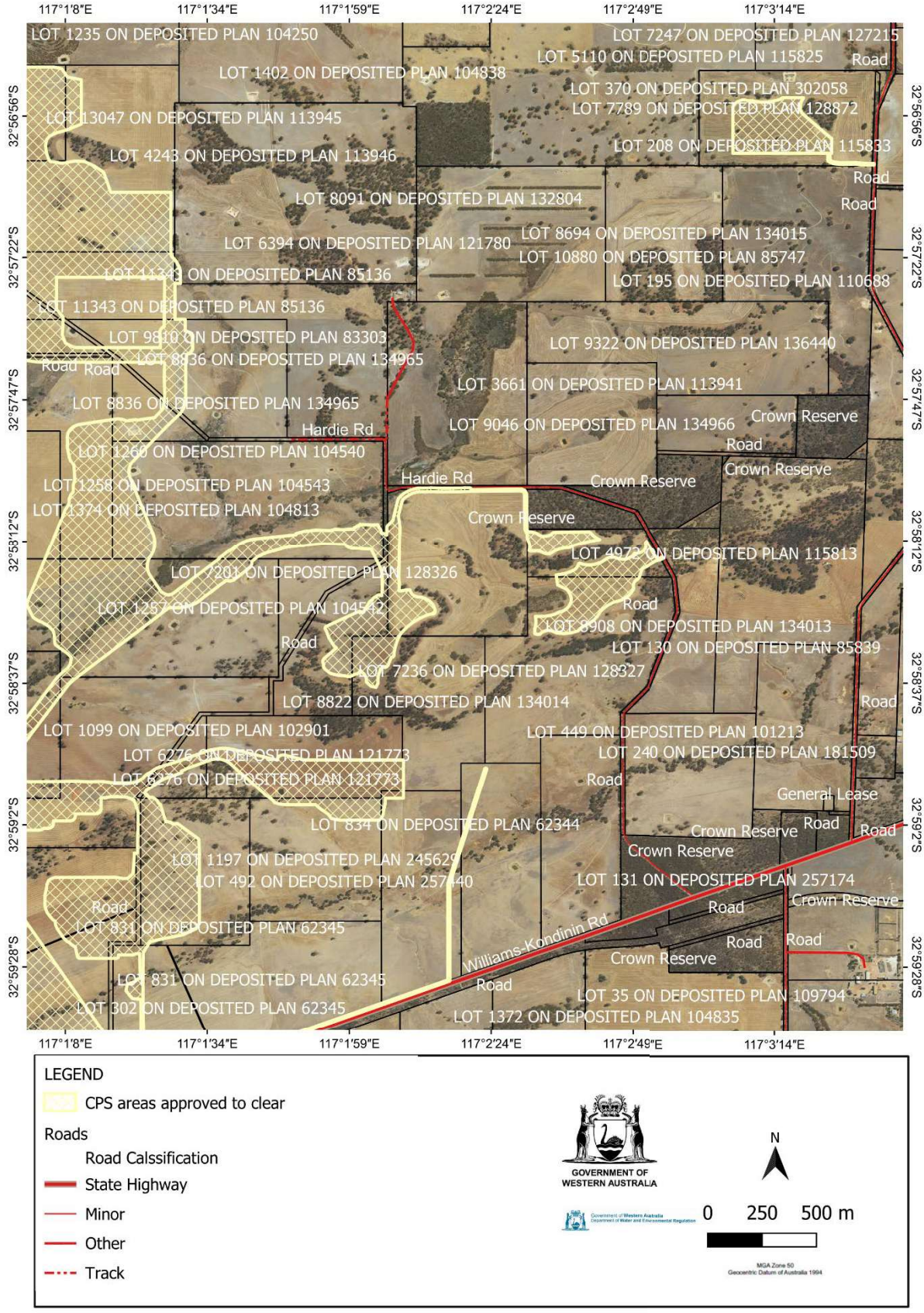


**Figure 1D:** Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

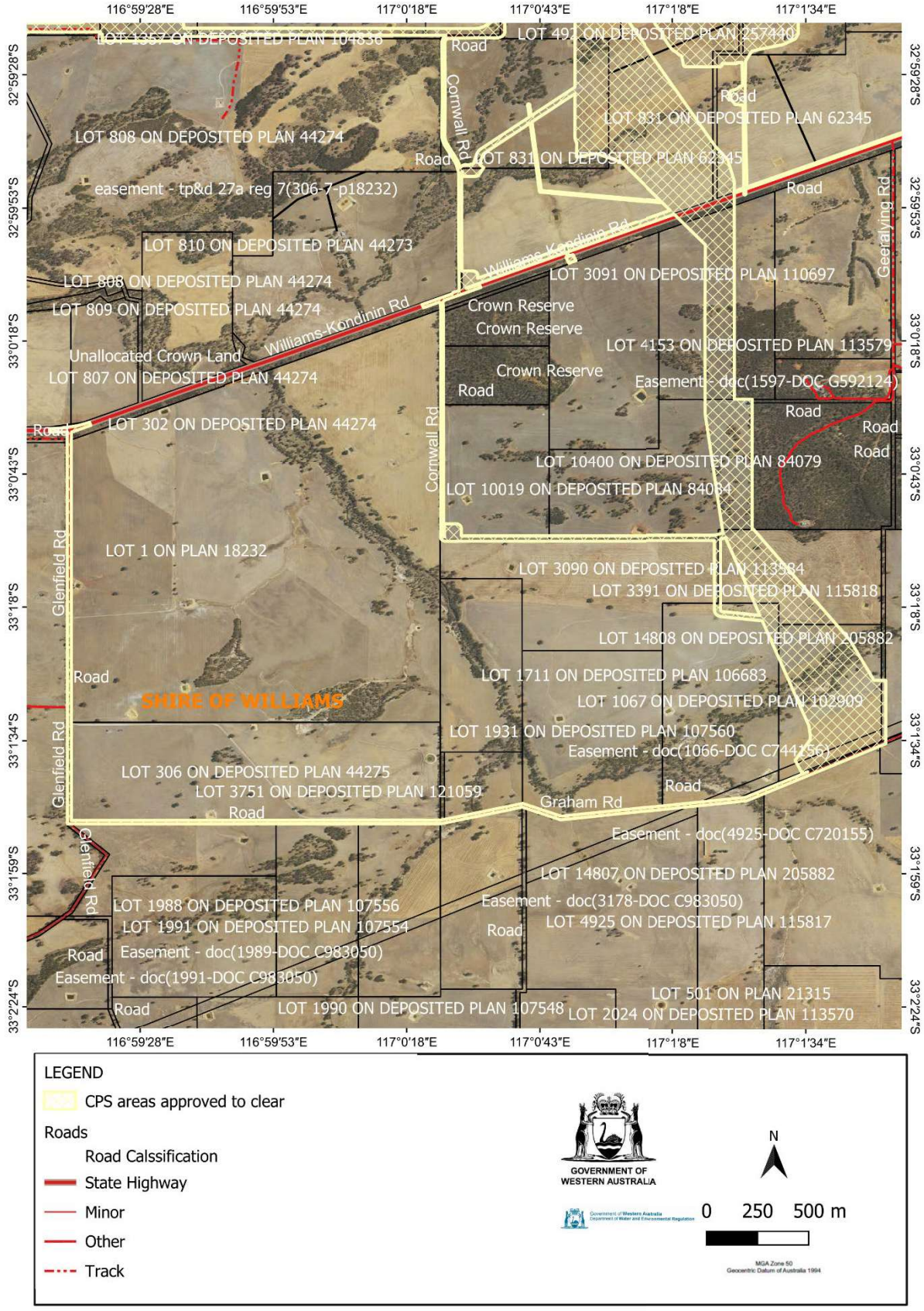


**Figure 1E:** Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

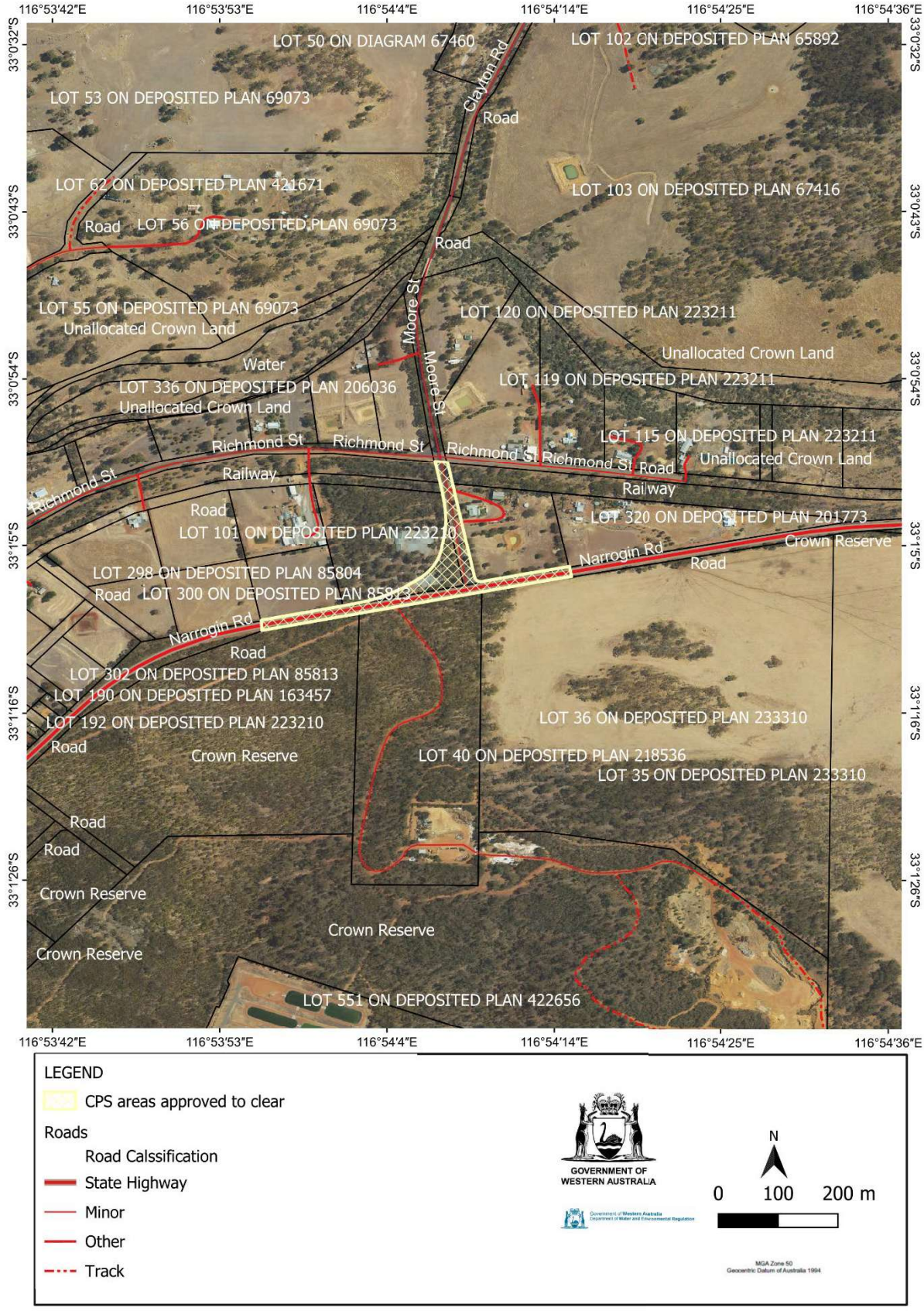


**Figure 1F:** Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

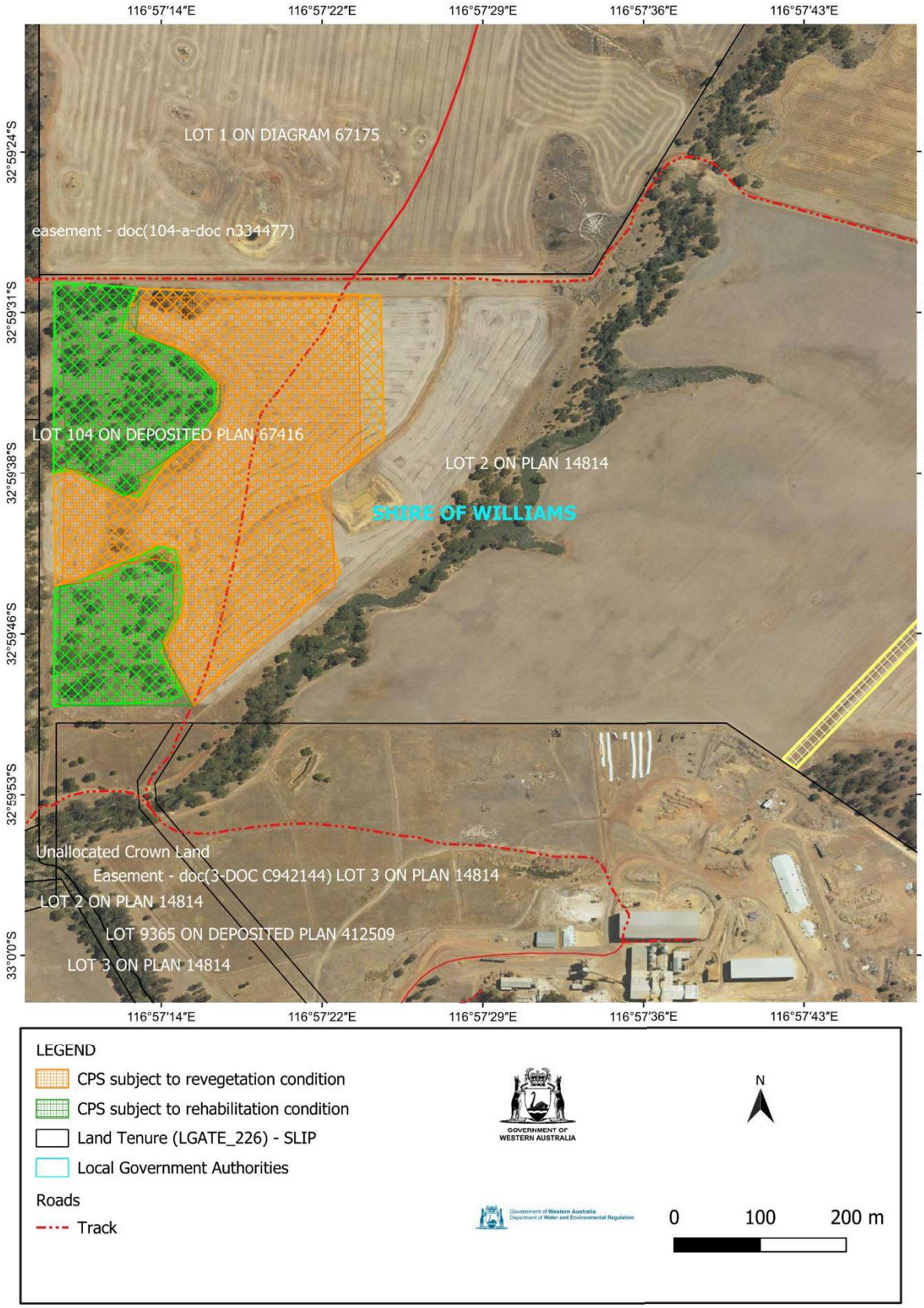


**Figure 2:** Map of the boundary of the areas cross-hatched orange and cross-hatched green within which the revegetation of 11.55 hectares and rehabilitation of 6.4 hectares in accordance with condition 12 this permit, respectively, must occur.






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# How to design and place artificial hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo

Artificial hollows can be used to help conserve the threatened Carnaby's cockatoo by enabling the cockatoos to breed in areas where natural hollows are limited.

A wide variety of artificial hollow designs have been used with mixed success. Evidence suggests that, while the hollow must meet some basic requirements, other factors such as proximity to existing breeding areas may be more important in determining the success of artificial hollows. Before using this information sheet to construct or install an artificial hollow, you should refer to the criteria listed in the separate information sheet; *When to use artificial hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo*.

This information sheet contains broad guidelines for the design and placement of artificial hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo.

Below are three examples of successful artificial hollows used by Carnaby's cockatoo for nesting. Artificial hollows made from a natural log with cut side entrance (left), white industrial pipe with top entrance (centre) and natural log with natural side entrance (right).



*Photos by Christine Groom (left and right) and Rick Dawson (centre)*

## *Walls*

The walls of the artificial hollow need to be constructed from a material that is;

- Durable enough to withstand exposure to elements for an extended period of time (i.e. 20+ years).
- Able to simulate the thermal properties of a natural tree hollow.
- Not less than 380 mm in internal diameter.
- Preferably 1.2 m deep overall and 1m deep to top of substrate/nesting material.

Successful artificial hollows have been constructed from sections of salvaged natural hollow, black and white industrial pipe. When using non-natural materials care must be taken to ensure there are no toxic residues and that the materials are safe to ingest.

---

## *Base*

The base of the artificial hollow must be;

- Able to support the adult and nestling(s).
- Durable enough to last the life of the nest.
- Free draining.
- At least 380 mm in diameter.
- Covered with 200 mm of sterile, dry, free draining material such as charcoal, hardwood woodchips or wood debris.

  ***Do not use*:**

  - Saw dust or fibre products that will retain moisture.

Example materials that could be used for artificial hollow bases include heavy duty stainless steel, galvanised or treated metal (e.g. Zincalume ®), thick hardwood timber slab or marine ply (not chipboard or MDF). The base material must be cut to size to fit internally with sharp or rough edges ground away or curled inwards and fixed securely to the walls.

Carnaby's cockatoo eggs in an artificial hollow.
*Photo by Rick Dawson*

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## *Entrance*

The entrance of the artificial hollow must;

- Have a diameter of at least 270 mm).
- Preferably be top entry which will minimise use by non-target species.

Top entry hollows are unattractive to nest competitors such as feral bees, galahs and corellas. Side entry hollows have been successful in areas where feral bees are not a problem and where galahs and corellas are deterred.

---

## *Ladder*

For artificial hollows made of non-natural materials, or of processed boards, it is necessary to provide a ladder to enable the birds to climb in and out of the hollow easily.

The ladder must be;

- Securely mounted to the inside of the hollow.
- Made from an open heavy wire mesh such as WeldMesh™ with mesh size of 30 - 50 mm, or heavy chain.

***Do not use:***

- A material that the birds can chew.
- Galvanized because the birds may grip or chew the ladder and ingest harmful compounds.

If using mesh for the ladder, the width will depend on the curvature of the nest walls. A minimum width of about 60 - 100 mm is recommended.

---

## *Sacrificial chewing posts*

For artificial hollows made of non-natural materials, or of processed boards, it is necessary to provide sacrificial chewing posts. The birds chew material to prepare a dry base on which to lay their egg(s).

The sacrificial chewing posts must:

- Be made of untreated hardwood such as jarrah, marri or wandoo
- Be thick enough to satisfy the birds' needs between maintenance visits.
- Extend beyond the top of the hollow as an aid to see whether the nest is being used.
- Be placed on the inside of the hollow.
- Be attached in such a way that they are easy to replace e.g. hook over the top of hollow or can slide in/out of a pair of U bolts fitted to the side of the hollow.

It is recommended that at least two posts are provided. Posts 70 x 50 mm have been used, but require replacing at least every second breeding season when the nest is active. Birds do vary in their chewing habits and therefore the frequency at which the chewing posts require replacement will also vary.

Bottom of an artificial hollow showing ladder that is fixed to the wall and a chewed sacrificial post which is 200 mm from the floor.

*Photo by Rick Dawson*

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## *Mountings*

The artificial hollows must be mounted such that:

- The fixings used will last the duration of the nest e.g. galvanized bracket or chain fixed with galvanized coach screws.
- It is secured by more than one anchor for security and stability.
- It is positioned vertically or near vertically.

---

## *Placement*

Sites should be chosen within current breeding areas and where they can be monitored, but preferably not conspicuous to the general public. It is important that artificial hollows are placed where they will be accessible for future monitoring and maintenance. For more detail refer to the separate information sheet; *When to use artificial hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo*.

The height at which artificial hollows should be placed is variable. The average height of natural hollows in dominant tree species in the area is a good guide. Natural hollows used by Carnaby's cockatoos have been recorded as low as 2 m above the ground. If located on private property the hollows can be placed lower to the ground so they are accessible by ladder or a rope and pulley system can be used. Where public access is possible artificial hollows should be placed at least 7 m high (i.e. higher than most ladders) and on the side of the tree away from public view to reduce the chance of interference or poaching.

Carnaby's cockatoo show no preference for aspect of natural hollows, however, it may still be beneficial to place artificial hollows facing away from prevailing weather and where they receive the most shade and protection.

Artificial hollows to be placed in trees require:

- Accessibility of the tree for a vehicle, elevated work platform or cherry picker.
- A section of trunk 2-3 m long suitable for attaching the hollow

If necessary, artificial hollows may be placed on poles, but this may result in excessive exposure to sun during very hot weather. When erected on poles there should be"

- A hinge at the bottom of the pole that can be secured when the pole is in the upright position.
- Access for a vehicle to assist raising the pole.

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## *Safety*

Care needs to be taken when placing artificial hollows to ensure safety is considered at all times. Artificial hollows are heavy and require lifting and manoeuvring into position up to 7 m above the ground.

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## *Maintenance and monitoring*

Once artificial hollows have been placed they require monitoring and maintenance to ensure they continue to be useful for nesting by Carnaby's cockatoo. It is important to monitor artificial hollows to determine use by Carnaby's cockatoo, other native species as well as pest species. By undertaking monitoring the success of the design and placement of artificial hollows can be determined and areas for improvement identified for future placement of artificial hollows.

Monitoring can also assess whether any maintenance is required. Without regular maintenance artificial hollows are unlikely to achieve their objective (that is, they will fail to provide nesting opportunities for threatened cockatoos). Therefore it is important to continue a regime of regular maintenance while the artificial hollow is required. It may be several (to many) decades until a natural replacement hollow is available.

For further advice on monitoring and maintenance of artificial hollows please refer to the separate information sheet; *How to monitor and maintain artificial hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo*.

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Carnaby's cockatoo female prospecting an artificial hollow.
*Photo by Rick Dawson*

Example fixing for artificial hollow
*Photo by Christine Groom*


## *Acknowledgements*

This information sheet is a joint initiative of Birdlife Australia, the Western Australian Museum and the Department of Parks and Wildlife. Many individuals have contributed to its preparation. Special acknowledgement is made for the contributions of Ron Johnstone from the WA Museum, Alan Elliott from the Serpentine-Jarrahdale Land care Centre and Denis Saunders. This updated version was compiled by Rick Dawson Department of Parks and Wildlife).


## *Other information sheets in the series: Artificial hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo*

- *How to design and place artificial hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo*
- *How to monitor and maintain artificial hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo*

Information sheets available on the *Saving Carnaby's cockatoo* webpage:
http://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/plants-and-animals/threatened-species-and-communities/threatened-animals/208-saving-carnaby-s-cockatoo






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# How to monitor and maintain artificial hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo

It is important to monitor and maintain artificial hollows after they have been erected. Monitoring ensures that the effectiveness of the artificial hollow can be determined. It also means that problems with pest species or any maintenance requirements can be identified and resolved.

Without regular maintenance, artificial hollows are likely to fail to achieve their objective (that is, they will fail to provide nesting opportunities for threatened cockatoos). Therefore it is important to continue a regime of regular maintenance while the artificial hollow is required. It may be several (to many) decades until a natural replacement hollow is available.

Monitoring should be undertaken in order to detect:

- Use by Carnaby's cockatoo
- Maintenance requirements
- Use by other native species
- Use by pest species (e.g. feral bees, galahs, corellas etc.)

Carnaby's cockatoo female prospecting an artificial hollow.
*Photo by Rick Dawson*

### *How do I monitor artificial hollows?*

Before undertaking monitoring of artificial hollows for Carnaby's cockatoo it is recommended that you seek advice from BirdLife Australia, the WA Museum or the Department of Parks and Wildlife. It is also important to contact Parks and Wildlife, Wildlife Licensing Section, to determine if a scientific licence is required (wildlifelicensing@dpaw.wa.gov.au).

Monitoring artificial hollows requires keen observation and naturalist skills. It is often not possible to observe evidence of breeding directly (i.e. nestlings or eggs) and inferences must be made based on observation. There are many techniques available to monitor artificial hollows. A combination of several is likely to achieve the best results.

### *Looking for signs of use*

Cobwebs covering the entrance to the hollow will indicate that the hollow has not been used recently. This would also apply to other light debris that may have fallen to cover the opening partially. Signs of recent use or interest in the hollow include evidence of chewing.

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### *Observing parent behaviour around the hollow*

The behaviour of parent birds around a hollow will indicate an approximate age of young in the nest.

| Parent behaviour | Approximate age/stage of young |
|---|---|
| Prospecting for hollow | Unborn |
| Male only seen out of hollow | Egg or very young nestling (< 3 - 4 weeks) |
| Both parents seen entering/exiting the hollow | Nestling(s) have hatched (> 3 - 4 weeks) |

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### *Observing feeding flocks*

Flocks of all male birds indicate that the females are incubating eggs. When flocks are mixed it suggests the birds have either not laid yet or that the nestlings have hatched and no longer require brooding (approximately 3 - 4 weeks old).

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### *Tapping*

When females are sitting on eggs they will usually respond to tapping at the base of their tree (or pole) by appearing at the entrance or flying from the hollow opening. This is not a guarantee of breeding activity, but an indication that it is possibly occurring in the hollow.

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### *Observing insect activity around nest*

The faecal matter produced by nestlings in a nest attracts insects, especially flies and ants. The type and number of these insects will help indicate how old any nestlings present may be. Factors such as temperature and humidity will also affect insect activity and so observations of insect activity should only be used as supporting evidence for other indications of age/use. Blowflies around a nest usually indicate that a death has occurred.

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### *Listening for nestlings*

With experience it is possible to determine if one or two nestlings are present and a broad estimate of age based on the type and loudness of noises they make.

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### *Looking inside the nest*

This can be achieved either with the aid of a telescopic pole and camera or mirror, or with the use of a ladder or other climbing equipment. This method can obtain the most detailed monitoring information for artificial hollows. However it is also the most time consuming and difficult to organise. Special equipment is likely to be needed depending on the height and positioning of artificial hollows. There are also safety issues associated with ladder or rope climbing options to reach nests to undertake observations.

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### *How often should I monitor artificial hollows?*

The minimum frequency of monitoring and the techniques used will be determined by the aims of the monitoring and the resources available. It is important to limit disturbance to breeding birds and this should be considered when determining the techniques used and frequency.

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### *How do I maintain artificial hollows?*

Artificial hollows require maintenance to ensure they continue to have the greatest chance of them being used by Carnaby's cockatoos. Periodic maintenance checks should be undertaken at least every two years, preferably annually. These checks should be undertaken prior to the breeding season which is between July and January with breeding occurring later in this period in southern areas. It is important to maintain a regime of regular maintenance as long as the artificial hollow is required. It may take several (to many) decades until a natural replacement hollow is available.

Maintenance checks should assess the following as a minimum:

- Condition of chewing posts (if present)
- Condition of attachment points
- Condition of hollow bases
- Stability of tree or pole used to mount the artificial hollow

Artificial hollow base needing repair.
*Photo by Christine Groom*

### *Repairing hollows*

Any problems identified during maintenance checks should be addressed, and any repairs required done, as soon as possible. If breeding is currently occurring, maintenance may need to be delayed if it is likely to disturb the parents or nestling. Likely maintenance needs include replacement of chewing posts (frequently) or nest bases (occasionally) and repairing of any cracks (infrequently). Maintenance concerns regarding the security of attachment points or the stability of the tree or pole should be addressed as a priority for safety reasons.

For artificial hollows known to be used, spare chewing posts should be taken into the field when undertaking maintenance checks.

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## *Monitoring of artificial hollows:*

| Monitoring aim | Frequency of visits | Monitoring techniques |
|---|---|---|
| **To determine possible use by Carnaby's cockatoo** | At least once during peak breeding season (i.e. between September and December) | • Observing behaviour of adults around hollow<br>• Tapping to see if female will flush from hollow (best undertaken between 10am and 3pm when females most likely to be sitting)<br>• Listening for nestlings<br>• Looking for evidence of chewing<br>• Looking inside nest |
| **To confirm use by Carnaby's cockatoo** | At least two visits during peak breeding season (i.e. between September and December) | To observe at least two of the following:<br>• Breeding behaviour of adults around hollow or evidence of chewing<br>• Female flushed from hollow<br>• Noises from nestlings in hollow<br><br>Or to observe:<br>• Nestlings or eggs in nest |
| **To determine nesting success by Carnaby's cockatoo** | The more visits, the better. Preferably fortnightly visits between July and December. As a minimum, at least 3 visits spread throughout breeding season. | • Looking inside nest to observe eggs or nestlings. |
| **To determine use by any species** | As often as possible. | • Inspection from ground as a minimum.<br>• Looking inside nest for detailed observations. |
| **To determine maintenance requirements** | At least every two years and preferably annually if hollow fitted with sacrificial chewing posts, can be longer if without. | • A basic maintenance check can be undertaken from the ground. A ladder or elevated work platform will be required for a comprehensive check and to replace sacrificial chewing posts |


## *Acknowledgements*

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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 11331/2 |
| **Permit type:** | Purpose permit |
| **Applicant name:** | Neoen Australia Pty Ltd |
| **Application area:** | 7.61 hectares of native vegetation within an 825.25-hectare clearing footprint |
| **Purpose of clearing:** | Construction and operation of a wind farm, battery energy storage system and associated infrastructure. |
| **Method of clearing:** | Mechanical Removal |
| **Property:** | See Appendix A |
| **Location (LGA area/s):** | Shire of Narrogin and Shire of Williams |
| **Localities (suburb/s):** | Dumberning, Minigin, and Williams |

### 1.2. Description of clearing activities

The application is to clear 7.61 hectare of native vegetation within an 825.25-hectare clearing footprint (see Figure 1, Section 1.5) to develop Narrogin Wind Farm (the proposal) located approximately seven km east of Williams and nine km west of Narrogin. The proposal includes construction and operation of the Narrogin Wind Farm, battery energy storage system and associated infrastructure, which includes:

- 23 wind turbines
- Internal access roads
- Substations; and
- Operations and maintenance facility.

The proposal is projected to generate renewable energy to support the equivalent of over 100,000 households with renewable energy. The proposal will also create local employment and economic opportunities, supporting the regional development and diversification within the Narrogin and Williams area. As a renewable energy development, the Narrogin Wind Farm is an important initiative to reduce carbon emissions and contribute to mitigating the impacts of climate change.

The infrastructure is expected to have an operational life of approximately 30 years, with an estimated construction period of approximately 33 months and a decommissioning phase of approximately 24 months.

### 1.3. Decision on application

| | |
|---|---|
| **Decision:** | Granted |
| **Decision date:** | 26 May 2026 |
| **Decision area:** | 7.61 hectares of native vegetation |

### 1.4. Reasons for decision

On 30 March 2026, the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) granted Clearing Permit

CPS 11331/1 to authorise Neoen Australia Pty Ltd (the Permit Holder) to clear up to 7.61 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of construction and operation of a wind farm, battery energy storage system and associated infrastructure.

One appeal was lodged against the decision to grant Clearing Permit CPS 11331/1, covering four grounds of appeal. The appeal was considered by the Minister for the Environment (the Minister) following recommendation and advice from the Appeals Convenor.

This clearing permit amendment gives effect to the Minister's determination, dated 25 May 2026, to allow the appeal in part (Appeal number: 021/2026). The Minister determined that DWER's assessment and decision to grant the permit CPS 11331/1 was justified. In particular, the Minister agreed that the proposed clearing was consistent with relevant planning instruments and that significant habitat for the numbat (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*) is not present within the area authorised to be cleared. However, the Minister acknowledged that the permit area may act as dispersal habitat for numbats, given its proximity to Dryandra Woodland National Park.

Therefore, the Minister requested to modify the Condition 10 of the clearing permit CPS 11331/1 to strengthen environmental outcomes for the numbat (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*), in addition to the existing provisions for chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*) and red-tailed phascogale (*Phascogale calura*).

Based on the above consideration, the Minister requested that the condition 10 be amended to require the Permit Holder to:

- inspect the area authorised to be cleared immediately prior to, and for the duration of clearing activities, for the presence of numbat (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*); and
- cease clearing activities until numbat have moved from the area authorised to be cleared or have been removed by a fauna specialist to adjacent suitable habitat.

The Minister otherwise dismissed the appeal.

Based on the above, the Delegated Officer has granted an amended clearing permit (Clearing Permit CPS 11331/2) in accordance with the Minister's determination.

The Delegated Officer reviewed the information available at the time of the amendment, noting that the site characteristics and assessment against the clearing principles, as well as planning and other matters have not changed from the Clearing Permit Decision Report CPS 11331/1.

## Appendix A. List of properties within which clearing is authorised

- Lot 101 on Deposited Plan 223210, Williams
- Cornwall Road (PIN 553753), Dumberning
- Lot 3391 on Deposited Plan 115818, Dumberning
- Lot 3392 on Deposited Plan 115819, Dumberning
- Lot 10019 on Deposited Plan 84084, Dumberning
- Lot 4141 on Deposited Plan 113939, Dumberning
- Lot 1067 on Deposited Plan 102909, Dumberning
- Lot 3090 on Deposited Plan 113584, Dumberning
- Lot 1066 on Deposited Plan 102908, Dumberning
- Lot 2 on Plan 14814, Williams
- Lot 6121 on Deposited Plan 121056, Minigin
- Lot 1422 on Deposited Plan 105192, Minigin
- Lot 4870 on Deposited Plan 115822, Minigin
- Lot 1817 on Deposited Plan 108254, Minigin
- Lot 1341 on Deposited Plan 104837, Minigin
- Lot 7237 on Deposited Plan 127805, Minigin
- Lot 1357 on Deposited Plan 104836, Minigin
- Lot 8931 on Deposited Plan 133000, Minigin
- Lot 7617 on Deposited Plan 127803, Minigin
- Lot 1250 on Deposited Plan 104156, Minigin
- Lot 2484 on Deposited Plan 108492, Minigin
- Lot 1251 on Deposited Plan 104157, Minigin
- Lot 168 on Deposited Plan 301930, Minigin
- Lot 1233 on Deposited Plan 104176, Minigin
- Lot 1231 on Deposited Plan 104174, Minigin
- Lot 2711 on Deposited Plan 113949, Minigin
- Lot 1754 on Deposited Plan 106693, Minigin
- Lot 4163 on Deposited Plan 113951, Minigin
- Lot 4149 on Deposited Plan 113945, Minigin
- Lot 11343 on Deposited Plan 85136, Minigin
- Crown Reserve 10054 (R10054), Minigin
- Lot 4243 on Deposited Plan 113946, Minigin
- Lot 13047 on Deposited Plan 113945, Minigin
- Lot 8836 on Deposited Plan 134965, Minigin
- Lot 7789 on Deposited Plan 128872, Minigin
- Lot 1259 on Deposited Plan 104541, Minigin
- Lot 941 on Deposited Plan 102169, Minigin
- Lot 1258 on Deposited Plan 104543, Minigin
- Lot 1063 on Deposited Plan 102900, Minigin
- Lot 1098 on Deposited Plan 102899, Minigin
- Lot 1099 on Deposited Plan 102901, Minigin
- Lot 1260 on Deposited Plan 104540, Minigin
- Lot 6276 on Deposited Plan 121773, Minigin
- Lot 1257 on Deposited Plan 104542, Minigin
- Lot 1374 on Deposited Plan 104813, Minigin
- Lot 492 on Deposited Plan 257440, Minigin
- Lot 1410 on Deposited Plan 106692, Minigin
- Lot 1197 on Deposited Plan 245629, Minigin
- Lot 9337 on Deposited Plan 136439, Minigin
- Lot 8822 on Deposited Plan 134014, Minigin
- Lot 7201 on Deposited Plan 128326, Minigin
- Lot 7236 on Deposited Plan 128327, Minigin
- Lot 1229 on Deposited Plan 104038, Minigin
- Lot 8100 on Deposited Plan 129751, Minigin
- Lot 6120 on Deposited Plan 121057, Minigin
- Unnamed road reserve (PIN 11140212), Dumberning
- Graham Road reserves (PINs 11140217 and 11140218), Dumberning

- Clayton Road reserve (PIN 11318257), Dumberning
- Unnamed road reserve (PIN 11318291), Minigin
- Lot 808 on Deposited Plan 44274, Minigin
- Lot 500 on Deposited Plan 302890, Minigin
- Narrogin Road (PIN 11466763), Williams
- Moore Street (PIN 11466764), Williams
- Unnamed road reserves (PINs 11480415, 11480416, 11480427 and 11480429), Williams
- Cornwall Road (PIN11480430), Minigin
- Unnamed road reserve (PIN 11480431), Minigin
- Cowcher Road (PIN 11508863), Minigin
- Unnamed road reserves (PINs 11508867, 11508868, 11508869, 11508870, 11508872), Minigin
- Hardie Road reserves (PINs 11508873, 11508874), Minigin
- Unnamed road reserves (11508875, 11544889, 11544891), Minigin
- Williams-Kondinin Road (PIN 11544897), Dumberning
- Williams-Kondinin Road (PIN 11616603), Williams
- Glenfield Road (PIN 11618134), Williams
- Lot 300 on Deposited Plan 44273, Minigin
- Cornwall Road (PIN 11745734), Minigin
- Williams-Kondinin Road (PIN 11745735), Minigin
- Lot 832 on Deposited Plan 62344, Minigin
- Lot 833 on Deposited Plan 62344, Minigin
- Lot 301 on Deposited Plan 62344, Minigin
- Lot 831 on Deposited Plan 62345, Minigin
- Lot 302 on Deposited Plan 62345, Minigin
- Cornwall Road (PIN 11858967), Minigin
- Lot 1235 on Deposited Plan 104250, Minigin
- Lot 8091 on Deposited Plan 132804, Minigin
- Rosedale Road (PIN 11318260), Minigin
- Easement (PIN 11788964), Minigin
- Easement (PIN 11849249), Minigin
- Easement (PIN 11788965), Minigin
- Williams-Kondinin Road (PIN 11616602), Williams

# Appendix B. Sources of information

## G.1. GIS databases

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

- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- 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
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

## G.2. References

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2026) Purpose permit and decision report: CPS 11331/1 Index of /permit/11331/Permit

Office of the Appeals Convenor (2026) Report to the Minister for Environment – Appeal against decision to grant a clearing permit – Clearing Permit CPS 11331/1 (DWERDT1328858).