



## CLEARING PERMIT

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

### PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 11363/1  
File Number: DWERVT20556  
Duration of Permit: From 9 May 2026 to 9 May 2028

### PERMIT HOLDER

Tonic Renewables Pty Ltd

### LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 10 on Plan 18149, Binningup

### AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 1.85 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

### CONDITIONS

#### 1. 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.

#### 2. 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.

### 3. Directional clearing

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

### 4. Fauna management – western ringtail possum and southwestern brush-tailed phascogale

- (a) In relation to the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 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 western ringtail possum(s) (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) and southwestern brush-tailed phascogale(s) (*Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger*).
- (b) Clearing activities must cease in any area where fauna referred to in condition 4(a) are identified until either:
  - (i) the western ringtail possum(s) individual has moved on from that area to adjoining *suitable habitat for western ringtail possum*; or
  - (ii) the western ringtail possum(s) individual has been removed by a *western ringtail possum specialist*.
- (c) Any western ringtail possum(s) individual removed in accordance with condition 4(b)(ii) must be relocated by a *western ringtail possum specialist* to adjacent *suitable habitat for western ringtail possum*.
- (d) Any south-western brush-tailed phascogale individual(s) removed in accordance with condition 4(b)(ii) must be relocated by a *fauna specialist* to adjacent *suitable habitat for southwestern brush-tailed phascogale*
- (e) Where fauna is identified under condition 4(a), the permit holder must within 14 calendar days of completion of the clearing activities authorised under this permit 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 *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.

## 5. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area;</li> <li>(b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a GPS unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;</li> <li>(c) the date that the area was cleared;</li> <li>(d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares);</li> <li>(e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 1;</li> <li>(f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of <i>weeds</i> and <i>dieback</i> in accordance with condition 2; and</li> <li>(g) actions taken to minimise fauna impacts in accordance with conditions 3 and 4 of this permit.</li> </ul>

## 6. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 5 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

## DEFINITIONS

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

**Table 2:** Definitions


Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> .
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.

Term	Definition
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
dieback	means the effect of <i>Phytophthora</i> species on native vegetation.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)
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 <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> .
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression
mulch	means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation.
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
suitable habitat for southwestern brush-tailed phascogale	Means habitat for southwestern brush-tailed phascogale ( <i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i> ) characterised by dry sclerophyll forests and open woodlands that contain hollow bearing trees but a sparse ground cover
suitable habitat for western ringtail possum	means habitat known to support western ringtail possums ( <i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i> ) 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 ( <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> ) dominated woodlands, jarrah ( <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> ) and marri ( <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> ) forests, riparian vegetation with a canopy of Bullich ( <i>Eucalyptus megacarpa</i> ) or flooded gum ( <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> ), karri ( <i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i> ) forests, sheoak ( <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> ) dominated woodlands, and other stands of myrtaceous trees growing near swamps, watercourses or floodplains.
weeds	means any plant – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i> ; or (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or

Term	Definition
	(c) not indigenous to the area concerned.
western ringtail possum and southwestern brush-tailed phascogale(s) specialist	means a <i>fauna specialist</i> who holds a tertiary qualification specialising in environmental science or equivalent, has a minimum of two years of work experience in western ringtail possum ( <i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i> ) and southwestern brush-tailed phascogale(s) ( <i>Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger</i> ) identification, surveys of western ringtail possums and capture and handling of western ringtail possums, and holds a valid fauna licence issued under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> .

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**END OF CONDITIONS**



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Juraj Galba  
MANAGER  
GREEN ENERGY APPROVALS

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

16 April 2026

# SCHEDULE 1

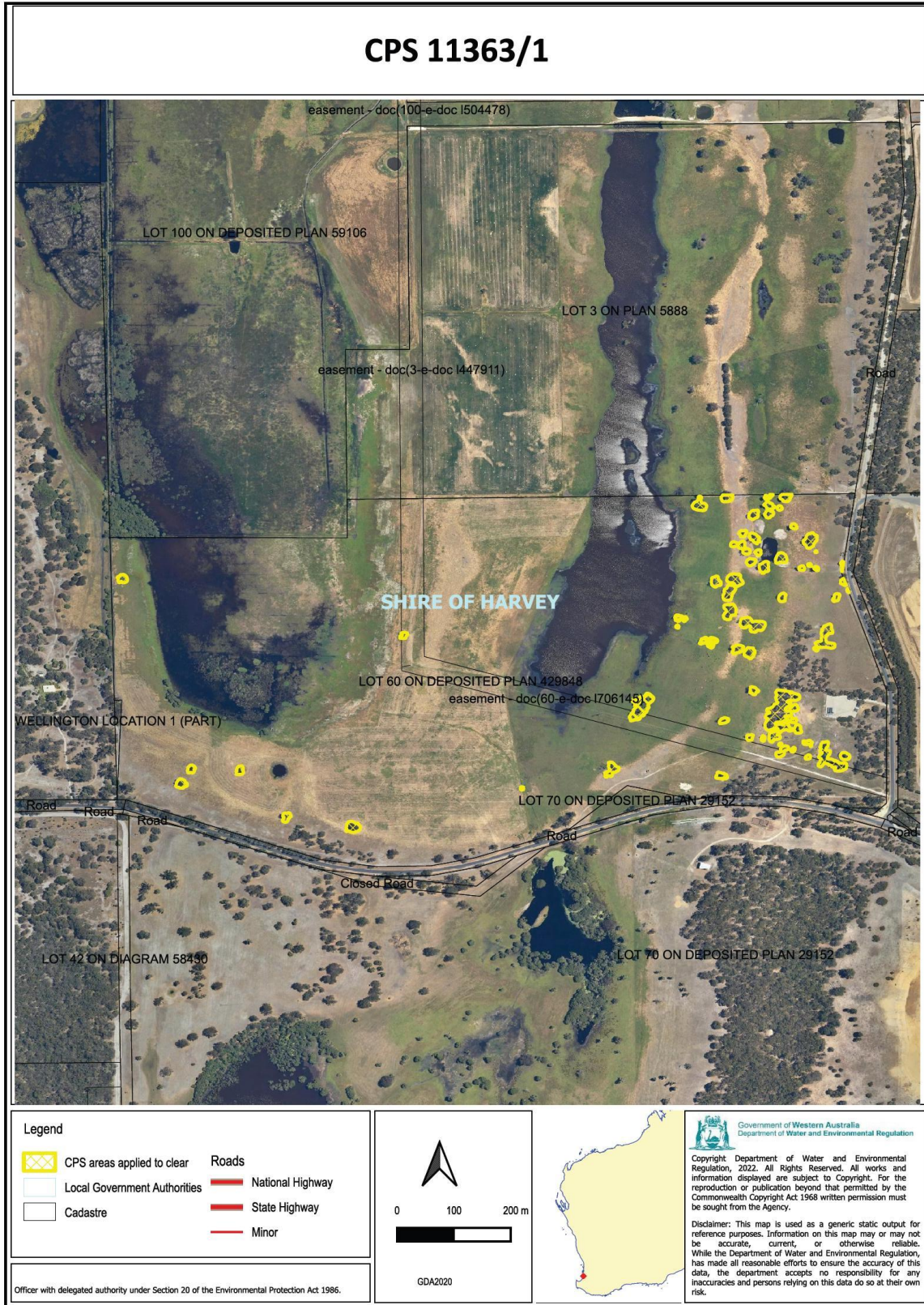


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur



# Clearing Permit Decision Report

## 1 Application details and outcome

### 1.1. Permit application details

<b>Permit number:</b>	CPS 11363/1
<b>Permit type:</b>	Purpose permit
<b>Applicant name:</b>	Tonic Renewables Pty Ltd
<b>Application received:</b>	25 November 2025
<b>Application area:</b>	1.85 ha
<b>Purpose of clearing:</b>	Construction of a solar facility
<b>Method of clearing:</b>	Mechanic
<b>Property:</b>	Lot 10 on Plan 18149, Binningup
<b>Location (LGA area/s):</b>	Shire of Harvey
<b>Localities (suburb/s):</b>	Binningup

### 1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation is to clear 42 trees and 0.17 ha of areas of *Melaleuca raphiophylla* with a combined calculated spatial extent of 1.85 ha within a larger 12.46 ha clearing footprint (see Figure 1, Section 1.5) to facilitate construction of a solar facility including the following infrastructure:

- 75 MW of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels.
- 55 MW/440 MWhr battery.
- 50 m x 30 m substation.
- seven m wide access road via Runnymede Road.
- 10 electric vehicle (EV) charging bays.
- Office operation and management centre area (2 offices, 12 x 6 m each), and general parking.

The proposal involves clearing 42 trees: 40 *Eucalyptus rudis* and two unidentified *Eucalyptus* species and 0.17 ha of *Melaleuca raphiophylla*.

### 1.3. Decision on application

<b>Decision:</b>	Granted
<b>Decision date:</b>	16 April 2026
<b>Decision area:</b>	1.85 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 readvertised for seven days due to the increase in the clearing area. Two public submissions were received.

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

- Concerns raised by public members (see Appendix A)
- the site characteristics (see Appendix B)
- relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1)
- the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix C)
- the findings of (Western Environmental 2025):
  - a flora survey
  - a fauna survey and targeted black cockatoo and western ringtail possum habitat assessments; and
  - a targeted assessment for presence of threatened and priority ecological communities.
- the applicant's mitigation actions (see Section 3.1)
- advice from the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2023) advising that *Eucalyptus rudis* is not a known foraging resource for three species of black cockatoos
- the findings of the DWER's environmental impact assessment of the proposed clearing (see Section 3.2)
- relevant planning instruments and any other matters relevant to the assessment, including
  - the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water decision's that the proposal is not a controlled action; and
  - grant of a Development Approval (DA) under the *Planning and Development Act 2005* (see Section 3.3).

The Delegated Officer particularly noted that the project design was developed post biological surveys to avoid clearing of native vegetation providing high-quality quality habitat for conservation significant fauna, vegetation representing the Tuart Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain (Tuart Woodlands) priority ecological community (PEC) and vegetation growing in association with a conservation category wetland.

The Delegated Officer further considered that the conditions of the DA do not permit development within conservation category wetlands or within a 30-metre buffer of the Tuart Woodlands mapped at the property and that the applicant is required to prepare a Stormwater and Drainage Management plan to protect wetlands, vegetation associated with wetlands, and both surface and underground water to the satisfaction of the Shire of Harvey and DWER.

The Delegated Officer also considered that the objective of the proposal is to support an increase in the supply of renewable energy in Western Australia and is aligned with the State's objective to develop a cleaner, more diverse, and affordable electricity network.

After consideration of the above information, as well as the mitigation actions taken by the applicant, the Delegated Officer determined that the clearing would result in the following residual impacts:

- loss 1.85 ha of vegetation which does not provide significant habitat for conservation significant fauna
- potential injury to fauna during clearing activities; and
- potential spread of weeds and dieback into adjacent vegetation.

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 and can be minimised and managed to unlikely 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
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds
- undertake slow, progressive one directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity;
- pre-clearance surveys for western ring-tail possum and red-tailed phascogale to ensure these, or any other species are not injured during the clearing activities.



1.5. Site map

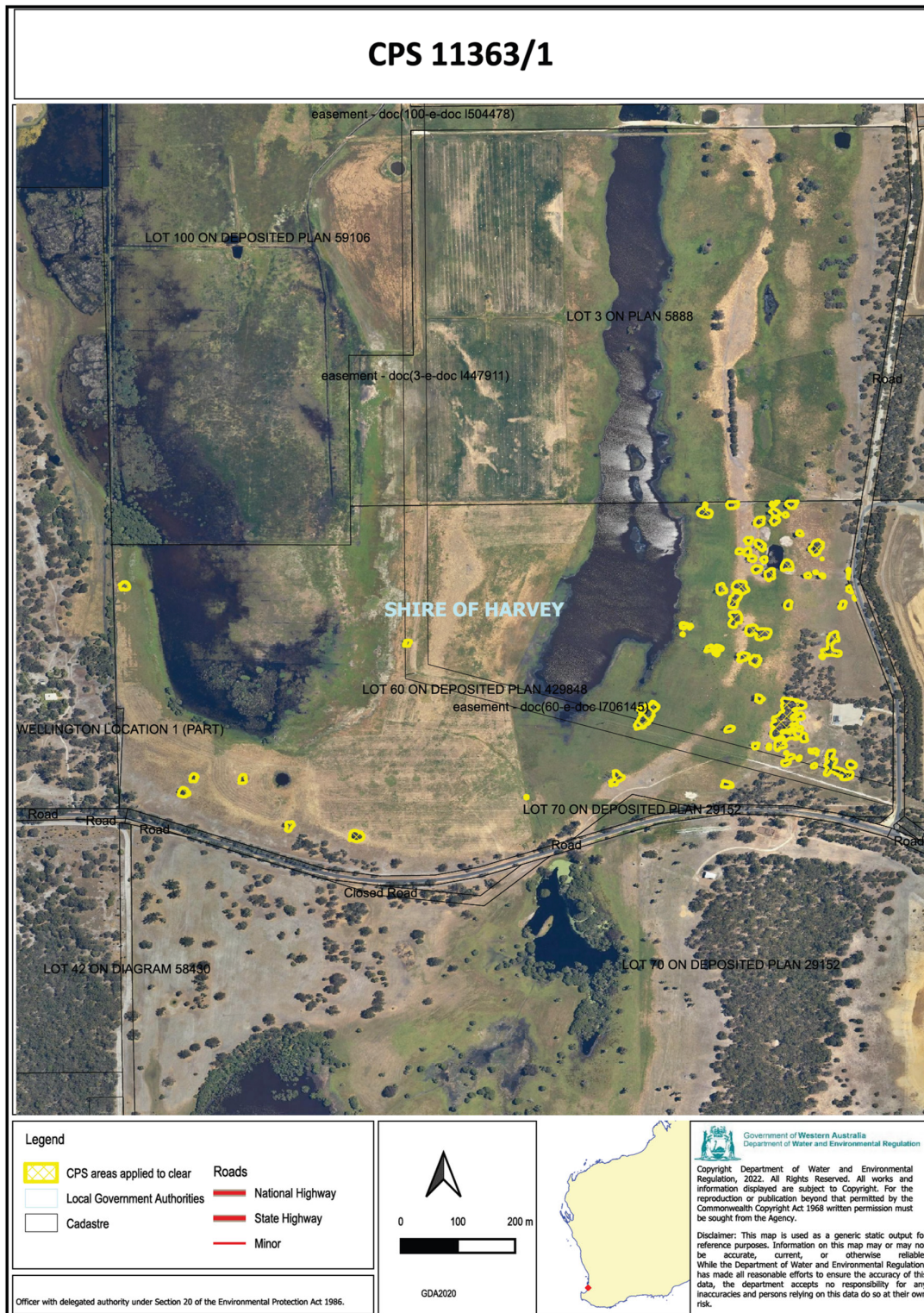


Figure 1: Map of the application area. The areas crosshatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

## 2 Legislative context

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

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

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

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA) (BC Act)
- Conservation and Land Management Act 1984 (WA) (CALM Act)
- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- Planning and Development Act 2005 (WA) (P&D 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 Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values. The avoidance and mitigation measures include:

#### Avoidance

- Relocation of the access/egress point and EV charging station north, from the area of highest quality black cockatoo foraging habitat to a predominantly cleared area of paddock.
- Relocation of the substation to the north-west, into a predominantly cleared area of paddock. This avoided impacts to the area of highest quality black cockatoo species foraging habitat.
- Retention of highest quality black cockatoo foraging habitat and core and supporting western ringtail possum habitat along the southern site boundary, which will also provide visual screening from Runnymede Road and Wellesley Road.
- Retention of 2.89 ha of isolated trees and 2.51 ha of native wetland vegetation which includes:
  - 2.63 ha of suitable black cockatoo foraging habitat
  - 2.56 ha of suitable western ringtail possum habitat, including 2.41 ha of supporting habitat and all core habitat (0.15 ha)

#### Mitigation

- A 30 m setback and conservation fencing from the remnant native wetland vegetation
- Use of elevated solar panels if possible, which will allow for inundation to continue within the site, reduce the requirement for fill, and minimise impacts to any waterbirds or fauna potentially infrequently utilising the inundated paddocks. The elevated panels will allow for fauna to utilise the inundated paddocks despite the panels being established
- Clearing to occur outside of black cockatoo and western ring tail possum breeding season, to reduce the potential for impacts to any breeding individuals. Pre-clearing checks to be undertaken, to avoid fauna mortalities during clearing; and
- Construction to occur during dry season, to avoid disturbance to any wading or migratory birds that may infrequently utilise the Site.

### 3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix B) and the extent to which the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological, conservation, or land and water resource values.

The assessment against the clearing principles (see Appendix C) identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to fauna. 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 - Fauna - Clearing Principle (b)

#### Assessment

A biological survey identified a total of 20 plant species, of which six are native. The site features upland vegetation, wetland vegetation (both native and non-native), and mostly cleared land. Most of the vegetation is degraded upland and wetland, with limited connectivity—consisting of 40 *Eucalyptus rudis* (flooded gum) trees, two unidentified *Eucalyptus* species (Western Environmental, 2025) and 0.17 ha of *Melaleuca raphiophylla*.

Noting the habitat requirements of the species recorded within the local area, the mapped vegetation type and the condition of the vegetation within the application area, the application area is likely to comprise suitable habitat for the following species:

- *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's black cockatoo, Endangered)
- *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (forest red-tailed black cockatoo, Vulnerable)
- *Zanda baudini* (Baudin's black cockatoo, Endangered)
- *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (western ring tail possum, Critically Endangered)
- *Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger* (southwestern brush-tailed phascogale)
- *Falco peregrinus* (peregrine falcon)
- *Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* (masked owl (southwest))
- *Ctenotus ora*
- *Falsistrellis mackenziei*; and
- migratory birds.

During the survey forest red-tailed black cockatoo and western ring tail possum were recorded within the survey area (Western Environmental, 2025).

#### **Black cockatoos**

The application area lies within the range of three black cockatoo species, with six roosting records found within 10 km (the nearest 3.5 km to the west) and three additional records within 6 km, according to the internal database.

Within the survey area, 115 black cockatoo habitat trees were found. Only one tree had a hollow suitable for black cockatoo breeding. To mitigate impacts on black cockatoo breeding, the applicant avoided clearing this particular tree. There are 42 black cockatoo habitat trees within the application area, seven of which have hollows that are unsuitable for black cockatoos due to their size, location, or obstructed access (Western Environmental, 2025). Based on these findings, the proposed clearing is unlikely to affect black cockatoo breeding.

Black cockatoos foraging commonly in native plants as marri, native shrubland and jarrah depending on the species. They nest in tree hollows and feed on native and exotic vegetation. During the breeding season they fly to gather resources to feed their chicks, flying up to 12 km from their nest, but they are in non-breeding season they can fly up to 20 km to forage. Black cockatoos need trees with hollows sufficiently big to nest, these types of trees normally have 300-500 mm at breast height (DCCEEW 2022).

The proposed clearing will involve the removal of 40 *Eucalyptus rudis*, two unidentified *Eucalyptus* species and 0.17 ha of *Melaleuca raphiophylla*. To assess the potential foraging value of *Eucalyptus rudis* for black cockatoos, DWER consulted with DBCA. According to DBCA (2023), there is currently no scientific evidence that flooded gum provides foraging habitat for black cockatoos. Consequently, the proposed clearing is not expected to have significant impacts on black cockatoo foraging habitat.

#### ***Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (Western ringtail possum) (WRP)**

The application area is within a suitable habitat for the WRP (DBCA GIS database), with a medium level of suitability. There are 189 records of this species within 10 km and 155 records within 6 km, with the closest record 500 m west from the application area.

Habitat critical for the survival of western ringtail possums is associated with stands of myrtaceous trees (usually peppermint trees) growing near swamps, water courses or floodplains, and have a high nutrient foliage availability for food, suitable structures for nesting and canopy continuity to avoid predation (DPaW, 2017)

The targeted surveys conducted by Western Environmental (2025) documented evidence of WRP presence through the discovery of fresh scats within the peppermint grove located in the southwestern corner of the property. The number of scats recorded was relatively low compared to areas where possums are known to be resident, and no dreys were observed. Targeted spotlight searches across all suitable WRP habitat on the property subsequently identified one individual, consistent with the location of the scats.

To mitigate potential impacts on WRP, the applicant has avoided clearing within these areas as well as within the core WRP habitat identified in the southeastern corner of the site. Clearing activities will be limited to approximately 0.56 hectares of WRP habitat classified as low quality, due to limited vegetation connectivity (less than 30% canopy continuity for movement) which increases the risk of predation and absence of dreys.

Based on the available data, vegetation within the application area does not constitute significant WRP habitat. To further minimise potential impacts on WRP individuals during clearing, the applicant will be required to undertake pre-clearance surveys to detect and relocate WRP prior to any clearing, and conduct clearing activities in a single direction to facilitate fauna movement into adjacent habitats ahead of activity.

### **Southwestern brush-tailed phascogale**

The southwestern brush-tailed phascogale occupies various forest environments. Optimal habitats for this species include dry sclerophyll forests and open woodlands—particularly those dominated by jarrah, marri, or mixed jarrah-karri—featuring hollow-bearing trees and limited ground cover. Nesting sites are diverse and may include hollow tree limbs, decayed stumps, and even abandoned bird nests. In the southwest region, the species is most frequently associated with jarrah forests (Scarff et al., 1998; Rhind, 2004). The assessed application area offers appropriate habitat characteristics, including seven hollow-bearing flooded gum trees; however, fauna surveys did not detect evidence of southwestern brush-tailed phascogale activity within the site (SW Environmental, 2025). It is therefore possible that the species may only utilize the application area for dispersal rather than habitation. The scattered trees with open canopies present in the area likely increase predation risk, making it an unlikely preferred habitat. Retained areas of higher quality habitat on the property are expected to be more suitable for the species. As a result, the proposed vegetation clearing is unlikely to have a significant impact on the southwestern brush-tailed phascogale.

To further mitigate potential impacts on southwestern brush-tailed phascogale individuals during clearing, the applicant will be required to undertake pre-clearance surveys to detect and relocate individuals prior to any clearing, and conduct clearing activities in a single direction to facilitate fauna movement into adjacent habitats ahead of activity.

### **Other species**

Based on the habitat characteristics, it is possible that other species, such as *Falco peregrinus* (peregrine falcon), *Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* (masked owl (southwest)), bats (e.g. *Falsistrellis mackenziei*), reptiles (*Ctenotus ora*) or migratory species, may use the application area. However, as the proposed clearing will be limited to 42 individual trees areas of *Melaleuca raphiophylla* and that do not constitute preferred habitat for these species, and given the retention of vegetation with greater habitat value as well as the high mobility of these species, which enables them to travel considerable distances in search of food, it is unlikely that the proposed clearing will have significant impacts on these species.

### Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will not result in significant impacts for black cockatoos, western ringtail possum or any other conservation significant fauna. It is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing on can be managed by slow directional clearing to allow fauna to move into adjacent vegetation.

### Conditions

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

- Avoid, minimise, and reduce impacts and extent of clearing;
- directional clearing, to allow fauna present at the time of clearing, to move into adjacent vegetation; and
- pre-clearance surveys for WRP and southwestern brush-tailed phascogale.

### 3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

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

A Development Approval application was approved by Development Approval Panel on 5 March 2026 subject to conditions such as:

- No development within the 30-metre buffer of the Tuart Woodlands PEC
- No development within the Conservation Category Wetland unless evidence is provided to confirm wetland has been reclassified by DBCA
- Requirement for a fauna spotter during the approved clearing of any vegetation to identify and relocate any fauna present at the time.

The proposal was referred to Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) under referral EPBC 2025/10368. On 29 January 26, the decision was that the proposed Action is not a controlled action. DCCEEW acknowledged the applicant's comprehensive mitigation actions before determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared.

Three Aboriginal cultural Heritage sites 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**



## Clearing Permit Decision Report

### Appendix A. Details of public submissions

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
Impacts on conservation significant fauna and use of inappropriate surveys to assess impacts	As indicated in Section 3 above, the proposed clearing is not considered to impact significant habitats of conservation-significant fauna. DWER considered that higher quality habitat has been preserved on the property. To assess potential effects, DWER examined relevant surveys, including targeted black cockatoos and Western Ringtail Possums (WRP), confirming that they were undertaken in accordance with EPA biodiversity survey guidelines. DWER requires the applicant to engage a suitably qualified fauna specialist during clearing activities to inspect hollow-bearing trees designated for removal, ensuring that no injuries or mortality of fauna occur throughout the process.
Impacts on MNES	The proposed clearing is unlikely to have significant impacts on MNES. The project was referred to the Commonwealth DCCEEW, which determined that it is not a controlled action.
Impacts on the Tuart Woodlands ecological community	It is unlikely that the proposed clearing will impact the Tuart Woodlands PEC. The nearest tree proposed to be cleared occurs approximately 70 meters away from the mapped boundary of this community, and the DA does not permit development within 30 meters of it.
Impacts on watercourses, wetlands surface and underground water	As assessed under Clearing Principles (f), (i) and (j), given the extent of the proposed clearing spread across a larger development area and the mitigation measures implemented (section 3.1 of this report), the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause significant impacts on wetlands, vegetation growing in association with a wetland, surface or underground water. Under the conditions of the DA the applicant is required to develop a Stormwater and Drainage Management to the Shire of Harvey's and DWER's satisfaction. This plan will ensure surface and groundwater areas are adequately protected.
Cumulative impacts	Cumulative impacts in the local area were considered under Clearing Principle (e). It was determined that the clearing would not result in a loss of native vegetation which is considered significant in a landscape that has been extensively cleared.
Increased risk of land degradation and acid sulphate soil activation	Given the extent of the proposed clearing spread across a larger development area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation. Potential impacts from the ASS activation were considered under the DA application.
Impacts on conservation areas	Due to the extent of the proposed clearing and its distance from the closest conservation area, it is unlikely that the clearing will impact conservation areas.
Suitability of the site for solar facility	DWER is responsible for assessing clearing permit applications according to the Clearing Principles in Schedule 5 of the EP Act. Assessing whether the site is appropriate for the proposed development is beyond DWER's legal authority. However, DWER observed that the project was granted a Development Approval under the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> .

## Appendix B. Site characteristics

### B.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	<p>The area proposed to be cleared consists of 42 scattered native trees within the Kemerton Strategic Industrial Area (KSIA). It is surrounded by cleared land and non-native vegetation associated with a multiple use wetland (MUW).</p> <p>Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 31% per cent of the original native vegetation cover.</p>
Ecological linkage	The application area is mapped as an ecological linkage but is adjacent to a Roadside conservation area.
Conservation areas	The application area is not within conservation areas. The closest conservation area is mapped approximately 1.5 km south of the proposed clearing.
Vegetation description	<p>The flora and vegetation surveys of Western Environmental (2025) indicates that the vegetation within the area consists of the following vegetation type:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VT01 - Upland Vegetation and trees - Combination of planted and remnant vegetation. Woodlands of <i>Agonis flexuosa</i>, <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> and <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>. Understorey consists of grassy paddock and weeds</li> </ol> <p>Representative photos are available in Appendix E.</p> <p>This is inconsistent with the Swan Coastal Plain vegetation complexes mapped in the application area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Karrakatta Complex-Central and South (49): <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> (Peppermint tree), <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> (Marri), <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> (Turat), <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> (Jarrah);</li> <li>Yoongarillup Complex (56): <i>Agonis flexuosa</i>, <i>Corymbia calophylla</i>, <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>, <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>, <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>;</li> <li>Vasse Complex (57): <i>Corymbia calophylla</i>, <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>, <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>, <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>.</li> </ul>
Vegetation condition	<p>The flora and vegetation surveys of Western Environmental (2025) indicates the vegetation proposed to be cleared ranges from completely degraded to degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition.</p> <p>The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D.</p> <p>Representative photos and mapping are available in Appendix E.</p>
Climate and landform	<p>The Site is located within the Perth (SWA02) subregion of the Swan Coastal Plain bioregion (Beard 1990). Beard (1990) described the climate of the area as warm Mediterranean, with cool wet winters (May to September) and warm dry summers.</p> <p>The long-term mean minimum temperature for Bunbury ranges from 7.3°C (August) to 16.0°C (February) (1994 to 2024) and the long-term mean maximum temperature ranges from 17.3°C (July) to 30.1°C (February) (BoM, 2025).</p>
Soil description	<p>The soil is mapped as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spearwood S4c phase, described as flat to gently undulating sandplain with deep, yellow-brown or dark brown siliceous sands that are seasonally inundated;</li> <li>Spearwood wet, swamp phase, described as Swamp</li> <li>Spearwood S4a phase, described as flat to gently undulating sandplain with deep, pale and sometimes bleached, sands with yellow-brown subsoils;</li> <li>Spearwood S2c phase, described as lower slopes (1-5%) of dune ridge with bleached or pale sands with a yellow-brown or pale brown subsoil (like S1c). Usually occurs on the eastern edge of the Spearwood Dunes.</li> </ol>
Land degradation risk	Low flooding risk – <3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk

Characteristic	Details
	<p>Low salinity risk - &lt;3% of map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline</p> <p>High phosphorous export risk - &gt;70% of map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk</p> <p>High acidification risk - &gt;70% of map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid.</p>
Waterbodies	There are two wetlands in the property, a Multiple Use Wetland (MUW) and a Conservation Category Wetland (CCW). The clearing will occur outside the CCW.
Hydrogeography	<p>South West Coastal Groundwater Area</p> <p>Harvey Surface Water Management Area (DWER-041)</p> <p>Harvey Diversion Drain subarea (DWER-042)</p> <p>Harvey Diversion Drain surface water resource</p>
Flora	<p>There are records of priority and threatened flora within 10 km including 6 threatened species, 3 priority one, 3 priority two, 9 priority three and 5 priority four.</p> <p>No conservation significant flora was identified in the application area (Western Environmental 2025).</p>
Ecological communities	<p>There are two conservation significant communities mapped in the local area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community (P3) within threes applied to clear;</li> <li>-Tuart (<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>) woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain (P3)- which occur in the local area and is 80 m west from the application area.</li> </ul> <p>The flora survey identified approximately 0.03 ha of the Tuart Woodlands PEC in the southwestern corner of the property. The vegetation representing this PEC is not proposed to be cleared.</p>
Fauna	<p>There are records of 43 fauna of conservation significance within the local area within 10 km.</p> <p>The species with high likelihood of within the survey are <i>Calyptorhynchus banksia naso</i> (forest red-tailed black cockatoo), <i>Ctenotus ora</i> (Coastal Plains skink), <i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i> (western ringtail possum), <i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i> (Chuditch, western quoll), <i>Falco peregrinus</i> (peregrine falcon), <i>Isoodon fusciventer</i> (Quenda), <i>Notamacropus irma</i> (Western brush wallaby), <i>Phascogale tapoatafu wambenger</i> (South-western brush-tailed phascogale), <i>Zanda baudinii</i> (Baudin's black cockatoo) and <i>Zanda latirostris</i> (Carnaby's black cockatoo), bats (e.g. <i>Falsistrellis mackenziei</i>), fish (e.g. <i>Galaxiella nigrostriata</i>), reptiles (e.g. <i>Ctenotus ora</i>)</p>

## 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	1,839	965	52.5	50.5	5.4
Swan Coastal Plain system					
57: Vasse Complex	15,692	4,927	31.4	2,110	13.45
56: Yoongarillup Complex	27,978	10,018	35.8	3,956	14.1



	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
49: Karrakatta Complex-Central and South	53,081	12,467	23.5	2,447	4.6
Local area					
10km radius	27,587	11,255	31	-	-

\*Government of Western Australia (2019)

### B.3. Land degradation risk table

Risk categories	Land Unit 1
Wind erosion	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a high to extreme hazard
Water erosion	L2: 3-10% of the map unit has a very high to extreme hazard
Salinity	L2: 3-10% of the map unit has a moderate or high hazard or is presently saline
Subsurface Acidification	M2: 30-50% of the map unit has a high susceptibility
Flood risk	L1: <3% of the map unit has a moderate to high hazard
Water logging	L2: 3-10% of the map unit has a moderate to very high to risk
Phosphorus export risk	L2: 3-10% of the map unit has a high to extreme hazard

### Appendix C. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<b>Environmental value: biological values</b>		
<p><u>Principle (a):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared does not contain locally or regionally significant flora. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is limited to 40 <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> and two un-known <i>E.</i> species.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (b):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna."</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The vegetation proposed to be cleared provides habitat for conservation significant fauna. However, noting the extent of the proposed clearing, the habitat is not considered significant for any species recorded in the local area.</p>	At variance	Yes <i>Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.</i>
<p><u>Principle (c):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p>	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain flora species listed under the BC Act.		
<p><u>Principle (d):</u> <i>“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.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The vegetation proposed to be cleared does not represent State listed threatened ecological communities.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<b>Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas</b>		
<p><u>Principle (e):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> Remnant vegetation in the local area is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area. The vegetation proposed to be cleared does not represent vegetation complexes which have been extensively cleared.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (h):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of adjacent and/or nearby conservation areas.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<b>Environmental value: land and water resources</b>		
<p><u>Principle (f):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The application area is mapped within a MUW, therefore the proposed clearing will impact vegetation growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a wetland. However, given no clearing will occur within a CCW and that the cleared proposed to be cleared are scattered across a 12-ha DE, the proposed clearing is unlikely to have significant impacts on this vegetation.</p>	At variance	No
<p><u>Principle (g):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment</u></p> <p>Given the extent of the proposed clearing scattered across a larger development envelope, it is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (i):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The application area occurs within a mapped MUW. Given that the surrounding area of MUW is highly degraded and the extent of the proposed clearing, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause a change on surface or ground water quality.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<p><u>Principle (j)</u>: "Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."</p> <p><u>Assessment</u>:</p> <p>Given the extent of the proposed clearing, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to waterlogging or flooding.</p>	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.
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

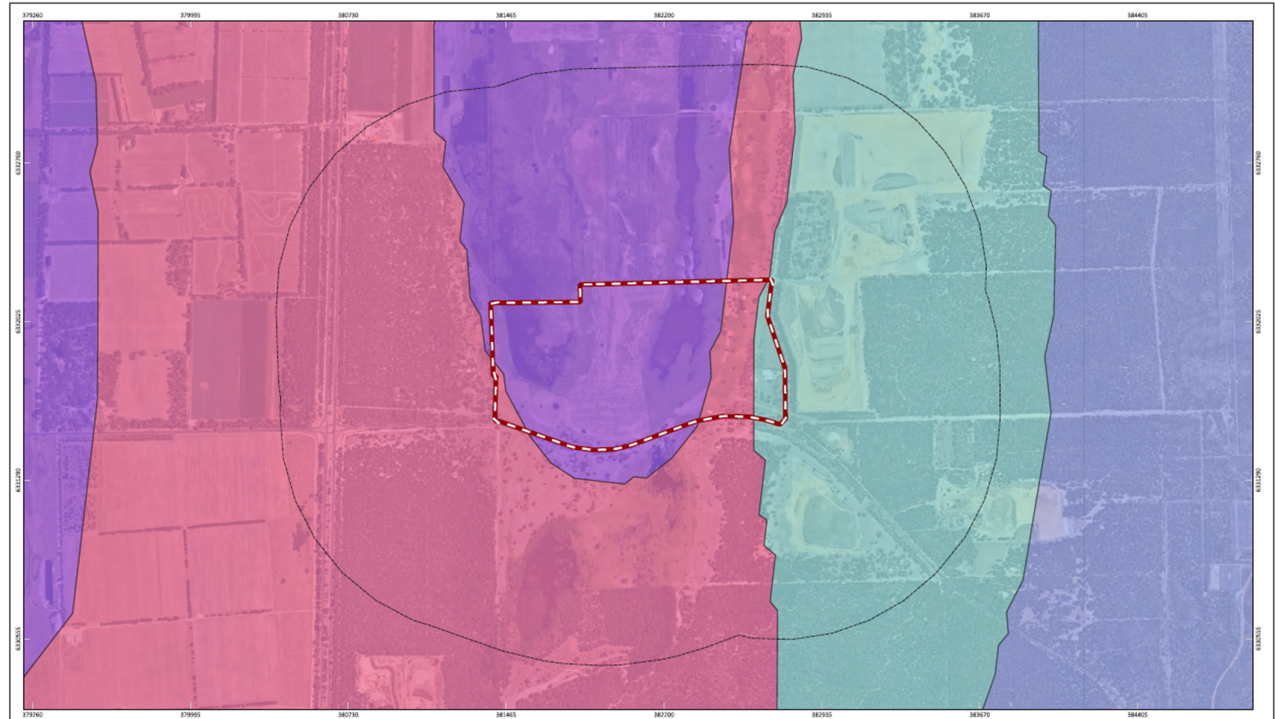


Figure 3: Pre-European Vegetation Type

		PROJECT NAME: Lot 10 Wellesley Road Ecological Surveys Report Lot 10 Wellesley Road, Kinningup		<b>Legend</b> Survey Area 1km Buffer Pre-European Vegetation (DPIRD-006) BASSENDEAN_1000 SPEARWOOD_37 SPEARWOOD_6 SPEARWOOD_998	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Description</th> <th>Start</th> <th>End</th> <th>Author</th> <th>Date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Project start</td> <td>17/12</td> <td>2023</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Project end</td> <td>12/8</td> <td>2025</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No.	Description	Start	End	Author	Date	1	Project start	17/12	2023			2	Project end	12/8	2025		
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DATA SOURCE: LANDGATE AERIAL IMAGERY NOW	DRAWN BY: JPT/C	DATE: 12/8/2025	© 2025 Project A24.238/A24.238/2. No Survey/A24.238_BioSurvey.rgd																				

Figure 1: Pre-European Vegetation type

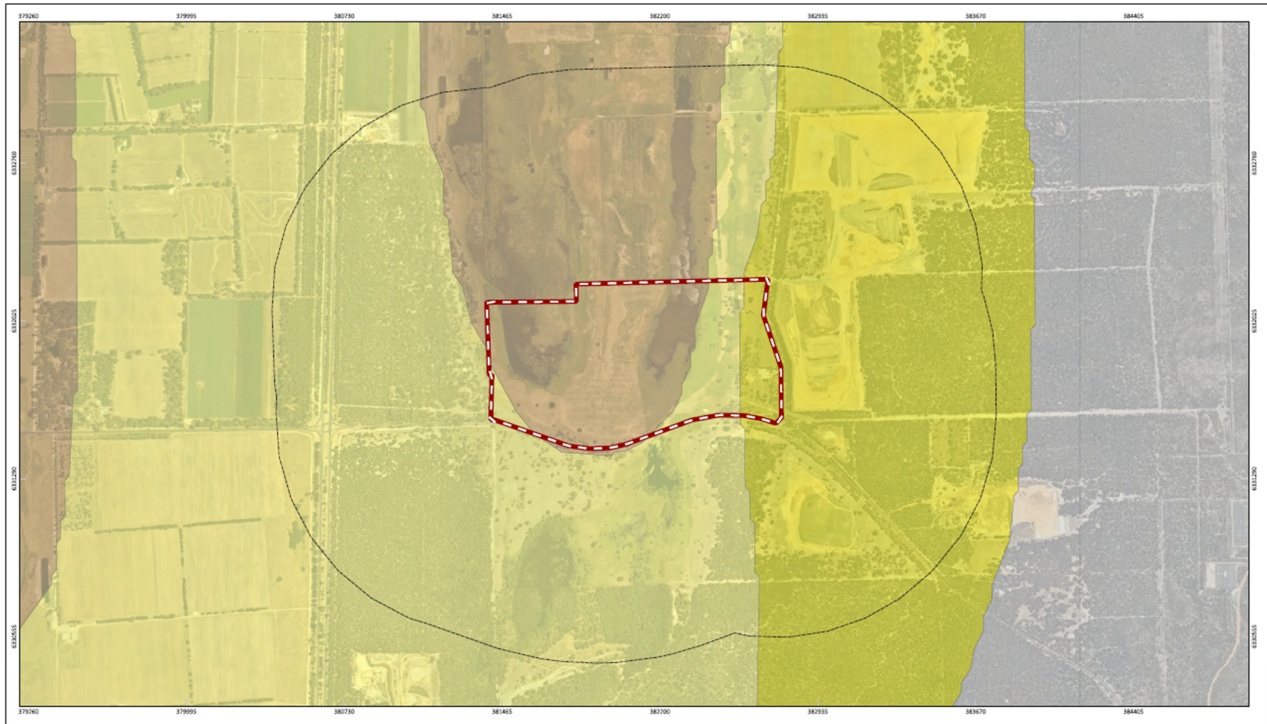


Figure 4: Vegetation Complexes

<p>Scale: 1:14,700</p> <p>AS COLOUR</p>		<p>PROJECT NAME: Lot 10 Wellesey Road Ecological Surveys Report Lot 10 Wellesey Road, Binningup</p>		<p>Legend</p> <p> Survey Area</p> <p> 1km Buffer</p> <p>Vegetation Complexes - Swan Coastal Plain (DBCA-046)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Bassendean Complex-Central and South</li> <li> Karrakatta Complex-Central and South</li> <li> Vasse Complex</li> <li> Youngarillup Complex</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Frequency</th> <th>Class</th> <th>Assigned</th> <th>Proj.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No.	Frequency	Class	Assigned	Proj.	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1
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Figure 2: Vegetation Complexes

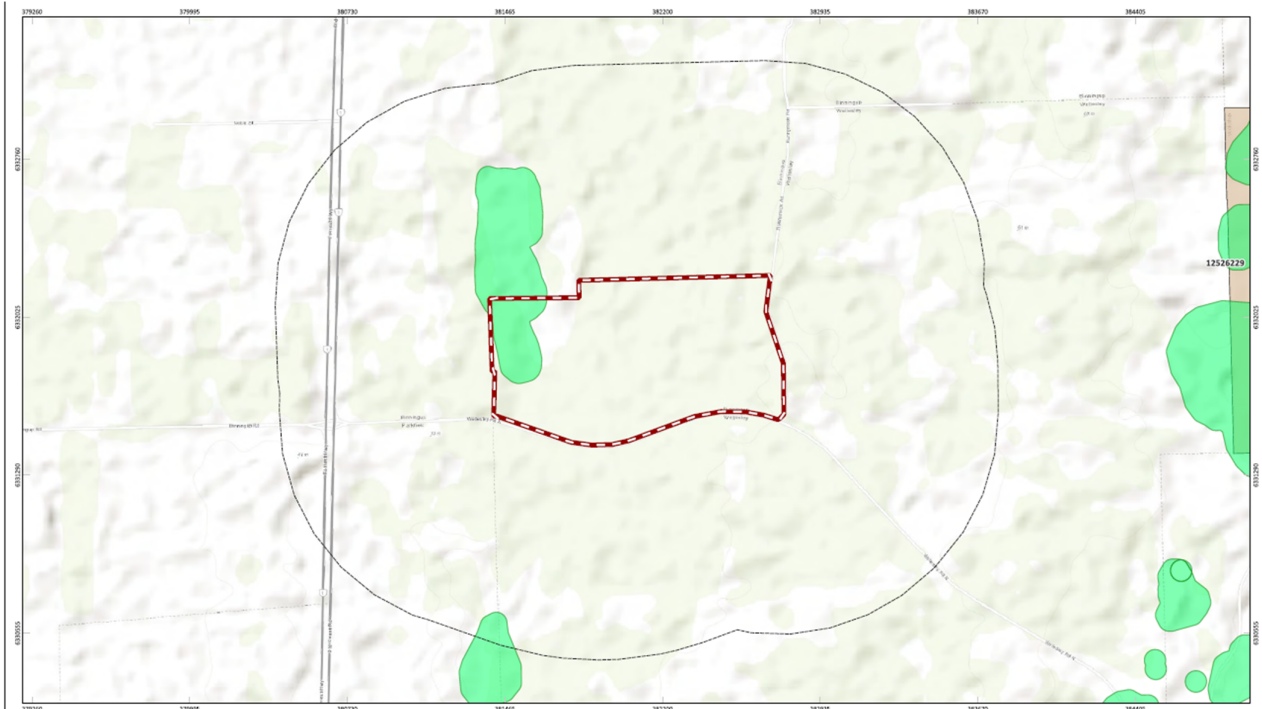


Figure 5: Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Conservation Estate and Bush Forever

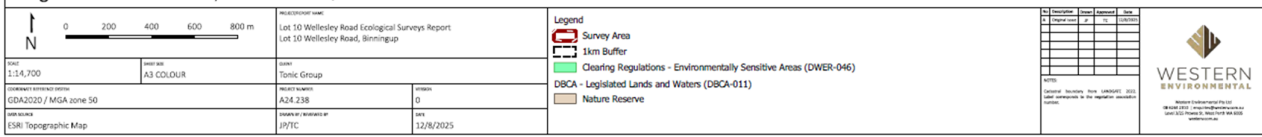


Figure 3: Environmentally Sensitive areas, Conservation Estate and Bush Forever

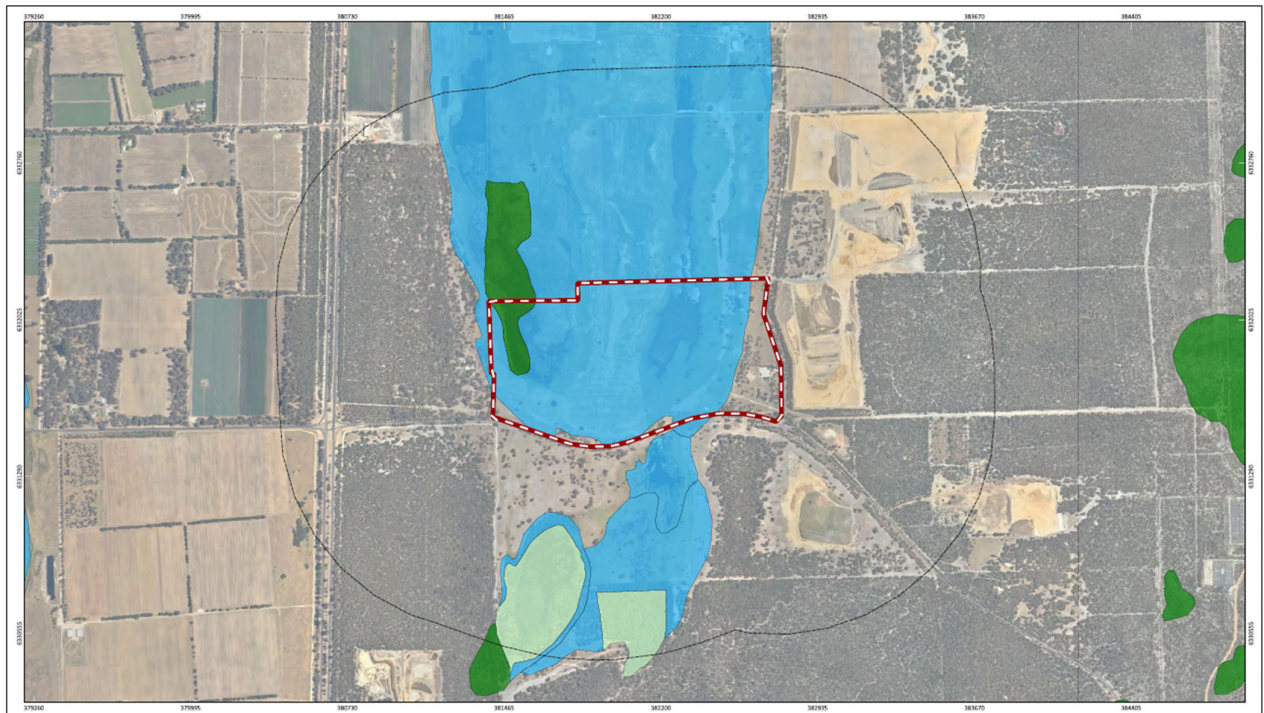


Figure 6: Surface Water Features and Geomorphic Wetlands

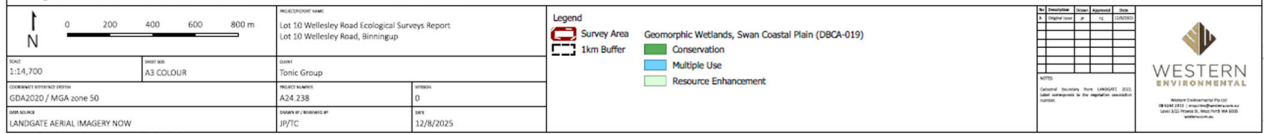


Figure 4: Surface Water Features and Geomorphic Wetlands

Table 1: Vegetation Types

Vegetation Unit Description	Total Area, Proportion (%) of the Survey Area	Sites	Vegetation Condition	Photograph
<p><b>VT01 - Upland Vegetation and trees</b></p> <p>Combination of planted and remnant vegetation. Woodlands of <i>Agonis flexuosa</i>, <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> and <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>. Understorey consists of grassy paddock and weeds.</p>	<p>4.54 ha</p> <p>5.13 %</p>	-	Completely Degraded	
<p><b>VT02 - Non-native wetland</b></p> <p>Sparse upper storey of individual <i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>. No mid storey. Sparse and weedy understorey of non-native <i>Juncus</i> species and paddock grassland, mainly *<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> and *<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>.</p>	<p>10.78 ha</p> <p>12.20 %</p>	Rel-02	Completely Degraded	
<p><b>VT03 - Wetland with Native Vegetation</b></p> <p>Upper storey of <i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>. No midstorey. Ground storey of <i>Machaerina articulata</i>, *<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> and *<i>Mentha pulegium</i>. Other native species include <i>Typha orientalis</i>. All other species recorded were introduced.</p>	<p>2.51 ha</p> <p>2.84 %</p>	Rel-01	Degraded	
<p><b>VT04 - Tuart Woodland (<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> Woodland)</b></p> <p>One isolated <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> within paddock. Ground stratum dominated by weeds. Not representative of intact native vegetation.</p> <p>The tree is connected to a larger occurrence of tuart woodland outside of the Survey Area.</p>	<p>0.03 ha</p> <p>0.03 %</p>	-	Completely Degraded	



Vegetation Unit Description	Total Area, Proportion (%) of the Survey Area	Sites	Vegetation Condition	Photograph
Cleared - Paddock, Access tracks, firebreaks, infrastructure and bare sand.	70.52 ha 79.79 %	-	Cleared	
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.38 ha</b>			



Figure 8: Vegetation Types

	Metadata table: Lot 10 Wellesley Road Ecological Surveys Report Lot 10 Wellesley Road, Binningup		<b>Legend</b> 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Quantity</th> <th>Area</th> <th>Percent</th> <th>Area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>70.52</td> <td>79.79</td> <td>79.79</td> <td>70.52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>22.38</td> <td>25.21</td> <td>28.21</td> <td>22.38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No.	Quantity	Area	Percent	Area	1	70.52	79.79	79.79	70.52	2	22.38	25.21	28.21	22.38	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
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Scale: 1:4,500 Date: 12/8/2025 Author: JBY/C	Project: A3 COLLOUR Client: Tonic Group Project Number: A24-238 Date: 12/8/2025	Legend: Survey Area Vegetation Type: Cleared/paddock VT01 - Upland vegetation and trees VT02 - Non-native wetland VT03 - Wetland with Native Vegetation VT04 - Tuart Woodland	 Western Environmental 18 Marsh Street, Binningup WA 6271 Phone: 08 9437 4444 Email: info@westernenv.com.au www.westernenv.com.au																															

Figure 5: Vegetation types



Figure 9: Vegetation Condition and Significant Weeds

		PROJECT TITLE Lot 10 Wellesley Road Ecological Surveys Report Lot 10 Wellesley Road, Binningup		<b>Legend</b> Survey Area Declared Pest WONS Completely Degraded Degraded		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Description</th> <th>Plant</th> <th>Condition</th> <th>Date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		No.	Description	Plant	Condition	Date	1					2					3					4					5					6					7					8					9					10				
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DATA SOURCE NEARMAPS		DRAWN BY / REVISION BY JPT/C		DATE 12/8/2025		WESTERN ENVIRONMENTAL Pty Ltd 10000 100th Street, Binningup WA 6271 PO Box 1000, Binningup WA 6271																																																								

Figure 6: Vegetation Condition and Significant Weeds

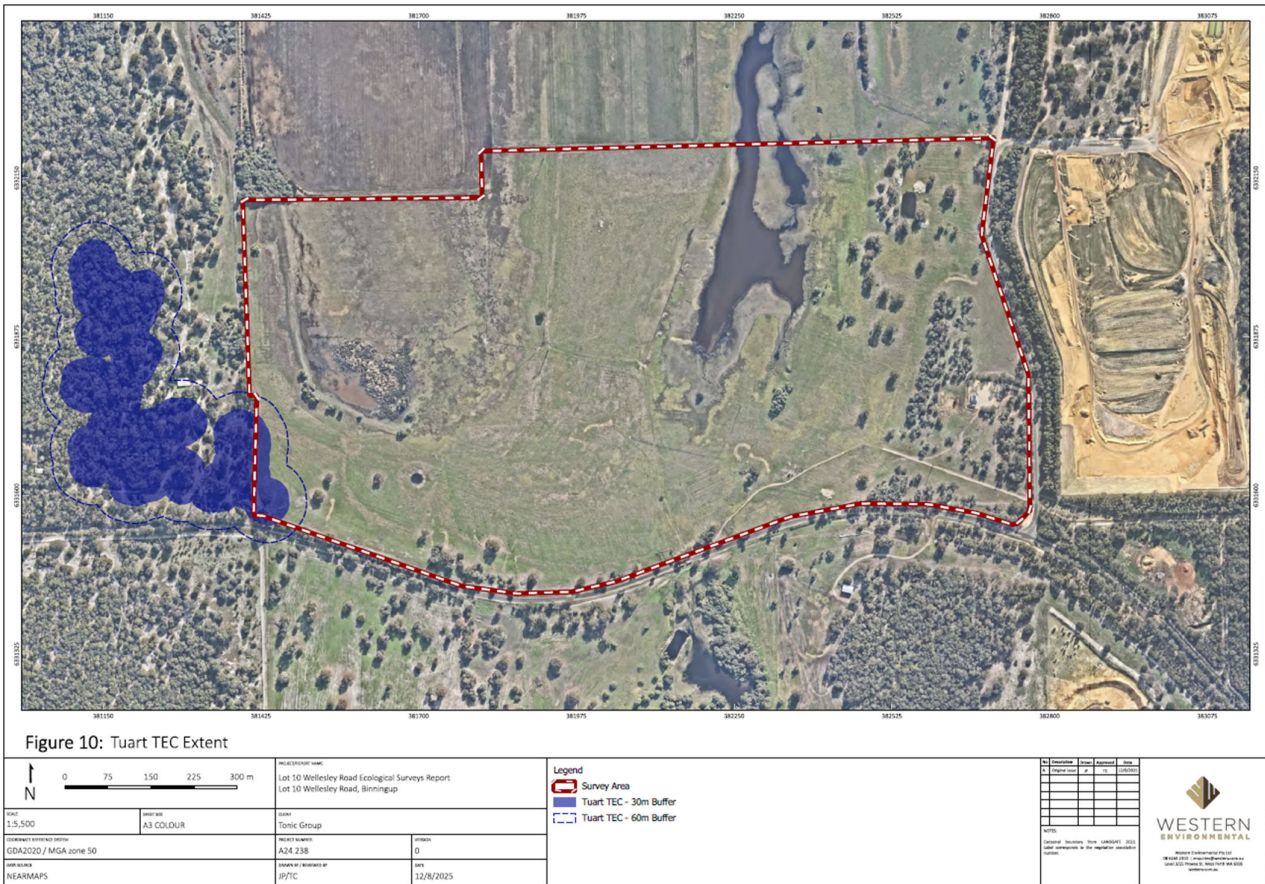


Figure 7: Tuart TEC Extent

## Appendix F. Sources of information

### F.1. GIS databases

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

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Black cockatoo roots
- 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)
- Native Vegetation Extent 2021 DPIRD
- 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
- Western Ringtail Possum Habitat Suitability (DBCA-049G)
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

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

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