



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 8253/2
Permit Holder:	Shire of Kellerberrin
Duration of Permit:	2 February 2020 – 2 February 2030

The Permit Holder is authorised to clear native vegetation subject to the following conditions of this Permit.

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Purpose for which clearing may be done

Clearing for the purpose of road widening.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Baandee North Road Reserve (PINs: 1294752, 1294750, 1294746, 1294742 and 11848160), North Baandee

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 2.8393 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 8253/1a, Plan 8253/1b, Plan 8253/1c, Plan 8253/1d, Plan 8253/1e, Plan 8253/1f, Plan 8253/1g and Plan 8253/1h.

4. Application

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.

5. Clearing authorised

The Permit Holder shall not clear any native vegetation after 2 February 2025

6. Type of clearing authorised

This Permit authorises the Permit Holder to clear native vegetation for the activities described in condition 1 of this Permit to the extent that the Permit Holder has the power to carry out works involving clearing for those activities under the *Local Government Act 1995* or any other written law.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

7. Avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing

In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in order of preference:

- avoid the clearing of native vegetation;
- minimise the amount of native vegetation to be cleared; and
- reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

8. Weed control

When undertaking clearing authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds*:

- (a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- (b) ensure that no known *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.

9. Offset – Crown Reserve 33419

By 2 February 2021, the Permit Holder shall provide to the *CEO* a copy of the executed change in purpose of Crown Reserve 33419 within the area hatched red on attached Plan 8253/1i from ‘gravel’ to ‘conservation’ which includes:

- (a) 5.75 hectares of native vegetation consistent with the Wheatbelt Woodlands threatened ecological community in ‘good to very good’ or better condition;
- (b) 8.12 hectares of other native vegetation in ‘excellent’ or better condition.

10. Offset – Lot 306 on Deposited Plan 409422

By 2 February 2021, the Permit Holder shall provide to the *CEO* a copy of the executed change in purpose of Lot 306 on Deposited Plan 409422 within the area hatched red on attached Plan 8253/1j to ‘conservation’.

11. Offset – Revegetation

Within 12 months of the commencement of clearing and no later than 2 February 2021, the Permit Holder shall implement and adhere to the revegetation commitments in ‘*Revegetation Plan for Lot 306 on Deposited Plan 490422*’, including but not limited to the following actions;

- (a) commence *revegetating* and *rehabilitating* 4.165 ha within the area hatched red on Plan 8253/1j by;
 - (i) ripping the ground on the contour to remove soil compaction;
 - (ii) deliberately *planting* and/or *direct seeding* native vegetation that will result in a similar species composition, structure and density of native vegetation to the *control sites*;
 - (iii) ensuring only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material are used to *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the area.
- (b) establishing four 20 x 20 metre quadrat monitoring sites within the *rehabilitated* area;
- (c) implementing hygiene protocols by cleaning earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the site;
- (d) undertaking annual weed control activities to maintain a minimum 75 per cent *weed* free state by the end of the project maintenance period;
- (e) achieve the following completion criteria after the ten year monitoring period for the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* under this Permit;

Criterion	Baseline floristic data	Completion targets	Completion Criteria	Monitoring
A(i)	Total site species richness is 28 (native sp. only).	Minimum of 60% of native species returned, based on reference sites.	The revegetation site needs to achieve a minimum species richness of 17 native species, as recorded at the reference sites.	Annually in Spring until completion criteria has been met and maintained for two years.
A(ii)	There are three dominant tree species.	Return dominant tree species present at reference sites.	The revegetation site needs to have the three dominant tree species (<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> ssp. <i>loxophleba</i> , E.	Annually in Spring until completion criteria has been met and maintained for

Criterion	Baseline floristic data	Completion targets	Completion Criteria	Monitoring
			<i>salubris</i> and <i>E. salmonophloia</i>).	two years.
A(iii)	Shrub species richness is 19.	Minimum of 60% of native species returned, based on reference sites.	The revegetation site needs a minimum of 12 shrub species, as recorded at the reference site.	Annually in Spring until completion criteria has been met and maintained for two years.
B(i)	100 stems/hectare.	Minimum of 60% of stems/ha for dominant tree species returned, based on reference sites.	The revegetation site needs a minimum of 60 stems/ha.	Annually in Spring until completion criteria has been met and maintained for two years.
B(ii)	900 stems/ hectare for large shrubs and 1400 stems/ hectare for small shrubs.	Minimum of 60% of stems/ha for dominant shrub species returned, based on reference sites.	The revegetation site needs a minimum of 540 stems/ha for large shrubs and 840 stems/ha for small shrubs.	Annually in Spring until completion criteria has been met and maintained for two years.
C(i)	Percentage weed cover of the 20m x 20m quadrats at the reference site were: Quadrat 1 0% Quadrat 2 0% Quadrat 3 25%	Weed cover is no greater than in the reference sites.	The revegetation site should have a maximum of 25% weed cover.	Annually in Spring until completion criteria has been met and maintained for two years.
C(ii)	No declared weeds are present.	Managed as required by the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations 2013</i> .	No declared weeds detected within the revegetation site.	Annually in Spring until completion criteria has been met and maintained for two years.
D	Bare ground is 30% within reference sites	No more than 5% greater than in the reference sites.	No more than 35% of bare ground as an average for the revegetation site.	Annually in Spring until completion criteria has been met and maintained for two years.

- (f) undertake remedial actions for areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* where monitoring indicates that *revegetation* has not met the completion criteria, outlined in 11(e), including;
- (i) *revegetate* the area by deliberately *planting* and/or *direct seeding* native vegetation that will result in the minimum targets detailed in 11(e) and ensuring only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material are used;
 - (ii) undertake further *weed* control activities; and
 - (iii) annual monitoring of the *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* site, until the completion criteria, outlined in 11(e) are met.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

12. Records must be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit:

- (a) In relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:
 - (i) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;
 - (ii) the date that the area was cleared; and
 - (iii) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).
- (b) Actions taken to avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 7 of the Permit;
- (c) Actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* in accordance with condition 8 of the Permit;
- (d) The date the management order was amended to include 'Conservation' in accordance with conditions 9 and 10 of the Permit; and
- (e) In relation to the revegetation of areas pursuant to condition 11 of this Permit:
 - (i) a description of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities undertaken;
 - (ii) the size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* (in hectares);
 - (iii) the date that the area was *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*;
 - (iv) a description of the monitoring and remedial activities undertaken within the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* area.

13. Reporting

The Permit Holder must provide to the *CEO* on or before 30 June of each year, a written report:

- (i) of records required under condition 12 of this Permit; and
 - (ii) concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar year.
- (b) If no clearing authorised under this Permit was undertaken between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar, a written report confirming that no clearing under this permit has been carried out, must be provided to the *CEO* on or before 30 June of each year.
- (c) Prior to 2 November 2029, the Permit Holder must provide to the *CEO* a written report of records required under condition 12 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 13(a) of this Permit.

DEFINITIONS

The following meanings are given to terms used in this Permit:

CEO means the Chief Executive Officer of the Department responsible for administering the clearing provisions contained within the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;

control sites means the three (3) 20m x 20m quadrat control sites that were identified within two kilometres of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* area within Lot 306 on Deposited Plan 409422 and Lot 40 on Deposited Plan 125024 to identify remnant native vegetation species composition and structure, condition, density and weed cover;

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;

fill means material used to increase the ground level, or fill a hollow;

local provenance means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 100 kilometres and the same Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) subregion of the area cleared;

mulch means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation;

planting means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species;

regenerate/ed/ion 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/ed/ion means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of that area;

revegetate/ed/ion 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; and

weed/s means any plant -

- (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*;
or
- (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions Regional Weed Rankings Summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.



Mathew Gannaway
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION






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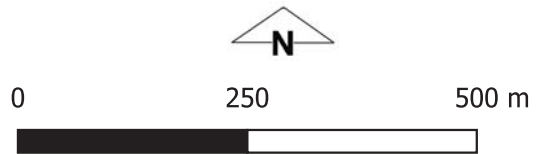
26 June 2020

Plan 8253/2a



Legend

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-  Local Government Authorities
-  Roads
-  Image
-  Cadastre - LGATE 218







MGA 94
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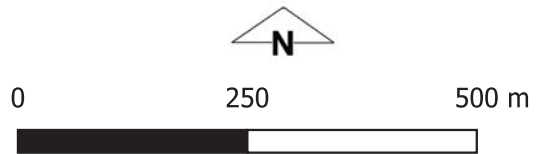


Plan 8253/2b



Legend

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-  Roads
-  Cadastre - LGATE 218



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Plan 8253/2c

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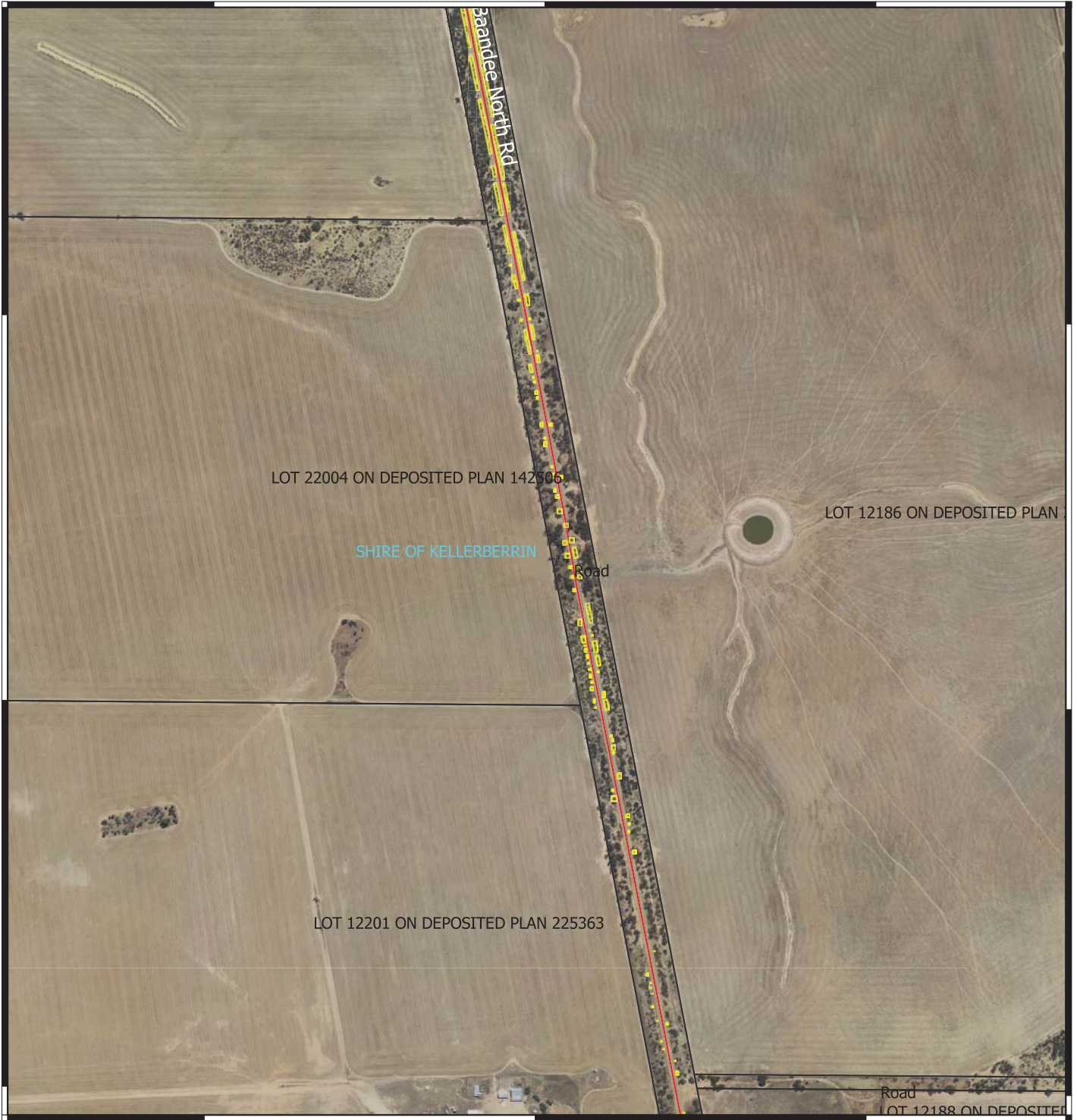
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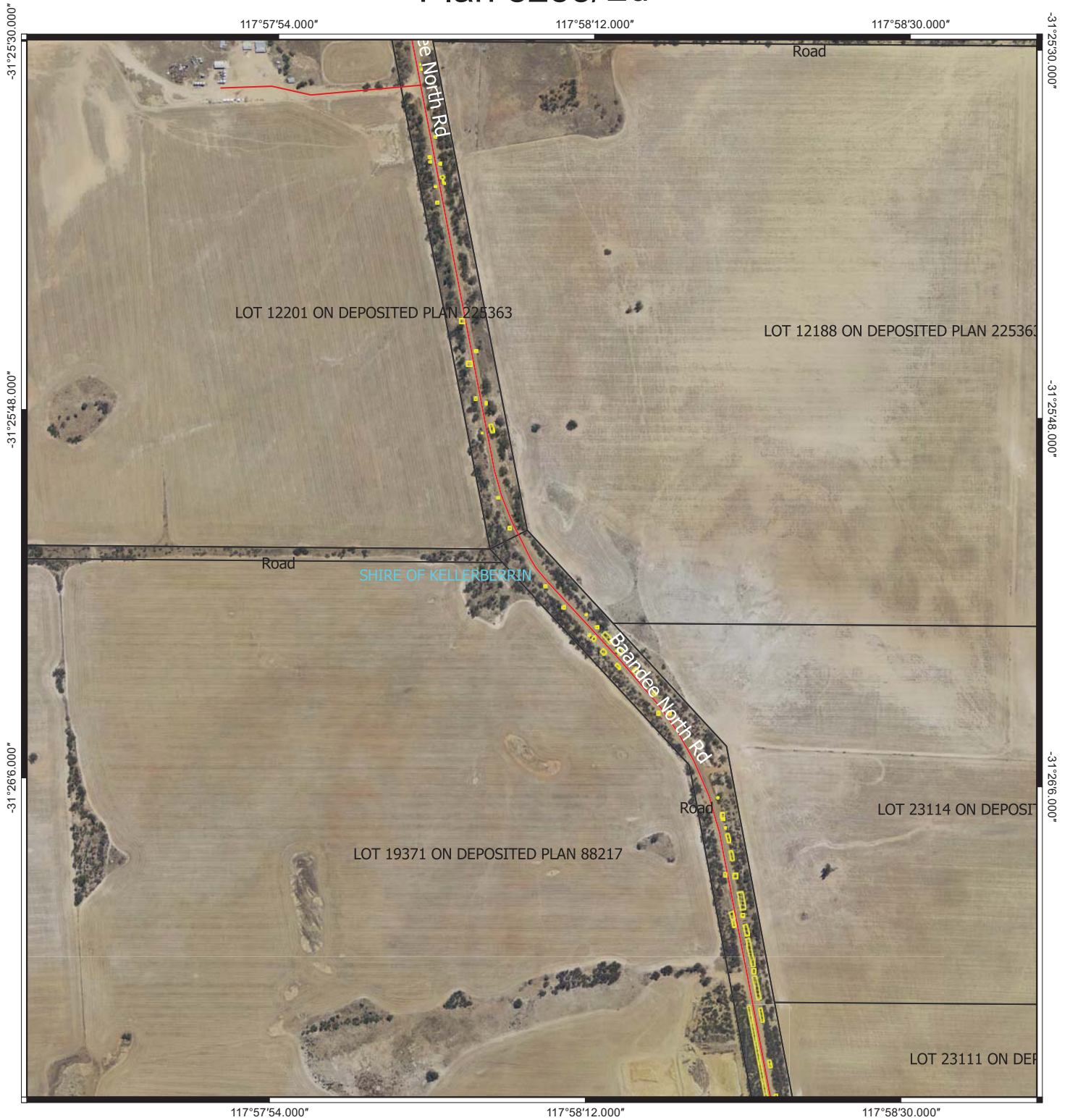
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



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-  CPS areas approved to clear
-  Local Government Authorities
-  Roads
-  Image
-  Cadastre - LGATE 218



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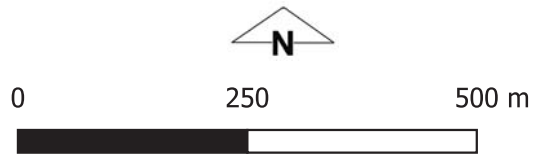
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-  Roads
-  Image
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



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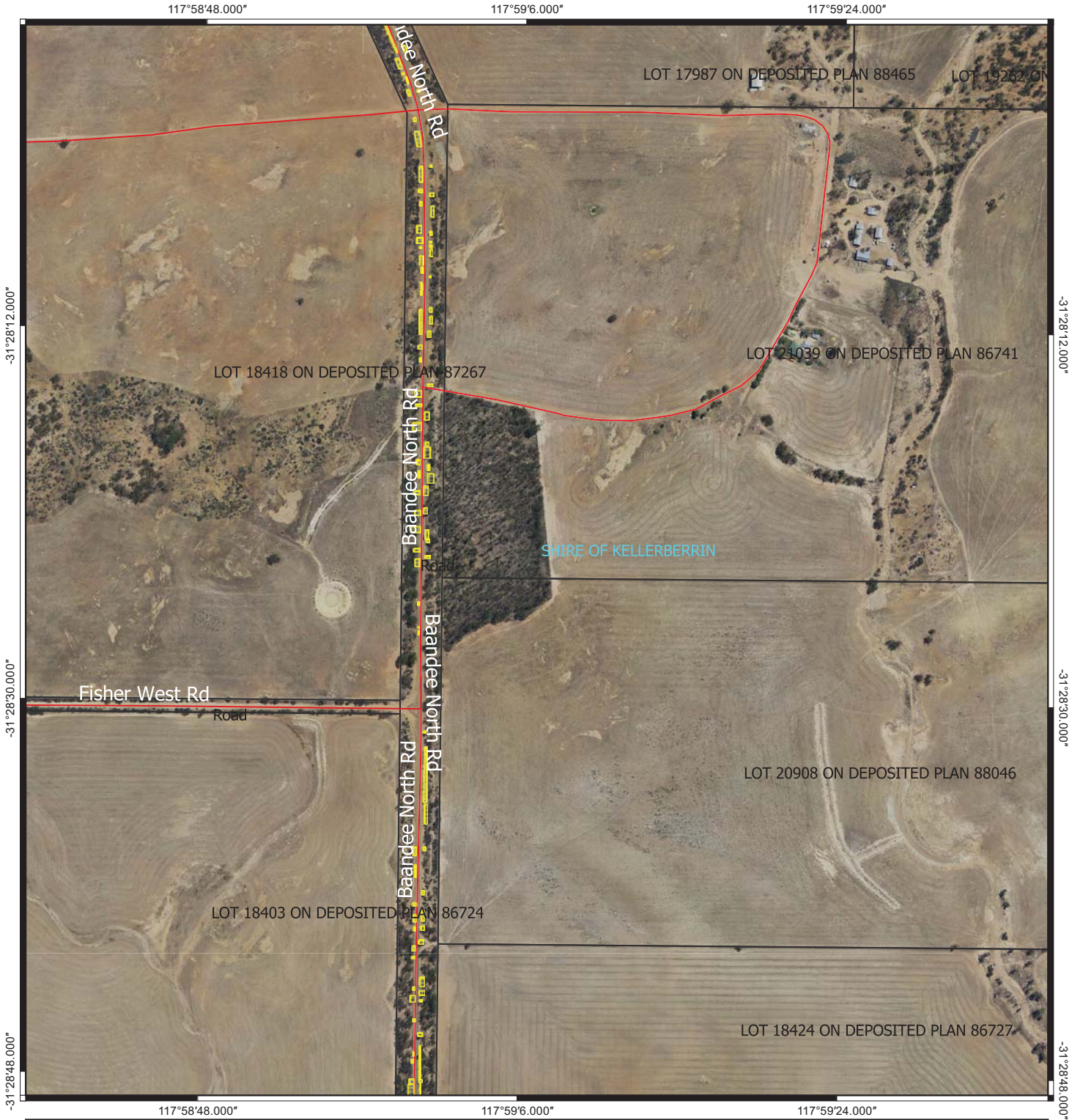
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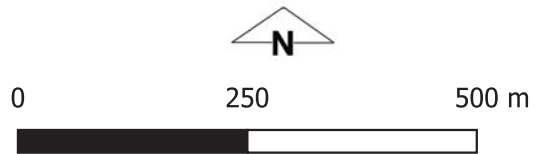
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Plan 8253/ 2g



Legend

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-  Local Government Authorities
-  Roads
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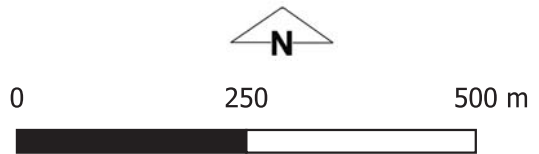
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Plan 8253/2h



Legend

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-  Roads
-  Cadastre - LGATE 218



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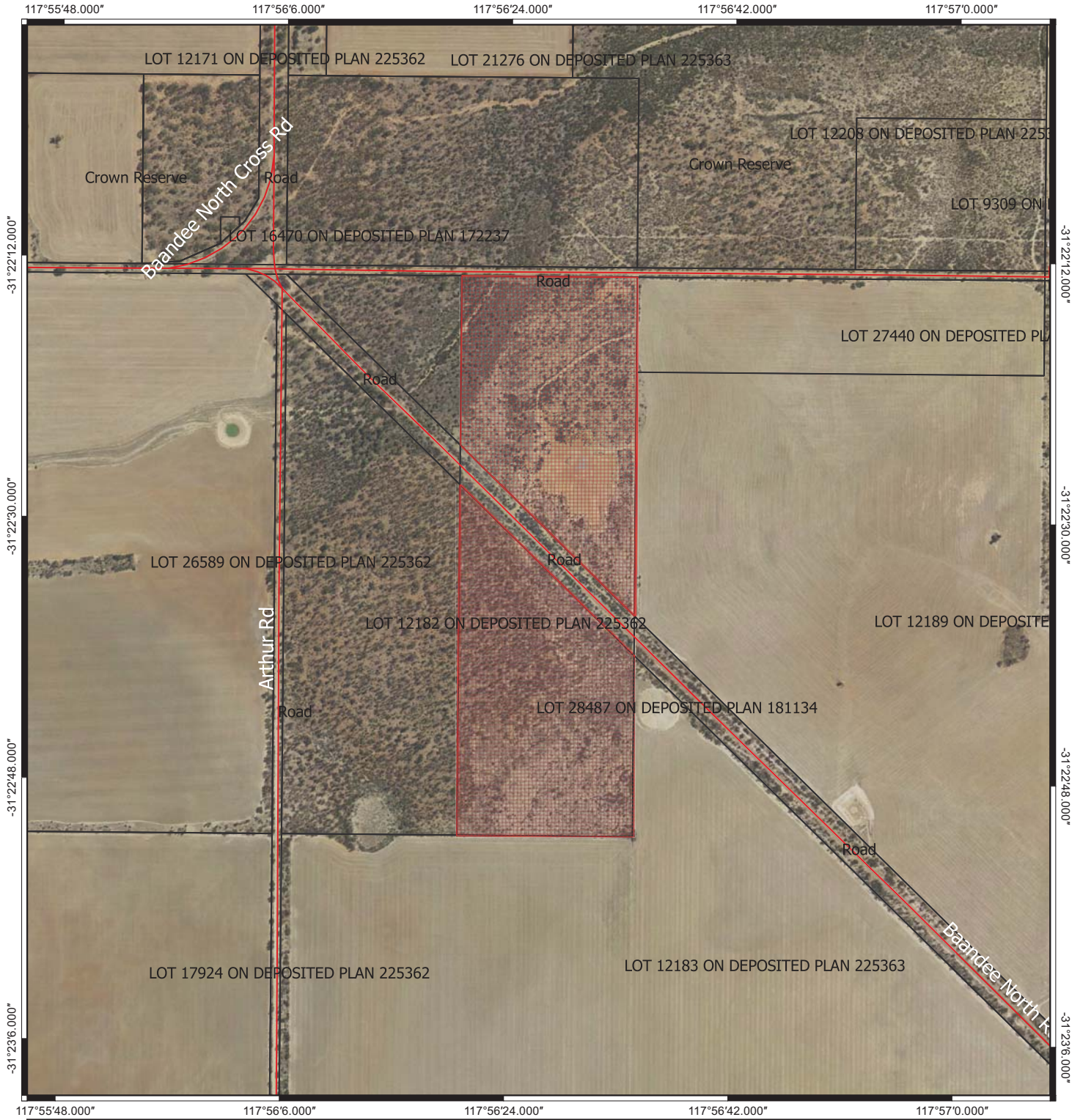
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Plan 8253/2i



Legend

-  CPS subject to conditions
-  Local Government Authorities
-  Roads
- Image
-  Cadastre - LGATE 218



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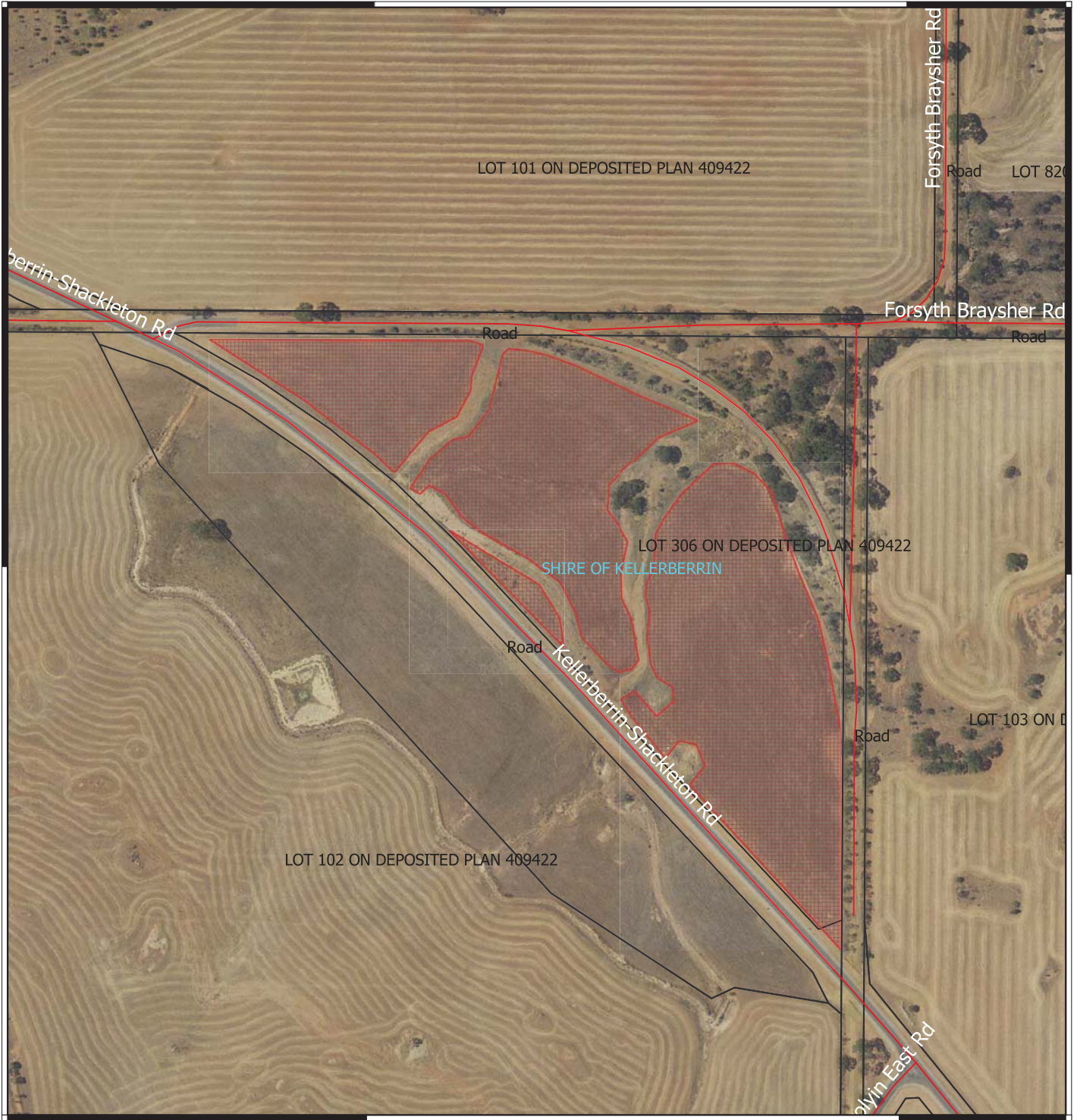


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Plan 8253/2j

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-  Local Government Authorities
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-  Cadastre - LGATE 218

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Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 8253/2
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Shire of Kellerberrin
Application received date: 28 May 2020

1.3. Property details

Property: Baandee North Road Reserve (PINs: 1294752, 1294750, 1294746, 1294742 and 11848160), North Baandee
Local Government Authority: Shire of Kellerberrin
Localities: North Baandee

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	Purpose category:
2.8393		Mechanical Removal	Road construction or upgrades

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Granted
Decision Date: 26 June 2020
Reasons for Decision: On 3 January 2020, Clearing Permit CPS 8253/1 was granted to clear 2.8393 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of widening Baandee North Road reserve (PINs: 1294752, 1294750, 1294746, 1294742 and 11848160). One appeal was lodged against the grant of this permit.

This clearing permit amendment gives effect to the determination of the Minister for Environment (Minister) to allow the appeal in part (Appeal Number: 004 of 2020). The Minister has requested the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) to:

- Amend condition 9 of the permit to state that 13.87 hectares of Crown Reserve 33419 is attributed to the proposed clearing, which includes 5.75 hectares of native vegetation consistent with the Wheatbelt Woodlands Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) in 'good to very good' condition and 8.12 hectares of other native vegetation in 'excellent' or better condition; and
- Amend condition 11 of the permit to state that the permit holder must revegetate and rehabilitate 4.165 hectares on Lot 306 on Deposited Plan 409422.

Given the above, the Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit to reflect the Minister's determination.

2. Site Information

Clearing Description

This applicant proposes to clear 2.8393 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of widening Baandee North Road reserve. This will improve road safety on Baandee North Road, which experiences heavy traffic from road trains originating from surrounding Shires accessing the Great Northern Highway. The application area was reduced from 5 hectares of clearing on 13 March 2019, with this reduction in the extent of the clearing area achieved by the applicant eliminating all unnecessary clearing from the application area.

Vegetation Description

The application area is mapped as occurring within the following mapped vegetation associations (Shepherd et al. 2001):

- 955: Mosaic: shrublands; scrub-heath (South East Avon) / shrublands; *Allocasuarina campestris* thicket; and
- 1049: Wheatbelt; York Gum (*Eucalyptus loxophleba*), Salmon Gum (*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*), Goldfields; Gimlet (*Eucalyptus salubris*), Redwood (*Eucalyptus transcontinentalis*), Giant Mallee (*Eucalyptus oleosa*), Riverine; River Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*).

On 24 October 2018, the section of the Baandee North Road was surveyed by Santaleuca Consulting (2018). The area surveyed for flora and vegetation values extends for nearly 13 kilometres from Hearle Road, heading north to approximately 3 kilometres from Bereford Road (Santaleuca Consulting 2018). Each section of the road was driven and

then walked and the vegetation encountered was classified and analysed against the criteria contained within the *Approved Conservation Advice (including listing advice) for the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt* (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2015) (Santaleuca Consulting 2018). Pre-prepared lists of Threatened and Priority flora species were also used to confirm or deny the presence of these species within the survey area, with any flora which could not be identified on site or through subsequent analysis sent to the Western Australia Herbarium for classification (Santaleuca Consulting 2018). The survey was undertaken in accordance with the methodology contained within the *Technical Guidance; Flora and Vegetation surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (Environmental Protection Authority 2016) (Santaleuca Consulting 2018).

On 7 November 2018, after the specimens of the Priority 2 listed flora species *Aluta aspera* subsp. *localis* collected during the initial survey had their taxonomy confirmed, further samples of this species were collected to be sent to the Western Australian Herbarium (Santaleuca Consulting 2019a). Santaleuca Consulting (2019a) was able to determine that approximately 100 individuals of this species were present in the application area, with the occurrence of this species found on both sides of the road and extending to the edge of the road reserve. On 14 January 2019, Santaleuca Consulting (2019a) collected seed from the above flora species at the request of the Western Australian Herbarium.

The following vegetation communities were identified during the flora and vegetation survey undertaken by Santaleuca Consulting (2018). The descriptions of some of the identified vegetation communities were updated in additional notes provided by Santaleuca Consulting (2019a).

- VT1: Mallee *Eucalypt* sp. dominate this section with minimal midstorey. Understorey is a mix of chenopods and agricultural weeds;
- VT2: The soils harden in the valley to white sandy clays and are dominated by Salmon Gum (*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*). Species growing in association with the Salmon Gum are Small Leaf Bluebush (*Maireana brevifolia*), Barrier Saltbush (*Enchylaena tomentosa*), Jam (*Acacia acuminata*), Grey Copperburr (*Sclerolaena diacantha*), *Lepidosperma* sp., Blueberry Lily (*Dianella revolute*), *Acacia hemiteles*, *Austrostipa scabra*, Old Man Saltbush (*Atriplex nummularia*) and Boree (*Melaleuca pauperiflora*). All secondary species are sparse and appear more to the northern than the southern end;
- VT3: Mallet *Eucalyptus* sp. over storey on the west side of road. Chenopods and native grasses make up the understorey, with a high density of agricultural weeds;
- VT4: On the east side of the same section of road as vegetation association VT3, *Eucalyptus capillosa* appears as part of the over storey, otherwise dominated by mallee *Eucalyptus* sp.;
- VT5: Mallee *Eucalyptus* sp. comprise the over storey, but at a thinner density. High chenopod species density;
- VT6: Dominant *Eucalyptus* sp. overstorey, consisting of Gimlet (*Eucalyptus salubris*), *Eucalyptus capillosa*, Salmon Gum (*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*), Yorrell (*Eucalyptus yilgarnensis*) and *Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *lissophloia*. Mallet type *Eucalyptus* sp. occur at a density of approximately 50 trees per hectare. Light midstorey of *Acacia hemiteles* and Boree (*Melaleuca pauperiflora*). Minimal understorey consisting of mainly chenopods and light agricultural weeds;
- VT7: Soil changes to granite sands with no over storey species. Mid storey species are minimal but plentiful, such as Jam (*Acacia acuminata*) and Silver Wattle (*Acacia lasiocalyx*);
- VT8: *Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *lissophloia*, Yorrell (*Eucalyptus yilgarnensis*) and *Eucalyptus capillosa* subsp. *polyclada* over storey of high density. Broom Bush (*Melaleuca uncinata*), *Melaleuca eleuterostachya*, Saltwater Paperbark (*Melaleuca cuticularis*), Jam (*Acacia acuminata*) mid storey and a mix of native annuals such as Orange Immortelle (*Waitzia acuminata*) and mixed agricultural weeds make up the second and third storeys;
- VT9: Mallee *Eucalyptus* sp. growing in association with *Westringia cephalantha* subsp. *cephalantha*, Kondrung (*Astroloma serratifolium*), *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*, *Baeckea muricata*, *Lepidosperma* sp., Broom Bush (*Melaleuca uncinata*) and Jam (*Acacia acuminata*). Weed cover is light as is any ground cover apart from *Austrostipa scabra* and Orange Immortelle (*Waitzia acuminata*);
- VT10: Gimlet (*Eucalyptus salubris*) with associated Red-flowered Mallee (*Eucalyptus erythronema*) growing in association with *Westringia cephalantha* subsp. *cephalantha*, Kondrung (*Astroloma serratifolium*), *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*, *Baeckea muricata*, *Lepidosperma* sp., Broom Bush (*Melaleuca uncinata*) and Jam (*Acacia acuminata*). Weed cover is light as is any ground cover apart from *Austrostipa scabra* and Orange Immortelle (*Waitzia acuminata*);
- VT11: Dominant over storey of *Eucalyptus capillosa* with Ribbon-barked Gum (*Eucalyptus sheathiana*), Yorrell (*Eucalyptus yilgarnensis*) and *Eucalyptus kochii* subsp. *plenissima*, growing in association with *Westringia cephalantha* subsp.

cephalantha, Kondrung (*Astroloma serratifolium*), *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*, *Baeckea muricata*, *Lepidosperma* sp., Broom Bush (*Melaleuca uncinata*) and Jam (*Acacia acuminata*). Weed cover is light as is any ground cover apart from *Austrostipa scabra* and Orange Immortelle (*Waitzia acuminata*);

- VT12: Dominant species are *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*, *Allocasuarina corniculata*, Bottlebrush Grevillea (*Grevillea paradoxa*), Quandong (*Santalum acuminatum*), *Acacia neurophylla*, Emu Tree (*Hakea francisiana*) with occasional Tammin Mallee (*Eucalyptus leptopoda*). Sedges and annual native grasses including annual herbs complete a very healthy ecosystem, despite numerous historical disturbances;
- VT13: *Allocasuarina* sp. dominated vegetation similar to the previous community, with some Tammin Mallee (*Eucalyptus leptopoda*). Main ground cover is *Austrostipa scabra* annual grasses;
- VT14: Mixed *Allocasuarina* sp. second storey and mallee *Eucalyptus* sp. over storey. A mosaic reflecting the changing soils from white clayey sands to sandy gravels;
- VT15: Comprising a few very large *Eucalyptus capillosa*. Other *Eucalyptus* sp. in this area are Stiff-leaved Mallee (*Eucalyptus rigidula*), *Eucalyptus horistes* and *Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *lissophloia*, scattered among previously disturbed areas and sporadic patches of secondary storey species. The second storey consists of *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*, Quandong (*Santalum acuminatum*), Dysentery Bush (*Alyxia buxifolia*), *Acacia hemiteles*, *Senna artemisioides*, Roadside Teatree (*Leptospermum erubescens*), *Melaleuca* sp., Jam (*Acacia acuminata*) and Broom Bush (*Melaleuca uncinata*). Understorey species are confined to Blueberry Lily (*Dianella revoluta*), Barrier Saltbush (*Enchylaena tomentose*), Orange Immortelle (*Waitzia acuminata*) and *Austrostipa scabra* and agricultural weeds;
- VT16: Land slopes down to heavier white sandy clays supporting *Eucalyptus capillosa* and Salmon Gum (*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*). Very little mid storey and understorey dominated by agricultural weeds;
- VT17: Reverts to sandy gravel soils with minimum over storey. *Allocasuarina* sp. dominant the mid storey. Basic understorey dominated by *Austrostipa scabra* and some agricultural weeds;
- VT18: Mallee *Eucalyptus* sp. dominant, with very weedy understorey;
- VT19: Mixed mallee *Eucalyptus* sp. and *Allocasuarina* sp. with minimal understorey. Very high agricultural weed load;
- VT20: Mixed *Eucalyptus* sp. including Gimlet (*Eucalyptus salubris*) and *Eucalyptus capillosa* as mallets and other mallees. Mid storey changes to Boree (*Melaleuca pauperiflora*), Broom Bush (*Melaleuca uncinata*) and *Eremophila drummondii*. Understorey very sparse with little in the way of species or weeds;
- VT21: *Allocasuarina* sp. overstorey. Gravel pits adjoin this vegetation community; and
- VT22: Open Salmon Gum (*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*), Gimlet (*Eucalyptus salubris*), and Yorrell (*Eucalyptus yilgarnensis*) over storey. Under storey dominated by *Austrostipa scabra* and Orange Immortelle (*Waitzia acuminata*).

Vegetation Condition

The survey of the application area undertaken by Santaleuca Consulting (2018) determined the vegetation in the application ranged in condition from Degraded to Excellent. The majority of the vegetation ranged from Good to Very Good condition (Santaleuca Consulting 2018).

Vegetation condition ratings are defined as follows:

- Excellent: Vegetation structure intact, disturbance affecting individual species and weeds are non-aggressive species (Keighery, 1994).
- Very Good: Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994).
- Good: Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbance; retains basic structure or ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994).
- Degraded: Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance; scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching Good condition without intensive management (Keighery 1994).

Soil type

The application area is mapped as occurring within the following mapped land systems (Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development 2017):

- Tandegin, Booraan Subsystem: Hillslopes predominantly containing hard setting, grey to brownish sandy loam over clay soils;
- Kellerberrin, Merredin Subsystem: Broad, flat valleys of the eastern wheatbelt containing heavy, red and grey soils;
- Tandegin, Collgar Subsystem: Gentle, lower slopes containing sandy surfaced duplex or mallee soils;
- Tandegin, Ulva Subsystem: Yellow sandplain and gravel plain of the Eastern wheatbelt. This unit contains small areas of pale sand; and
- Tandegin, Steep Rocky Hills 3 Subsystem: Areas of bare rock and steep rocky hills with minimal soil development.

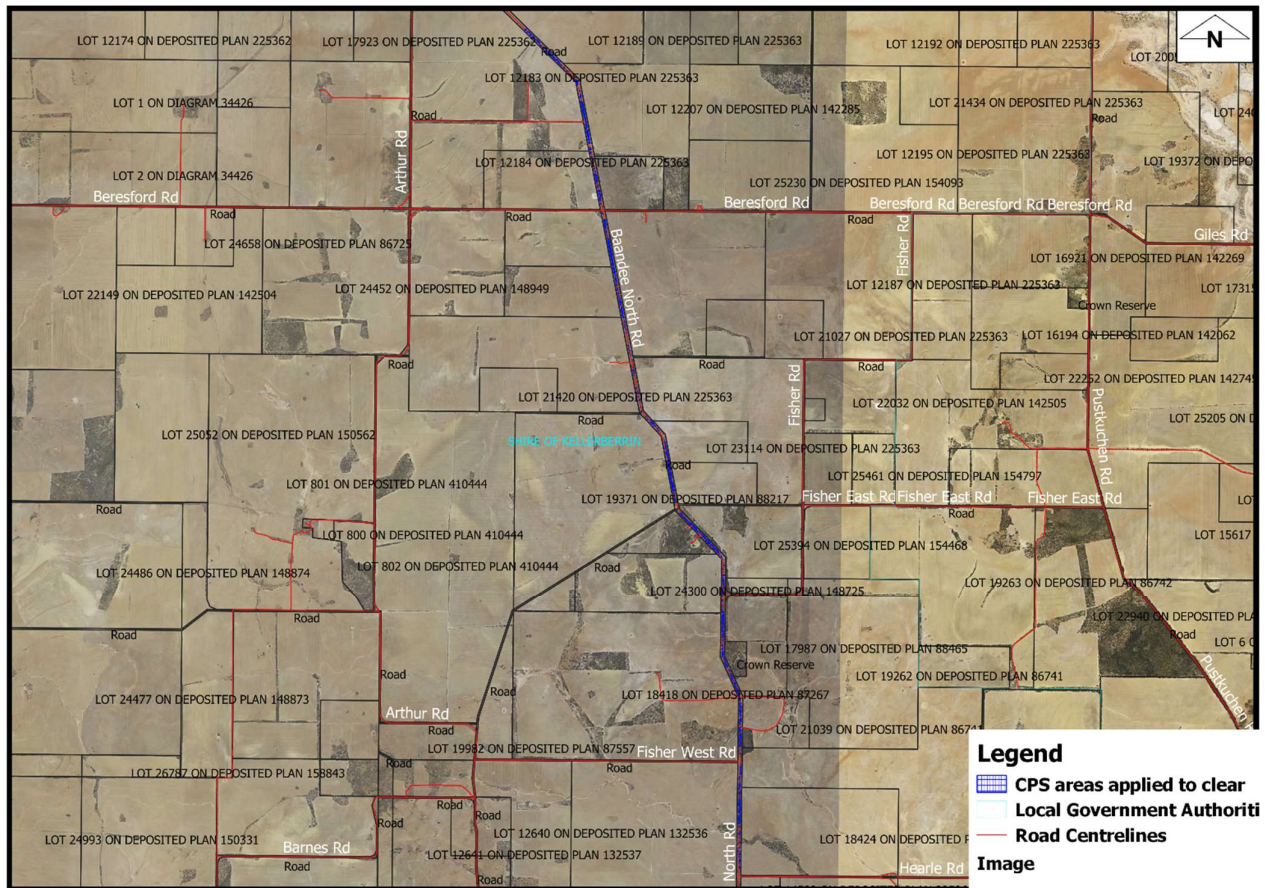


Figure 1: Application area hatched in blue

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

This amendment is the result of an appeal determination made by the Minister for Environment regarding the conditions of Clearing Permit CPS 8253/1.

The assessment against the clearing principles outlined in Schedule 5 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* is unchanged and can be found in the Decision Report prepared for Clearing Permit CPS 8253/1 (DWER, 2020).

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

The assessment against planning instruments and other matters is unchanged and can be found in the Decision Report prepared for Clearing Permit CPS 8253/1 (DWER, 2020).

4. References

- Department of Primary Industry and Regional Development (2017). NRInfo Digital Mapping. Department of Primary Industry and Regional Development. Government of Western Australia. URL: <https://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrm-info/>. Accessed February 2019.
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2020). CPS 8253/1 Decision report and Permit. URL: <ftp://ftp.dwer.wa.gov.au/permit/8253/Permit/>
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Santaleuca Consulting (2018) Vegetation Survey Baandee North Road. Prepared for the Shire of Kellerberrin by Santaleuca Consulting.
- Santaleuca Consulting (2019a) Vegetation Survey Baandee North Road. Follow up notes for the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.
- Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R. and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001) Native Vegetation in Western Australia, Extent, Type and Status. Resource Management Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.