GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 8573/3
Permit Holder:	Commissioner of Main Roads Western Australia
Duration of Permit:	From 24 June 2020 to 24 June 2037

ADVICE NOTE
The funds referred to in condition 12 of this permit are intended for contributing towards the purchase of 129.78 hectares of native vegetation with habitat values for Carnaby's black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*).

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

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* for the purposes of road reconstruction, widening and associated activities.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

The permit holder is authorised to clear native vegetation within the properties described in Table 3 of Schedule 1 of this permit.

3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 28.6 hectares of *native vegetation* within the combined area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1a, Figure 1b, Figure 1c, and Figure 1d of Schedule 1.

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. 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 work involving clearing for those activities under the Main Roads Act 1930 or any other written law.

6. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 24 June 2030.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

7. Avoid, minimise, and reduce the 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.

8. 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 the 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.

9. Directional clearing

The permit holder must conduct clearing activities in a slow, progressive manner from one direction to the other (e.g., east to west) to allow a reasonable time for fauna present within the area being cleared to move into adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the clearing activity.

10. Erosion management

The permit holder must ensure that road reconstruction, widening and associated activities commence within three (3) months of the authorised clearing being undertaken to reduce the potential for erosion.

11. Watercourse management

Where a *watercourse* is to be impacted by clearing, the permit holder must maintain the existing surface water flow.

12. Monetary contributions to a fund maintained for the purpose of establishing or maintaining vegetation (offset)

Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit and no later than 24 June 2021, the permit holder shall provide documentary evidence to the *CEO* that funding of $129,779.53 has been transferred to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation to purchase land for the purpose of establishing or maintaining native vegetation.

13. Carnaby's Black Cockatoo habitat management

The permit holder must not clear more than 20.6 hectares of vegetation that provides suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*).

14. Fauna management – *Idiosoma mcclemenstorum*

(a) After 1 September 2025, prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit within 10 metres of the areas cross-hatched red on Figure 2a, Figure 2b, and Figure 2c of Schedule 1, the permit holder must engage a *fauna specialist* to undertake pre-clearance surveys within the areas cross-hatched red on Figure 2a, Figure 2b, and Figure 2c of Schedule 1, to identify *active burrows* of the Julimar shield-backed trapdoor spider (*Idiosoma mcclemenstorum*).

(b) Where *active burrows* are identified under condition 14(a) of this permit and clearing is proposed within 50 metres of the identified burrows, the permit holder must;

(i) flag and demarcate the location of the *active burrow(s)*;

(ii) ensure no clearing of the *active burrow(s)* occurs; and

(iii) where practicable, limit access to *native vegetation* surrounding the identified *active burrow(s)* within the areas cross-hatched red on Figure 2a, Figure 2b, and Figure 2c of Schedule 1, for the duration of clearing activities.

15. Revegetation plan

Within 24 months of the completion of road reconstruction, widening and associated activities and no later than 24 June 2032 at an *optimal time*, the permit holder must implement and adhere to the *CPS 8573/2 Revegetation Plan* approved by the *CEO* for the *revegetation/rehabilitation* of 20.6 hectares of *native vegetation* within the areas cross-hatched red in Figures 3a and 3b of Schedule 1, including but not limited to the actions described under the following:

(a) site preparation;

(b) *weed* control;

(c) regeneration, direct seeding or planting, at an *optimal time;*

(d) a vegetation establishment period;

(e) *revegetation* success *completion criteria* based on selected *reference sites*, including but not limited to target *weed* cover, target vegetation condition, target density and target structure;

(f) remedial actions to be undertaken if completion criteria are not met;

(g) ongoing maintenance of the area to be *revegetated* and *rehabilitated;*

(h) ongoing monitoring of the area to be *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* against the *revegetation* success completion criteria by an *environmental specialist*;

(i) timeframes for completion of the activities; and

(j) management commitments that will be achieved.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

16. Records that must be kept

The permit holder must maintain records relating to the listed relevant matters in accordance with the specifications detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Records that must be kept

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised clearing activities generally	(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) the date that the area was cleared; (d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); (e) the purpose for which clearing was undertaken; (f) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 7; and (g) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with condition 8; and (h) actions taken in accordance with condition 9; (i) actions taken to reduce the potential for erosion in accordance with condition 10; (j) actions taken to maintain surface water flow in accordance with condition 11; (k) actions taken in accordance with condition 12; and (l) actions taken in accordance with condition 13.
2.	In relation to fauna management pursuant to condition 14	(a) the time (s) and date(s) that the survey was undertaken; (b) the name and qualifications of the *fauna specialist* performing the survey (c) the methodology used to survey the area cross-hatched red on Figure 2 of Schedule 1 to identify Julimar shield-backed trapdoor spider (*Idiosoma mcclemenstorum*) burrows; (d) the location of each Julimar shield-backed trapdoor spider (*Idiosoma mcclemenstorum*) burrow, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings.
3.	In relation to the *revegetation* and	(a) the size of the areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*;

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
	rehabilitation of areas pursuant to condition 15	(b) the date(s) on which the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* was undertaken; (c) the boundaries of the areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (d) a list of species, including quantities, used for *revegetation* and *rehabilitation*; (e) description of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities undertaken, including actions taken for *site preparation* and *weed control*; (f) results of the *environmental specialist*'s monitoring against the *completion criteria*; (g) any *remedial actions* required to be undertaken; and (h) any other actions taken in accordance with condition 15.

17. Reporting

(a) 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 16 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 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 year.

(c) Prior to 24 March 2035, the permit holder must provide to the *CEO* a written report of records required under condition 16 of this permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 17(a) of this permit.

DEFINITIONS

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

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
active burrow(s)	means spider burrows that are occupied by the Julimar shield-backed trapdoor spider (*Idiosoma mcclemenstorum*).
CEO	means the 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.
CPS 8573/2 Revegetation Plan	means the plan developed by the permit holder and approved by the *CEO* in accordance with condition 14(a) of Clearing Permit CPS 8573/2: "*CPS 8573/2 Revegetation Plan, Bindoon Bypass – Northern Section, Document no: D22#914587, Revision no: Rev 0 (Jacobs, 2022).*"
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.
dieback	means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation.
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	means the *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 region being inspected or surveyed, or who is approved by the *CEO* as a suitable fauna specialist for the bioregion, and who holds an appropriate fauna licence issued under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
foraging habitat for Carnaby's Black Cockatoo	means the foraging habitat that was mapped in Arup Jacobs Joint Venture (2019) Great Northern Highway Bindoon Bypass – Northern Section (SLK 94.74 – 112.2) Clearing Permit Supporting Information.
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.
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
optimal time	means the optimal time for undertaking direct seeding and planting in the Avon Wheatbelt.
planting	means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species.

Term	Definition
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: (a) Suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) (b) Vegetation in a good (Keighery, 1994) or better condition
regeneration	means revegetation that can be established from in situ seed banks contained either within the topsoil or seed-bearing mulch.
rehabilitate/ed/ion/ing	means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of that area.
remedial action/s	means, for the purpose of this permit, any activity that is required to ensure successful re-establishment of *native vegetation* cover to the target composition, structure and density set out in the *revegetation* success completion criteria, and may include a combination of soil treatments and *revegetation*.
revegetate/ed/ion/ing	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.
vegetation establishment period	means a period of at least two summers after the revegetation during which time replacement and infill revegetation works may be required for areas in which revegetation has been unsuccessful, and involves regular inspections of revegetation sites to monitor the success of revegetation.
watercourse	has the meaning given to it in section 3 of the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*.
weeds	means any plant – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

END OF CONDITIONS

JBurton

Jessica Burton
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

25 September 2025

Schedule 1

Table 3. List of properties within which the clearing is authorised in accordance with conditions of this permit.

Property	Locality	Local Government Authority
Lot 74 on Deposited Plan 420071 easement - tp&d 27a reg 7(74-7-dp41111)	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 76 on Deposited Plan 20073 easement - p&d 167 reg 7(76-7b-dp41111)	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 78 on Deposited Plan 420075	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 79 on Deposited Plan 420076	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 320 on Deposited Plan 407514	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 321 on Deposited Plan 407515	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 353 on Deposited Plan 407516	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 376 on Deposited Plan 420073	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 377 on Deposited Plan 420074	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 378 on Deposited Plan 420075	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 379 on Deposited Plan 420076	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 2 on Diagram 6996	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 50 on Diagram 4980	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 21 on Deposited Plan 420067 easement - tp&d 27a reg 7(21-7-p22601)	Wannamal	Shire of Chittering
Lot 61 on Deposited Plan 420063	Wannamal	Shire of Chittering
Lot 62 on Deposited Plan 420064	Wannamal	Shire of Chittering
Lot 63 on Deposited Plan 420065	Wannamal	Shire of Chittering
Lot 81 on Deposited Plan 74123	Wannamal	Shire of Chittering

Lot 82 on Deposited Plan 74123	Wannamal	Shire of Chittering
Lot 125 on Deposited Plan 410127	Wannamal	Shire of Chittering
Lot 323 on Deposited Plan 420067	Wannamal	Shire of Chittering
Lot 361 on Deposited Plan 420063	Wannamal	Shire of Chittering
Lot 362 on Deposited Plan 420064	Wannamal	Shire of Chittering
Lot 363 on Deposited Plan 420065	Wannamal	Shire of Chittering
Lot 365 on Deposited Plan 420067	Wannamal	Shire of Chittering
Lot 3234 on Deposited Plan 420067	Wannamal	Shire of Chittering
Lot 12 on Deposited Plan 420901	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 31 on Deposited Plan 419500	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 32 on Deposited Plan 419500 easement - doc(32-x-doc o228217) easement - tla 136c(32-y)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 66 on Deposited Plan 420068	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 68 on Deposited Plan 420070	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 69 on Deposited Plan 420070	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 70 on Deposited Plan 420069	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 74 on Deposited Plan 420901	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 77 on Deposited Plan 420074	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 171 on Deposited Plan 425542	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 173 on Deposited Plan 424243	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 321 on Deposited Plan 63642	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 322 on Deposited Plan 63643	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains

Lot 323 on Deposited Plan 62546	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 324 on Deposited Plan 63644	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 366 on Deposited Plan 420068	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 368 on Deposited Plan 420070	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 369 on Deposited Plan 420070	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 370 on Deposited Plan 420069	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 371 on Deposited Plan 420071	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 372 on Deposited Plan 420071	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 373 on Deposited Plan 420072	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 374 on Deposited Plan 420071	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 403 on Deposited Plan 425193	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 501 on Deposited Plan 64533 (Crown Reserve 7615)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Lot 624 on Deposited Plan 63644	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11282931)	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294588)	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294586)	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501344)	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501346)	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501204)	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501343)	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 12481690)	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains

Old Plains Road reserve (PIN 11294585)	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294587)	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 1382293)	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501205)	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501207)	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501210)	Wannamal	Shire of Chittering
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501211)	Wannamal	Shire of Chittering
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294578)	Wannamal	Shire of Chittering
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11282935)	Wannamal	Shire of Chittering
Burnett Road reserve (PIN 11673195)	Wannamal	Shire of Chittering
North Road reserve (PIN 11670477)	Wannamal	Shire of Chittering
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294579)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11282932)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294581)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294582)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294583)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11282930)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11282931)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294584)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294586)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294580)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains

Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501291)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501209)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501208)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Unnamed Road reserve (PIN 11501267)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501289)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501290)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501344)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501345)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501346)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501206)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Mogumber-Yarawindah Road reserve (PIN 11670535)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Unnamed Road reserve (PIN 11670536)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Old Plains Road reserve (PIN 11294585)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294587)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501205)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501207)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains
Unallocated Crown Land (PIN 1052976)	New Norcia	Shire of Victoria Plains
Unallocated Crown Land (PIN 1052977)	Yarawindah	Shire of Victoria Plains

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the maps below (Figure 1a, 1b, 1c and 1d).

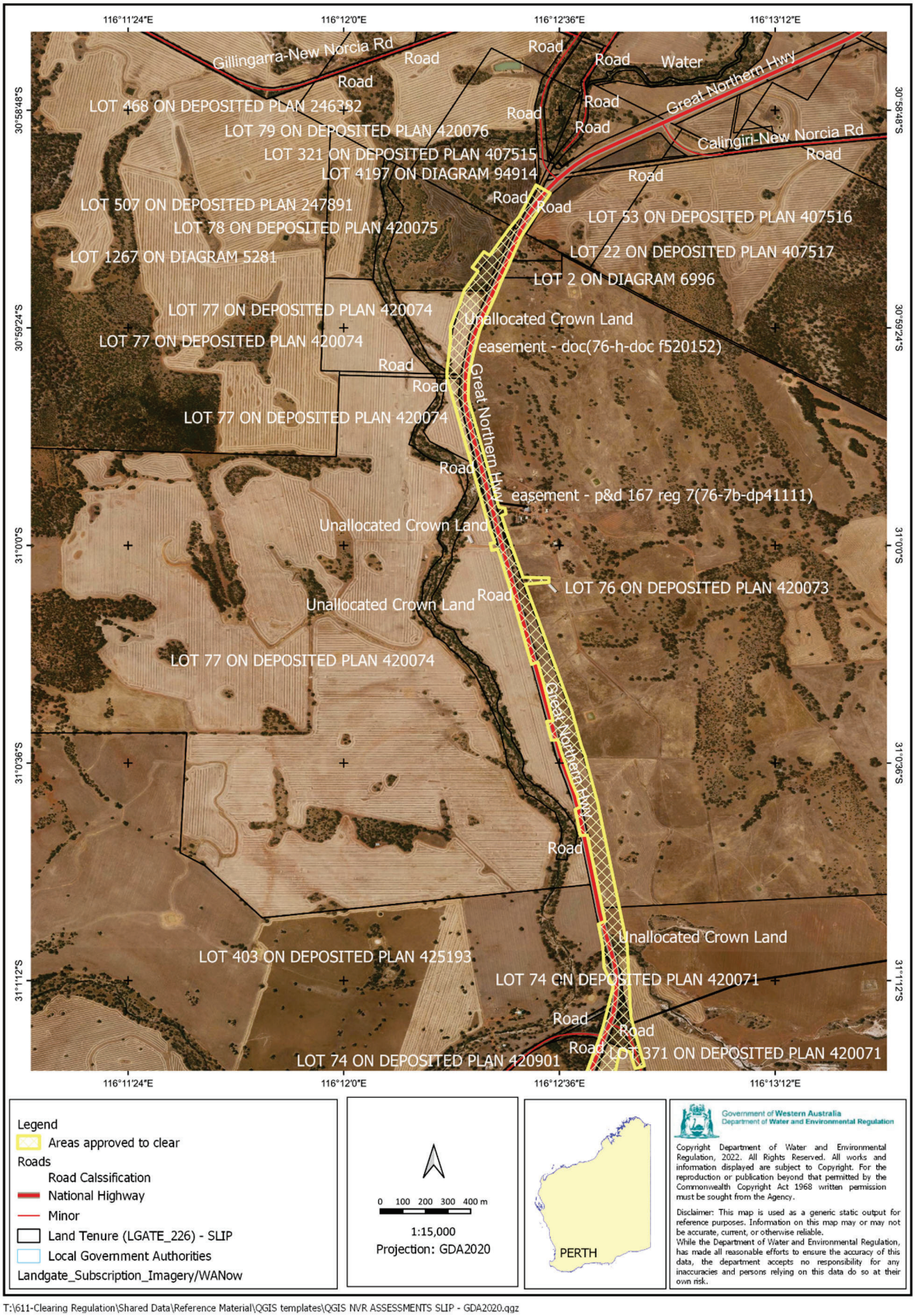


Figure 1a: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

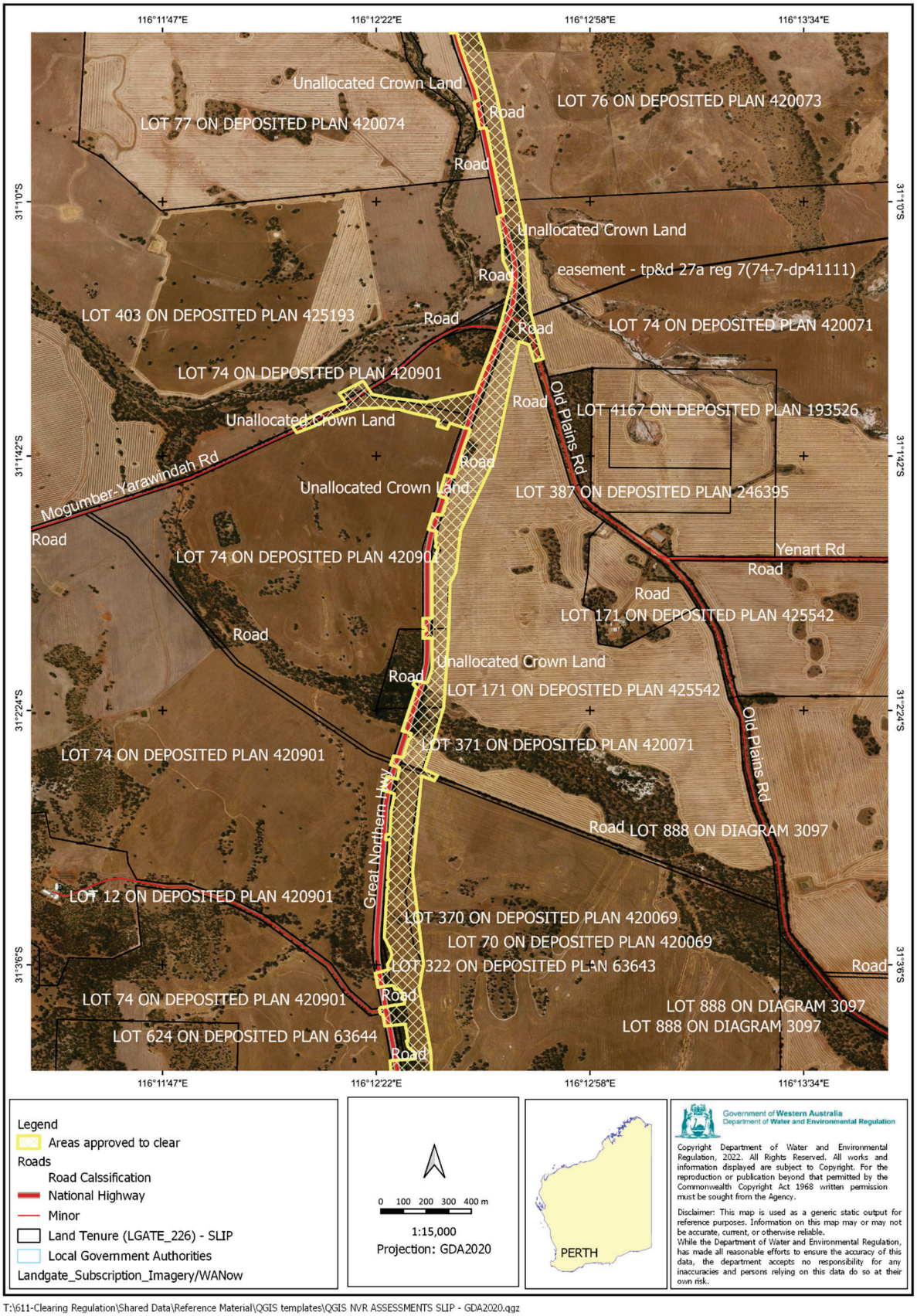


Figure 1b: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

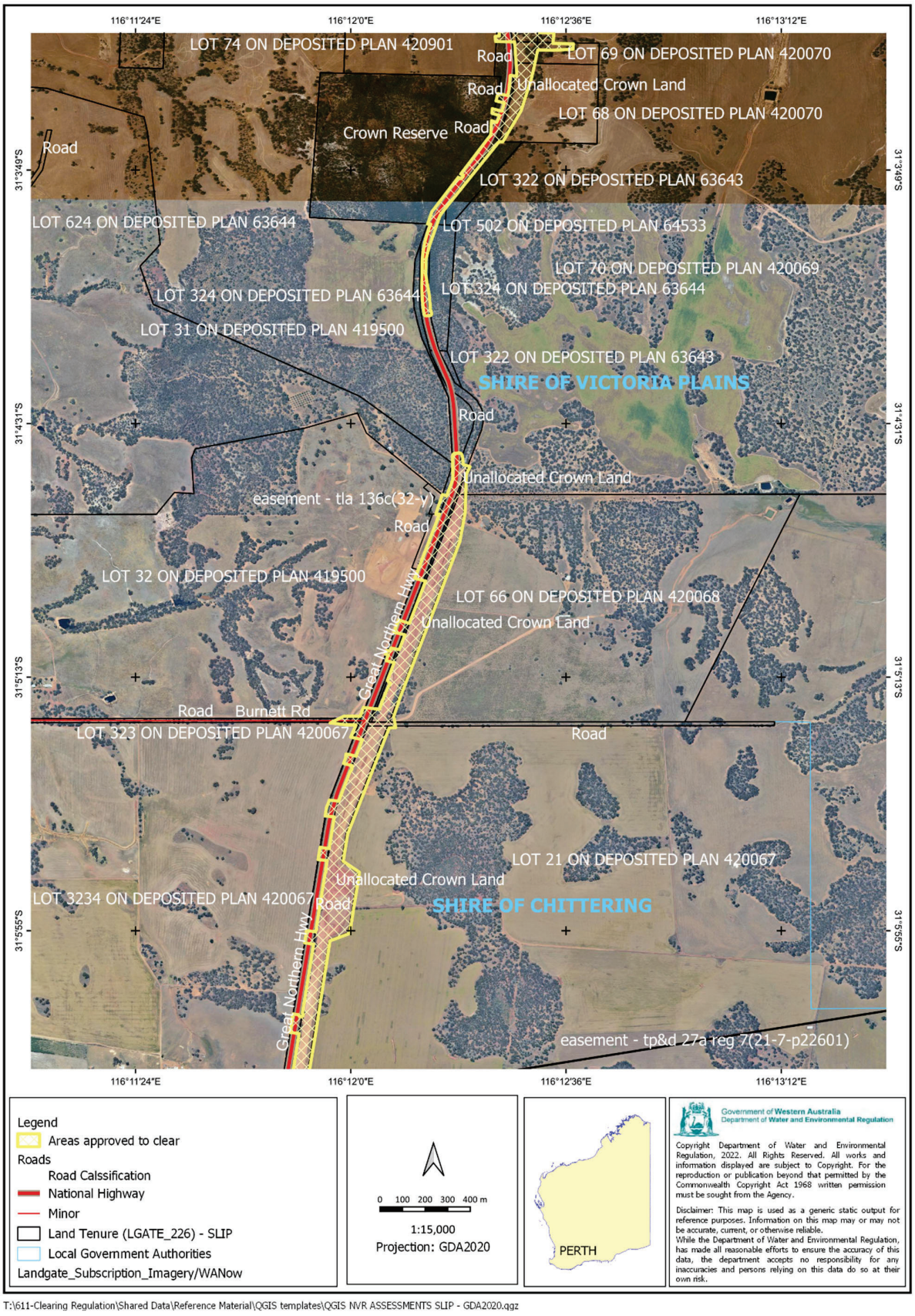


Figure 1c: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

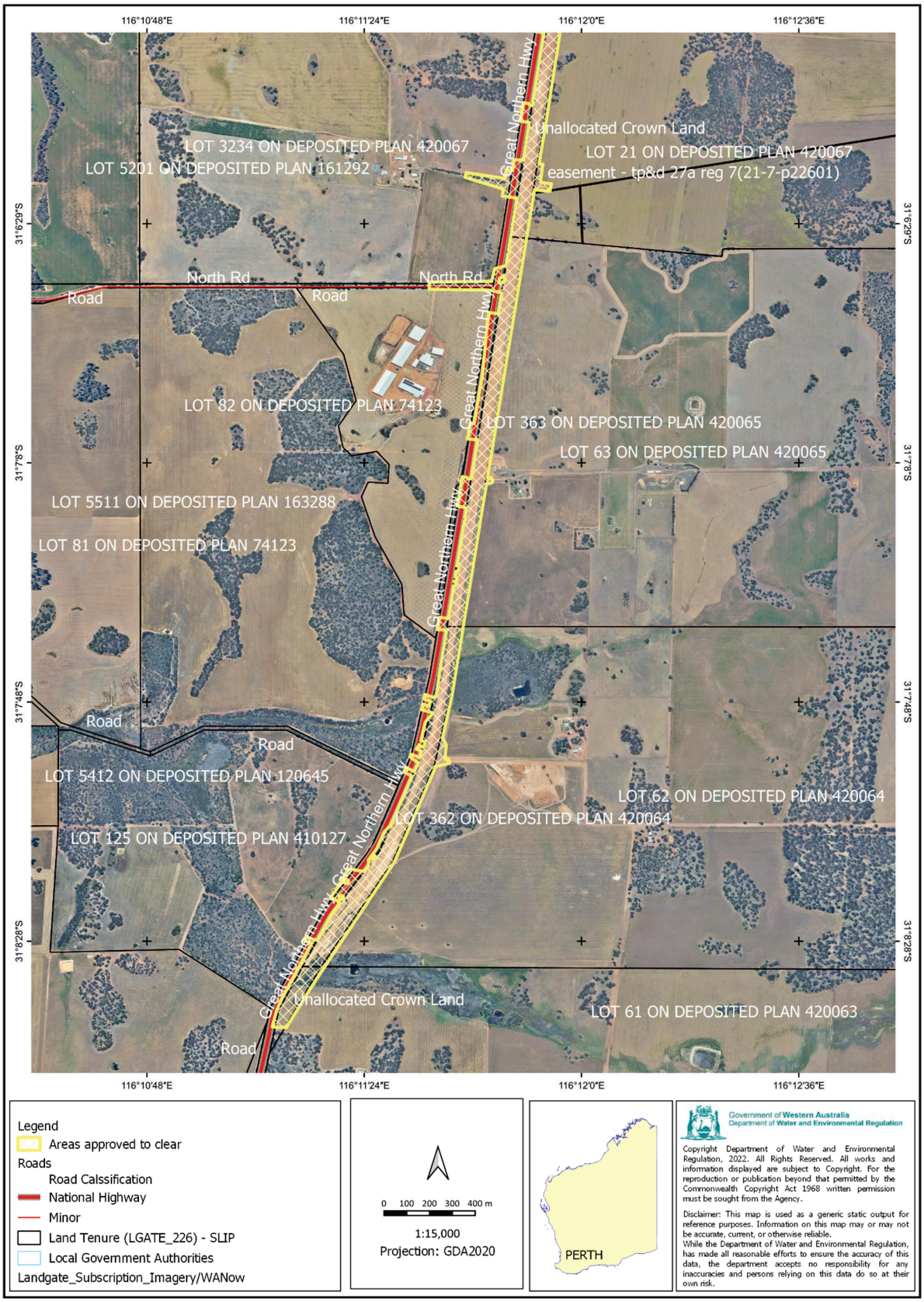


Figure 1d: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

The boundary of the areas subject to fauna management pursuant to condition 14 of this permit are shown in the maps below (Figures 2a, 2b and 2c).

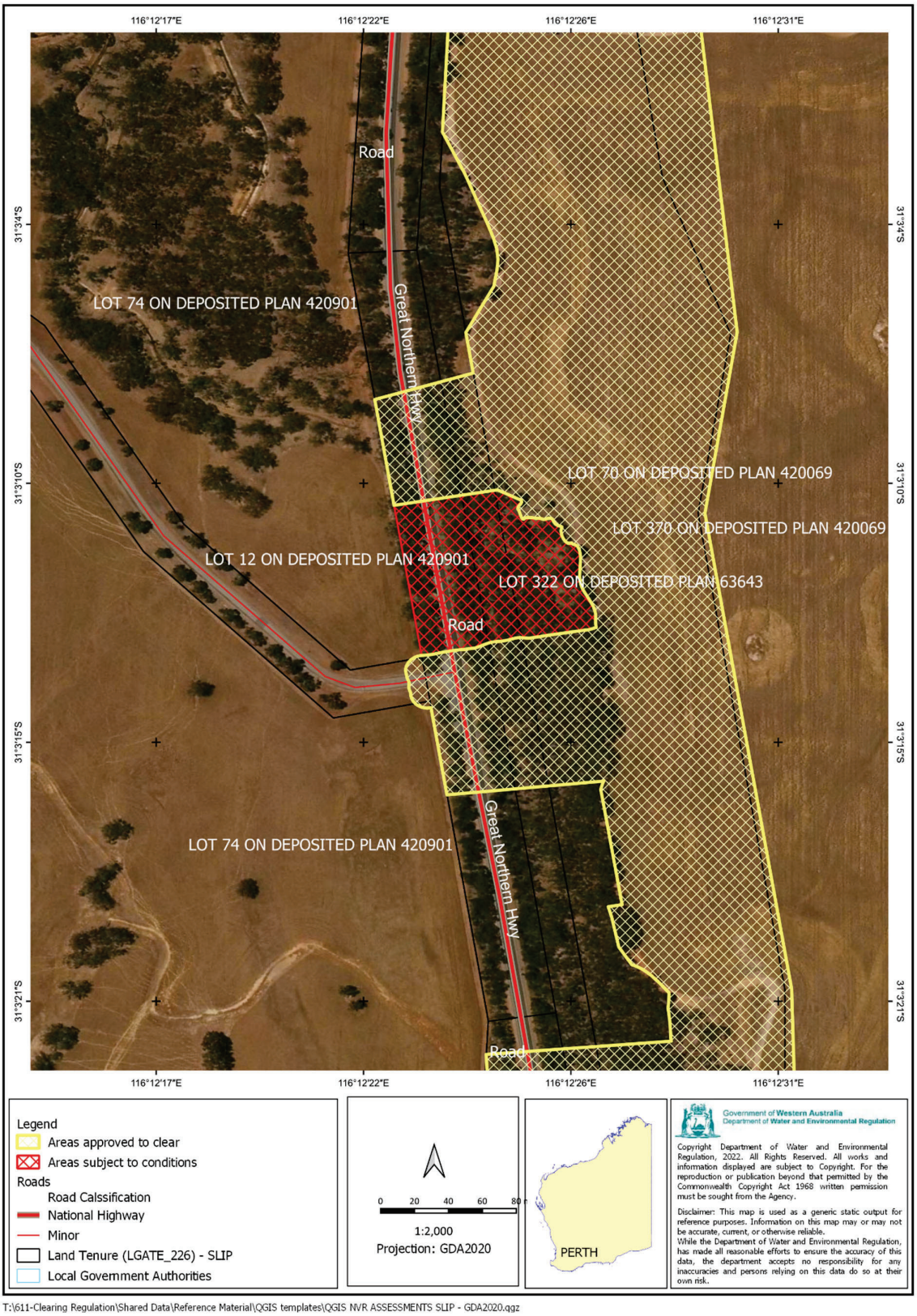


Figure 2a: Map of the boundary of the area subject to fauna management (*Idiosoma mcclemenstorum)* in accordance with condition 14 of this permit.

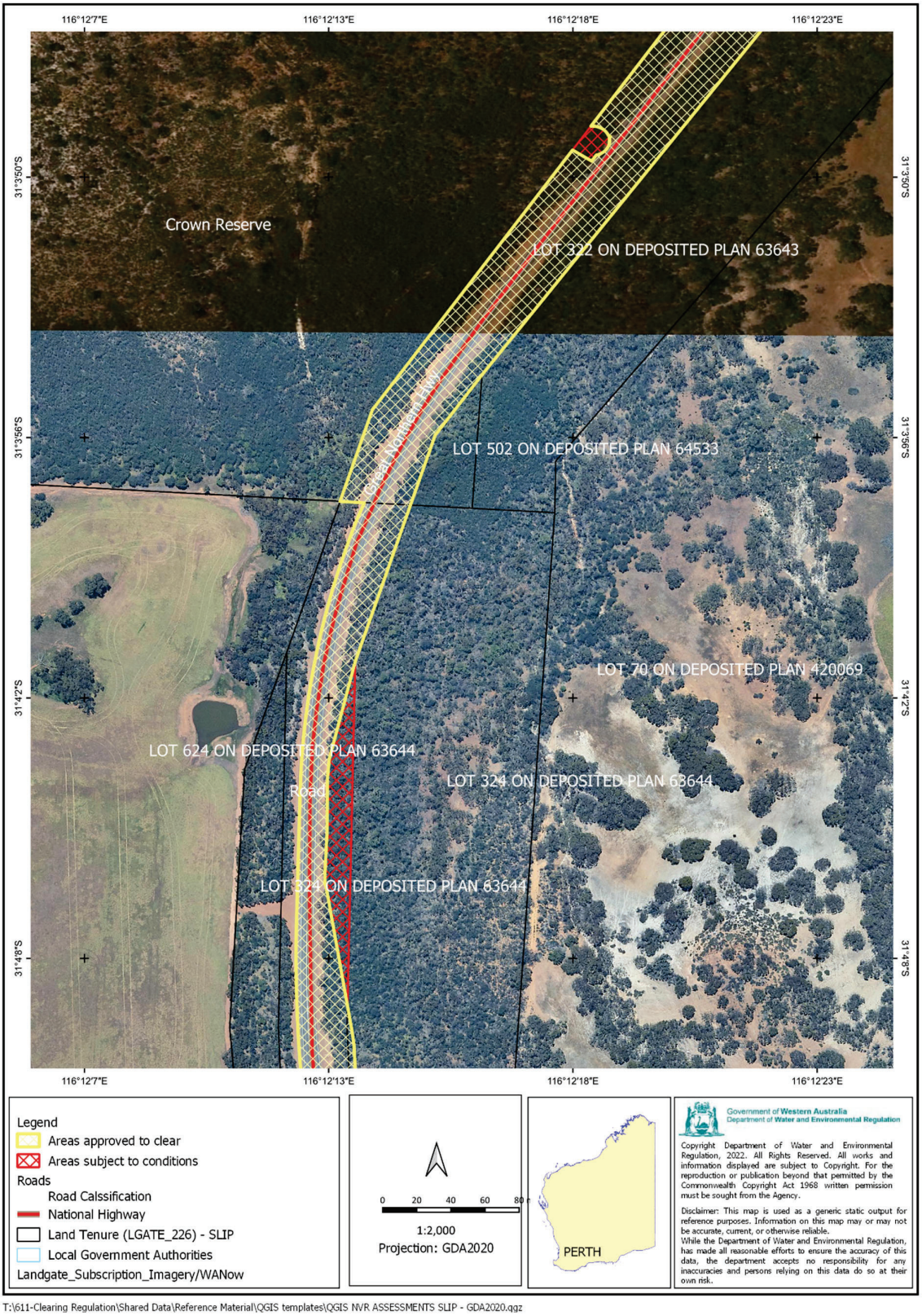


Figure 2b: Map of the boundary of the area subject to fauna management (*Idiosoma mcclemenstorum)* in accordance with condition 14 of this permit.

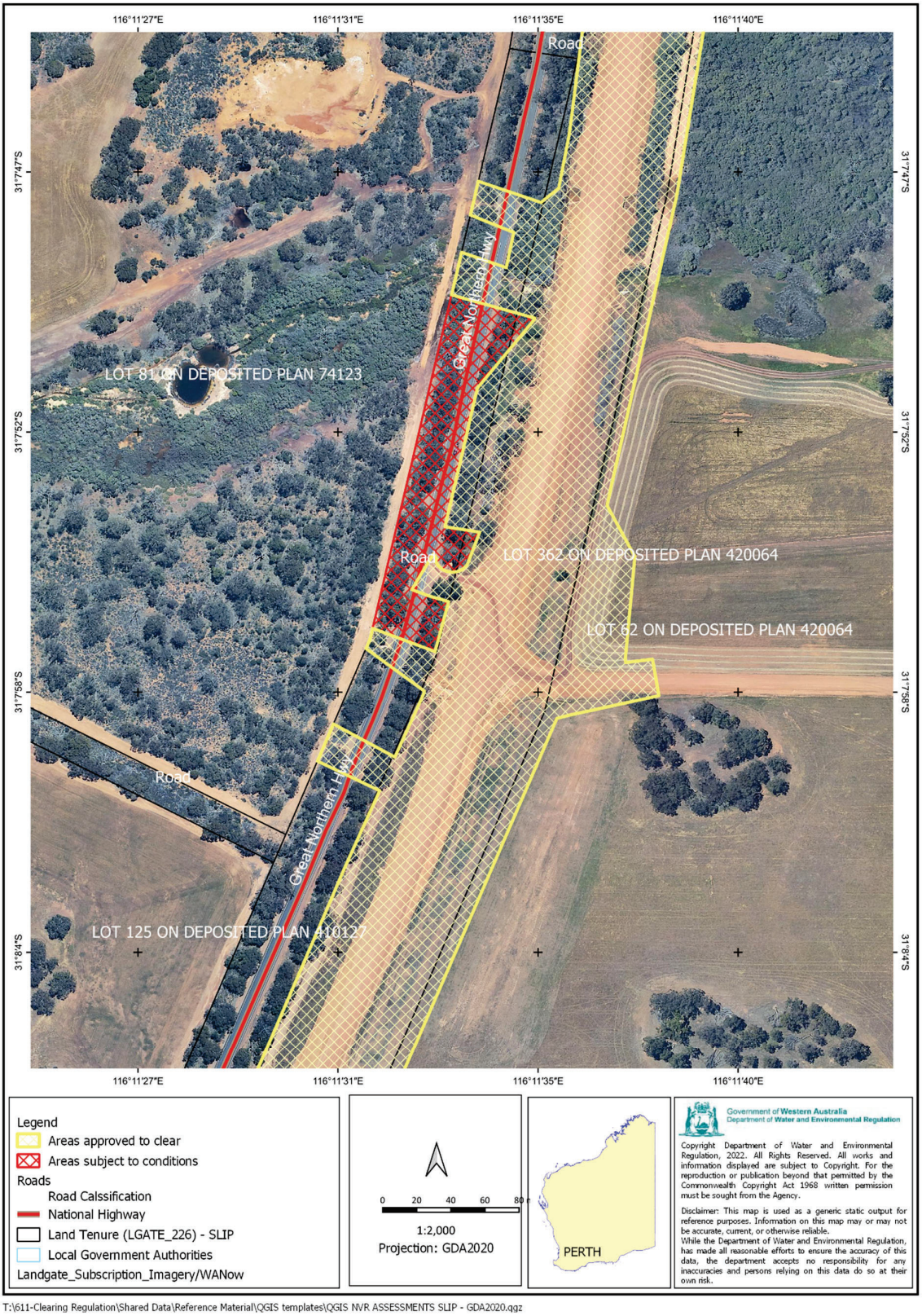


Figure 2c: Map of the boundary of the area subject to fauna management (*Idiosoma mcclemenstorum)* in accordance with condition 14 of this permit.

The boundary of the areas subject to *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* pursuant to condition 15 of this permit are shown in the maps below (Figure 3a and 3b).

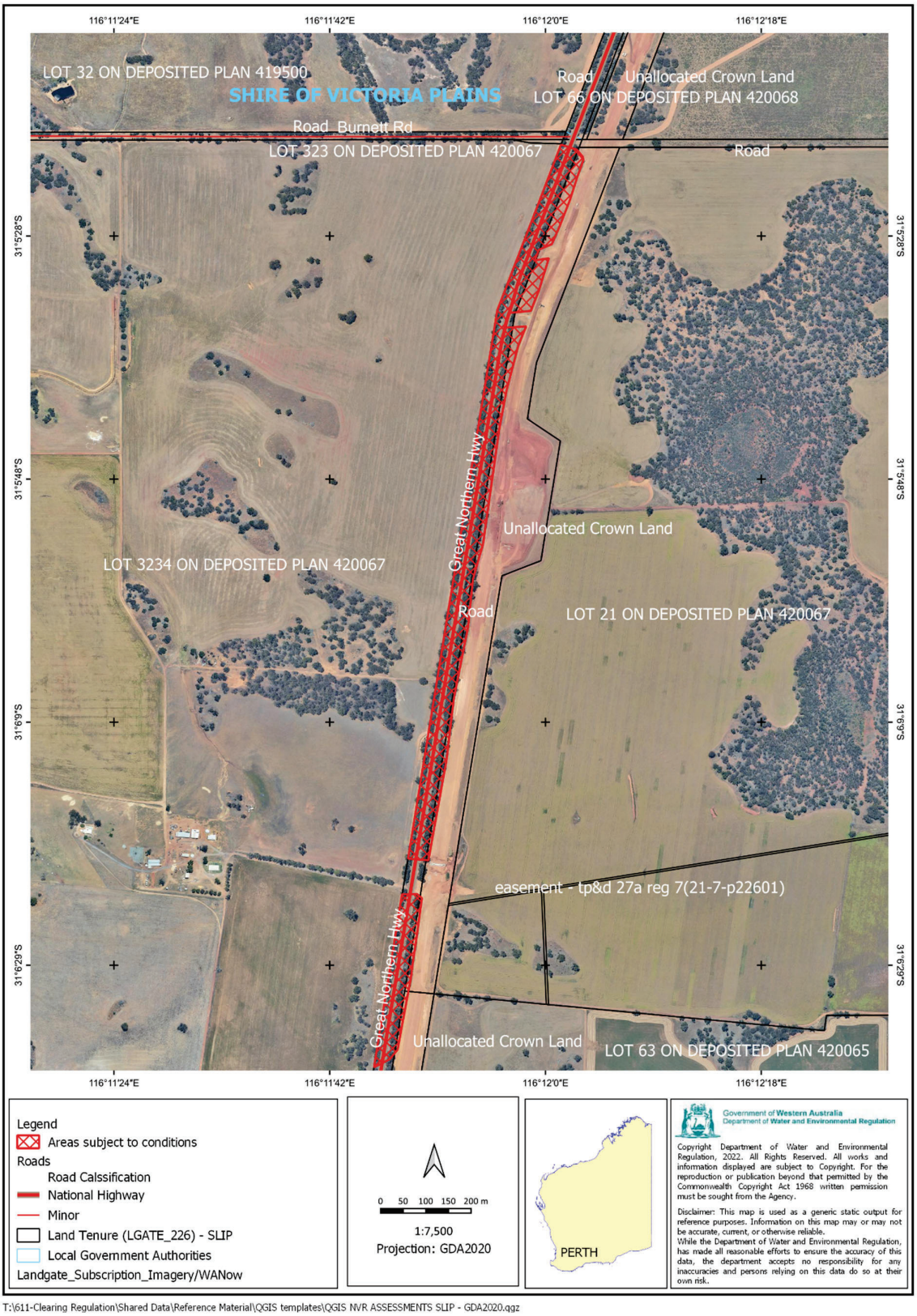


Figure 3a: Map of the boundary of the areas subject to revegetation in accordance with condition 15 of this permit.

Figure 3b: Map of the boundary of the areas subject to revegetation in accordance with condition 15 of this permit.

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 8573/3
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Commissioner of Main Roads Western Australia
Application received:	27 February 2025
Application area:	28.6 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Road widening and construction
Method of clearing:	Mechanical removal
Property:	Lot 2 on Diagram 6996 Lot 50 on Diagram 4980 Lot 74 on Deposited Plan 420071 Lot 76 on Deposited Plan 20073 Lot 78 on Deposited Plan 420075 Lot 79 on Deposited Plan 420076 Lot 320 on Deposited Plan 407514 Lot 321 on Deposited Plan 407515 Lot 353 on Deposited Plan 407516 Lot 376 on Deposited Plan 420073 Lot 377 on Deposited Plan 420074 Lot 378 on Deposited Plan 420075 Lot 379 on Deposited Plan 420076 Unallocated Crown Land (PIN1052976) Lot 21 on Deposited Plan 420067 Lot 61 on Deposited Plan 420063 Lot 62 on Deposited Plan 420064 Lot 63 on Deposited Plan 420065 Lot 81 on Deposited Plan 74123 Lot 82 on Deposited Plan 74123 Lot 125 on Deposited Plan 410127 Lot 323 on Deposited Plan 420067 Lot 361 on Deposited Plan 420063 Lot 362 on Deposited Plan 420064 Lot 363 on Deposited Plan 420065

	Lot 365 on Deposited Plan 420067
	Lot 3234 on Deposited Plan 420067
	Lot 12 on Deposited Plan 420901
	Lot 31 on Deposited Plan 419500
	Lot 32 on Deposited Plan 419500
	Lot 66 on Deposited Plan 420068
	Lot 68 on Deposited Plan 420070
	Lot 69 on Deposited Plan 420070
	Lot 70 on Deposited Plan 420069
	Lot 74 on Deposited Plan 420901
	Lot 77 on Deposited Plan 420074
	Lot 171 on Deposited Plan 425542
	Lot 173 on Deposited Plan 424243
	Lot 321 on Deposited Plan 63642
	Lot 322 on Deposited Plan 63643
	Lot 323 on Deposited Plan 62546
	Lot 324 on Deposited Plan 63644
	Lot 366 on Deposited Plan 420068
	Lot 368 on Deposited Plan 420070
	Lot 369 on Deposited Plan 420070
	Lot 370 on Deposited Plan 420069
	Lot 371 on Deposited Plan 420071
	Lot 372 on Deposited Plan 420071
	Lot 373 on Deposited Plan 420072
	Lot 374 on Deposited Plan 420071
	Lot 403 on Deposited Plan 425193
	Lot 501 on Deposited Plan 64533 (Crown Reserve 7615)
	Lot 624 on Deposited Plan 63644
	Unallocated Crown Land (PIN 1052977)
	Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 1382293)
	Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11282931)
	Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294586)
	Old Plains Road reserve (PIN 11294585)
	Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294587)
	Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294588)
	Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501204)
	Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501205)
	Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501207)
	Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501343)
	Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501344)
	Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501346)

	Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 12481690) Burnett Road reserve (PIN 11673195) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11282935) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294578) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501210) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501211) North Road reserve (PIN 11670477) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11282930) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11282931) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11282932) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294579) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294580) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294581) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294582) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294583) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294584) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294586) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11294587) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501205) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501206) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501207) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501208) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501209) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501289) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501290) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501291) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501344) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501345) Great Northern Highway road reserve (PIN 11501345) Mogumber-Yarawindah Road reserve (PIN 11670535) Old Plains Road reserve (PIN 11294585) Unnamed Road reserve (PIN 11501267) Unnamed Road reserve (PIN 11670536)
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Chittering Shire of Victoria Plains
Localities (suburb/s):	New Norcia Wannamal Yarawindah

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The proposed amendment to CPS 8573/2 is for the purpose of:

- Amending permit condition 6 to extend the period in which clearing is authorised until 24 June 2030;
- Extending the permit duration by five years to align with the proposed change to condition 6 and ensure sufficient time to implement the approved Revegetation Plan, including monitoring and remedial actions, if required; and
- Amending permit condition 16(c) to align the due date for the final annual compliance report to align with the proposed extended permit duration.

The proposed extent and purpose of clearing is unchanged from CPS 8573/2, which allowed for the clearing of 28.6 hectares of native vegetation within various properties and road reserves in the localities of New Norcia, Wannamal, and Yarawindah for the purpose of road reconstruction, widening and associated activities. The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's (DWER's) records indicate that approximately 11.1 hectares of native vegetation has been cleared under CPS 8573/1 and CPS 8573/2 to date.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	25 September 2025
Decision area:	28.6 hectares of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit amendment 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 14 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A), relevant datasets (see Appendix D), and the findings of a biological survey (Phoenix, 2019), advice received from the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix B), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration that the road upgrades are required to improve road safety and efficiency for passenger and heavy-haulage vehicles.

A review of current environmental databases and spatial data identified that the assessment of impacts to biological values (fauna) has changed since the previous assessments for CPS 8573/1 and CPS 8573/2. It was determined that future clearing under the proposed extended permit duration may result in additional impacts to the Julimar shield-backed trapdoor spider, including direct and indirect impacts to known burrow locations that were not considered in previous assessments of the permit.

The remaining environmental values within the permit area remain largely unchanged since the previous assessments and clearing under the proposed amendment will continue to result in:

- the loss of habitat for Priority flora species, including individuals of *Acacia drummondii* subsp. *affinis* (Priority 3)*, Grevillea drummondii* (Priority 4)*, and Persoonia sulcata* (Priority 4),
- the loss of 20.6 hectares of significant foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo,
- the loss of 28.6 hectares of native vegetation that is significant as a remnant within a highly cleared area,
- the clearing of vegetation in proximity to a conservation area, which could indirectly impact on its environmental values,
- the clearing of riparian vegetation growing in association with watercourses and drainage lines,
- potential land degradation in the form of erosion, and
- the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values

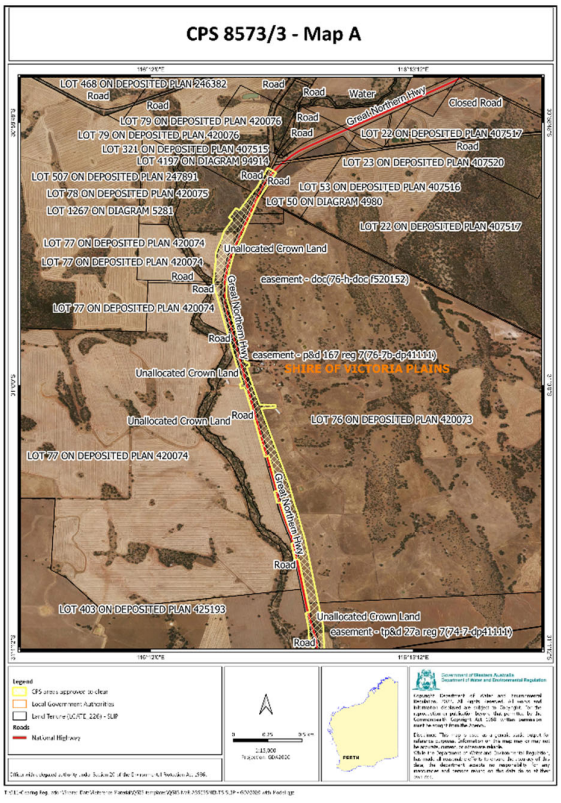
In considering the above, the Delegated Officer considered that the proposed amendment is not likely to lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values, subject to conditions to:

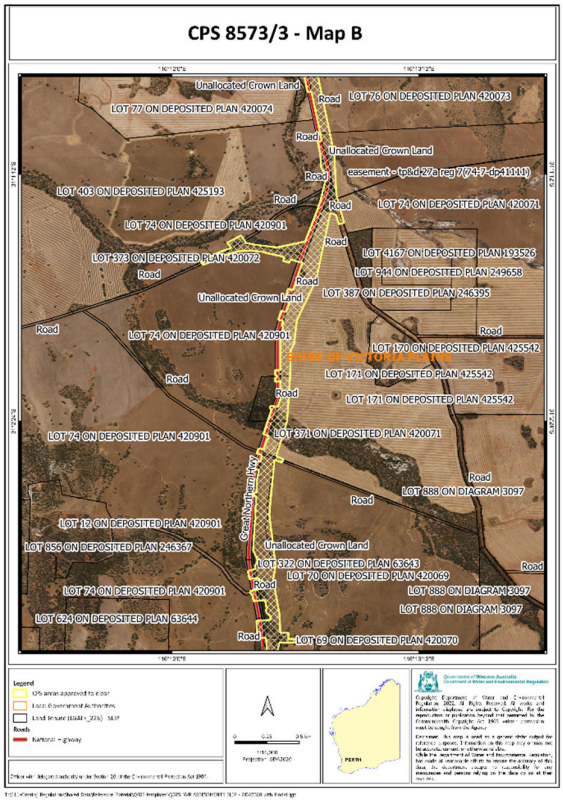
- avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing,
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback,
- undertake slow directional clearing to allow fauna to move ahead of the clearing activity,

- undertake staged clearing and ensure the purpose of clearing is enacted within three months of the authorised clearing being undertaken to minimise erosion risk,
- where a watercourse is to be impacted by clearing, maintain the existing surface water flow,
- provide a monetary offset contribution to fund the purchase and conservation in perpetuity of 129.78 hectares of significant foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo,
- ensure no more than 20.6 hectares of suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo is cleared,
- engage a fauna specialist to undertake surveys to identify Julimar shield-backed trapdoor spider burrows within 50 metres of the boundary of the application area to be flagged and avoided for the duration of clearing, and
- implement a Project Revegetation Plan involving the revegetation of 20.6 hectares of land within the application area with species that provide foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo.

As outlined above, in addition to extending the permit duration, the Delegated Officer determined that the inclusion of an additional fauna management condition requiring pre-clearance surveys and flagging of Julimar shield-backed trapdoor spider burrows was required to mitigate potential indirect impacts to this species. Minor amendments to existing permit conditions were also required to minimise and manage risks to environmental values, reference the approved Project Revegetation Plan (Jacobs, 2022), and bring the permit in line with current DWER policies and procedures.

1.5. Site maps





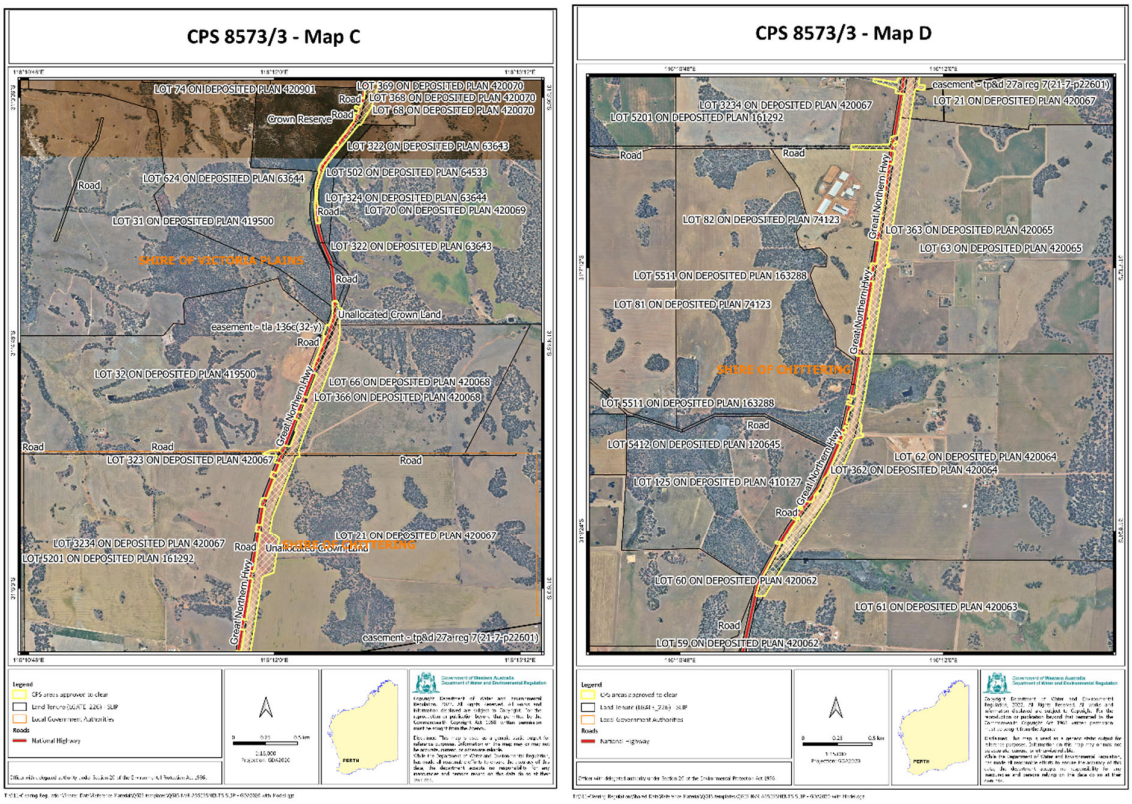


Figure 1. Maps of the application area. The areas cross-hatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to be cleared under the amended clearing permit.

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)

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 Vertebrate Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2020)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The avoidance and mitigation measures proposed by the applicant remain unchanged from the previous assessments of the permit and are described in the Decision Reports for CPS 8573/1 and 8573/2.

As a condition of CPS 8573/2, the applicant is required to apply measures to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing, where possible. Noting that the extent and purpose of the proposed clearing is unchanged from CPS 8573/2, 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.

It is understood that the previous assessments of the permit determined that the proposed clearing would result in a significant residual impact to Carnaby's cockatoo foraging habitat and significant remnant vegetation within a highly cleared landscape. In accordance with the Government of Western Australia's *Environmental Offsets Policy* and *Environmental Offsets Guidelines*, these significant residual impacts have been addressed through the conditioning of environmental offset requirements on the permit. Noting that the extent and purpose of the proposed clearing is unchanged from CPS 8573/2, the Delegated Officer was satisfied that the existing offsets are sufficient to counterbalance the significant residual impacts identified under the previous assessments. The nature and suitability of the offsets provided is described in the Decision Reports for CPS 8573/1 and 8573/2.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

A review of current environmental information (Appendix A) indicates that the environmental values within the permit area remain largely unchanged since the previous assessment of the permit in 2021 and the assessment against the clearing principles (Appendix B) has not changed significantly from the assessments detailed in Clearing Permit Decision Reports CPS 8573/1 and 8573/2.

Noting that the extent and purpose of the proposed clearing is unchanged from CPS 8573/2, the assessment identified that the extent to which the proposed clearing presents a risk to biological values (ecological communities), conservation areas, and land and water resources remains unchanged from the previous assessment. Existing permit conditions for avoidance and minimisation, weed and dieback management, directional clearing, watercourse management, and offsets (monetary contribution and revegetation) remain sufficient to manage the risks identified in previous assessments of the permit, being:

- the loss of up to 20.6 hectares of significant foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo,
- the loss of 28.6 hectares that is significant as a remnant of native vegetation within an extensively cleared landscape,
- the clearing of vegetation growing in association with a watercourse that could result in minor, short-term impacts to surface water quality,
- the clearing of vegetation in proximity to a conservation area (Sevenmile Well Nature Reserve), which could indirectly impact on its environmental values,
- the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values, and
- potential land degradation in the form of wind erosion.

The assessment of the impacts of the proposed amended clearing permit on biological values (flora and fauna) required further consideration to align with current environmental knowledge and departmental practices, noting the time since the original biological survey information was obtained.

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

Assessment

A fauna survey submitted during the previous assessments of the permit (Phoenix, 2019) identified two conservation significant fauna species within a greater survey area:

- Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) (listed as Endangered under the BC Act and EPBC Act); and
- Julimar shield-backed trapdoor spider (*Idiosoma mcclemenstorum*) (listed as Priority 2 by DBCA).

Noting the previous survey effort was undertaken over seven field trips between October 2014 and March 2018 (Phoenix, 2019), it is possible that the distribution and abundance of habitat for conservation significant species within the application area has changed since the previous assessments of the permit. Consideration of the extent to which clearing under the proposed amendment presents a risk to significant habitat for these species is outlined below.

In addition, the application area may provide suitable habitat for the Mogumber bush cricket (*Throscodectes xederoides*), which was not considered in the previous assessments of the permit. This species is listed as Priority 3 by DBCA and the potential for impacts is outlined below.

Carnaby's cockatoo

The fauna survey identified a total of 357 potential breeding trees with visible hollows within the greater survey area, of which 83 were confirmed to have hollows suitable for breeding by black cockatoo species and 44 showed signs of current or past use (Phoenix, 2019). Previous assessments of the permit identified that the application area includes one of these trees which contains hollows suitable for breeding by Carnaby's cockatoo but with no signs of use. Noting that the extent and purpose of the proposed clearing is unchanged from CPS 8573/2 and the time required for tree hollows to develop, the potential for breeding habitat to be present within the application area is unlikely to have changed since the previous assessments of the permit. Therefore, clearing under the proposed amendment will not result in additional impacts to Carnaby's cockatoo breeding habitat or increase the significance of impacts detailed in Decision Reports CPS 8573/1 and CPS 8573/2.

Although roosting habitat was not specifically addressed in the original assessment of the permit, it is acknowledged that habitat trees of suitable size to provide breeding habitat may also represent suitable roosting habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo. However, given the proposed clearing area is unchanged, it is unlikely that the extent of roosting habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo within the application area has changed significantly in the five years since the initial assessment of CPS 8573/1. It is also acknowledged that no evidence of roosting was observed during the application area at the time of the survey (Phoenix, 2019). Therefore, clearing under the proposed amendment will not result in additional impacts to potential roosting habitat.

The survey identified that the application area contains 20.6 hectares of foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo, including woodlands of *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah), *Corymbia calophylla* (marri), *Banksia* sp., *Eucalyptus loxophleba* (York gum), *Eucalyptus wandoo* (wandoo), and *Eucalyptus salmonophloia (*salmon gum) (Phoenix, 2019). Previous assessments of the permit determined that the foraging habitat within the application area comprises significant habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo, given the context of the landscape and proximity to suitable breeding hollows. The loss of 20 hectares of significant foraging habitat was determined to represent a significant residual impact to Carnaby's cockatoo and an environmental offset was imposed on the permit to counterbalance this impact. Given the extent and purpose of the proposed clearing is unchanged, clearing under the proposed amendment is not likely to result in additional impacts to Carnaby's cockatoo foraging habitat or increase the significance of impacts detailed in Decision Reports CPS 8573/1 and CPS 8573/2.

Given the residual impacts of the proposed clearing are unchanged from the previous assessments of the permit, the existing offset involving the revegetation of 20.6 hectares of land within the application area with species that provide foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and a monetary contribution towards the purchase of 129.78 hectares of remnant vegetation that provides significant foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo remains sufficient to counterbalance the significant residual impacts of the clearing proposed. This offset requirement remains consistent with the *WA Environmental Offset Policy* (2011) and *WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines* (2014).

Julimar shield-backed trapdoor spider

The Julimar shield-backed trapdoor spider is a poorly recorded invertebrate with an extent of occurrence of approximately 1500km^2 within a highly restricted distribution in the northern Jarrah Forest bioregion between Chittering Lakes, Julimar, Toodyay, and Gillingarra (Rix et al., 2018). Habitat preferences are not well-documented, but burrows have been found on sandy substrates overlaying laterite (Rix et al., 2018). Like other trapdoor spiders, the Julimar shield-backed trapdoor spider appears to prefer roadside embankments and are typically found in the micro-habitat of road reserves rather than adjacent habitats, regardless of vegetation status (DBCA, 2025).

The fauna survey identified a total of 12 Julimar shield-backed trapdoor spider burrows within the greater survey area. In addition, the fauna survey mapped 187.5 hectares of suitable habitat for the species, of which 17.4 hectares occurs within the clearing footprint for CPS 8573/3 (Phoenix, 2019). Given the poor dispersal abilities of shield-backed trapdoor spiders, high burrow fidelity, and proximity of the recorded burrows to existing road infrastructure, it is unlikely that the extent of spider burrows within the application area has changed significantly since the Phoenix (2018) survey. This was supported by DBCA (2025) advice, which indicated that some burrows identified in the previous assessment may no longer exist or may not be inhabited by a living spider, as the species has a high mortality rate among juveniles. Without updated survey information, this assessment has assumed that the 12 burrows persist within the surveyed areas, but no new burrows are likely to occur.

The previous assessments of the permit, informed by advice from DBCA (2020; 2019) and WA Museum (Harvey, 2020), determined that the sub-population recorded in the survey is significant for the continuation of the species and

the loss of individuals through direct or indirect impacts during vegetation clearing activities would impact the species significantly at a local scale. As detailed in Decision Report CPS 8573/1, it was determined that all burrow locations were to be avoided from clearing through a revised clearing footprint and no significant impacts were expected. Upon review of current spatial data, the assessment of the proposed amendment identified that two of the known burrow locations intersects the clearing footprint within the existing road verge and have the potential to be directly impacted by clearing. Noting the presence of two burrows within the application area is inconsistent with the previous assessments of the permit, clearing under the proposed amendment may result in additional impacts to the Julimar shield-backed trapdoor spider and increase the significance of impacts detailed in Decision Reports CPS 8573/1 and CPS 8573/2.

Based on current spatial data, clearing under the proposed amendment has the potential to result in the direct loss of the two burrows within the application area as well as to indirectly impact a further nine burrows recorded within 50 metres of the clearing footprint. The permit holder advised that clearing and construction works are still required in the vicinity of the burrows (MRWA, 2025b) and therefore, there is a risk of direct and indirect impacts of future clearing under the amendment. Advice received from DBCA (2025) indicates that if all burrows and their inhabitants do not survive the direct or indirect impacts of clearing, this may be significant at the local and regional level, particularly if:

- any burrows are inhabited by mature females, and/or
- spiders at the northern and southern ends of the alignment are genetically isolated.

DBCA (2025) advised that a 50-metre vegetated buffer for individual burrows is typically recommended for trapdoor spiders, to reduce potential impact from clearing and construction activities (including vibrations from ground disturbance) as well as allowing for an adequate supply of prey and for males to locate female burrows. However, where 50-metre buffer is not possible, monitoring to determine the extent of any indirect impacts is recommended (DBCA, 2025).

The permit holder advised that given the advanced stage of the project, further commitments cannot be made to avoid the two burrow locations within the clearing footprint or apply larger buffers to the additional nine burrow locations within 50 metres of the clearing footprint (MRWA, 2025). In considering whether the potential impacts to Julimar shield-backed trapdoor spider are acceptable, the Delegated Officer took into account:

- the uncertainty as to whether the two burrows within the clearing footprint are extant, noting the age of the survey information, location within existing road infrastructure, and high mortality rate of the species,
- that the two burrows within the clearing footprint are part of a cluster of eight burrows around SLK 103 and therefore, the loss of these burrows is unlikely to further isolate the northern and southern ends of the subpopulation or result in the complete loss of spiders at this location as six burrow locations will remain,
- advice from the permit holder that to date the project has cleared 1.36 hectares of suitable habitat for the spider and it is projected that no more than 3.96 hectares of suitable habitat (2.11 per cent of mapped suitable habitat) will be cleared in total for the proposal (MRWA, 2025b), and
- that the proposed clearing under the amendment is necessary to achieve critical road safety and efficiency outcomes associated with the northern section of the Bindoon Bypass and Great Northern Highway as a major freight route.

In considering the above, the Delegated Officer determined that clearing in these two locations under the proposed amendment may be environmentally acceptable if indirect impacts to the remaining 10 burrow locations outside of the clearing footprint can be mitigated. Therefore, an additional condition has been included in the amended permit requiring pre-clearance surveys of the nine known burrow locations within 50 metres of the clearing footprint to determine if the burrows are still active. The tenth burrow is already located more than 50 metres from the clearing footprint and is considered to have a suitable buffer to mitigate indirect impacts. Where clearing activities under the amended permit will occur within 50 metres of an identified active burrow, the permit holder must flag the burrow location and limit access to the native vegetation surrounding the burrow for the duration of clearing activities to ensure the active burrow is not cleared and minimise indirect impacts from clearing (i.e., dust, trampling, equipment storage, etc.). This additional condition is considered sufficient to mitigate indirect impacts to burrows recorded within 50 metres of the clearing footprint and ensure the preservation of known burrow locations and the subpopulation.

Mogumber bush cricket

The Mogumber bush cricket is a poorly known invertebrate with a limited distribution and has been recorded from only a few localities, including within the adjacent Sevenmile Well Nature Reserve. The species' is thought to be substrate dependent, and its preferred habitat is white sands (DBCA, 2025).

Given the proximity of the application area to known records within Sevenmile Well Nature Reserve and the potential for suitable white sands to be present, the Mogumber bush cricket may be present within the application area. Suitable sandy substrate for the Mogumber bush cricket is likely aligned with suitable habitat for the Julimar shield-backed trapdoor spider, totalling 187.5 hectares across the greater survey area, of which 17.4 hectares occurs within the clearing footprint for CPS 8573/3 (Phoenix, 2019). Given the local records occur within secure conservation tenure, that the species is not recorded as frequenting disturbed areas or roadside embankments, and the extent of mapped suitable habitat in the vicinity of the application area, future clearing under the proposed amendment is unlikely to significantly impact the continuation of the species.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in the loss of 20.6 hectares of significant foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo. For the reasons set out above, this impact is considered unchanged from the previous assessments of the permit detailed in the Decision Reports for Clearing Permits CPS 8573/1 and CPS 8573/2 and has been appropriately counterbalanced by existing offset conditions on the permit. In addition, the application area may provide suitable habitat for the Mogumber Bush Cricket, which was not considered in the previous assessments of the permit. However, impacts to this species are unlikely to be significant.

Conversely, based on the above assessment, the impacts of the proposed clearing on the Julimar shield-backed trapdoor spider have changed from the previous assessments of the permit detailed in the Decision Reports for CPS 8573/1 and CPS 8573/2. For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing on the Julimar shield-backed trapdoor spider can be managed to be environmentally acceptable through additional pre-clearance survey and monitoring conditions.

Conditions

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

- fauna management – *Idiosoma mcclemenstorum*, requiring the permit holder to engage a fauna specialist to undertake surveys to identify Julimar shield-backed trapdoor spider burrows within 50 metres of the boundary of the application area to be flagged and avoided for the duration of clearing.

3.2.2. Biological values (flora) - Clearing Principles (a) and (c)

Assessment

A flora and vegetation survey submitted during the previous assessments of the permit (Phoenix, 2019) identified 14 conservation significant flora species within a greater survey area, including:

- *Acacia anarthros* (listed as Priority 3 by DBCA);
- *Acacia drummondii* subsp. *affinis* (listed as Priority 3 by DBCA);
- *Banksia serratuloides* subsp. *serratuloides* (listed as Vulnerable under the BC Act and EPBC Act);
- *Calothamnus pachystachyus* (listed as Priority 4 by DBCA);
- *Conospermum densiflorum* subsp. *unicephalatum* (listed as Endangered under the BC Act and EPBC Act);
- *Daviesia debilior* subsp. *sinuans* (listed as Priority 3 by DBCA);
- *Grevillea drummondii* (listed as Priority 4 by DBCA);
- *Hakea chromatropa* (listed as Priority 1 by DBCA);
- *Hibbertia miniata* (listed as Priority 4 by DBCA);
- *Leucopogon darlingensis* subsp. *rectus* (listed as Priority 2 by DBCA);
- *Melaleuca sclerophylla* (listed as Priority 3 by DBCA);
- *Persoonia sulcata* (listed as Priority 4 by DBCA);
- *Synaphea grandis* (listed as Priority 4 by DBCA); and
- *Synaphea rangiferops* (listed as Priority 2 by DBCA).

Of these, three priority flora species (*Acacia drummondii* subsp. *affinis*, *Grevillea drummondii*, and *Persoonia sulcata*) occur within the application area and were determined likely to be directly impacted by the proposed clearing under Clearing Permits CPS 8573/1 and CPS 8573/2.

An additional species, *Hibbertia montana*, was listed as a Priority 4 species by DBCA at the time of the survey and was recorded outside of the boundary of the application area (Phoenix, 2019). This species is no longer listed as conservation significant by DBCA and therefore, has not been considered in this assessment.

A desktop assessment of current databases identified that three flora species have been recorded in the local area since the previous assessment in 2021; *Darwinia thymoides* subsp. St Ronans (J.J. Alford & G.J. Keighery 64) (Priority 4), *Hibbertia propinqua* (Priority 4), and *Tricoryne soullierae* (Priority 3). Based on habitat preferences, the

application area provides suitable habitat for all three species. However, it should be acknowledged that these species were listed at the time of the previous assessment and were not identified in the flora and vegetation surveys (Phoenix, 2019). All three species are also well-represented in WA Herbarium (1998-) records and have been recorded in the local conservation estate. Therefore, it is unlikely that the proposed amendment would result in significant impacts to the continuation of these species, if they were present within the application area.

Noting the previous survey effort was undertaken over seven spring and autumn seasons between 2014 and 2018 (Phoenix, 2019), it is possible that the distribution and abundance of the recorded species within the application area has changed since the previous assessments of the permit. Consideration of the extent to which clearing under the proposed amendment presents a risk to the conservation status of the 14 species is outlined below.

Acacia anarthros
The flora and vegetation survey identified one solitary individual of *Acacia anarthros* in the southernmost portion of the survey area, outside the boundaries of the application area (Phoenix, 2019). *Acacia anarthros* is known from 32 WA Herbarium records and has a range of habitat preferences including wandoo woodlands and proteaceous heath (WA Herbarium, 1998-). Populations are known to occur within secure conservation tenure including Hay Flat Nature Reserve, Jindaring Nature Reserve, and Udumung Nature Reserve (WA Herbarium, 1998-). Therefore, if the distribution and abundance of *Acacia anarthros* has increased into the application area, it is unlikely that the proposed clearing will significantly impact on the continuation of the species or its conservation status.

The permit holder has also advised that clearing and road construction works have been completed in the vicinity of the recorded individual and the known record of *Acacia anarthros* is approximately 7.5 kilometres south of planned future clearing and construction works (MRWA, 2025b). Therefore, it is considered highly unlikely that clearing under the proposed amendment will impact this species.

Acacia drummondii* subsp. *affinis
A total of 72 individuals were identified during the flora and vegetation surveys, of which 12 individuals occur within the central portion of the application area (Phoenix, 2019). *Acacia drummondii* subsp. *affinis* is known from 38 WA Herbarium records and occurs within eucalypt woodlands on lateritic gravelly soils (WA Herbarium, 1998-). Previous assessments of the permit informed by advice received from DBCA (2019) determined that the proposed clearing of approximately 16 per cent of the identified population is unlikely to significantly impact this species at a local or regional scale. Noting the extent of individuals outside of the application area and the potential for suitable habitat to extend beyond the surveyed area, it is unlikely that the proposed clearing will significantly impact on the continuation of the species or its conservation status if the abundance of individuals within the application area has increased since the previous survey.

The permit holder has advised that no individuals of this species have been impacted by clearing under CPS 8573/1 or CPS 8573/2 to date (MRWA, 2025b). Based on projected future clearing, the permit holder has indicated that only one of the 12 individuals are likely to be impacted (MRWA, 2025b).

Banksia serratuloides* subsp. *serratuloides
The flora and vegetation survey identified 22 individuals of *Banksia serratuloides* subsp. *serratuloides* in a single population in the central portion of the survey area, just north of Sevenmile Well Nature Reserve (Phoenix, 2019). The identified individuals are located approximately 10 metres from the boundary of the application area and between 25 and 50 metres from the edged of the road design (MRWA, 2025b). *Banksia serratuloides* subsp. *serratuloides* is known from nine populations (70% of which occur in road or rail reserves) and occurs within dense low heath in lateritic gravel (DEWHA, 2008). Given proximity of known records to the application area, that the species is listed as Vulnerable, and that key threats to populations include clearing and roadworks, clearing under the proposed amendment has the potential to result in significant impacts to the species, if its distribution and abundance has increased into the application area.

However, the permit holder has advised that project works in the vicinity of the *Banksia serratuloides* subsp. *serratuloides* population have been completed and that planned future clearing and construction works are approximately 1.2 kilometres away (MRWA, 2025b). No individuals of *Banksia serratuloides* subsp. *serratuloides* have been impacted by clearing to date (MRWA, 2025b). Therefore, it is considered highly unlikely that clearing under the proposed amendment will impact this species.

Calothamnus pachystachyus
A total of 178 individuals were recorded in the survey area during the flora and vegetation survey, all within or adjacent to Sevenmile Well Nature Reserve (Phoenix, 2019). Several individuals occur within close proximity to the application area, with 14 records between 35 and 100 metres from the boundary (MRWA, 2025b). No individuals have been impacted by clearing to date (MRWA, 2025b).

Calothamnus pachystachyus is known from 36 WA Herbarium records and occurs in dense low heath in lateritic soils (WA Herbarium, 1998-). Given the extent of individuals identified within Sevenmile Well Nature Reserve, it is unlikely that the proposed clearing will significantly impact on the continuation of the species or its conservation status, should the distribution and abundance have increased into the application area.

Conospermum densiflorum* subsp. *unicephalatum
Two individuals of *Conospermum densiflorum* subsp. *unicephalatum* were identified in the survey, located approximately 500 metres apart in the central portion of the application area (Phoenix, 2019). These records occur approximately 330 metres and 105 metres, respectively, from the boundary of the application area (Phoenix, 2019). *Conospermum densiflorum* subsp. *unicephalatum* is known from five populations over a range of about 10 kilometres and is restricted to low-lying sandy clay soils with surface lateritic gravel (TSSC, 2015). Given the restricted range and low population numbers, all known habitat for the species and areas of similar habitat within 200 metres of known populations is considered critical to its survival (TSSC, 2015). Therefore, the proposed amendment has the potential to result in significant impacts to the species.

Noting the identified individuals occur over 100 metres from the boundary of the application area, it is unlikely that the distribution and abundance of *Conospermum densiflorum* subsp. *unicephalatum* would have increased into the application area since the previous assessment of the permit in 2021. While clearing under the proposed amendment will occur within 200 metres of a known population, previous assessments of the permit informed by advice received from DBCA (2019) determined that the proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly impact this species, given critical habitat has already been truncated by the existing alignment of Great Northern Highway. Given the extent and boundary of clearing is unchanged from CPS 8573/2 and there has been no change in the conservation significance of the species, the assessment of risk to *Conospermum densiflorum* subsp. *unicephalatum* is also considered unchanged from the previous assessments of the permit.

Daviesia debilior* subsp. *sinuans
The flora and vegetation survey identified one individual of *Daviesia debilior* subsp. *sinuans* in the southernmost portion of the survey area, approximately 100 metres from the boundary of the application area (Phoenix, 2019). *Daviesia debilior* subsp. *sinuans* is known from 11 WA Herbarium records and is associated with tall shrublands on lateritic soils (WA Herbarium, 1998-). The permit holder has advised that clearing and road construction works have been completed in the vicinity of the recorded individual and the species was not impacted (MRWA, 2025b). The known record is approximately six kilometres from planned future clearing and construction works (MRWA, 2025b). Therefore, it is considered highly unlikely that clearing under the proposed amendment will impact this species.

Grevillea drummondii
A total of 76 individuals were identified during the flora and vegetation surveys, of which 11 individuals occur within the central portion of the application area (Phoenix, 2019). *Grevillea drummondii* is known from 27 WA Herbarium records and occurs within wandoo woodlands on rocky hillsides, boulders, and granite outcrops (WA Herbarium, 1998-). Previous assessments of the permit informed by advice received from DBCA (2019) determined that the proposed clearing of approximately 14 per cent of the identified population is unlikely to impact the conservation status of the species as a viable population will remain. Noting the extent of individuals outside of the application area and the potential for suitable habitat to extend beyond the surveyed area, it is unlikely that the proposed clearing will significantly impact on the continuation of the species if the abundance of individuals within the application area has increased since the previous survey.

The permit holder has advised that up to 10 individuals of this species have been impacted by clearing under CPS 8573/1 or CPS 8573/2 to date (MRWA, 2025b). Based on projected future clearing, the permit holder has indicated that no further impacts are expected (MRWA, 2025b).

Hakea chromatropa
One population containing 15 individuals of *Hakea chromatropa* were identified in the central portion of the application area during the survey, located approximately 240 metres from the boundary of the application area and 250 metres

from the road design edge (Phoenix, 2019). *Hakea chromatropa* is known from six WA Herbarium records and occurs within wandoo woodlands on gravelly loam (WA Herbarium, 1998-). The recorded population is the only known record of this species within the local area.

The permit holder has advised that no individuals of this species have been impacted by clearing to date (MRWA, 2025b). Noting the identified individuals occur over 200 metres from the boundary of the application area, it is unlikely that the distribution and abundance of *Hakea chromatropa* would have increased into the application area since the previous assessment of the permit in 2021. Therefore, it is considered highly unlikely that clearing under the proposed amendment will significantly impact the local population or the continuation of this species.

Hibbertia miniata
The flora and vegetation survey identified 15 individuals of *Hibbertia miniata* in the southernmost portion of the survey area (Phoenix, 2019). *Hibbertia miniata* is known from 54 WA Herbarium records and is associated with marri and jarrah woodlands on lateritic soils (WA Herbarium, 1998-). The permit holder has advised that clearing and road construction works have been completed in the vicinity of the recorded population and no individuals were impacted (MRWA, 2025b). The nearest known record is approximately six kilometres from planned future clearing and construction works (MRWA, 2025b). Therefore, it is highly unlikely that clearing under the proposed amendment will impact this species.

Leucopogon darlingensis* subsp. *rectus
One individual of *Leucopogon darlingensis* subsp. *rectus* was identified in the southernmost portion of the survey area (Phoenix, 2019). *Leucopogon darlingensis* subsp. *rectus* is known from 22 WA Herbarium records and is associated with wandoo, marri and jarrah woodlands on a range of soil types (WA Herbarium, 1998-). The recorded population is the only known record of this species within the local area.

The permit holder has advised that clearing and road construction works have been completed in the vicinity of the recorded population and the species was not impacted (MRWA, 2025b). The nearest known record is approximately 7.5 kilometres from planned future clearing and construction works (MRWA, 2025b). Therefore, it is highly unlikely that clearing under the proposed amendment will impact this species.

Melaleuca sclerophylla
The flora and vegetation survey recorded one individual of *Melaleuca sclerophylla* in the central portion of the survey area, located approximately 240 metres from the boundary of the application area (Phoenix, 2019). *Melaleuca sclerophylla* is known from 47 WA Herbarium records and occurs within shrublands on gravelly sandy loam soils (WA Herbarium, 1998-).

The permit holder has advised that no individuals of this species have been impacted by clearing to date (MRWA, 2025b). Noting the identified individuals occur over 200 metres from the boundary of the application area, it is unlikely that the distribution and abundance of *Melaleuca sclerophylla* would have increased into the application area since the previous assessment of the permit in 2021. Given this and the number of existing records, it is considered highly unlikely that clearing under the proposed amendment will significantly impact the continuation of this species.

Persoonia sulcata
A single plant of *Persoonia sulcata* was identified during the flora and vegetation surveys, which occurs within the central portion of the application area (Phoenix, 2019). *Persoonia sulcata* is known from 39 WA Herbarium records and occurs within wandoo woodlands on lateritic soils (WA Herbarium, 1998-). Previous assessments of the permit determined that the proposed clearing of the recorded individual will not reduce the area of occurrence for the species or have significant impacts at a local or regional level, given the isolated nature of the individual and the number of existing records.

The permit holder has advised that clearing and construction have been completed in the vicinity and the known record was not impacted (MRWA, 2025b). Given the above, clearing under the proposed amendment is unlikely to result in significant impacts to the species, if its distribution and abundance has increased into the application area.

Synaphea grandis
One individual of *Synaphea grandis* was identified in the central portion of the survey area, approximately 465 metres from the boundary of the application area (Phoenix, 2019). *Synaphea grandis* is known from 38 WA Herbarium records and is associated with marri and jarrah woodlands on lateritic soils (WA Herbarium, 1998-).

Noting the identified individuals occur over 200 metres from the boundary of the application area, it is unlikely that the distribution and abundance of *Melaleuca sclerophylla* would have increased into the application area since the previous assessment of the permit in 2021. The permit holder has also advised that clearing and road construction works have been completed in the vicinity of the recorded individual and the species was not impacted (MRWA, 2025b). Therefore, it is highly unlikely that clearing under the proposed amendment will impact this species.

Synaphea rangiferops
The flora and vegetation survey recorded nine individuals of *Synaphea rangiferops* in the central portion of the survey area, with the closest record being approximately 16 metres from the boundary of the application area (Phoenix, 2019). *Synaphea rangiferops* is known from 24 WA Herbarium records and is associated with wandoo, marri and jarrah woodlands on a range of soil types (WA Herbarium, 1998-).

The permit holder has advised that clearing and road construction works have been completed in the vicinity of the recorded population and the species was not impacted (MRWA, 2025b). The nearest known record is at least one kilometre from planned future clearing and construction works (MRWA, 2025b). Therefore, it is highly unlikely that clearing under the proposed amendment will impact this species.

Conclusion
Based on the above assessment, clearing under the proposed amendment may result in the loss of individuals of three priority flora species; *Acacia drummondii* subsp. *affinis, Grevillea drummondii, and Persoonia sulcata*. However, the clearing is unlikely to significantly impact any threatened or priority flora species or their conservation statuses, even if the distribution and abundance has changed since the original flora and vegetation surveys of the application area. Therefore, impacts to conservation significant flora species are unchanged from the previous assessments of the permit detailed in Decision Reports CPS 8573/1 and CPS 8573/2.

For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing on conservation significant flora can be managed by existing permit conditions for avoidance and minimisation and does not constitute a significant residual impact.

Conditions
No additional flora management conditions required on the amended clearing permit.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The clearing permit amendment application was advertised on DWER's website on 15 November 2024, inviting submissions from the public within a 14-day period. No submissions were received.

The application area intersects two known or suspected contaminated sites under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003* which were not considered under previous assessments of the permit. DWER's Contaminated Sites Branch (2025) advised that DWER has no objection to the proposed clearing based on the available information, but provided the following advice which has been relayed to the permit holder:

- While the risks associated with contamination at the sites are considered to be low, due to the potential presence of contaminated soils it is recommended that any proposed works should be carried under the provisions of an appropriate site management plan, including an unexpected finds protocol, to address human health risks associated with exposure to contaminated soils.
- If groundwater is being or is proposed to be abstracted to service the proposed site works, it is recommended that analytical testing should be carried out to determine whether the groundwater is suitable for its intended use.

The remaining planning matters are unchanged from the previous assessments of the permit and can be found in Clearing Permit Decision Reports CPS 8573/1 and CPS 8573/2.

End

Appendix A. Site characteristics

A.1. Site characteristics

The information provided below describes the key characteristics of the area proposed to be cleared and is based on the best information available to DWER at the time of this assessment. This information was used to inform the assessment of the clearing against the Clearing Principles, contained in Appendix B.

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is part of remnant vegetation located within road reserves and private properties adjacent to Great Northern Highway, in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is mostly surrounded by agricultural land, with a section adjacent to Sevenmile Well Nature Reserve. Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 21 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The areas proposed to be cleared may contribute towards fauna dispersal within the landscape due to the extensive clearing that has occurred within the local area. However, there are no formal ecological linkages mapped within the proposed clearing area.
Conservation areas	A section of the application area is adjacent to the Sevenmile Well Nature Reserve.
Vegetation description	A vegetation survey submitted during the previous assessments of the permit (Phoenix, 2019) indicates that the majority of the vegetation within the application area consists of medium woodlands of Wandoo, York Gum, Flooded Gum and/or Marri. This is consistent with the mapped vegetation types (Mattiske and Havel, 1998): • Coolakin, Ck: Woodland of *Eucalyptus wandoo* with mixtures of *Eucalyptus patens*, *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. t*halassica* and *Corymbia calophylla* on the valley slopes in arid and perarid zones; • Nooning, No: Mosaic of low open forest of *Casuarina obesa* and open scrub of *Casuarina obesa - Acacia* spp., *Melaleuca* spp. and woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis – Melaleuca rhaphiophylla* on major valley systems in the perarid zone; • Michibin, Mi: Open woodland of *Eucalyptus wandoo* over *Acacia acuminata* with some *Eucalyptus loxophleba* on valley slopes, with low woodland of *Allocasuarina huegeliana* on or near shallow granite outcrops in arid and perarid zones; and • Yalanbee, Y6: Woodland of *Eucalyptus wandoo - Eucalyptus accedens*, less consistently open forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *thalassica - Corymbia calophylla* on lateritic uplands and breakaway landscapes in arid and perarid zones. The mapped vegetation types retain approximately 39.15, 17.88, 25.59, and 46.54 per cent of the original extent, respectively (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
Vegetation condition	A vegetation survey submitted during the previous assessments of the permit (Phoenix, 2019) indicates that the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in Degraded to Excellent (Keighery, 1994) condition. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C.
Climate	The application area generally experiences a warm Mediterranean climate with warm dry summers and cool wet winters (Phoenix, 2019). The highest average monthly temperature was recorded in January (34.6°C) while the lowest average monthly temperature was recorded in July (6.6°C). The average annual rainfall is 388.2 mm, the vast majority of which falls during winter.

Soil and landform description	The soil is mapped as (Purdie et. al, 2004)*:* • Udamong System: Northern Darling Range near New Norcia. Partially stripped lateritic plateau with undulating low hills to gently undulating rises. Loamy gravel, minor pale sand and clay; deep weathered granitic gneiss, gneiss and schist; • Wannamal System: alluvial plain and fans, brown and red loamy earths, yellow brown sandy duplexes, loamy duplexes; • Yarawindah System: dissected lateritic plateau with rolling to undulating low hills and undulating rises; loamy gravel, loamy earth, loamy duplex, some rock; weathered schist and some gneiss; • Glentrome System: stripped, weathered plateau with undulating low hills and rises; loamy earths, loam, loamy gravel and some clay and rock; weathered granite and migmatite; • Julimar System: moderately dissected areas with gravelly slopes and ridges and minor rock outcrop on the eastern side of the Darling Plateau over weathered granite and granitic gneiss, loamy gravel, shallow duplexes and pale deep sand common; and • Ranfurly System: level to gently undulating plain being a relict flood plain, partially rejuvenated; loamy earths and clay, some duplex; from alluvium.
Land degradation risk	There is low to nil risk of salinity, water erosion, nutrient export, flooding, and waterlogging over the application area. However, there is a moderate to high risk of wind erosion.
Waterbodies and hydrogeography	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicate that there are numerous minor non-perennial watercourses crossing the application area as well as two significant streams, Yarawindah Brook and an un-named stream which are tributaries of Moore River. The application area also abuts the Moore River in one location. The application area is not located within any proclaimed water resources. Groundwater salinity within the clearing footprint is mapped as 3,000-7,000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids (mg/L TDS).
Flora	The desktop assessment identified that a total of 64 conservation significant flora species have been recorded within the local area, comprising 12 Priority 1 (P1) flora, six Priority 2 (P2) flora, 23 Priority 3 (P3) flora, 12 Priority 4 (P4) flora, and 11 threatened flora species (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). Three of these species are new records that were not considered in the previous assessment of the permit. The flora and vegetation survey submitted during the previous assessments of the permit (Phoenix, 2019) confirmed the presence of 14 conservation significant flora within the greater survey area, of which three species occur within the application area; *Acacia drummondii* subsp. *affinis* (P3), *Grevillea drummondii* (P4), and *Persoonia sulcata* (P4). Based on the site characteristics outlined above, relevant datasets (see Appendix D.1), the flora and vegetation survey (Phoenix, 2019), and the habitat preferences of the aforementioned species, impacts to eight threatened or priority flora species required further consideration (see Appendix A.2).
Ecological communities	According to available databases (see Appendix D.1), the northern portion of the application area is mapped as the Commonwealth listed TEC and State listed priority ecological community (PEC) 'Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt'. The flora and vegetation survey submitted during the previous assessments of the permit (Phoenix, 2019) concluded that the patches of eucalypt woodland within the application area are not representative of the TEC due to either diagnostic characteristics not being met or being in Degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition (Phoenix, 2019).
Fauna	The desktop assessment identified that a total of 10 conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within the local area, comprising three threatened fauna, two priority fauna, one conservation dependent fauna, one other specially protected

	fauna, one migratory species protected under international agreement, and two presumed extinct species. Two of these species are new records that were not considered in the previous assessment of the permit. A fauna survey submitted during the previous assessments of the permit (Phoenix, 2019) confirmed habitat for two conservation significant fauna species within the application area and immediate surrounds; Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) listed as Endangered under the BC Act and the Julimar shield- backed trapdoor spider (*Idiosoma mcclemenstorum*) listed as Priority 2 by DBCA. Based on the site characteristics outlined above, relevant datasets (see Appendix D.1), the habitat preferences of the aforementioned species, and the findings of the fauna survey (Phoenix, 2019), impacts to three conservation significant fauna species required further consideration (Appendix A.3).

A.2. Flora analysis table

With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix D.1), the habitat preferences and conservation statuses of flora species known from the local area, the distribution and extent of existing records, and biological survey information (Phoenix, 2019), impacts to the following conservation significant flora required further consideration.

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features ? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Suitable soil type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records in local area (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Acacia anarthros	P3	Y	Y	Y	0	24	Y
Acacia drummondii subsp. *affinis*	P3	Y	Y	Y	0.24	10	Y
Banksia serratuloides subsp. *serratuloides*	VU	Y	Y	Y	0.01	5	Y
Calothamnus pachystachyus	P4	Y	Y	Y	0.07	12	Y
Conospermum densiflorum subsp. *unicephalatum*	EN	Y	Y	Y	0.11	4	Y
Darwinia thymoides subsp. St Ronans (J.J. Alford & G.J. Keighery 64)	P3	Y	Y	Y	6.29	1	Y
Daviesia debilior subsp. *sinuans*	P3	Y	Y	Y	4.17	1	Y
Grevillea drummondii	P4	Y	Y	Y	0.13	16	Y
Hakea chromatropa	P1	Y	Y	Y	12.11	0	Y
Hibbertia miniata	P4	Y	Y	Y	0.04	27	Y
Hibbertia propinqua	P4	Y	Y	Y	0.57	1	Y
Leucopogon darlingensis subsp. *rectus*	P2	Y	Y	Y	192.2	0	Y
Melaleuca sclerophylla	P3	Y	Y	Y	0.28	3	Y
Persoonia sulcata	P4	Y	Y	Y	0	8	Y
Synaphea grandis	P4	Y	Y	Y	0	4	Y
Synaphea rangiferops	P2	Y	Y	Y	1.94	4	Y
Tricoryne soullierae	P3	Y	Y	Y	0.09	1	Y

T: threatened, CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, P: priority

A.3. Fauna analysis table

With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix D.1), the habitat preferences and conservation statuses of fauna species known from the local area, and biological survey information (Phoenix, 2019), impacts to the following conservation significant fauna required further consideration.

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records in the local area (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Idiosoma mcclementsorum (Julimar shield-backed trapdoor spider)	P2	Y	Y	0	22	Y
Throscodectes xederoides (Mogumber bush cricket)	P3	Y	Y	0.12	2	N/A
Zanda latirostris (Carnaby's cockatoo)	EN	Y	Y	0	62	Y

T: threatened, CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, P: priority

Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."* Assessment: The application area continues to provide habitat for priority flora species and significant habitat for fauna, as well as representing highly cleared vegetation communities.	At variance (as per CPS 8573/2)	Yes *Refer to Sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2*
Principle (b): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna."* Assessment: The application area contains significant foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo within a highly cleared landscape and has the potential to provide habitat for the Julimar shield- backed trapdoor spider.	At variance (as per CPS 8573/2)	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1*
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: The application area is unlikely to contain individuals or habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 8573/2)	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.2*
Principle (d): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community."* Assessment: The application area is not likely to be representative of any threatened ecological community.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 8573/2)	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
Principle (e): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared."* Assessment: The extent of the mapped vegetation types and native vegetation in the local area remains inconsistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is considered to be part of an ecological linkage in the local area. Given the application area contains priority flora species, significant habitat for fauna, and vegetation representative of extensively cleared vegetation communities, it remains significant as a remnant within an extensively cleared landscape.	At variance (as per CPS 8573/2)	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Principle (h): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area."* Assessment: Given the proximity of the application area to Sevenmile Well Nature Reserve, the proposed clearing may have an impact on the environmental values of this conservation area through the spread of weeds and dieback.	May be at variance (as per CPS 8573/2)	No
Environmental value: land and water resources		
Principle (f): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."* Assessment: Given the application area intersects several non-perennial watercourses, the proposed clearing will remove vegetation growing in association with a watercourse.	At variance (as per CPS 8573/2)	No
Principle (g): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."* Assessment: The mapped soils are moderately to highly susceptible to wind erosion. Noting the linear nature of the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 8573/2)	No
Principle (i): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water."* Assessment: Direct impacts to watercourses mapped within the application area are expected to be limited to the clearing of relatively narrow water crossings. Noting this and the linear nature of the application area, the proposed clearing is considered unlikely to result in significant or long-term changes to surface or groundwater quality.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 8573/2)	No
Principle (j): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."* Assessment: Considering the linearity of the application area along a length of 17 kilometres and that the proposed clearing is adjacent to existing roads with culverts and drainage infrastructure, the proposed clearing is unlikely to be in a location or of a scale that would increase the incidence or intensity of flooding.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 8573/2)	No

Appendix C. 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 D. Sources of information

D.1. GIS databases

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

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Consanguineous Wetlands Suites (DBCA-020)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- DBCA Statewide Vegetation Statistics
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrographic Catchments - Catchments (DWER-028)
- Hydrographic Catchments - Divisions (DWER-029)
- Hydrography, Linear (Hierarchy) (DWER-031)
- 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 (DPIRD-006)
- 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 (DPIRD-027)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems (DPIRD-064)
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- Conservation Covenants Western Australia (DPIRD-023)
- Contaminated Sites Database - Restricted (DWER-073)
- 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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