GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 11076/1
Permit Holder:	Electricity Generation and Retail Corporation (t/a Synergy)
Duration of Permit:	From 30 November 2025 to 30 November 2030

ADVICE NOTE
In regard to condition 8 of this Permit, it is noted that a total of 9.01 hectares of Lot 16875 on Deposited Plan 138534, Kurrenkutten (the *Offset Site*), will be attributed to offset the significant residual impacts of this project. The remaining vegetated balance may be used as a banked offset for other projects, if the environmental values of Lot 16875 are commensurate with the vegetation being impacted. The nominated *Offset Site* contains significant remnant vegetation and foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris)*, in addition to other environmental values.

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

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Clearing authorised (purpose)

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* for the purpose of transportation of materials and necessary infrastructure associated with wind farm construction and maintenance.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Leschenault Drive Public Road Reserve (PINs 1297721, 1297720 and 11788935), Vittoria and East Bunbury

South-Western Highway Public Road Reserve (PIN 11738415), Roelands

Raymond Road/South-Western High Public Road Reserve (PIN 1176507), Roelands

Rabbit Proof Fence Road Public Road Reserve (PIN 11630200), North Moulyinning

Dumbleyung-Lake Grace Road Public Road Reserve (PINs 11675791, 11675792 and 11675790), North Moulyinning

Unallocated Crown Land (PIN 1000714), Dudinin

Forrest Street Public Road Reserve (PIN 11406965), Dudinin

Williams-Kondinin Road Public Road Reserve (PINs 11622912 and 1322377), Jitarning

Rabbit Proof Fence Road Public Road Reserve (PIN 11675488), Wogolin

Lot 310 on Deposited Plan 400865; Rabbit Proof Fence Public Road Reserve (PIN 12126586), Wogolin

Lot 15955 on Deposited Plan 24095; Williams Kondinin Road (PIN 1366679), Jitarning

Kondinin Lake Road Public Road Reserve (PIN 11638710), Kulin West

Corrigin-Kulin Road Public Road Reserve (PIN 11899780), Kulin West

Kulin-Lake Grace Road Public Road Reserve (PIN 1322376), Kulin

Lovering Road Public Road Reserve (PINs 11636623 and 11650142), Hyden

Crown Reserve (R 29207), Hyden

Hyden-Lake King Road Public Road Reserve (PIN 1260665), Hyden

Public Road Reserve (PIN 1260664), Hyden

Billericay Road East Public Road Reserve (PIN 11650688), Hyden

Kings Rock Road North Public Road Reserve (PIN 11650688), Hyden

Lot 1434 on Deposited Plan 204210, Hyden

3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.9 hectares of *native vegetation* within the areas cross-hatched yellow in Figures 1A-1L of Schedule 1.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

4. Avoid, minimise, and reduce impacts and extent of clearing

In determining the *native vegetation* authorised to be cleared under this permit, the permit holder must apply the following principles, set out in descending order of preference:

(a) avoid the clearing of *native vegetation*;

(b) minimise the amount of *native vegetation* to be cleared; and

(c) reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

5. *Weed* and *dieback* management

When undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit, the permit holder must take the following measures to minimise the risk of introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback*:

(a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;

(b) ensure that no known *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill*, or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and

(c) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

6. Directional clearing

The permit holder must conduct clearing activities in a slow, progressive manner in one direction towards adjacent native vegetation to allow for a reasonable time for fauna present within the area being cleared to move into adjacent native vegetation ahead of the clearing activity.

7. Priority flora management

The permit holder:

(a) must ensure that the boundaries of the area to be cleared are identified and demarcated using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA20), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;

(b) must ensure that *recorded priority flora* are identified within the clearing boundary using a GPS unit set to GDA20, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees; and

(c) must not cause or allow any *clearing* of more than the *recorded priority flora* within the clearing boundary.

8. Offset – Lot 16875 on Deposited Plan 13534

Within 12 months of the commencement of clearing authorised under this permit, and no later than 30 November 2026, the Permit Holder must provide evidence of purchase of native vegetation at Lot 16875 on Deposited Plan 138534, Kurrenkutten, for inclusion of native vegetation into conservation estate managed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

9. 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
	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 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) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the direct and indirect impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 4 of this Permit (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with condition 5 of this Permit (g) actions taken to minimise impacts on fauna in

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
		accordance with condition 6 of this Permit (h) actions taken to minimise impacts on priority flora in accordance within condition 7 of this Permit, and (i) action taken to acquire and conserve the *Offset Site* in accordance with condition 8 of this Permit.

10. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 9 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS

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

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
dieback	means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 2.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
mulch	means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation.
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
offset	means, a direct offset as described in the Government of Western Australia, WA Environmental Offsets Policy, September 2011.
Offset Site	means the 9.01-hectare area cross-hatched red in Figure 2 of Schedule 1 of this Permit nominated to offset the significant residual impacts of the clearing authorised under this permit.
Recorded priority flora	Means individuals of those priority flora species identified (WSP, 2025b) within the areas cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1A-1L.
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.

REFERENCES

Design for a better / (WSP) (2025b). *Detailed Flora, Vegetation and Targeted Black Cockatoo Survey. King Rocks Wind Farm – Transportation Route*. Prepared for Synergy Group Australia Pty Ltd. Received by DWER on 6 May 2025. DWER ref: DWERDT1134740.

END OF CONDITIONS

Juraj Galba
MANAGER
GREEN ENERGY
Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

7 November 2025

Schedule 1

The boundary of the areas authorised to be cleared under this Permit is shown in the maps below (Figure 1A-1L).

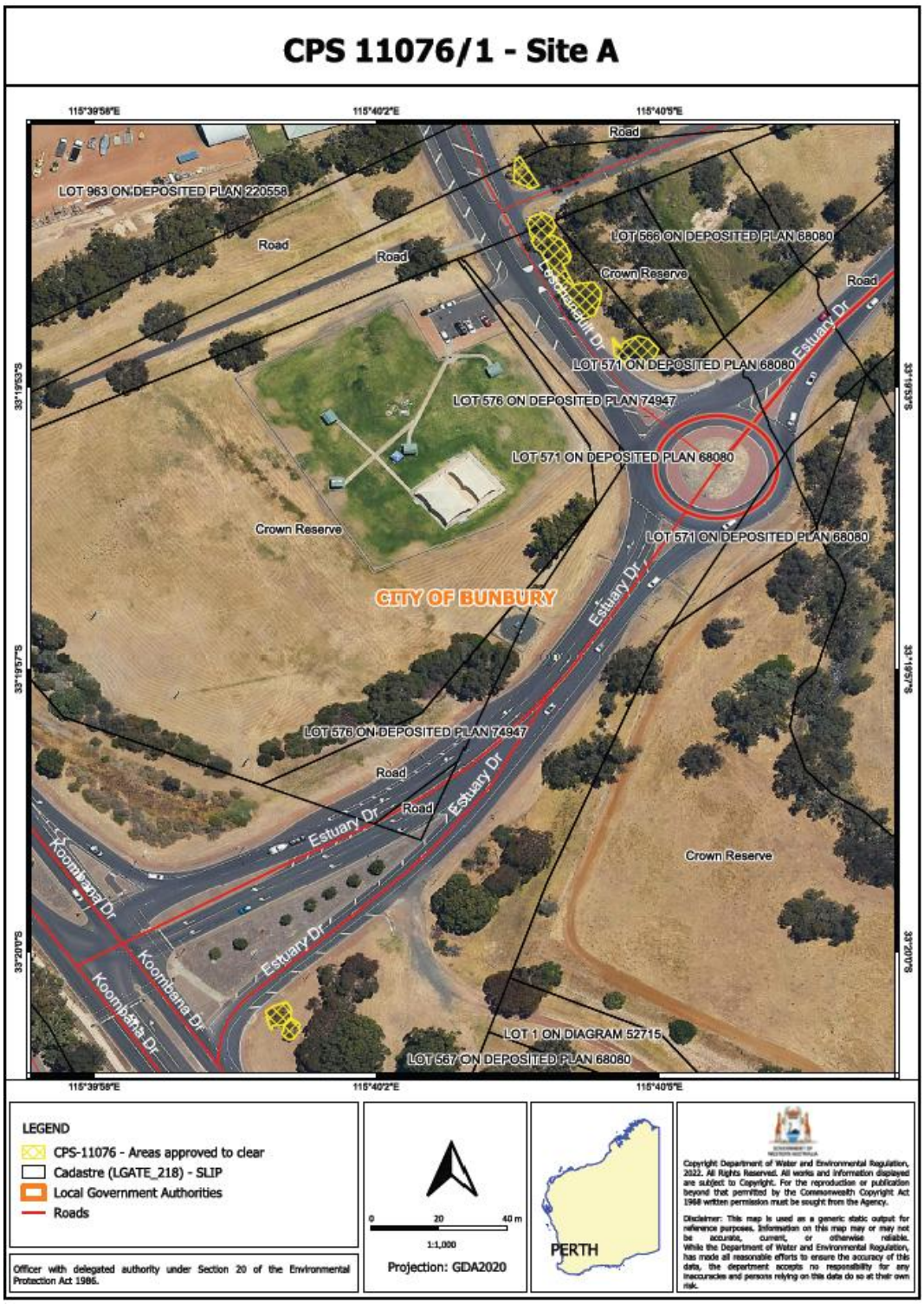


Figure 1A: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

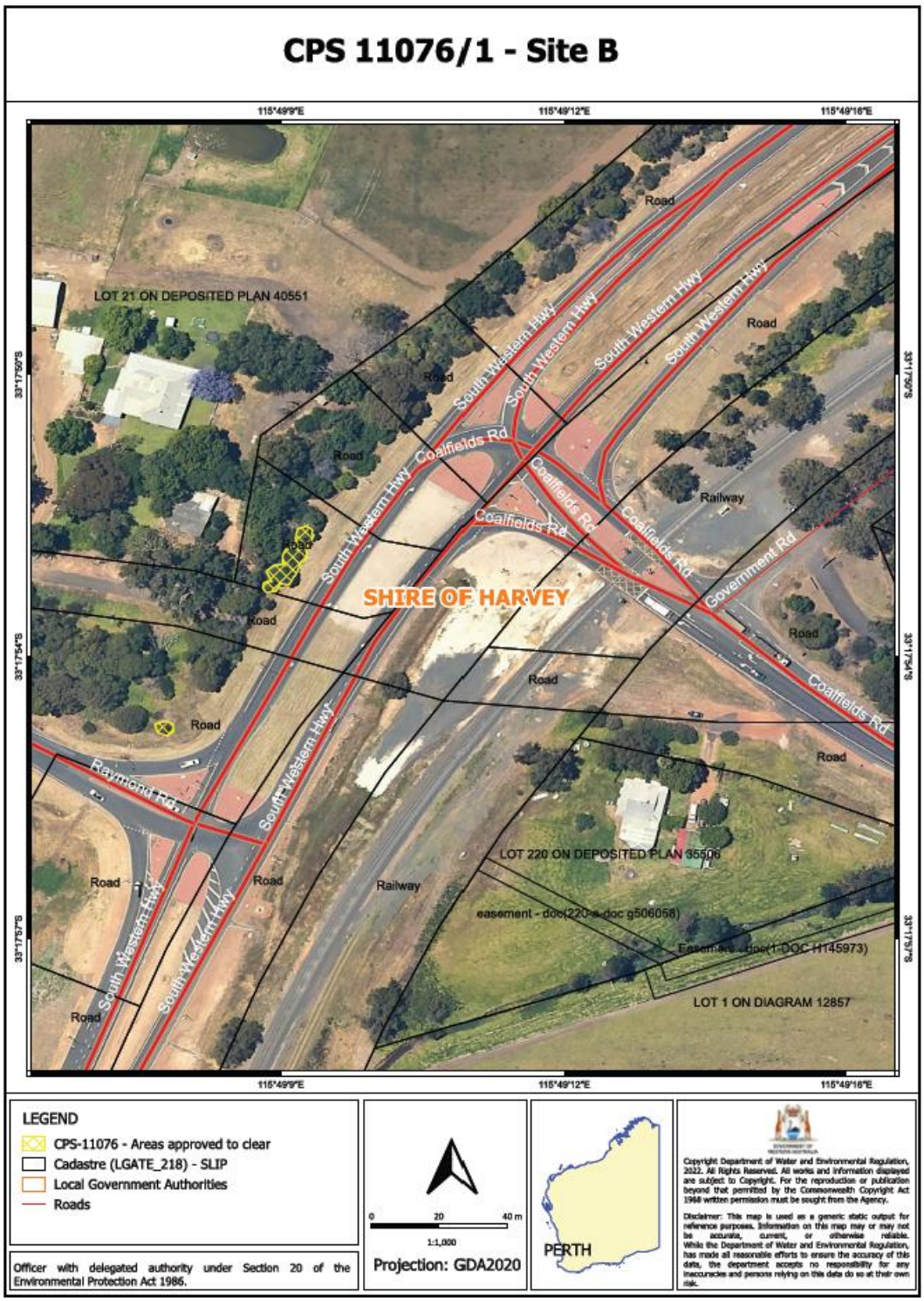


Figure 1B: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur



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



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



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

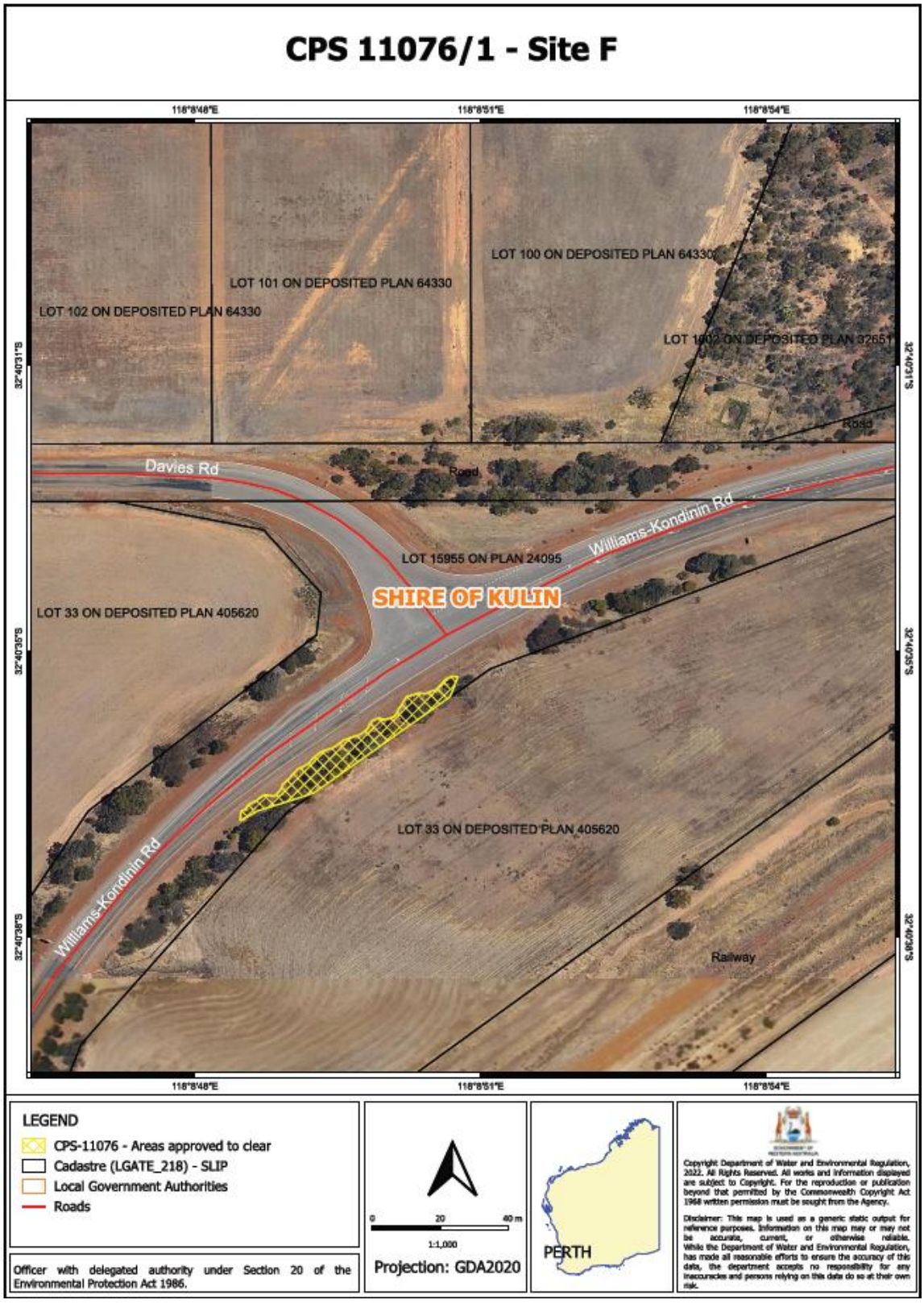


Figure 1F: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur



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

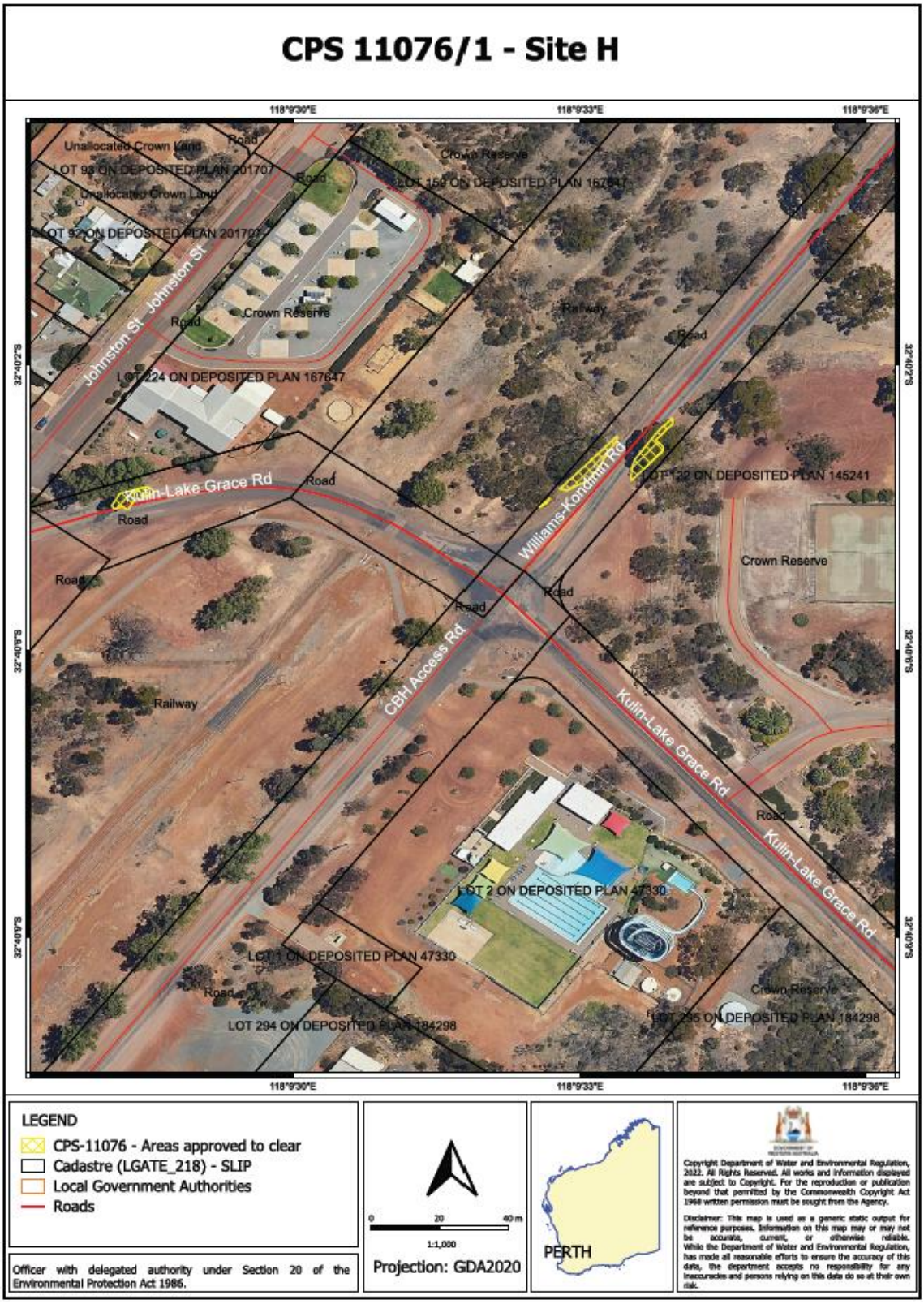


Figure 1H: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

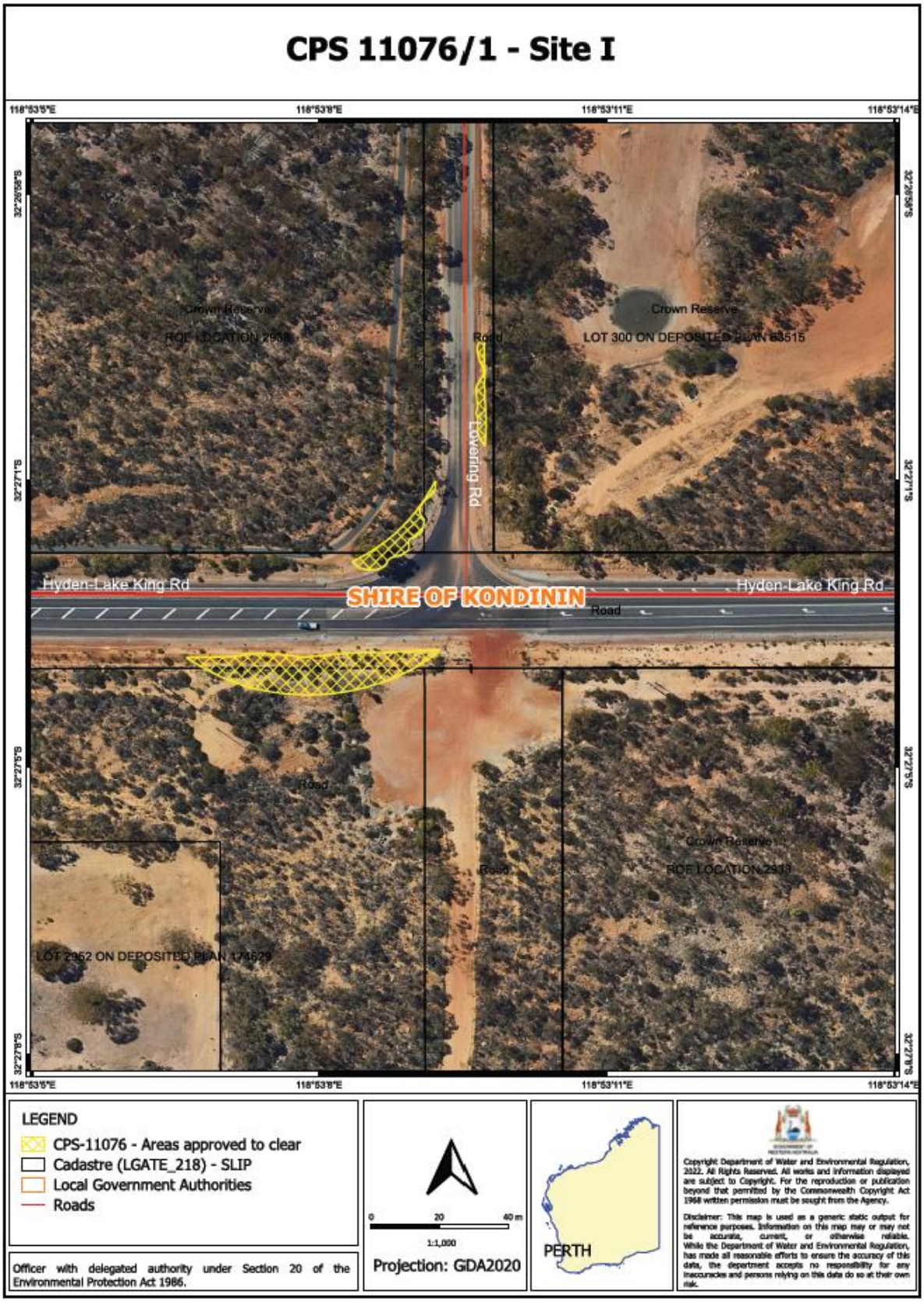


Figure 1I: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur



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



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



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

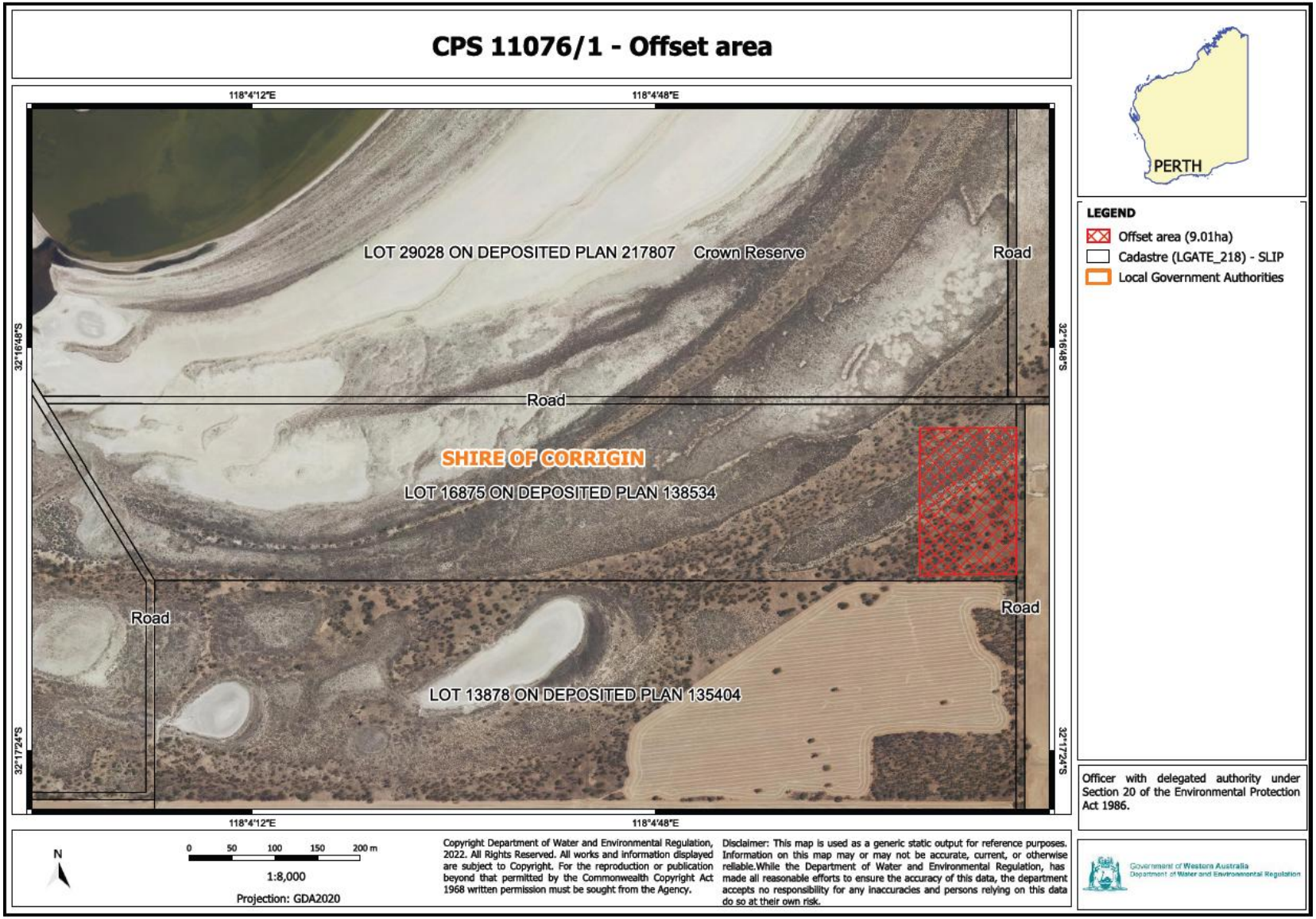


Figure 2: Map of the *Offset Site*

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:	11076/1
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Electricity Generation and Retail Corporation (trading as Synergy)
Application received:	12 May 2025
Application area:	0.9 hectares (ha) of native vegetation in a 0.9-hectare development envelope
Purpose of clearing:	Road modifications to allow for the transportation of wind turbine generator (WTG) components.
Method of clearing:	Mechanical Clearing
Property:	Leschenault Drive Public Road Reserve (PINs 1297721, 1297720 and 11788935) South-Western Highway Public Road Reserve (PIN 11738415) Raymond Road/South-Western High Public Road Reserve (PIN 1176507) Rabbit Proof Fence Road Public Road Reserve (PIN 11630200) Dumbleyung-Lake Grace Road Public Road Reserve (PINs 11675791, 11675792 and 11675790) Unallocated Crown Land (PIN 1000714) Forrest Street Public Road Reserve (PIN 11406965) Williams-Kondinin Road Public Road Reserve (PINs 11622912 and 1322377) Rabbit Proof Fence Road Public Road Reserve (PIN 11675488) Lot 310 on Deposited Plan 400865; Rabbit Proof Fence Public Road Reserve (PIN 12126586) Lot 15955 on Deposited Plan 24095; Williams Kondinin Road (PIN 1366679) Kondinin Lake Road Public Road Reserve (PIN 11638710) Corrigin-Kulin Road Public Road Reserve (PIN 11899780) Kulin-Lake Grace Road Public Road Reserve (PIN 1322376) Lovering Road Public Road Reserve (PINs 11636623 and 11650142) Crown Reserve (R 29207) Hyden-Lake King Road Public Road Reserve (PIN 1260665) Public Road Reserve (PIN 1260664) Billericay Road East Public Road Reserve (PIN 11650688) Kings Rock Road North Public Road Reserve (PIN 11650688) Lot 1434 on Deposited Plan 204210

Location (LGA area/s):	City of Bunbury, Shire of Dardanup, Shire of Harvey, Shire of Collie, Shire of West Arthur, Shire of Wagin, Shire of Dumbleyung, Shire of Wickepin, Shire of Kulin, and the Shire of Kondinin.
Localities (suburb/s):	Vittoria, East Bunbury, Roelands, North Moulyinning, Moulyinning, Dudinin, Jitarning, Wogolin, Kulin West, Kulin, and Hyden.

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The proposed clearing of native vegetation is to allow for the safe transportation of wind turbine generators (WTG) components comprised of blades and tower components, from the Port of Bunbury to the Project Area (King Rocks Wind Farm), located 35-kilometres North-East of Hyden in the Shire of Kondinin. Native vegetation clearing for the development of the King Rocks windfarm was approved under Clearing Permit CPS 10108/1.

The proposal is to clear up to 0.9 hectares (ha) of native vegetation within a 0.9 ha development envelope (DE). Clearing activities are distributed across 12 separate sites (See section 1.5) along a 470-kilometre transportation route. Sites are restricted to the edge of existing roads at intersections (WSP,2025c).

The development of the Kings Rock Wind Farm is consistent with the State Government's decision for delivery of renewable energy generation pertinent to the Western Australia's aspiration to achieve net zero emission by 2050 (WSP, 2025c). The Wind Farm also supports the State Government's decarbonisation goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and its commitment to retire state-owned coal power stations by 2030 (WSP, 2025c).

Clearing involves mechanical trimming and removal of vegetation. It is intended the transportation route be available for subsequent repair and maintenance of the WTGs for the duration of the King Rocks Wind Farm (approximately 30 years) (WSP, 2025c). For this reason, vegetation clearances for swept paths, hardstands and drains are intended to remain in place and will not be revegetated.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	7 November 2025
Decision area:	0.9 hectares of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

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

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

- site characteristics (Appendix B.1),
- relevant datasets (Appendix G.1),
- the findings of the following flora, fauna and vegetation surveys which did identify and find evidence of conservation significant flora and ecological communities within the DE (see Appendix B). No conservation significant fauna species were identified within the DE (See Appendix B):
  - *Transportation Route Threatened Ecological Community Target Survey King Rocks Wind Farm* (WSP,2024a)
  - *Reconnaissance Flora and Fauna Survey, King Rocks Development Support: Site Selection for Workforce Accommodation Camp* (WSP, 2024b)
  - *Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Survey, King Rocks Development Support: Site Selection for Workforce Accommodation Camp* (WSP,2025a)
  - *Detailed Flora, Vegetation and Targeted Black Cockatoo Survey King Rocks Wind Farm* (WSP, 2025b)
  - *King Rocks Wind Farm Transport Native Vegetation Clearing Permit Supporting Document* (WSP, 2025c)
- Environmental Offset developed by the applicant to counterbalance (SRIs) of the proposed clearing (See Section 4)
- the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix C); and
- relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3).

The Delegated Officer also took into consideration that the purpose of the clearing is to support the development of wind farms which aligns with the State's objectives to develop, cleaner, more diverse and affordable electricity network in Western Australia.

Specifically, the Delegated Officer considered the following impacts of the proposed clearing:

- The loss of 0.9 ha of native vegetation within an extensively cleared landscape.
- The removal of remnant vegetation that may be used as a refuge and corridor for movement of fauna in an area that has been extensively cleared.
- The loss of 0.45 ha of vegetation that provides suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*)
- the loss of a potential nesting tree for Carnaby's cockatoo
- The loss of 0.0065 ha of suitable habitat for Western Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*),
- The loss of 0.71 ha of potential habitat for Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*)
- The loss of up to three individuals of *Acacia sclerophylla* listed as Priority 2 by DBCA
- The loss of approximately 0.05 ha of the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt ecological community listed as Threatened under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and Priority 3 by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (referred to as the 'Wheatbelt Woodland' herein this report) (WSP, 2025d); and
- The potential introduction and spread of weeds and Phytophthora dieback (dieback) into adjacent vegetation.

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the majority of the impacts of the proposed clearing are either not significant or can be minimised and managed to be unlikely to lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values.

However, the Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing will result in the following SRIs:

- The loss of 0.9 ha of remnant vegetation within an extensively cleared landscape; and
- The loss of 0.45 ha for foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo.

To address the above SRIs and applying the State Offset Metric, the Delegated Officer determined that the following rehabilitation and land acquisition offsets are required:

- acquisition and ongoing maintenance of 9.01 hectares native vegetation at Lot 16875 on Deposited Plan 138534, Kurrenkutten, for the inclusion into adjacent A30324 Nature Reserve containing significant remnant vegetation and foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo, in addition to other environmental values (DBCA, 2025).

Having considered the environmental impacts outlined above, the applicant's implementation of the mitigation hierarchy and planning and other matters, the Delegated Officer determined that it was appropriate to grant the clearing permit subject to an adequate environmental offset being provided by the proponent, consistent with the WA Environmental Offsets Policy (2011) and the WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines (2014), to counterbalance the SRIs of the proposed clearing on significant remnant vegetation and black cockatoo habitat values (see Section 4).

Given the above, the Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing is unlikely to have any long-term adverse impacts on the environment, and that management, mitigation and offset measures conditioned on the clearing permit will mitigate and offset impacts. The Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions to:

- Avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback
- undertake slow, progressive, one directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity
- flora management to minimise impacts on *Acacia sclerophylla*; and
- conserve and protect in perpetuity 9.01 hectares of significant remnant vegetation which provides habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo.

1.5. Site maps

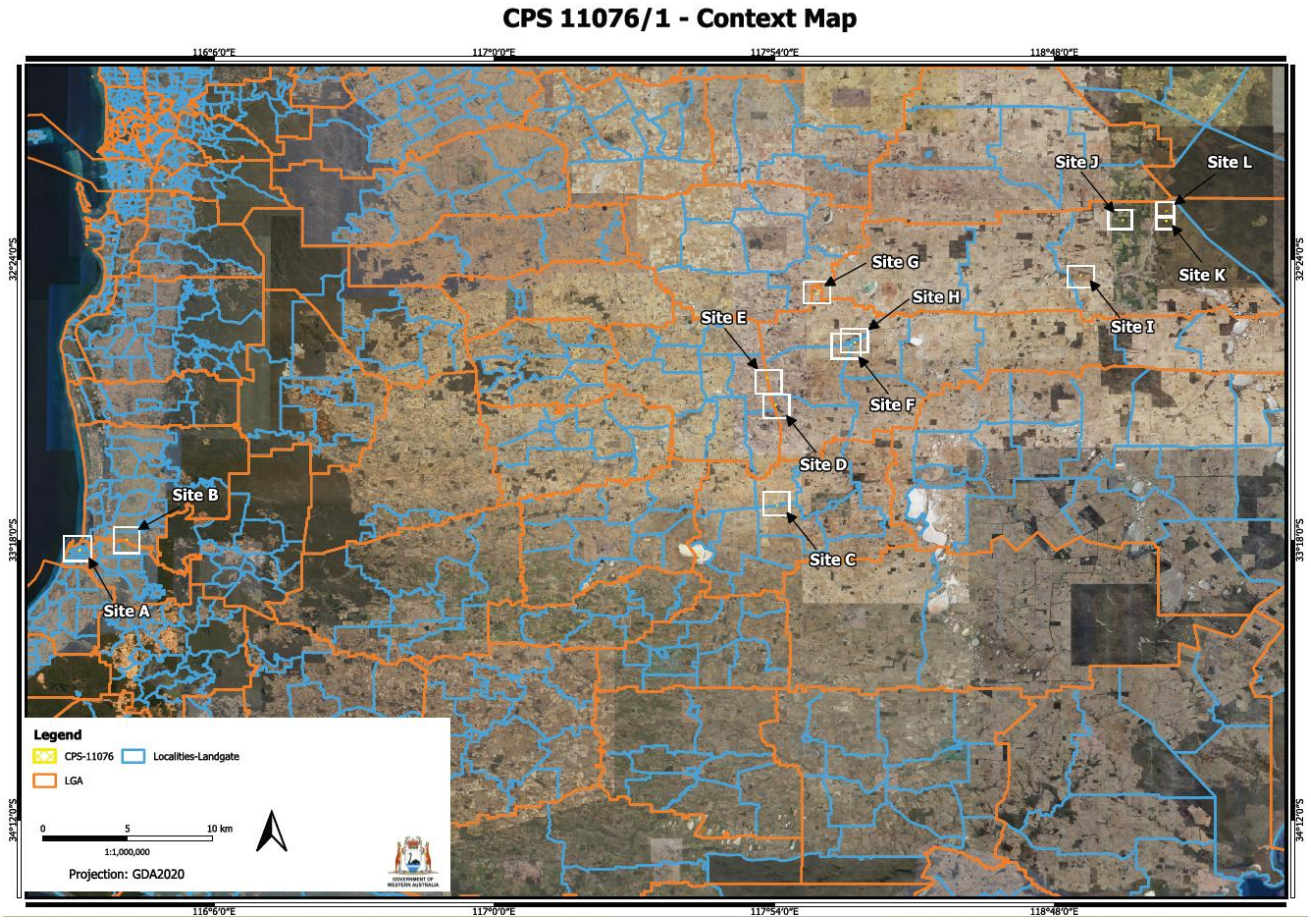


Figure 1: Context map of the application area

Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Clearing Permit Decision Report

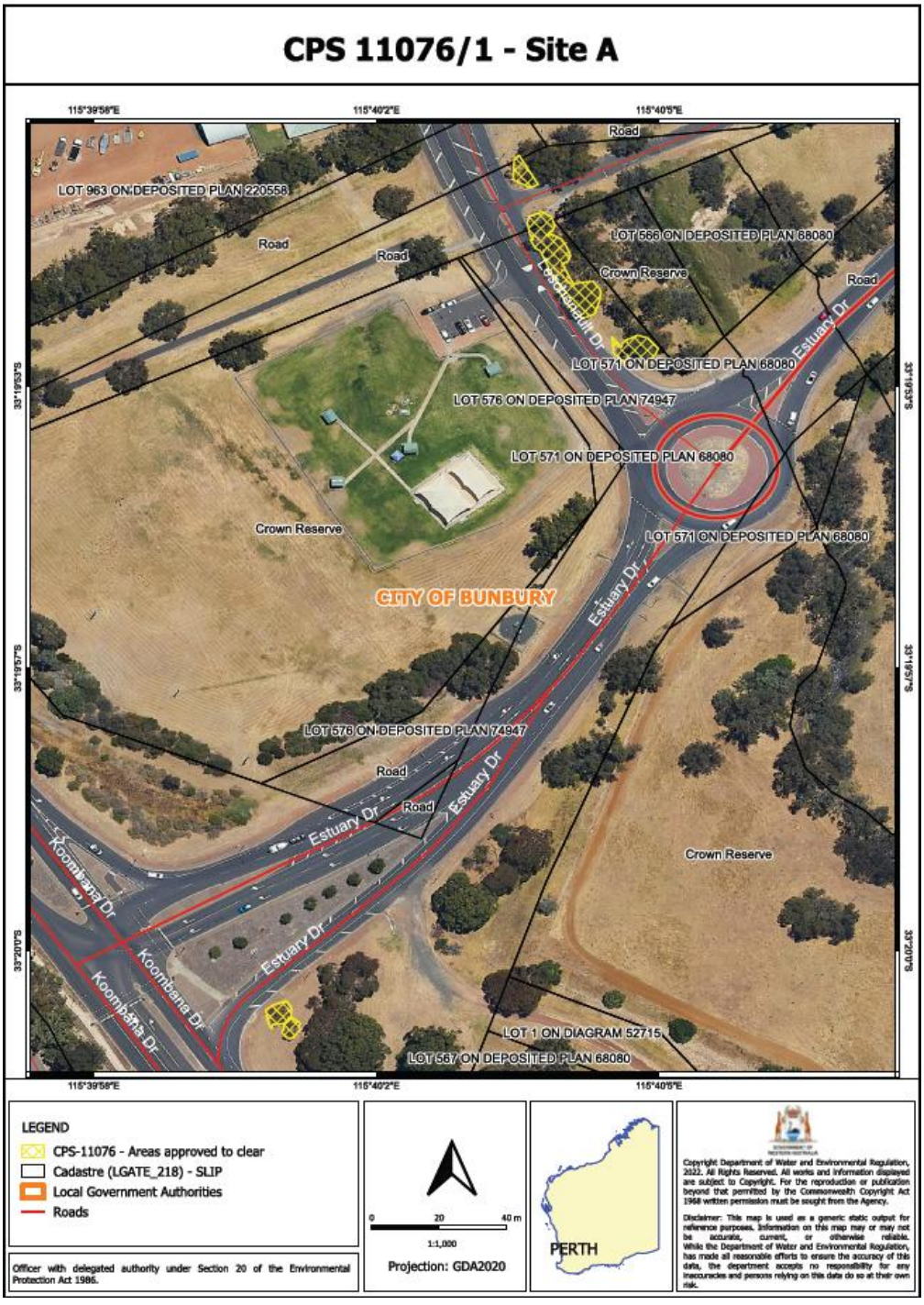


Figure 1a: Map of the application area Site A (Intersection 1). The areas crosshatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit

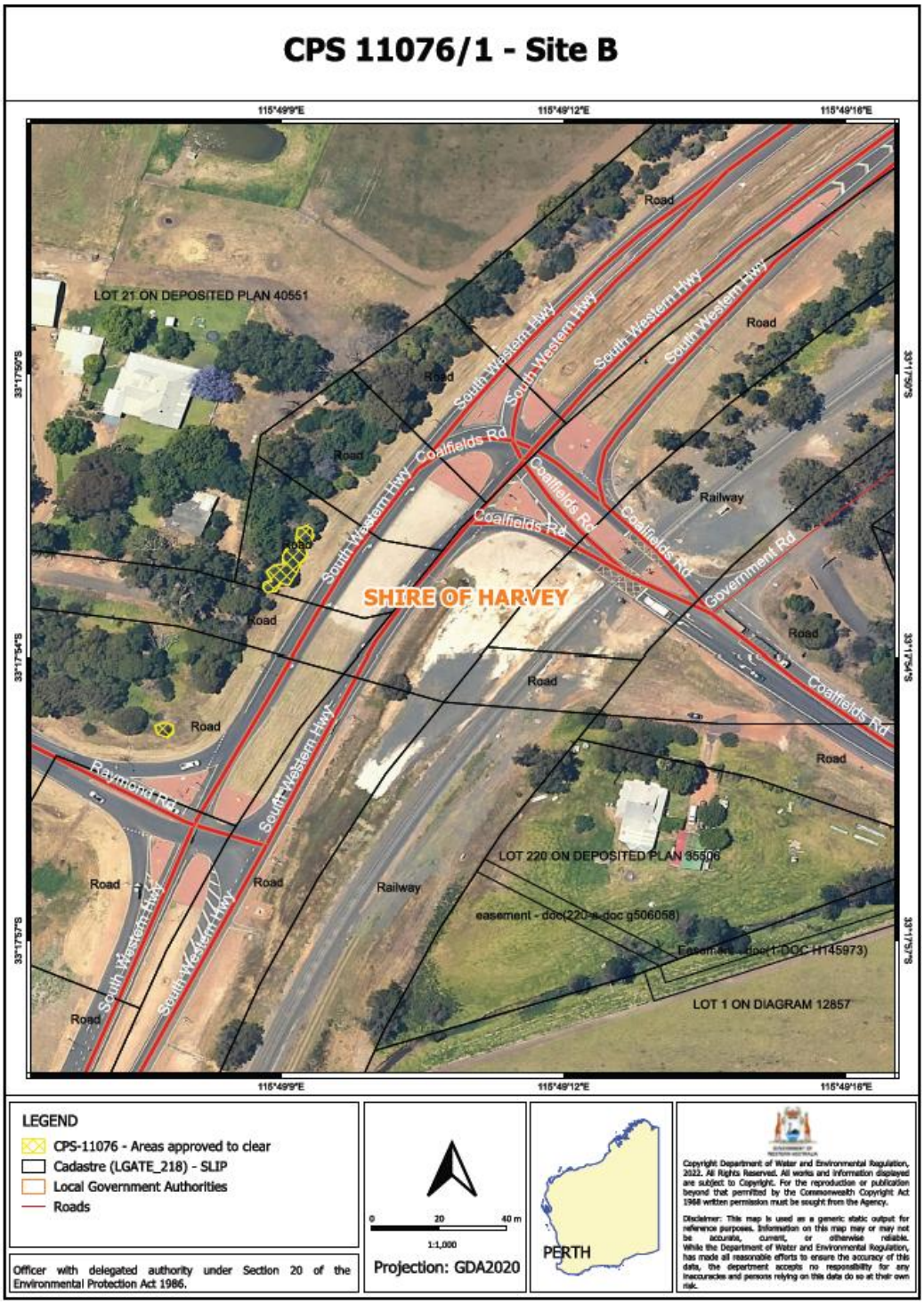


Figure 1b: Map of the application area Site B (Intersection 2).The areas crosshatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit



Figure 1c:Map of the application area. Site C (Intersection 9).The areas crosshatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit



Figure 1d:Map of the application area. Site D (Intersection 10). The areas crosshatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit



Figure 1e: Map of the application area. Site E (Intersection 11).The areas crosshatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit

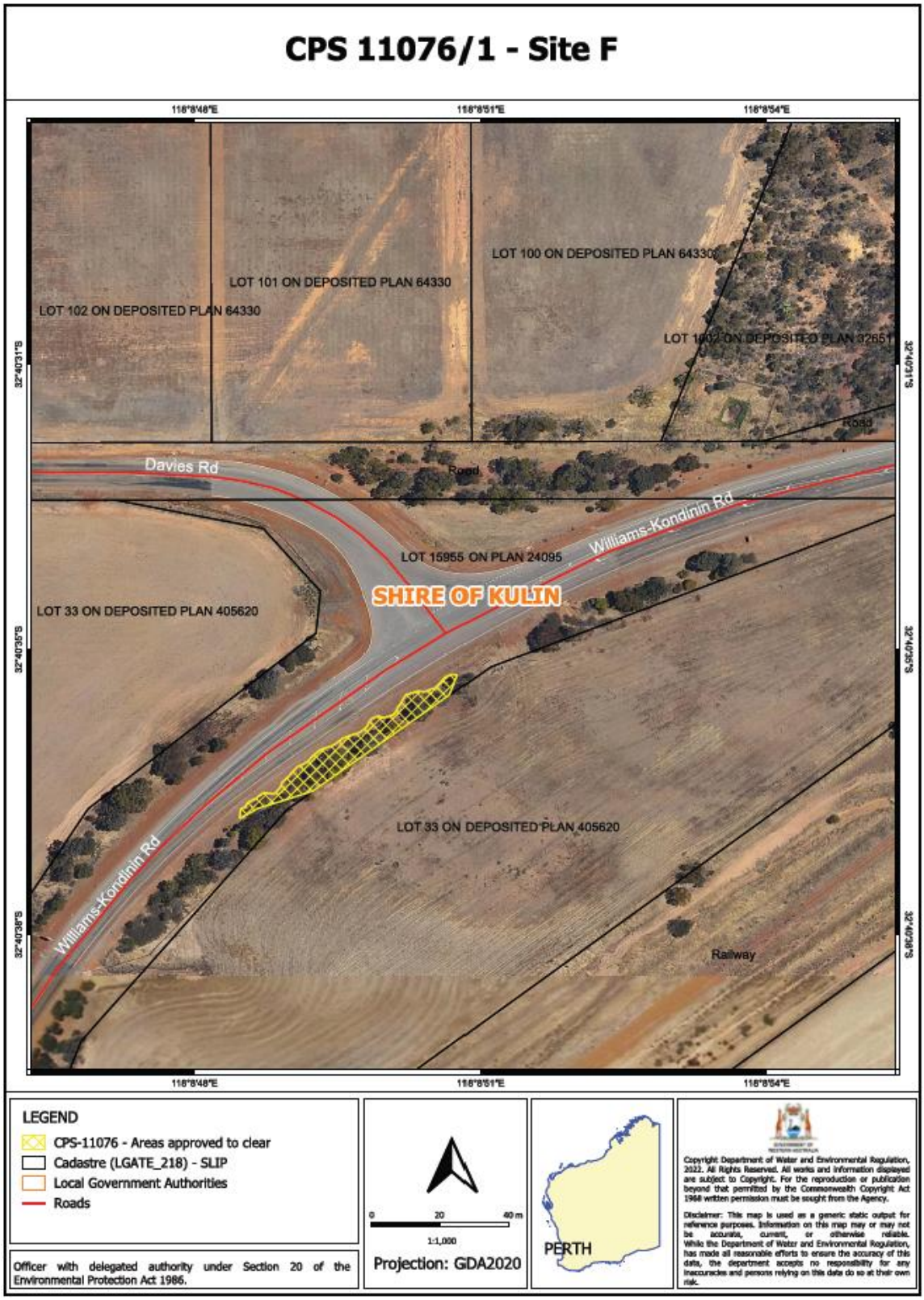


Figure 1f: Map of the application area. Site F (Intersection 12). The areas crosshatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit



Figure 1g: Map of the application area. Site G (Intersection 12a).The areas crosshatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit



Figure 1h: Map of the application area. Site H (Intersection 12b). The areas crosshatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit

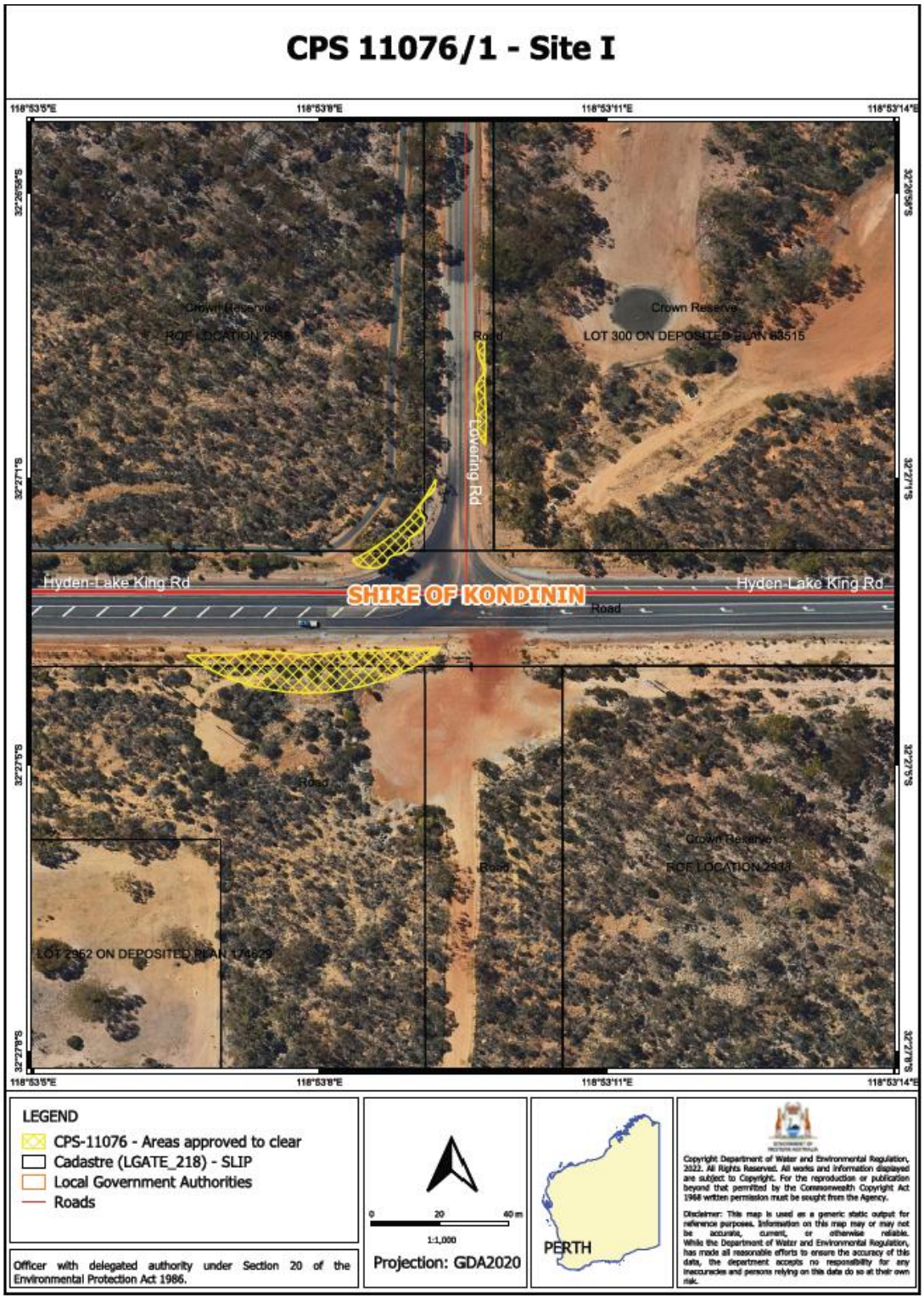


Figure 1i: Map of the application area. Site I (Intersection 19).The areas crosshatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit



Figure 1j: Map of the application area. Site J (Intersection 21).The areas crosshatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit



Figure 1k: Map of the application area. Site K (Intersection 23). The areas crosshatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit



Figure 1l: : Map of the application area. Site L (Intersection 23a). The areas crosshatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit

2 Legislative context

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

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

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

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) (CALM Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA) (P&D Act)
- *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act (1914)* (WA)
- *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* (WA)
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984*
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
- *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*

Relevant policies considered during the assessment include:

- *Environmental Offsets Policy* (2011)

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 2021)
- *Environmental Offsets Guidelines* (August 2014)
- Technical guidance – *Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)
- Technical guidance – *Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The applicant (WSP, 2025c) advised that the following avoidance and mitigation measures have been considered and applied to the planning and design of the transportation route:

- Avoiding areas with high environmental values.
  - The removal of an intersection in the transportation route design to avoid impacts to the Billericay Nature Reserve and avoidance of suitable breeding hollows and roosting trees for the three Black Cockatoo species.
- Avoiding locations with Aboriginal cultural values.
  - The project is committed to avoid impacts to registered Aboriginal Heritage sites and trees with significant cultural values.
- Refining swept path assessment to avoid or minimise native vegetation clearing.
  - Continuous improvement and design review of the transportation route to avoid areas where high environmental values were present and minimise the impact to, and the clearing of native vegetation, where possible.
  - Priority was given in the transportation route design to avoid areas with likely occurrences of TECs, locations of listed threatened and priority flora, Nature Reserves, and breeding habitat for conservation significant species.
- Iterative refinement of the transportation route to avoid or minimise impacts with consideration of other factors such as:
  - Regional town centres.
  - the State Road Network.
  - the number of intersections to be impacted.
- Revegetation of construction footprint areas
  - Any construction footprint areas (e.g. to enable construction of the hardstands and drains) will be treated as temporary clearing and will be revegetated.

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.

After consideration of avoidance and mitigation measures, it was determined that an offset to counterbalance the significant residual impacts for the loss of 0.9 ha of significant remnant vegetation in an extensively cleared landscape was necessary. 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. The nature and suitability of the offset provided are summarised in Section 4.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

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

The assessment against the clearing principles (see Appendix C) identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological values (fauna, adjacent flora and vegetation) and significant remnant vegetation. The consideration of these impacts, and the extent to which they can be managed through conditions applied in line with sections 51H and 51I of the EP Act, is set out below.

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

Assessment

Biodiversity

The applicant has commissioned a number of flora, fauna, vegetation, targeted TEC and targeted Black Cockatoo surveys, over the proposed clearing sites and their local surroundings (See Appendix F).The sites proposed to be cleared are described as roadside verges comprising primarily of Eucalypt trees with mixed tall shrubs over non-native grass species. The surveys identify and describe 12 vegetation communities, ranging from 'Degraded to 'Good' condition, with a majority of the proposed clearing sites in 'Degraded' condition with the exception of Sites H, K and L, identified to be 'Good' condition (See Appendix B).

As further detailed in the section below, the native vegetation within the proposed clearing sites represents a high level of biological diversity. The vegetation is representative of multiple vegetation associations (See Appendix B.2) within an extensively cleared landscape (13.77% remaining). Furthermore, a targeted TEC survey identified one of the proposed clearing sites (Site K) to intersect the Eucalypt Woodland TEC. The impact of clearing significant remnant vegetation and a TEC is assessed under section 3.2.4 and 3.2.3, respectively.

A targeted Black Cockatoo survey (WSP,2025b) identified that five out of the 12 of the proposed clearing sites (Sites H, K and L) contain suitable foraging habitat and a potential nesting tree for Carnaby's cockatoo. The impacts of clearing Carnaby's cockatoo foraging habitat and potential nesting site is assessed under section 3.2.2.

Flora

Based on a desktop assessment, and given the mapped soil, vegetation types and suitable habitat, 17 conservation significant flora species were considered likely to occur within proposed clearing site G. In spite of this, a flora survey (WSP,2024b) identified only three individuals of *Acacia sclerophylla* var. *Pilosa* Priority 2 (P2) within the proposed clearing sites and five individuals outside of the proposed clearing sites (WSP,2024b).

A. sclerophylla var. *pilosa* is a low spreading to erect shrub approximately 1m high which occupies sandy loam and clay (WA Herbarium, 1998). The species is known from four populations with approximately 34 individuals with the distribution of approximately 238-kilometres North-South and 95-kilometres East-West.

The remaining individuals outside of the proposed clearing site are unlikely to be impacted by the proposed clearing activities given the separation distance between them and the proposed clearing site. In addition, the applicant is required under the permit conditions to physically demarcate boundaries of clearing areas ahead of clearing activities and report on actions taken to avoid and minimise any potential indirect impacts of the proposed clearing.

Noting the extent of *Acacia sclerophylla* var. *Pilosa* impacted by the proposed clearing and considering the abundance and widespread population of the species, the proposed clearing is unlikely to have a significant impact on this species at local, regional or conservation level.

No other Threatened or other Priority flora species were identified within the proposed clearing sites.

Conclusion
Based on the above assessment and given the application area includes three individuals of *Acacia sclerophylla* var. *Pilosa*, foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo, native vegetation representative of the Wheatbelt Woodland TEC, and significant remnant vegetation, the proposed clearing area includes a high level of biodiversity.
Condition
To address the indirect impacts of the proposed clearing

- Weed and dieback management
- Priority flora management
- Directional clearing; and
- Acquisition and conservation of native vegetation which contains significant remnant vegetation and foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo, in addition to other environmental values.

3.2.2.Biological values – (Fauna) – Clearing Principles (b)

Assessment
A desktop assessment indicated 72 conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within the local area (10-kilometre radius) of the proposed clearing sites (See Appendix B). No conservation significant fauna species were recorded at the proposed clearing sites, for the duration of the surveys. Noting the findings of the biological surveys for the proposed clearing sites (WSP,2025b & WSP,2025d), the habitat requirements for fauna, distribution of potentially occurring species, the mapped vegetation types and the condition of the vegetation within the proposed clearing sites; the proposed clearing sites have been identified as containing habitat for the following conservation significant fauna species;

- Black Cockatoo species:
  - Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, *Zanda latirostris* (EN)
  - Forest Red-Tailed Black Cockatoo, *Calyptorhynchus banksia naso* (VU)
  - Baudin's Black Cockatoo, *Zanda baudinii* (EN)
- Western Ringtail Possum, *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (CR)
- Malleefowl, *Leipoa ocellata* (VU)

Black Cockatoo species
Foraging habitat
The proposed clearing sites (Sites A-L) are mapped within the distribution range of the *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo). The proposed clearing sites A and B are mapped within the *Calyptorhynchus banksia nas*o (Forest Red-Tailed Black Cockatoo) and the *Zanda baudinii* (Baudin's Cockatoo) distribution range.

Fauna surveys (WSP, 2025b & 2025d) identified approximately 0.45 ha of Carnaby's, 0.065 ha of Baudin's and 0.015 ha of forest red-tailed black cockatoo habitat across Sites A, B, H, K, and L (Table 1).

Table 1: Distribution of foraging habitat for the black cockatoos in the application area.

Species	Site A	Site B	Site H	Site K	Site L	Total (ha)
Carnaby's Cockatoo	0.05	0.015	0.03	0.29	0.07	0.45
Baudin's Cockatoo	0.05	0.015	0	0	0	0.065
Forest red-tailed Black Cockatoo	0	0.015	0	0	0	0.015

Sites A and B

A total of 0.065 ha across sites A and B provide foraging habitat for Baudin's and Carnaby's cockatoo species. The 0.05 ha of vegetation at site A, comprises of secondary food sources for the Carnaby's and Baudin's Cockatoo species, including *Eucalyptus incrassata*, *Eucalyptus rudis* subsp. *Rudis* and *Melaleuca leuropoma* (See Appendix F). These species are not documented within the diet of the Forest Red-Tailed black cockatoo species and therefore are unlikely to be considered a food source for this species (DEC,2008). The 0.015 ha of remnant vegetation proposed to be cleared at site B, comprises of primary food sources for the Carnaby's, Baudin's and Forest Red-Tailed Black Cockatoo species (See Appendix F).

Although the Targeted Black Cockatoo survey (WSP,2025b) found no evidence of foraging or presence of black cockatoos for the duration of the survey at sites A and B; it assigned a high likelihood of occurrence for these species at these sites (WSP,2024b)(WSP,2025a),(WSP,2025b),(WSP,2025d).

According to the desktop assessment multiple black cockatoo roosting sites have been recorded with a six and 12-kilometre radius of sites A and B. The closest black cockatoo roosting sites have been recorded approximately 1.2-kilometres South-East and 1.6 kilometres North-East from sites A and B, respectively. The closest confirmed breeding sites have been recorded approximately six-kilometres South and 17-kilometres South-West of sites A and B, respectively. In addition, the desktop assessment confirmed multiple water resources to be present within a six and 12-kilometre radius of sites A and B. The nearest water resources have been recorded approximately 0.06-kilometres North-East and 0.65-kilometres East from sites A and B, respectively.

Based on the information provided, sites A and B contain foraging habitat that supports black cockatoo roosting in a landscape that has been extensively cleared. As a result, the proposed clearing at sites A and B is considered to have significant impacts, even after avoidance and mitigation measures are implemented, and therefore requires offsets in accordance with the WA Environmental Offsets Policy (2011).

Sites H, K and L

The Targeted Black Cockatoo survey (WSP,2025b) identified a total of 0.39 ha of foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo across sites H, K and L:

a) Site H comprises approximately 0.03 ha of secondary foraging habitat in the form of *Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *Loxophleba* and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *obtusa*. The survey also identified a *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* tree with suitable a suitable DBH of 75cm (750mm), as a potential nesting tree that has not yet formed hollows but has the potential to develop hollows suitable for Carnaby's Cockatoos nesting in the future (WSP,2025b). The survey also identified tall stands of Eucalypt tree species that had the potential as a roosting site to be utilised periodically by the Carnaby's Cockatoo species (WSP,2025b).
b) Site K comprises approximately 0.29 ha of secondary foraging habitat in the form of *Allocasuarina campestris*, *Allocasuarina acutivalvis* and *Callitris preissi* (Rottenest Island Pine).
c) Site L comprises approximately 0.07 hectares of primary food sources for the Carnaby's Cockatoo including, *Hakea newbeyana* and *Hakea meisneriana*.

The Targeted Black Cockatoo survey found no evidence of foraging, roosting and no Carnaby's cockatoos were sighted for the duration of the survey across all three sites (WSP,2025b) (WSP,2025d).

A review of available datasets identified no confirmed or potential Carnaby's cockatoo breeding or roosting sites within a six, 12 and 20-kilometre radius of all three sites (WSP,2025b) (WSP,2025d). The records of the nearest Black Cockatoo roosting and breeding site and water resource availability are detailed in Table 2. According to the field survey the likelihood of occurrence for the Carnaby's Cockatoo across all three sites was considered unlikely and foraging habitat was only likely to be occasionally foraged by the species (WSP,2025b) (WSP,2025d).

Table 2: According to available databases, the nearest Black Cockatoo breeding and roosting site and water resource to Sites H, K and L

Site	Nearest breeding site	Nearest roosting site	Nearest water resource
H	23km North-East	95km South-West	0.35km North-West
K	47km South-West	124km North-West	3km North-West
L	51km South-West	121-km North-West	3km South-West

Given the locations of known roosting and breeding sites from sites H, K and L, the application area may not includes Carnaby's cockatoo foraging habitat which supports roosting and/or breeding. However, taking into consideration that the:

- proposed clearing of Sites H, K and L comprises of primary and secondary foraging habitat for the Carnaby's cockatoo
- the local area has been extensively cleared and fragmented
- remnant vegetation patches, including sites H, K and L are likely to contribute to the ecological function of facilitating the dispersal and movement of Carnaby's cockatoo
- all three sites are situated in roadside verges that have been documented to function in facilitating and connecting fragmented patches of remnant vegetation across the Wheatbelt for conservation significant fauna species, including Carnaby's cockatoo; and that
- larger remnant vegetation patches like Site K, are more likely to support populations of declining woodland-dependant species like the Carnaby's Cockatoo,

the loss of 0.39ha of remnant vegetation that provides foraging habitat and a potential nesting and roosting tree for Carnaby's cockatoo within the Wheatbelt region is significant and needs to be managed in accordance with WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines (2014) and Environmental Offsets Policy (2011).

Western Ringtail Possum (CR)

The western ringtail possum (WRP) (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) is an arboreal marsupial associated with a diverse range of habitats. Suitable habitat for the WRP includes "high nutrient foliage availability for food, suitable structures for protection/nesting and canopy continuity to avoid/escape predation and other threats" (DPAW,2017).

The WRP recovery plan (DPAW,2017) identified vegetation communities critical to the WRP include; "long unburnt mature remnants of peppermint (Agonis flexuosa) woodlands with high canopy continuity and high foliage nutrients (high in nitrogen and low toxin levels); jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*)/marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) forests and woodlands with limited anthropogenic disturbance (unlogged or lightly logged and a low intensity and low frequency fire history), that are intensively foxed baited and have low indices of fragmentation; coastal heath, jarrah/marri woodland and forest, peppermint woodlands, myrtaceous heaths and shrublands, bullich (*Eucalyptus megacarpa*) dominated riparian zones and karri forest."

According to the desktop assessment, Site A partially intersects a remnant vegetation patch mapped as suitable habitat for the WRP. The patch is approximately 0.42 ha and the vegetation proposed to be cleared, intersecting the patch is approximately 0.0056 ha of the total 0.05 ha of vegetation proposed to be cleared at site A. The vegetation proposed to be cleared at Site A is from the edge of a patch (roadside verge) in 'Degraded' condition, comprised of *Eucalyptus incrassata* and *Eucalyptus rudis* subsp. *Rudis* open woodland over *Melaleuca* sp.sparse shrubland over **Lolium rigidum* sparse grassland (See Appendix F).

According to available databases, the closest WRP record is approximately 0.48-kilometres from Site A; a confirmed observation from 2020 of a deceased WRP. A total of approximately 3,960 ha scattered across 1465 patches of suitable habitat for the WRP is present within the local area (10-kilometre radius). The nearest suitable habitat patch for the WRP is approximately 0.08-kilometres from Site A. The supporting documents (WSP, 2025c) indicate that WRP occurrence at site A is highly unlikely, as field surveys found the vegetation does not provide suitable habitat according to the WRP recovery plan (DPAW, 2017).

Given the above, the vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered significant habitat for the WRP and the proposed clearing of 0.0056 ha of mapped habitat for the WRP is unlikely to cause significantly impacts to this species at the local, regional or conservation level. Notwithstanding the above, slow and directional clearing can further minimise and mitigate any potential impact on WRP individuals, if present during clearing.

Malleefowl (VU)

The Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata)* species is a large ground-dwelling bird occurring within a wide range of habitat types; common elements include a sandy substrate with trees 3-8m in height and a shrub layer with horizontal cover (DCCEEW,2024). The National Malleefowl Recovery Plan (2024) states this fauna species is found principally in the semi-arid to arid zone in shrublands and low woodlands dominated by mallee (Frith 1962a) and associated habitats such as Broombush (*Melalueca unicanata*) (Woinarski 1989a; Woinarski 1989b) and Scrub Pine (*Callitris verrucosa*). In Western Australia they are also found in some shrublands dominated by acacia, and occasionally in woodlands dominated by eucalypts such as Wandoo (*E. wandoo*), Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) and Mallet (*E. astringens*) (Benshemesh, 2007). Malleefowl species have the highest density in remnants of habitats within the Wheatbelt Region; associated with landscapes that have lower rainfall, greater amounts of mallee, thicket vegetation, shrublands that occur as large remnants and a lighter soil surface texture (DCCEEW,2024).

According to the available databases, there are 47 records of Malleefowl species within the local area (10-kilometre radius) of Sites D,F-L. A majority of the records are historical sightings; the nearest record of the Malleefowl species to the proposed clearing sites is from 1996 and is approximately 0.6-kilometres from Site I. The remnant vegetation proposed to be cleared across Sites D,F-L is in 'Degraded' condition comprised of Eucalyptus sp. either open or closed woodlands over *Allocasuarina* sp. and *Acacia* sp. shrublands over isolated forblands and sparse grasslands, over native and non-native shrub species and exotic flora species.

The reconnaissance flora and fauna survey determined the likelihood of occurrence for the Malleefowl species is unlikely, as the field survey determined the remnant vegetation proposed to be cleared at sites D, F and L did not provide suitable habitat for the Malleefowl species (WSP,2024b). On this basis, the vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered significant habitat for Malleefowl and is unlikely to significantly impact this species at the local

regional or conservation level. Notwithstanding the above, slow and directional clearing can further minimise and mitigate any potential impact on Malleefowl individuals if present during clearing.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing:

- will result in a significant residual impact on the Carnaby's cockatoo in the form of the loss of 0.45 hectares of foraging habitat; and
- is not considered likely to result in significant impacts to other conservation significant fauna species, including i.e., WRP and Malleefowl

may cause harm to fauna individual present in the application area during clearing activities.

Condition

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

- Slow and directional clearing, which allows fauna to move into adjacent vegetation ahead of the clearing activity and minimises impacts to individuals; and
- Acquisition and conservation of 9.01 hectares of native vegetation, of which a minimum of 3.80 hectares provides foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo.

3.2.3.Biological values – (TEC) – Clearing Principles (d)

Assessment

Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt WA

The proposed clearing sites are located within the Avon Wheatbelt (AVW) IBRA region, where the Wheatbelt Woodland, listed as a Priority Ecological Community (PEC) Priority 3 under the BC Act and a Threatened Ecological Community (TEC), Critically Endangered (CR) under the EPBC Act (DotEE,2016) occurs.

According to available databases, Sites C, D and G are either mapped partially or completely intersecting remnant vegetation patches comprised of Eucalypt Woodlands. Approximately 0.15 ha of Eucalypt woodlands is mapped to intersect the three proposed clearing sites. The applicant commissioned a targeted TEC survey to identify the occurrence of TEC within the proposed clearing sites. The survey identified the Eucalypt woodland vegetation units present within proposed clearing sites did not meet the key diagnostic characteristics for composition, structure, soil or landform of the Eucalypt Woodlands and did not classify as a TEC.

An additional targeted TEC survey provided by the applicant confirmed Eucalypt Woodlands TEC to partially intersect proposed clearing site K (WSP,2025d). Of the 0.29 ha proposed to be cleared, 0.05 ha of TEC partially intersects the proposed clearing area. The partially intersecting TEC forms part of a larger patch extending North-East from the proposed clearing site. This patch of Eucalypt woodlands meets the key factors and contra-indicator requirements to be classified as a TEC (WSP,2025d).

However, according to the Approved Conservation Advice (including listing advice) for the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt, patch size and vegetation condition are important determinants in assessing the presence of the Eucalypt Woodlands community (Commonwealth of Australia 2016; DoE 2015). The vegetation condition thresholds to confirm the Eucalypt Woodlands community generally exclude degraded patches such as roadside remnants that are too small and narrow, or where the tree canopy has become discontinuous, and the understorey has lost considerable elements of its native structure and diversity (DoE 2015). The minimum patch width for roadsides should be over five metres based upon the native understorey component (DoE 2015).

Considering the proposed clearing area (site K) is situated within a roadside verge, with moderate weed coverage and evidence of disturbance present (WSP,2025d) and the clearing of 0.05 ha of TEC accounts for approximately 0.02% of the total extent present within the local area (10-kilometre radius); The proposed clearing of 0.29 ha of remnant vegetation of which 0.05 ha comprises of the Wheatbelt Woodland TEC is unlikely to compromise and directly impact the larger extent of the Eucalypt woodland patch and can be considered proportionally insignificant to the remaining extent of the Wheatbelt Woodland TEC present within the local area. The proposed clearing may indirectly impact the larger extent of the Eucalypt woodland patch through the introduction or spread of weeds and dieback; however, this can be mitigated through the application of weed control and dieback preventative measures.

Conclusion

The proposed clearing will result in the loss of 0.05 ha of Wheatbelt Woodland TEC and may indirectly affect the broader Wheatbelt Woodland TEC area. Overall, this does not represent a significant residual impact on the community. Indirect effects on the larger Wheatbelt Woodland patch can be controlled through management conditions set by the permit.

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

- Dieback and weed management

3.2.4. Significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas - (Significant remnant vegetation) - Clearing Principles (e)

Assessment

The Wheatbelt region within which the proposed clearing sites are located, has undergone extensive clearing, mainly for agricultural purposes. The local area (10-kilometre radius) retains approximately 13.77% of its original native vegetation cover. The national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia has a target to prevent the clearance of native vegetation with an extent of below 30% of that present pre-1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia,2001).

The 0.9 ha of remnant vegetation proposed to be cleared within the 12 proposed clearing sites comprise of multiple vegetation associations (See Appendix B.2.) which provide habitat for conservation significant flora, fauna and an ecological community. Noting this and the extent of remnant vegetation in the local area, the clearing of 0.9 ha is considered a significant residual impact which needs to be counterbalanced through an environmental offset.

Although the proposed clearing sites and vegetation to be cleared, are not mapped within a formal ecological linkage, given the extensively clear surroundings, the proposed vegetation to be cleared is likely to contribute to the ecological services like supporting the dispersal and movement of the fauna species present within the local area. The vegetation is likely to provide refuge and contribute to an informal ecological corridor for fauna movement between highly fragmented remnant vegetation patches within the landscape.

Conclusion
The proposed clearing will cause the loss of 0.9 ha of significant remnant vegetation in a largely cleared area. However, environmental offset requirements (see section 4) can address these impacts. Potential indirect effects, such as weed spread and dieback spread into the nearby Wheatbelt Woodland TEC, can be mitigated with targeted weed control and preventative measures.

Conditions
- Weed and dieback management
- acquisition and conservation of significant remnant vegetation at Lot 16875 on Deposited Plan 138534 to be vested with the Conservation and Parks Commission as a Class A Nature Reserve and managed in accordance with requirements under the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984.*

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The Department invited the following Local Government Authorities to comment;

- The City of Bunbury
- The Shire of Harvey
- The Shire of West Authur
- The Shire of Dumbleyung
- The Shire of Kulin
- The Shire of Wickepin
- The Shire of Kondinin
- The Shire of Dumbleyung LCDC
- The Ballardong Aboriginal Corporation
- Native Title – Ballardong Aboriginal People.

The following LGA's did not respond to the invitation to comment;

- The Shire of Harvey
- The Shire of West Authur
- The Shire of Wickepin

- The Shire of Kondinin
- The Shire of Dumbleyung – LCDC
- Native Title - The Ballardong Aboriginal People

The following LGA's provided the following responses to the invitation to comment;

The **City of Bunbury** had no objections to the proposed clearing. They recommended replacement planting within road reserve boundaries, noting these road reserves are under the responsibility of the Port of Bunbury and DPLH. The City of Bunbury commented that no planning considerations are applicable as the proposed clearing does not relate to the development approval.

The **Shire of Dumbleyung** and **Shire of Kulin** initially expressed concern about using local roads to transport WTG components due to risks like infrastructure damage and repair costs. After the applicant addressed these issues during the assessment, both shires gave in-principle support for the proposed clearing.

The **Ballardong Aboriginal Corporation** had no objections to the proposed clearing. The LGA put forward a couple of requests to the applicant regarding the collection of cleared vegetation and tree parts for cultural purposes.

Contaminated Sites

DWER's Contaminated Sites Branch (CS) advised that an area of potential impact is within Public Road Reserve PIN 11738415, Roelands was reported to the Department and deemed 'Awaiting Classification' under the Contaminated Sites Act 2003 (CS Act) (DWER,2025).CS identified that Land at Pins 11738413, 11738414, 1138415 (the proposed clearing site B) were formerly known as Lot 11 on Diagram 9834, Lot 12 on Diagram 18372 and Lot 14 on Diagram 39159 (the site) (DWER,2025). CS advised that the proposed clearing may intersect a portion of the site has been subject to remedial excavations and there is a potential for residual hydrocarbon impacts to remain in soils. In addition, there is a potential for asbestos-containing materials to be present associated with the demolition of former buildings (DWER,2025b). The following advice is recommended for any clearing works that takes places at the site. 'Based on the available information, it is recommended that a suitable management plan, including an unexpected finds procedure, it is prepared for the proposed clearance works at the site to manage hydrocarbon impacted contaminate and asbestos-containing materials, if encountered' (DWER,2025). It is noted that the method of proposed clearing under CPS 11076/1, will not require the excavation of soils to a depth greater than that of 3-meters; the proposed clearing within Site B is not expected to impact on or be impacted by the identified contaminated site (DWER,2025).

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

4 Suitability of offsets

Through the detailed assessment outlined in Section 3.2 above, the Delegated Officer has determined that the following significant residual impacts remain after the application of the avoidance and mitigation measures summarised in Section 3.1:

- The clearing of 0.9 ha of significant remnant vegetation within an extensively cleared landscape; and
- The clearing of 0.45 ha of Carnaby's cockatoo foraging habitat.

The environmental offset is to comprise of the conservation of 9.01 hectares of significant remnant native vegetation, of which approximately 3.8 hectares provides foraging habitat for the Carnaby's Cockatoo species, within Lot 16875 on Deposited Plan 138534, Kurrenkutten. The Lot is situated approximately 25km north, from the nearest proposed clearing site G, and is approximately 103.4 ha in size. The area to be conserved contains the following values:

- the Wheatbelt Woodland TEC,
- Habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and Malleefowl species,
- priority flora and fauna species,
- Primary vegetation association; Muntadgin 1023: Medium forest and woodland (10-30m tall) Wheatbelt; York gum, salmon gum etc. *Eucalyptus loxophleba*, E. *salmonophloia*. Goldfields; gimlet, redwood etc. *E. salubris, E. oleosa*. Riverine; rivergum *E. camaldulensis*.
- Secondary vegetation association: Muntadgin 959: Samphire with thicket & scattered trees. Tea tree with York gum, *casuarina Tecticornia* spp. *Melaleuca* spp. *Eucalyptus loxophleba*, *Casuarina obesa*

The Lot will be vested in its entirety with the Conservation and Parks Commission as a Class A Nature Reserve and managed in accordance with section 5 of the *Conservation and Land Management Act (CALM) 1984* . Noting that Lot 16875 contains approximately 80.99 ha of native vegetation and only 9.01 hectares is required for the project, the remaining balance of the property (approximately 74.98 hectares) will be used as a 'banked offset'. This offset can be used to satisfy future offset requirements approved through clearing permit conditions. The use and approval of the banked offset will only be deemed suitable if the environmental values of Lot 16875 align with the impacted vegetation of future clearing permit applications. The details of the offset will be updated in the WA Offsets Register.

In assessing whether the proposed offset is adequately proportionate to the significance of the environmental values impacted, DWER undertook a calculation using the Commonwealth Offsets Calculator. The calculator indicated the above offset strategy will adequately address the SRIs of the proposed clearing and is consistent with the WA Environmental Offsets Policy. The justification for the values used in the offset calculation is provided in Appendix E.

End

Appendix A. Additional information provided by applicant

During the assessment, the Department requested further information and clarification (Synergy,2025b). The applicant provided the information and clarification as requested. Excerpts of information requested are provided below.

Requested Information	Summary of comments/provided information	Consideration of comment
the Department sought further clarification and justification for the need for 0.9 ha of permanent clearing comprised of significant remnant vegetation within an extensively cleared landscape, as well as additional evidence of efforts to avoid and/or mitigate the proposed clearing.	The applicant advised that to allow for the transportation of wind turbine components and related parts during construction and throughout the lifespan of the King Rocks Wind Farm project the application areas are to remain cleared. The applicant provided evidence of efforts taken to avoid and/or mitigate the proposed clearing. Alternative transportation routes were considered, however were unviable due to significant impacts to multiple factors including environmental values, local communities, infrastructure, safety etc.	The Department was satisfied with the information provided by the applicant. The applicant has provided sufficient reasoning and justification for the need for permanent clearing and have adequately demonstrated their efforts to avoid and or mitigate as much of the proposed clearing, as possible.
To discuss and identify satisfactory environmental offsets; on the basis that avoidance and mitigation measures are not sufficient to counterbalance the residual significant environmental impact of clearing 0.9 ha of significant remnant vegetation within an extensively cleared landscape.	The applicant has demonstrated in their RFI response document they are committed in providing the Department with an Offset, through the provision of an Offset Plan.	The Department was satisfied with the information provided by the applicant. The evidence demonstrates the applicant's commitment to provide an adequate Offset to counterbalance the SRI of clearing 0.9 ha of significant remnant vegetation within an extensively cleared landscape.
Mitigation of land degradation risks from the proposed clearing including; biosecurity and hygiene management, and disturbance of hazardous materials (hydrocarbon and asbestos containing materials).	The applicant was able to confirm they do not anticipate the proposed clearing activities to have sound disturbance outside of trimming or vegetation removal above ground level, at the identified contaminated site. The applicant also confirmed no construction of hardstand or other site preparatory works were to occur at this location. The applicant provided an overview of the Construction Environmental Plan requirements that outlines the Ground and Vegetation Disturbance Permit process.	The Department was satisfied with the information provided by the applicant. The evidence demonstrates the applicant's ability to adequately manage matters of biosecurity, hygiene and disturbance of hazardous materials; associated with the proposed clearing.
Evidence that the applicant have recently undertaken meaningful and relevant consultation with stakeholders and Local Government Authorities (LGAs) where the clearing will take place.	The applicant provided a revised Stakeholder Engagement Register, that outlines and details their correspondence and engagement with various stakeholder and LGA groups.	The Department was satisfied with the information provided by the applicant. The evidence demonstrates the applicant's efforts to have undertaken meaningful and relevant consultation with stakeholders and LGA groups, regarding the proposed clearing.

During the assessment, the applicant made the Department aware of and provided additional information pertaining to a recently commissioned, Detailed Flora and Vegetation and Targeted Black Cockatoo Survey; King Rocks Wind Farm Transportation Route – Lovering Road and King Rocks Road North Intersection (WSP, 2025d). The Survey identified TEC; The Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt and Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging

habitat to be present at proposed clearing site K. This information was utilised to inform this assessment under Section 3.2.

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is part of an expansive tract of native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. Comprised of 12 small, isolated remnant vegetation patches alongside road-side verges, scattered across multiple Shires, from the Shire of Bunbury to the Shire of Kondinin. The proposed clearing is surrounded by a highly cleared landscape of farmlands (within the Wheatbelt Region) with the King Rocks Wind farm to the East and the Port of Bunbury to the West. Site A is mapped within the Great Bunbury Region Scheme (GBRS) as reserved land for primary regional roads (EPA, 2005). Aerial imagery and Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 13.8% of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The proposed clearing sites are not mapped within a formal ecological linkage; the nearest ecological linkage within the local vicinity (10-kilometre radius) is the South-West Regional Ecological Linkages Corridor, approximately 0.45-kilometres South, of Site B.
Conservation areas	There are no conservation areas mapped within sites A-L. The nearest conservation area is a nature reserve, approximately 0.5 kilometres, South-West of Site D.
Vegetation description	The detailed flora and vegetation survey report (WSP, 2025a)(WSP,2025b), indicate the 12 vegetation communities mapped across the proposed clearing Sites (A-L), primarily consist of clay loam brown flats, comprised of *Eucalyptus* sp. open or closed woodlands over *Allocasuarina* sp. and *Acacia* sp. shrublands over isolated forblands and sparse open grasslands, over native and non-native shrub species and exotic flora species. The representative photos, full survey description and maps are available in Appendix F. This is consistent with the Beard mapped vegetation types: • Bassendean_37, which is described as, ' Wattle, *Casuarina* and teatree *Acacia Allocasuarina – Melaleuca* alliance'. • Pinjarra_968, which is described as, ' Jarrah, Marri and Wandoo'. • Dumbleyung_1023, which is described as,' Wheatbelt; York gum, salmon gum etc. *Eucalyptus loxophleba*, *Eucalyptus salmonophloia*. Goldfields; gimlet, redwood etc. *Eucalyptus salubris, Eucalyptus oleosa*. Riverine; rivergum *Eucalyptus amaldulensis*. Tropical; messmate, woolyb'. • Corrigin_1023, which is described as,' Wheatbelt; York gum, salmon gum etc. *Eucalyptus loxophleba, Eucalyptus salmonophloia*. Goldfields; gimlet, redwood etc. *Eucalyptus salubris, Eucalyptus oleosa*. Riverine; rivergum *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*. Tropical; messmate, woolyb'. • Corrigin_955, which is described as, '*Allocasuarina* shrubland'. • Hyden_960, which is described as, '*Eucalypt* shrubland, *Eucalyptus eremophila*, *Eucalyptus redunca, Eucalyptus* spp.' • Corrigin_8, which is described as, 'Wheatbelt; *Eucalyptus loxophleba*, *Eucalyptus salmonophloia*. Goldfields; *Eucalyptus salubris*, *Eucalyptus oleosa* and Riverine; E. *camaldulensis'*. • Hyden_945, which is described as, 'Woodland/Mallee.' • Hyden_519, which is described as, '*Eucalypt* shrubland, *Eucalyptus* eremophila, *Eucalyptus redunca, Eucalyptus* spp.' • Skeleton Rock_519, which is described as, '*Eucalypt* shrubland *Eucalyptus eremophila, Eucalyptus redunca, Eucalyptus* spp.'. The mapped vegetation types retain approximately 13.8% of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
Vegetation condition	The detailed flora and vegetation survey (WSP, 2025b) report indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing Sites ranges between 'Cleared' and 'Good' condition (Keighery, 1994), with a majority of the vegetation being classified as 'Cleared' and 'Degraded'. The only exceptions are Sites H, K & L where patches of vegetation

Characteristic	Details
	respectively, 0.19, 0.29 and 0.07 hectares, were identified to be in 'Good' condition (WSP,2025b). The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D. The full survey description and mapping are available in Appendix F.
Climate and landform	The geology bedrock of the proposed clearing Sites forms a wide range from the Vasse system to the Yilgarn Craton granites and is described as, 'Granitic rock, undivided and metamorphosed' (WSP,2025c). The proposed clearing Sites are characterised by a Mediterranean climate with hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters. The nearest Bureau of Meteorology weather station is the Hyden Research Station (No.010568), located approximately 1.7 kilometres North-East of Site I. The station provides the following information (BoM,2025), based on records from 1975 – 2025; • The average annual minimum and maximum temperatures are 10°C and 25.1°C. • The average rainfall is 343.3mm, occurring mainly between May and August, peaking in June.
Soil description	Site A is mapped across the following three soil systems; • Vasse System (211Va) described as, 'Poorly drained estuarine flats, of the Swan Coastal Plain. Tidal flat soil, saline wet soil and pale deep sand. Samphire, sedges and paperbark woodland'. • Pinjarra P6c Phase (213PjSWP6c) described as, 'Very gently undulating alluvial terraces and fans. Moderate to moderately well drained uniform friable brown loams, or well-structured gradational brown earths'. • Pinjarra P10 Phase (213JSWP10) described as, 'Gently undulating to flat terraces adjacent to major rivers, but below the general level of the plain, with deep well drained uniform brownish sands or loams subject to periodic flooding.' Site B is mapped as Pinjarra P3 Phase (213Pj_P3) described as, 'Flat to very gently undulating plain with deep, imperfect to poorly drained acidic gradational yellow or grey-brown earths and mottled yellow duplex soils, with loam to clay loam surface horizons.' Site C is mapped as Coblinine 3 Subsystem (259Cb_3) described as, 'Saline broad alluvial plains. Mainly saline wet soils with small areas of alkaline grey shallow sandy, and less commonly loamy, duplex soils and hard cracking clays.' Site D is mapped as Kukerin 1 Subsystem (259Kk_1) described as, 'Gravelly crests and slopes, at times extending down lower slopes. Deep sandy and loamy gravels, shallow gravels with minor sandy duplex soils, deep sands and sandy earths. Heath and Mallee vegetation.' Site E is mapped across the following two soil systems: • Kukerin 3 undifferentiated Phase (259Kk_3u) is described as, 'Irregularly undulating rises with silicified saprolite and minor granite forming grey sandy duplex soils, often with alkaline subsoils.' • Kukerin 1 Subsystem (259Kk_1) is described as, 'Gravelly crests and slopes, at times extending down lower slopes. Deep sandy and loamy gravels, shallow gravels with minor sandy duplex soils, deep sands and sandy earths. Heath and Mallee vegetation.' Site F is mapped as Kondinin 4 non-saline Phase (259ki_4ns) described as, 'Broad flat valleys with sandy and loamy duplexes forming from more siliceous alluvium.' Site G is mapped as Kondinin 1 non-saline Phase (259ki_1ns) described as, 'Broad flat valleys with loamy earths, loamy duplexes, and minor clays forming from alluvium originating from more mafic uplands.' Site H is mapped as Corrigin 3 undifferentiated Phase (259Co_3u) described as, 'Colluvial and residual mantle, gently undulating slopes, with acid to neutral duplexes under mallee on upper to mid slopes and Mallee, Gimlet and Salmon Gum vegetation on neutral to alkaline duplexes and clays in lower positions.' Site I is mapped as Hyden 3 Granite Phase (250Hy_3g) described as, 'Gently undulating mallee, proteaceous and casuarinaceous heaths on pale yellow sandplain, interspersed with substantial areas of granitic country. This system occupies the transitional country between the yellow loamy sandplains of the North.'

Characteristic	Details
	Site J is mapped as Woolocutty 2 Subsystem (258Wo_2) described as, 'Gently undulating plain. Deeply weathered granite. Duplex sandy and loamy gravels with Yellow sandy earths predominate plus sandy and loamy duplexes often red.' Site K is mapped as Woolocutty 3g Phase (258W0_3g) described as, 'Irregularly undulating country between Narembeen and Kondinin where siliceous and biotite rich granites and gneisses outcrop, forming shallow and deep duplexes and minor deep gritty sands, vegetated by York Gum Woodlands.' Site L is mapped as Woolocutty 2 Subsystem (258Wo_2) described as, 'Gently undulating plain. Deeply weathered granite. Duplex sandy and loamy gravels with Yellow sandy earths predominate plus sandy and loamy duplexes often red.'
Land degradation risk	The soil systems mapped within Sites A-L are prone to subsurface acidification. Each site is prone and susceptible to different land degradation risks i.e., subsurface compaction, waterlogging, flooding, nutrient export, high salinity and water repellence. Please refer to Appendix B.6 for more information.
Waterbodies	According to the supporting information document provided (WSP,2025c), there are no watercourses, wetlands (of international, national or of geomorphic importance) or natural waterways that occur within or in close proximity to the proposed clearing Sites (A-L). The nearest waterbody is the Preston River and Tributaries, approximately 0.33 kilometres East of Site A. The nearest water feature is the Dongolocking Creek (Coblinine River) located 0.09km South of Site C. The nearest important wetland is the RAMSAR listed Toolibin Lake, located approximately 38 kilometres West, of Sites D and E (WSP,2025c).
Hydrogeography	The proposed clearing Sites are mapped within the following zones; • Sites A and B are mapped within the Coastal Plain zone, • Sites C - H are mapped within the South-Western Zone of Ancient Drainage, • Site I is mapped within the South-East zone of Ancient Drainage, • Sites J - L are mapped within the Northern Zone of Ancient Drainage. The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicate that, all proposed clearing Sites are mapped within the South-West Hydrographic Catchment Division. The proposed clearing sites have also been mapped in the following areas, as proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation (RIWI) Act 1914*. • Site B is mapped within the Collie River Irrigation District, • Site A is mapped within the Bunbury Groundwater catchment area, • Sites I – L are mapped within the Kondinin-Ravensthorpe groundwater catchment area. The desktop assessment recorded the following; • Sites A and B are mapped within the Leschenault Inlet Management area under the Leschenault Estuary catchment; the former is mapped within the Preston River sub-catchment, whilst the latter is mapped within the Lower Collie sub-catchment, as proclaimed under the *Waterways Conservation (WC) Act 1976*. • Site E is mapped within the Avon River management area under the Swan Avon catchment and Main Avon sub-catchment, as proclaimed under the *WC Act 1976.* • Sites A and C are mapped within the following Groundwater Dependant Ecosystems (GDE); the Collie Preston River and the Blackwood River. There are no Public Drinking Water Sources Areas (PDWSA) located within a 10-kilometre radius of the proposed clearing Sites (except for Site A, where a Priority 3 catchment area; the Bunbury Water Reserve, is present within the local vicinity) and the locations are not within a *Country Areas Water Supply (CAWS) Act 1947* or *RIWI Act 1914*, clearing control catchment. Groundwater salinity levels over the proposed clearing Sites (A-L), range predominately from 500 mg/L to 35,000 mg/L (highly saline).
Flora	A total of 117 Threatened (TH) and Priority (P) flora species have been recorded within the local area (10-km radius) of Sites A-L consisting of the following; • 22 Priority 4 (P4) flora species, • 46 Priority 3 (P3) flora species, • 18 Priority 2 (P2) flora species,

Characteristic	Details
	• 13 Priority 1 (P1) flora species, • 18 Threatened (T) flora species, A likelihood of analysis based on a combination of preferred habitat, vegetation and soil type for each species, determined that 17 were likely to occur in the proposed clearing Sites (A-L), 54 could possibly occur and 46 were unlikely to occur. The supporting documents (WSP,2025c) identified three individual *Acacia sclerophylla* var. *pilosa* P2 flora species within proposed clearing site G. One individual species is to be removed whilst two individual species are to be impacted by the proposed clearing. The representative map is available at Appendix F. No TH&P flora species were recorded in proposed clearing sites A-L (except for Site G). For the nearest record of flora species to each Site (A-L) please refer to Appendix B.2.
Ecological communities	A total of 2361 patches equivalent to 11,168.2 hectares of Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC)/Priority Ecological Communities (PEC) have been mapped within the local area of sites A - L. For the nearest TEC/PEC recorded to each site (A-L) please refer to Appendix B.5. Patches of remnant vegetation, equivalent to 0.15 hectares have been identified as the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt (Eucalypt Woodlands) and have been recorded within Sites C, D, and G. The Eucalypt Woodlands are listed as a Priority 3 PEC in Western Australia; synonymous with its listing as a TEC under the Commonwealth. The targeted TEC report (WSP,2024a) assessed the potential TEC at all three Sites and determined that they did not meet the minimum threshold and key diagnostic characteristics to qualify as a TEC, as per the Approved Conservation Advice (including listing advice) for the Eucalypt Woodlands (DCCEEW,2015). For more information, please refer to Section 3.2.3. A second, recently commissioned, Targeted TEC and Black Cockatoo survey confirmed approximately 0.05 ha of TEC (the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt) to be present within proposed clearing site K (WSP, 2025d). For more information, please refer to section 3.2.3.
Fauna	No conservation significant fauna species have been mapped or recorded within the proposed clearing Sites. A total of 72 conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within the local area (10-km radius) of Sites A-L, consisting of the following; • 21 Migratory (MI) species (three mammals and 18 bird species) • 15 Endangered (EN) species (11 bird, one reptile, two mammal and one fish species) • 15 Vulnerable (VU) species (six bird, six mammal, two reptile and one invertebrate species) • Four Critically Endangered (CR) species (three bird and one mammal species). • Three Conservation Dependant (CD) species (two mammal and one bird species). • Seven P4 species (three bird and four mammal species). • Two P3 species (one reptile and one invertebrate species). • One P2 species (bird species) • One P1 species (Invertebrate species) • Two Other Specially Protected (OS) species (one bird and one mammal species). Sites A-L are mapped within the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo distribution and feeding range. In addition, Sites A and B are mapped within the Baudin's and Forest Red Tailed Black Cockatoo's known distribution and feeding range. No artificial or natural hollow roosting sites or Black Cockatoo species have been recorded or sighted within the proposed clearing Sites (A-L). Site A is mapped within approximately six kilometres of a confirmed breeding site for the Baudin's and Carnaby's Black Cockatoo species. For the nearest record of the Black Cockatoo species to the proposed clearing Sites, please refer to Appendix B.4. Site A is also mapped as suitable habitat for the Western Ringtail Possum. The fauna survey determined the likelihood of occurrence for the species within the proposed clearing sites was highly unlikely. For the nearest record of the Western Ringtail Possum species please refer to Appendix B.4. Sites D, F - L are mapped as suitable habitat for the Malleefowl species. The fauna survey determined the likelihood of occurrence for the species within the proposed clearing sites was highly unlikely. For

Characteristic	Details
	the nearest record of the Malleefowl species to the proposed clearing sites, please refer to Appendix B.4.

B.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre-European extent in all DBCA managed land
IBRA bioregion*					
Avon Wheatbelt	9,517,109.05	1,761,187.42	18.51	174,980.68	1.84
Mallee	7,395,894.36	4,180,937.68	56.53	1,289,384.08	17.43
Swan Coastal Plain	1,501,221.93	579,813.47	38.62	222,916.7	14.85
Vegetation complex					
Corrigin_1023	268,424.26	22,267.96	8.30	1,413.19	0.53
Dumbleyung_1023	227,330.40	24,947.41	10.97	3,674.85	1.62
Corrigin_955	28,465.67	4,057.32	14.25	315.60	1.11
Hyden_960	211,734.80	29,259.98	13.82	10,947.24	5.17
Corrigin_8	3,617.35	353.47	9.77	66.58	1.84
Hyden_945	125,556.62	18,094.50	14.41	2,420.45	1.93
Hyden_519	912,419.50	291,317.29	31.93	93,332.76	10.23
Skeleton Rock_519	88,202.61	68,809.13	78.01	591.15	0.67
Vasse Complex_57	5,691.63	4,926.97	31.40	2,294.43	14.62
Guildford Complex_32	90,153.13	4,607.91	5.09	287.49	0.32
Local area (10km radius)					
Site A	18,240.79	4339.476	23.79	-	-
Site B	31,338.16	6576.91	20.98	-	-
Site C	31,587.13	2255.56	7.14	-	-
Site D	31,633.25	4518.14	14.28	-	-
Site E	31,538.76	2872.42	9.1	-	-
Site F	31,530.00	3480.68	11.04	-	-
Site G	31,685.41	2969.74	9.37	-	-
Site H	31,691.16	3447.5	10.97	-	-
Site I	31,746.81	7221.13	23.6	-	-
Site J	31,587.37	6638.92	20.15	-	-
Site K	31,896.13	4973.54	15.69	-	-
Site L	31,519.84	5229.43	16.6	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

**Government of Western Australia (2019b)

B.3. Flora analysis table

With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix G.1) and biological survey information (*WSP,2024b, 2025a, 2025b*) 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]	Number of known records (total)	Site of occurrence (A-L)	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Year of record	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Acacia concolorans	P2	Y	Y	N	1	I	5.34	2001	Y
Acacia deflexa	P3	Y	Y	N	1	D	9.40	1993	Y
Acacia depressa	T	Y	Y	N	1	C	6.91	N/A	N/A
Acacia kulinensis	P1	Y	Y	Y	4	F&H	0.99	N/A	Y
Acacia lanei	P3	Y	Y	N	4	I	2.82	1999	Y
Acacia newbeyi	P3	Y	Y	N	1	D	4.02	N/A	N/A
Acacia sclerophylla var. teretiuscula	P1	Y	N	Y	2	F&H	0.50	2001	Y
Acacia semitrullata	P4	Y	Y	N	6	A	3.1	N/A	N/A
Acacia tuberculata	P2	Y	Y	Y	3	I	0.08	1994	Y
Banksia densa	P2	Y	Y	N	2	G	2.97	N/A	Y
Banksia dolichostyla	T	Y	N	Y	1	J	4.53	2016	N/A
Banksia fasciculata	P3	Y	Y	Y	6	D	1.13	N/A	Y
Banksia meganotia	P3	Y	Y	N	4	D	4.64	N/A	Y
Banksia rufa subsp. Obliquiloba	P3	Y	Y	N	1	G	9.7	N/A	Y
Banksia xylothemelia	P3	Y	Y	Y	1	F&H	0.89	N/A	Y
Brachyloma delbi	P1	Y	Y	Y	6	F&H	0.06	N/A	Y
Brachyloma mogin	P3	Y	Y	Y	4	F&H	0.73	N/A	Y
Chamaescilla gibsonii	P3	Y	Y	N	4	B	3.8	N/A	N/A
Craspedia sp. Waterloo (G.J Keighery 13724)	P2	Y	Y	N	2	B	3.8	N/A	N/A
Daviesia tortuosa	P3	Y	Y	N	1	D	0.39	N/A	Y
Desmocladus eludens	P2	Y	Y	N	2	D	4.16	N/A	N/A
Eleocharis keigheryi	T	Y	Y	N	1	B	7.15	N/A	N/A
Eremophila rarissima	P1	Y	Y	Y	1	F&H	0.73	N/A	Y
Eremophila sp. Kulin (R.J Chinnock 10713)	P1	Y	Y	Y	1	F&H	0.5	N/A	N/A
Eremophila veneta	P4	Y	Y	Y	6	F,G&H	0.04	1999	Y
Eremophila verticillata	P4	Y	Y	Y	1	F&H	0.44	N/A	Y
Eucalyptus caesia subsp. Caesia	P4	Y	Y	N	5	K	2.9	N/A	Y
Eucalyptus dissimulata subsp. Dissimulata	P4	Y	Y	N	1	F&H	1.03	N/A	Y
Eucalyptus erythronema subsp. Inornata	P3	Y	Y	Y	5	F	0.13	N/A	Y
Eucalyptus mimica subsp. Mimica	P3	Y	Y	N	1	L	7.53	N/A	N/A
Eucalyptus rudis subsp. Cratyantha	P4	Y	N	N	1	A	1.81	N/A	N/A
Eucalyptus urna subsp.xesta	P3	Y	N	N	1	I	1.81	N/A	N/A
Frankenia drummondii	P3	Y	Y	N	2	I	1.31	N/A	Y
Gastrolobium densifolium	P4	Y	Y	Y	1	C	0.39	1994	Y
Grevillea asteriscosa	P4	Y	Y	N	4	G	0.89	N/A	Y
Grevillea newbeyi	P3	Y	Y	Y	1	C	3.97	N/A	N/A
Grevillea rosieri	P2	Y	N	N	3	B	3.5	N/A	N/A
Grevillea scapigera	T	Y	N	N	2	I	1.73	N/A	Y
Grevillea sp. Harrismith (G.J. Keighery & N. Gibson 7094)	P1	Y	N	N	3	D	5.6	N/A	N/A

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Suitable soil type? [Y/N]	Number of known records (total)	Site of occurrence (A-L)	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Year of record	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Kunze asp. Wongan Hills (A.M. Coates 3045)	P3	Y	N	N	1	G	7.6	N/A	N/A
Lasiopetalum fitzgibbonii	P3	Y	N	N	1	F	8.72	N/A	Y
Lechenaultia laricina	T	Y	Y	N	1	C	8.5	N/A	N/A
Microcorys cephalantha	P3	Y	Y	N	12	D	0.43	N/A	N/A
Oxymyrrhine cordata	P2	Y	Y	N	2	E	8.6	N/A	Y
Phebalium brachycalyx	P3	Y	Y	N	1	I	1.32	2000	Y
Pterostylis elegantissima	P1	Y	N	Y	3	I	0.84	2021	Y
Rinzia affinis	P4	Y	Y	Y	1	F&H	0.73	N/A	Y
Rumex drummondii	P4	Y	Y	N	1	B	2.53	N/A	N/A
Stackhousia muricata subsp. Perennial (W.R Barker 3641)	P3	Y	Y	N	2	I	3.28	N/A	N/A
Stylidium acuminatum subsp. Acuminatum	P2	Y	Y	N	1	B	3.5	N/A	N/A
Styphelia papillosa	P3	Y	Y	N	3	D	8.02	N/A	Y
Synaphea drummondii	P3	Y	Y	Y	2	F&H	0.89	N/A	Y
Thysanotus brachiatus	P2	Y	Y	Y	1	F&H	0.88	N/A	Y
Urodon capitatus	P3	Y	Y	N	1	D	0.4	N/A	Y

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

B.4. Fauna analysis table

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Number of known records (total)	Site of occurrence (A-L)	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Year of record	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Calyptorhynchus banksii naso (Forest red-tailed Black Cockatoo)	VU	Y	Y	36	A&B	1.58	2017	Y
Leipoa ocellata (Malleefowl)	VU	Y	Y	47	D,F,G,H, I,J,K&L	0.61	1996	Y
Pseudocheirus occidentalis (Western ringtail possum, ngwayir)	CR	Y	Y	3194	A&B	0.001	2017	N/A
Zanda baudinii (Baudin's cockatoo)	EN	Y	Y	21	A&B	1.99	2007	Y
Zanda latirostris (Carnaby's cockatoo)	EN	Y	Y	94	A,B&H	1.16	2012	Y
Zanda sp. 'white-tailed black cockatoo' (White-tailed black cockatoo)	EN	Y	Y	14	A,J,K&L	6.60	1980	Y

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

B.5. Ecological community analysis table

Site	Community 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 (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
		WA	Commonwealth						
A	Tuart (Eucalyptus gomphocephala) Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain.	P3	Critically endangered	No	No	Yes	0.63	600 patches 3621.02 ha	Y

Site	Community 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 (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
		WA	Commonwealth						
B	Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain.	P3	endangered	No	No	Yes	1.2	312 patches 1420.37 ha	Y
C	Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	P3	Critically endangered	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.10	282 patches 850.6 ha	Y
D	Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	P3	Critically endangered	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.08	413 patches 1480.8 ha	Y
E	Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	P3	Critically endangered	No	No	Yes	0.36	323 patches 759.6 ha	Y
F	Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	P3	Critically endangered	No	No	Yes	1.6	152 patches 333.4 ha	Y
G	Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	P3	Critically endangered	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.22	214 patches 1005.9 ha	Y
I	Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	P3	Critically endangered	No	No	Yes	0.0034	173 patches 1630.33 ha	Y
K	Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt	P3	Critically endangered	Yes	Yes	Yes	2.3	91 patches 317.74 ha	Y

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

B.6. Land degradation risk table

Site A

Risk categories	Vasse System (211Va)	Pinjarra P6c Phase (213PjSWP6c)	Pinjarra P10 Phase (213JSWP10)
Wind erosion	L2: 3-10% of the map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk	L1: <3% of the map unit has high to extreme wind erosion risk	M2: 30-50% of the map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk
Water erosion	M2: 30-50% of the map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk
Salinity risk	M2: 30-50% of the map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk	L2: 3-10% of the map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk
Subsurface Acidification	M2: 30-50% of the map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk	H2:>70% of the map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid	H2: >70% of the map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid
Flood risk	H1: 50-70% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk	L2: 3-10% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk
Water logging	H2: >70% of the map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk	L2: 3-10% of the map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk
Phosphorus export risk	H2:>70% of the map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk	M2: 30-50% of the map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk
Water repellence risk	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a high-water repellence risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high-water repellence risk	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a high water-repellence risk
Subsurface compaction risk	L2: 3-10% of the map unit has a high subsurface compaction risk	H2:>70% of the map unit has a high subsurface compaction risk	M2: 30-50% of the map unit has a high subsurface compaction risk
Acid Sulfate soil risk	High to moderate ASS disturbance risk (<3m from surface)		

Site B

Risk categories	Pinjarra P3 Phase (213Pj_P3)
Wind erosion	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk
Water erosion	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk
Salinity	L2: 3-10% of the map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk
Subsurface Acidification	H2:>70% of the map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid
Flood risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flooding risk
Water logging	H2:>70% of the map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk
Phosphorus export risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk
Water repellence risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high-water repellence risk
Subsurface compaction risk	M2: 30-50% of the map unit has a high subsurface compaction risk
Acid Sulfate risk	Moderate to Low ASS disturbance risk (<3m from surface)

Site C

Risk categories	Coblinine 3 Subsystem (259Cb_3)
Wind erosion	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk
Water erosion	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk
Salinity	H2:>70% of the map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline
Subsurface Acidification	H2:>70% of the map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid
Flood risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk
Water logging risk	H2:>70% of the map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk
Phosphorus export risk	M2: 30-50% of the map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk
Water repellence risk	L2: 3-10% of the map unit has a high-water repellence risk
Subsurface compaction risk	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a high subsurface compaction risk
Acid Sulfate Risk	No known ASS disturbance risk (<3m from surface)

Site D

Risk categories	Kukerin 1 Subsystem (259Kk_1)
Wind erosion	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk
Water erosion	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk
Salinity	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline
Subsurface Acidification	H2:>70% of the map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid
Flood risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk
Water logging	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk
Phosphorus export risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk
Water repellence risk	H1: 50-70% of the map unit has a high-water repellence risk
Subsurface compaction risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high subsurface compaction risk
Acid Sulfate Risk	No known ASS disturbance risk (<3m from surface)

Site E

Risk categories	Kukerin 3 undifferentiated Phase (259Kk_3u)	Kukerin 1 Subsystem (259Kk_1)
Wind erosion	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk	H2: >70% of the map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk
Water erosion	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk
Salinity	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline
Subsurface Acidification	H2:>70% of the map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid	H2:>70% of the map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid
Flood risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk
Water logging	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk

Phosphorus export risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk	L2: 3-10% of the map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk
Water repellence risk	H1: 50-70% of the map unit has a high-water repellence risk	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a high-water repellence risk
Subsurface compaction risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high subsurface compaction risk	M2: 30-50% of the map unit has a high subsurface compaction risk
Acid Sulfate Risk	No known ASS disturbance risk (<3m from surface)	

Site F

Risk categories	Kondinin 4 non-saline Phase (259ki_4ns)
Wind erosion	L2: 3-10% of the map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk
Water erosion	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk
Salinity	L2: 3-10% of the map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline
Subsurface Acidification	H1: 50-70% of the map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid
Flood risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk
Water logging	L2: 3-10% of the map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk
Phosphorus export risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk
Water repellence risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high-water repellence risk
Subsurface compaction risk	M2: 30-50% of the map unit has a high subsurface compaction risk
Acid Sulfate Risk	No known ASS disturbance risk (<3m from surface)

Site G

Risk categories	Kondinin 1 non-saline phase (259ki_1ns)
Wind erosion	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk
Water erosion	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk
Salinity	L1: <3% of the map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline
Subsurface Acidification	H1: 50-70% of the map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid
Flood risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk
Water logging	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk
Phosphorus export risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk
Water repellence risk	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a high-water repellence risk
Subsurface compaction risk	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a high subsurface compaction risk
Acid Sulfate Risk	No known ASS disturbance risk (<3m from surface)

Site H

Risk categories	Corrigin 3 undifferentiated Phase (259Co_3u)
Wind erosion	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk
Water erosion	L2: 3-10% of the map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk
Salinity	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline
Subsurface Acidification	H1: 50-70% of the map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid
Flood risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk
Water logging	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk
Phosphorus export risk	L2: 3-10% of the map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk
Water repellence risk	L2: 3-10% of the map unit has a high-water repellence risk
Subsurface compaction risk	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a high subsurface compaction risk

Acid Sulfate Risk	No known ASS disturbance risk (<3m from surface)

Site I

Risk categories	Hyden 3 Granite Phase (250Hy_3g)
Wind erosion	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk
Water erosion	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk
Salinity	L1:<3% if the map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline
Subsurface Acidification	H2:>70% of the map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid
Flood risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk
Water logging	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk
Phosphorus export risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk
Water repellence risk	L2: 3-10% of the map unit has a high-water repellence risk
Subsurface compaction risk	H1: 50-70% of the map unit has a high subsurface compaction risk
Acid Sulfate Risk	No known ASS disturbance risk (<3m from surface)

Site J

Risk categories	Woolocutty 2 Subsystem (258Wo_2)
Wind erosion	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk
Water erosion	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk
Salinity	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline
Subsurface Acidification	H2:>70% of the map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid
Flood risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk
Water logging	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk
Phosphorus export risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk
Water repellence risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high-water repellence risk
Subsurface compaction risk	H1: 50-70% of the map unit has a high subsurface compaction risk
Acid Sulfate Risk	No known ASS disturbance risk (<3m from surface)

Site K

Risk categories	Woolocutty 3g Phase (258Wo_3g)
Wind erosion	M2: 30-50% of the map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk
Water erosion	L1: <3% of the map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk
Salinity	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline
Subsurface Acidification	H2:>70% of the map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid
Flood risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk
Water logging	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk
Phosphorus export risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk
Water repellence risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high-water repellence risk
Subsurface compaction risk	H2:>70% of the map unit has a high subsurface compaction risk
Acid Sulfate Risk	No known ASS disturbance risk (<3m from surface)

Site L

Risk categories	Woolocutty 2 Subsystem (258Wo_2)
Wind erosion	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk
Water erosion	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk
Salinity	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline
Subsurface Acidification	H2:>70% of the map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid
Flood risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk
Water logging	L1:<3% of the map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk
Phosphorus export risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk
Water repellence risk	L1:<3% of the map unit has a high-water repellence risk
Subsurface compaction risk	H1: 50-70% of the map unit has a high subsurface compaction risk
Acid Sulfate Risk	No known ASS disturbance risk (<3m from surface)

Appendix C. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared does contain locally and regionally significant flora, fauna, habitats, assemblages of plants. A portion of the application area contains suitable foraging habitat and a potential nesting tree for the Black Cockatoo species. A portion of the application area is mapped as the Wheatbelt Woodland PEC/TEC.	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.*
Principle (b): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared does include vegetation that provides suitable foraging habitat and a potential nesting tree for all three Black Cockatoo species. The area proposed to be cleared has been partially mapped to provide suitable habitat for the Western Ringtail Possum and Malleefowl species, however the surveys did not record the species to be present at the proposed clearing site, and the likelihood of occurrence is highly unlikely (WSP,2024b).	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.*
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared is likely to contain habitat for 17 Threatened and Priority flora species listed under the BC Act, however only one, Priority 2 flora species, *Acacia sclerophylla var. pilosa* has been identified within the application area. No Threatened flora species were identified within the application area.	Not likely to be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.*
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:	Not likely to be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.3, above.*

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
The vegetation recorded in Sites C, D,G and K have been mapped either partially or completely representative of the Wheatbelt Woodland PEC/TEC. A targeted TEC survey confirmed proposed clearing sites C,D and G do not have the key diagnostic characteristics to qualify as a TEC. The field survey recorded the vegetation present at Site K to be presentative of the TEC.		
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 application area is within the Wheatbelt region which is extensively cleared. The extent of native vegetation in the local area (approximately 13.7%) is inconsistent with the national objectives and targets (a threshold of 30%) for biodiversity in Australia.	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.4, above.*
Principle (h): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area."* Assessment: The application area is not located or mapped within a conservation area. Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: land and water resources		
Principle (f): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."* Assessment: There are no watercourses or wetlands mapped within the application area. Given the nearest watercourse is approximately 0.33-kilometres from Site A, and the nearest wetland is approximately 38-kilometres from Sites D and E, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on or off-site hydrology and water quality.	Not likely to be at variance	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 within the application area may be susceptible to wind erosion, nutrient export, subsurface acidification, subsurface compaction, acid sulfate risk and water repellence. However, noting the relatively small and limited extent of the application area and the condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (i): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water."* Assessment: There are no watercourses, wetlands or Public Drinking Water Sources Areas (PDWSA) recorded within the application area. Given the nearest PDWSA is approximately 1.5-kilometres from Site A and the nearest watercourse and	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
wetland is as mentioned under Principle (f), the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality.		
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: Sites A, B and C are partially mapped as being at high risk for waterlogging and flooding. However, a majority of the native vegetation has been historically cleared, as the area has been modified for urban and agricultural development, including the construction of drainage structures to avoid flooding. Overall, the mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area do not indicate the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Appendix D. Vegetation condition rating scale

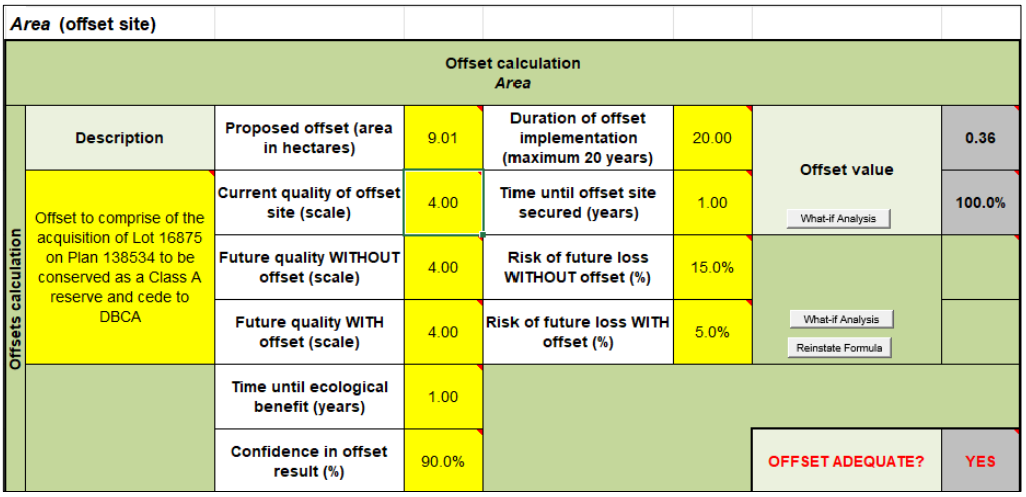
Vegetation condition is a rating given to a defined area of vegetation to categorise and rank disturbance related to human activities. The rating refers to the degree of change in the vegetation structure, density and species present in relation to undisturbed vegetation of the same type. The degree of disturbance impacts upon the vegetation's ability to regenerate. Disturbance at a site can be a cumulative effect from a number of interacting disturbance types.

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

Measuring vegetation condition for the South-West and Interzone Botanical Province (Keighery, 1994)

Condition	Description
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance.
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, with disturbance affecting individual species; weeds are non-aggressive species.
Very good	Vegetation structure altered, with obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and/or grazing.
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Completely degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Appendix E. Offset calculator value justification



Area (offset site)						
Offset calculation *Area*						
Offsets calculation	**Description**	**Proposed offset (area in hectares)**	9.01	**Duration of offset implementation (maximum 20 years)**	20.00	**Offset value** 0.36
	Offset to comprise of the acquisition of Lot 16875 on Plan 138534 to be conserved as a Class A reserve and cede to DBCA	**Current quality of offset site (scale)**	4.00	**Time until offset site secured (years)**	1.00	100.0% What-if Analysis
		Future quality WITHOUT offset (scale)	4.00	**Risk of future loss WITHOUT offset (%)**	15.0%	
		Future quality WITH offset (scale)	4.00	**Risk of future loss WITH offset (%)**	5.0%	What-if Analysis Reinstate Formula
		Time until ecological benefit (years)	1.00			
		Confidence in offset result (%)	90.0%			OFFSET ADEQUATE? YES

Environmental value to be offset			
Calculation	***Score (Area)***		***Rationale***
Conservation significance			
Description	The loss of 0.9 hectares of significant remnant vegetation within an extensively cleared region		The loss of 0.9 hectares of significant remnant vegetation within the avon Wheatbelt region, with only 13.77% of significant remnant vegetation remaining.
Type of environmental value	Vegetation/habitat		Significant remnant vegetation
Conservation significance of environmental value	Terrestrial native vegetation complex - <30% extent remaining in the bioregion		The Wheatbelt region retains only 13.77% of significant remnant vegetation.
Landscape-level value impacted	yes/no		yes
Significant impact			
Description	Clearing of significant remnant vegetation under 30% representation State-wide.		Clearing of 0.9 hectares of significant remnant vegetation in an extensively cleared landscape that retains less than 30% of the original vegetation extent Statewide, constitutes as a significant residual impact of the clearing authorised under Clearing Permit CPS 11076/1
Significant impact (hectares) / Type of feature	0.90		The loss of significant remnant vegetation (13.77% remaining) in an extensively cleared landscape.
Quality (scale) / Number	4.00		The areas of significant remnant vegetation that have been proposed to be cleared range from, 'Completely Degraded' to 'Good' condition, with the majority of the remnant vegetation in 'Degraded' condition (Keighery,1994). Sites G, K and L are in 'Good' condition. Significant weed coverage and exotic species coverage and the edge effect are present at all proposed clearing sites.
Rehabilitation credit			
Description	No onsite vegetation and rehabilitation is proposed		No on site revegetation and rehabilitation is proposed
Proposed rehabilitation (area in hectares)	0.00		
Current quality of rehabilitation site / Start number (of type of feature)	0.00		
Future quality WITHOUT rehabilitation (scale) / Future number WITHOUT rehabilitation	0.00		
Future quality WITH rehabilitation (scale) / Future number WITH rehabilitation	0.00		
Time until ecological benefit (years)	0.00		
Confidence in rehabilitation result (%)	0		

Offset			
Description	Offset to comprise of the acquisition of Lot 16875 on Plan 138534 to be conserved as a Class A reserve and cede to DBCA		The proposed offset site is located approximately 25-km North of the proposed clearing sites, comprising of vegetation communities similar to those impacted by the proposed clearing and provide habitat for the Carnaby's cockatoo species. The offset site will be conserved as a Class-A reserve
Proposed offset (area in hectares)	9.01		The area to be set aside as an offset, as calculated by the calculator.
Current quality of offset site / Start number (of type of feature)	4.00		Based on available information and aerial imagery, the vegetation at the offset site appears to be in 'Good' condition. This rating is a conservative estimate, as on-ground surveys of the offset site have not been conducted. The vegetation quality at the offset site is comparable to that within the areas proposed for clearing
Future quality WITHOUT offset (scale) / Future number WITHOUT offset	4.00		The condition of the offset site is expected to remain the same without the offset
Future quality WITH offset (scale) / Future number WITH offset	4.00		The vegetation quality at the offset site is likely to remain unchanged, as no improvement actions are proposed and no factors contributing to vegetation decline are currently known at the site
Time until ecological benefit (years)	1.00		The offset site already provides ecological benefits
Confidence in offset result (%)	0.9		There is a high level of confidence that Lot 16875 on Plan 138534 will vested and conserved as a class A reserve and the condition of the environemntal values present will not deteriorate with the implementation of the management strategies as previously discussed.
Duration of offset implementation (maximum 20 years)	20.00		the applicant is expected to be committed to manage the land and offset management outcome for a 20-year offset implementation time period.
Time until offset site secured (years)	1.00		the time given to secure the offset site
Risk of future loss WITHOUT offset (%)	15.0%		The offset site is situated within a rural area
Risk of future loss WITH offset (%)	5.0%		The level of protection afforded by the offset of the land, the risk of loss associated with the offset is lowered to the minimum of 5%, which includes the risk associated with natural disasters
Offset ratio (Conservation area only)	N/A		
Landscape level values of offset?	N/A	N/A	

Area **(offset site)**

Offset calculation
Area

Offsets calculation							
	Description	**Proposed offset (area in hectares)**	3.80	**Duration of offset implementation (maximum 20 years)**	20.00	**Offset value**	**0.23**
	acquisition and conservation of foraging habitat for the Carnaby's Cockatoo within Lot 16875 on Deposited Plan 138534	**Current quality of offset site (scale)**	6.00	**Time until offset site secured (years)**	1.00	What-if Analysis	**100.0%**
		Future quality WITHOUT offset (scale)	6.00	**Risk of future loss WITHOUT offset (%)**	15.0%		
		Future quality WITH offset (scale)	6.00	**Risk of future loss WITH offset (%)**	5.0%	What-if Analysis Reinstate Formula	
		Time until ecological benefit (years)	1.00				
		Confidence in offset result (%)	90.0%			**OFFSET ADEQUATE?**	**YES**

Environmental value to be offset			
Calculation	***Score (Area)***		***Rationale***
Conservation significance			
Description	loss of 0.45 ha of foraging habitat for the Carnaby's Cockatoo		Loss of 0.45 ha of Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat
Type of environmental value	Species (flora/fauna)		fauna foraging habitat
Conservation significance of environmental value	Rare/threatened species - endangered		Carnaby's Cockatoo - Endangered
Landscape-level value impacted	yes/no		yes
Significant impact			
Description	loss of 0.45 ha of foraging habitat for the Carnaby's Cockatoo, including a potential nesting tree, across 5 sites (A,B,H,K and L)		Loss of 0.45 hectares of Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat spread cross five sites (A,B,H, K and L) within the application area. This includes a potential habitat tree without hollows.The loss of Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat within the application area is limited to the clearing of secondary foraging species. Two out of the five sites are located outisde of the 12-kilometre buffer zone of known roosting and breeding sites.
Significant impact (hectares) / Type of feature	0.45		Extent of Carnaby's Cockatoo foraging habitat in the application area
Quality (scale) / Number	5.00		The loss of 0.45 hectares of Carnaby's cockatoo habitat is spread across five sites within the application area. This includes a habitat tree without hollows. The loss of Carnaby's cockatoo foraging habitat in the application area is limited to the clearing of secondary foraging species. Three of the five sites are located outside the 12-kilometre buffers of known roosting and breeding sites
Rehabilitation credit			
Description	no on-site rehabilitation is proposed		No on site revegetation and rehabilitation is proposed
Proposed rehabilitation (area in hectares)	0.00		
Current quality of rehabilitation site / Start number (of type of feature)	0.00		
Future quality WITHOUT rehabilitation (scale) / Future number WITHOUT rehabilitation	0.00		
Future quality WITH rehabilitation (scale) / Future number WITH rehabilitation	0.00		
Time until ecological benefit (years)	0.00		
Confidence in rehabilitation result (%)	0		

Offset			
Description	acquisition and conservation of foraging habitat for the Carnaby's Cockatoo within Lot 16875 on Deposited Plan 138534		The proposed offset site is located approximately 25-km North of the proposed clearing sites, comprising of vegetation communities similar to those impacted by the proposed clearing and provide habitat for the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo species. The offset site will be conserved as a Class-A reserve and management of the site is to including implementing fencing and fire breaks around the Site.
Proposed offset (area in hectares)	3.80		the area to be set aside as an offset, as calculated by the calculator
Current quality of offset site / Start number (of type of feature)	6.00		The offset site offers higher quality foraging habitat than the vegetation within the application area, due to the presence of both primary (Salmon gum) and secondary (York gum) foraging habitat for the Carnaby's Cockatoo species
Future quality WITHOUT offset (scale) / Future number WITHOUT offset	6.00		The condition of the offset site is expected to remain the same and may worsen (with very minimal change) without the offset, gradually over a long period of time (with a 10-year period).
Future quality WITH offset (scale) / Future number WITH offset	6.00		With an A-class reserve status, fencing and fire-break in place the condition of the vegetation and bioidversity present, including Carnaby's cockatoo foraging habitat, will be protected and maintained.
Time until ecological benefit (years)	1.00		The time period required to secure the land and have it conserved as a Class A reserve and to implement the offset conditions at the offset site.
Confidence in offset result (%)	0.9		There is a high level of confidence that Lot 16875 on Plan 138534 will vested and conserved as a class A reserve and the condition of the environemntal values present will not deteriorate with the implementation of the management strategies as previously discussed.
Duration of offset implementation (maximum 20 years)	20.00		the applicant is expected to fund the management of the site for a minimum of 20 years.
Time until offset site secured (years)	1.00		The time given to secure the offset site
Risk of future loss WITHOUT offset (%)	15.0%		the offset site is situated within a rural area
Risk of future loss WITH offset (%)	5.0%		the level of protection afforded by the offset of the land, the risk of loss associated with the offset is lowered to the minimum of 5% which includes the risk associated with natural disasters.
Offset ratio (Conservation area only)	N/A		
Landscape level values of offset?	N/A	N/A	

Appendix F. Biological survey information excerpts, mappings and photographs of vegetation

Biological and vegetation surveys provided as supporting information by the applicant are published on the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's website at: Index of /permit/11076/Permit

The applicant commissioned WSP to perform the following surveys:

- Design for a better future / (WSP) (2024a). *Transportation Route Threatened Ecological Community Target Survey King Rocks Wind Farm*. Prepared for Synergy Group Australia Pty Ltd.
- Design for a better future / (WSP) (2024b). *Reconnaissance Flora and Fauna Survey, King Rocks Development Support: Site Selection for Workforce Accommodation Camp*. Prepared for Synergy Group Australia Pty Ltd.
- Design for a better future / (WSP) (2025a). *Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Survey, King Rocks Development Support: Site Selection for Workforce Accommodation Camp*. Prepared for Synergy Group Australia Pty Ltd.
- Design for a better future / (WSP) (2025b). *Detailed Flora, Vegetation and Targeted Black Cockatoo Survey King Rocks Wind Farm – Transportation Route*. Prepared for Synergy Group Australia Pty Ltd.

- Design for a better future / (WSP) (2025d). *Detailed Flora and Vegetation and Targeted Black Cockatoo Survey; King Rocks Wind Farm Transportation Route – Lovering Road and King Rocks Road North Intersection*. Prepared for Synergy Group Australia Pty Ltd.

Table 1. Summary of Vegetation communities defined in the proposed clearing sites along the transportation route for the King Rocks Wind Farm (WSP,2025b).

Site	Vegetation Community Description	Photographs
A (Intersection 1)	*Eucalyptus incrassata* and *Eucalyptus rudis subsp. rudis* open woodland over *Melaleuca* sp. sparse shrubland over **Lolium rigidum* sparse grassland on sandy-loam flats **Code:** EiErMsLr **Soils and Landforms**: sandy-loam flats. **Vegetation condition**: Degraded	
B (Intersection 2)	*Corymbia calophylla* isolated over hanging trees over **Avena barbata* and **Vulpia myuros* grassland on sandy-loam flats. **Code**: EcAaHuCs **Soils and Landforms**: sandy-loam flats. **Vegetation condition**: Completely Degraded	
C (Intersection 9)	*Eucalyptus myriadena* open woodland over *Melaleuca* sp. sparse shrubland over *Daviesia aphylla* and *Maireana brevifolia* sparse shrubland over *Tecticornia* sp. sparse forbland over **Vulpia myuros* sparse grassland on sandy loam flats. **Code**: EmDaMbTs **Soils and Landforms**: sandy-loam flats. **Vegetation condition**: Degraded	
D (Intersection 10)	*Eucalyptus salmonophloia* and *Eucalyptus myriadena* closed woodland over *Daviesia aphylla* and *Acacia merrallii* sparse shrubland over *Maireana brevifolia*, *Dodonaea pinifolia* and *Ozothamnus lepidophyllus* sparse shrubland over **Vulpia myuros* sparse grassland on sandy-loam flats. **Code**: EsEmDaAm **Soils and Landforms**: sandy-loam flats. **Vegetation condition**: Degraded	

E (Intersection 11)	*Eucalyptus sheathiana* open woodland over *Allocasuarina campestris* open shrubland over *Acacia acuminata* sparse shrubland over *Melaleuca acuminata* subsp. *acuminata*, *Melaleuca adnata* and *Gastrolobium bennettsianum* sparse shrubland over **Ehrharta calycina* open grassland on sandy-loam flats. **Code**: EsAcAaMa **Soils and Landforms**: sandy-loam flats. **Vegetation condition**: Degraded	
F (Intersection 12)	*Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *loxophleba* and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *obtusa* open woodland over *Acacia lasiocalyx* and *Eremophila drummondii* Isolated shrubs over **Avena barbata* sparse grassland on sandy-loam flats. **Code**: ElEcAlEd **Soils and Landforms**: sandy-loam flats. **Vegetation condition**: Degraded	
G (Intersection 12a)	*Eucalyptus sheathiana, Eucalyptus erythronema* subsp. *erythronema* and *Eucalyptus tephroclada* open forest over *Melaleuca acuminata* subsp *acuminata*, *Melaleuca adnata* and *Acacia sclerophylla* var *pilosa* sparse shrubland over *Maireana brevifolia, Eremophila lehmanniana and Acacia hemiteles* isolated shrubs over **Avena barbata* and *Austrostipa elegantissima* sparse grassland on sandy-loam flats. **Code**: EsEeEtMa **Soils and Landforms**: sandy-loam flats. **Vegetation condition**: Good	
H (Intersection 12b)	*Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *loxophleba* and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* subsp. *obtusa* open woodland over *Acacia lasiocalyx* and *Eremophila drummondii* Isolated shrubs over **Avena barbata* sparse grassland on sandy-loam flats. **Code**: ElEcAlEd **Soils and Landforms**: Sandy loam on flats **Vegetation condition**: Degraded	
I (Intersection 19)	*Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *loxophleba* open woodland over *Allocasuarina acutivalvis*, *Alyxia buxifolia* and *Acacia lasiocalyx* sparse shrubland over *Acacia enervia* subsp. *enervia* and *Phebalium filifolium* sparse samphire shrubland over **Avena barbata*, * *Eragrostis curvula* and *Poaceae* sp. open grassland on sandy-loam flats. **Code**: ElAcAbAl **Soils and Landforms**: Sandy-loam flats **Vegetation condition**: Degraded	

J (Intersection 21)	*Eucalyptus burracoppinensis* open woodland over *Callitris preissii*, *Allocasuarina acutivalvis* and *Acacia lasiocalyx* sparse shrubland over *Gastrolobium bennettsianum* sparse samphire shrubland over **Arctotheca calendula* Isolated forbs over **Lolium rigidum* and *Poaceae* sp. isolated grassland on sandy-loam flats. **Code**: EbCpAaAl **Soils and Landforms**: brown sandy-loam flats **Vegetation condition**: Degraded	
K (Intersection 23)	*Eucalyptus loxophleba* subsp. *loxophleba* woodland over C*allitris preissii, Allocasuarina acutivalvis* and *Melaleuca hamata* sparse shrubland over Phebalium filifolium and *Acacia lasiocalyx* sparse samphire shrubland over *Arctotheca calendula Isolated forbs over **Vulpia myuros* and *Poaceae* sp. isolated grassland on sandy-loam flats. **Code**: ElCpAaMh **Soils and Landforms**: brown sandy-loam flats **Vegetation condition**: Degraded	
L (Intersection 23a)	*Eucalyptus burracoppenensis* open woodland over *Santalum spicatum*, *Allocasuarina spinosissima* and *Hakea newbeyana* shrubland over *Persoonia coriacea*, *Hakea meisneriana* and *Thryptomene kochii* sparse shrubland over *Austrostipa elegantissima* and **Vulpia myuros* sparse grassland on sandy-loam flats. **Code**: EbSsAsHn **Soils and Landforms**: sandy-loam flats **Vegetation condition**: Good	

Table 2. Extent of Vegetation Condition categories within the proposed clearing Sites (WSP,2025b).

Location	Disturbance (in hectares)			
	Good	Degraded	Completely Degraded	Cleared
Intersection 01		0.06		0.69
Intersection 01		0.04		0.84
Intersection 01a		0.20		0.78
Intersection 02			0.16	1.19
Intersection 02a			0.03	1.08
Intersection 04a		0.15		0.26
Intersection 09		0.16		0.42
Intersection 10		0.21		0.32
Intersection 11		0.17		0.52
Intersection 12		0.07		0.80
Intersection 12a	0.19			0.41
Intersection 12b		0.30		0.35
Intersection 19		0.21		0.45
Intersection 21		0.13		0.69
Intersection 23		0.37		0.56
Intersection 23a	0.06			0.12





Figures 1&2: Mapped vegetation and survey area for proposed clearing at Site A (Intersection 1) (WSP,2025b)

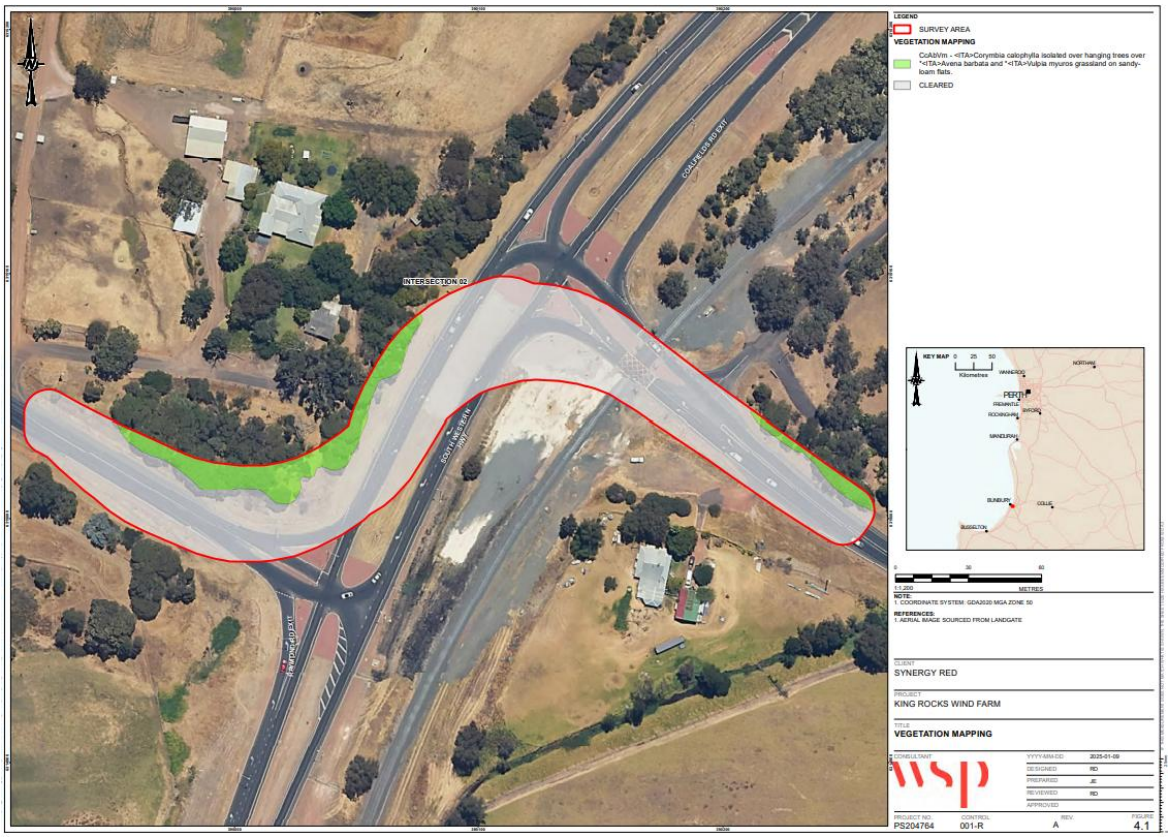


Figure 3: Mapped vegetation and survey area for proposed clearing at Site B (Intersection 2) (WSP,2025b)

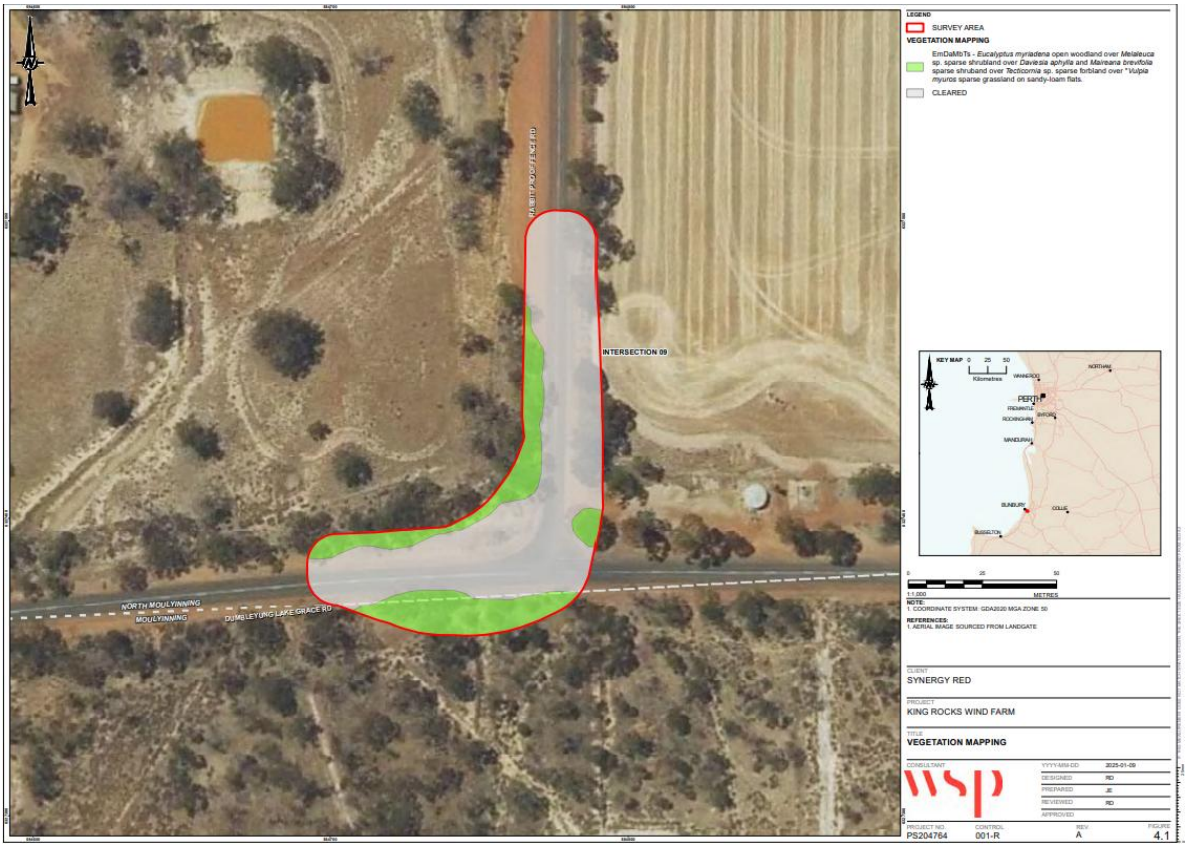


Figure 4: Mapped vegetation and survey area for proposed clearing at Site C (Intersection 9) (WSP,2025b)

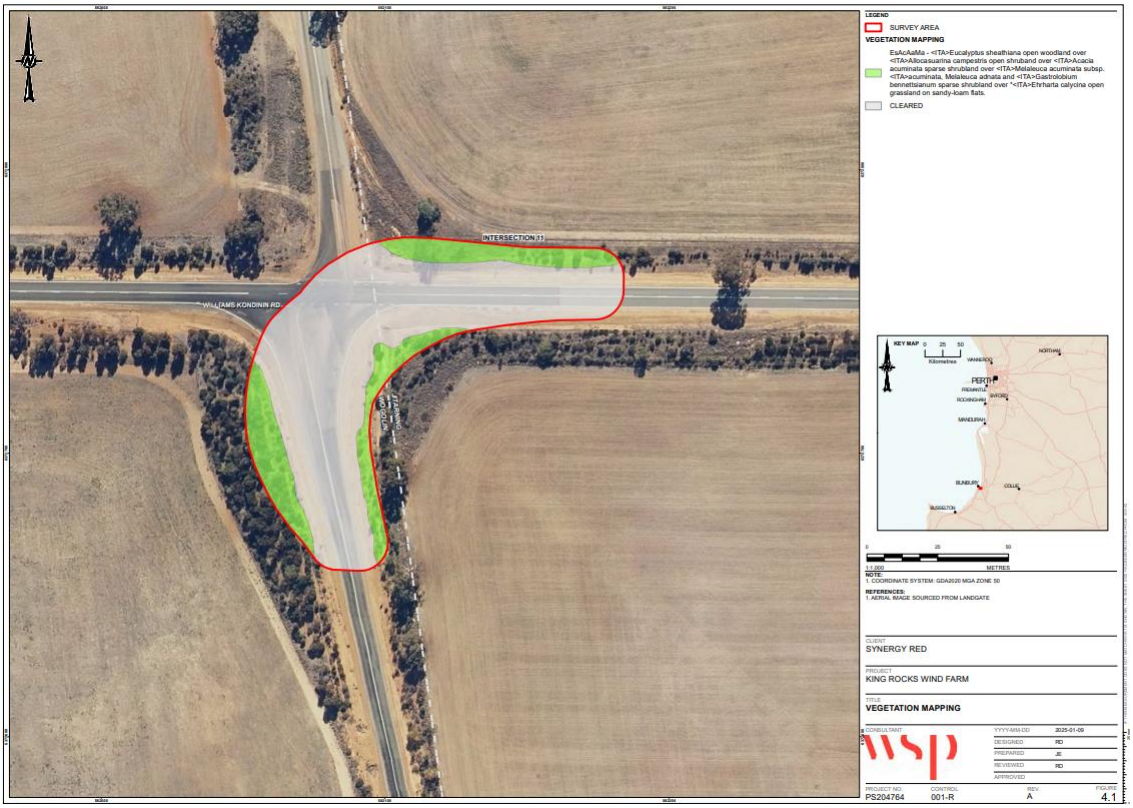


Figure 5: Mapped vegetation and survey area for proposed clearing at Site D (Intersection 10) (WSP,2025b)

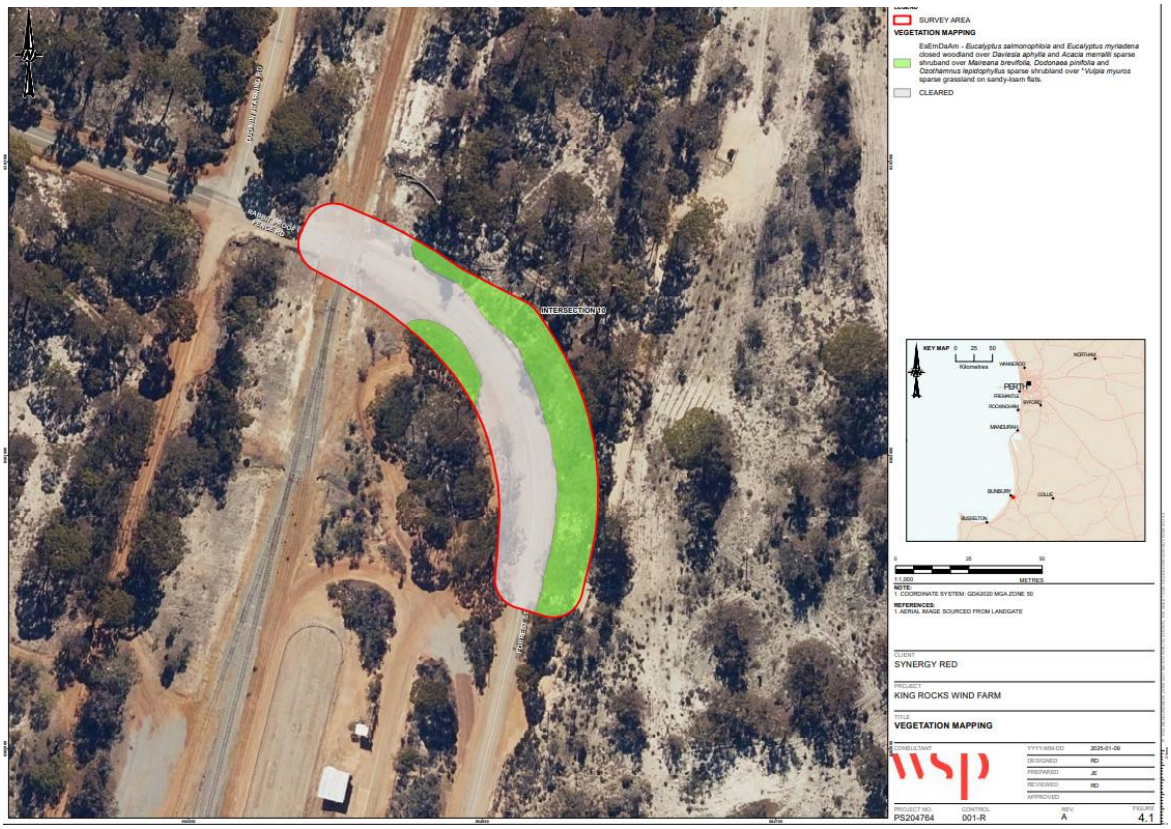


Figure 6: Mapped vegetation and survey area for propose clearing at Site E (Intersection 11) (WSP, 2025b)

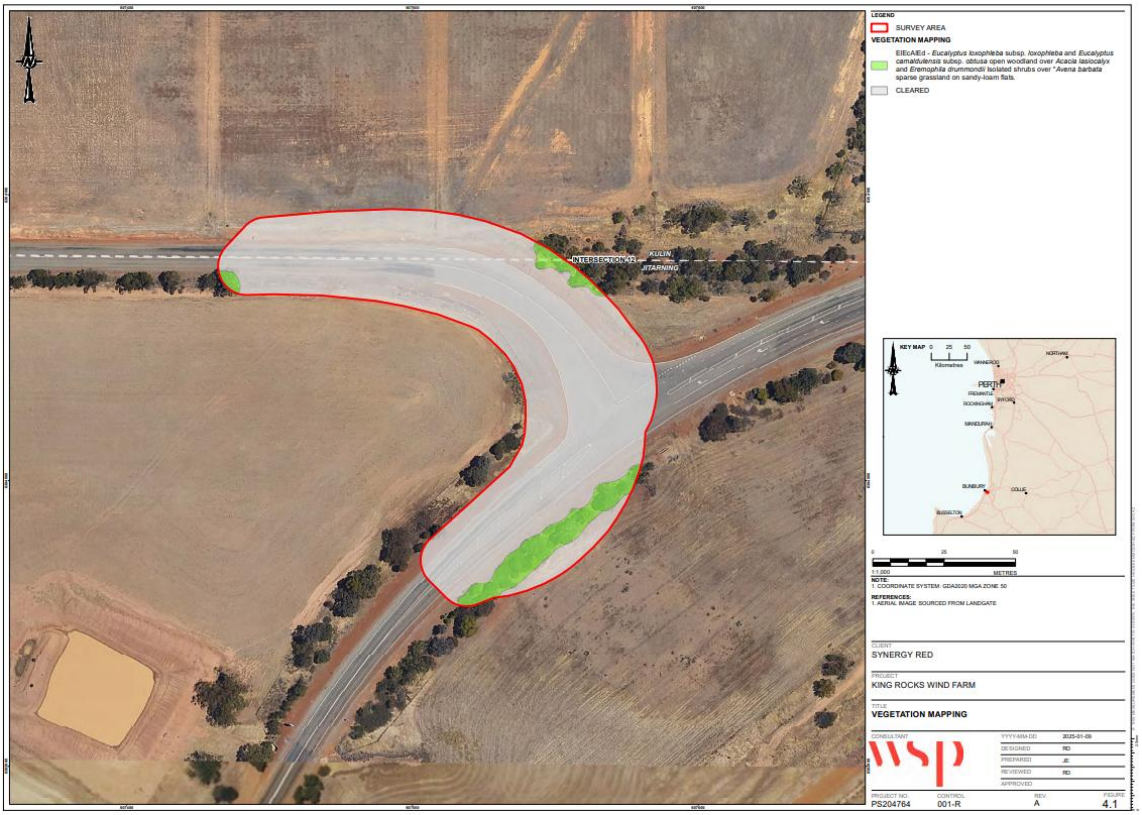


Figure 7: Mapped vegetation and survey area for proposed clearing at Site F (Intersection 12) (WSP,2025b)

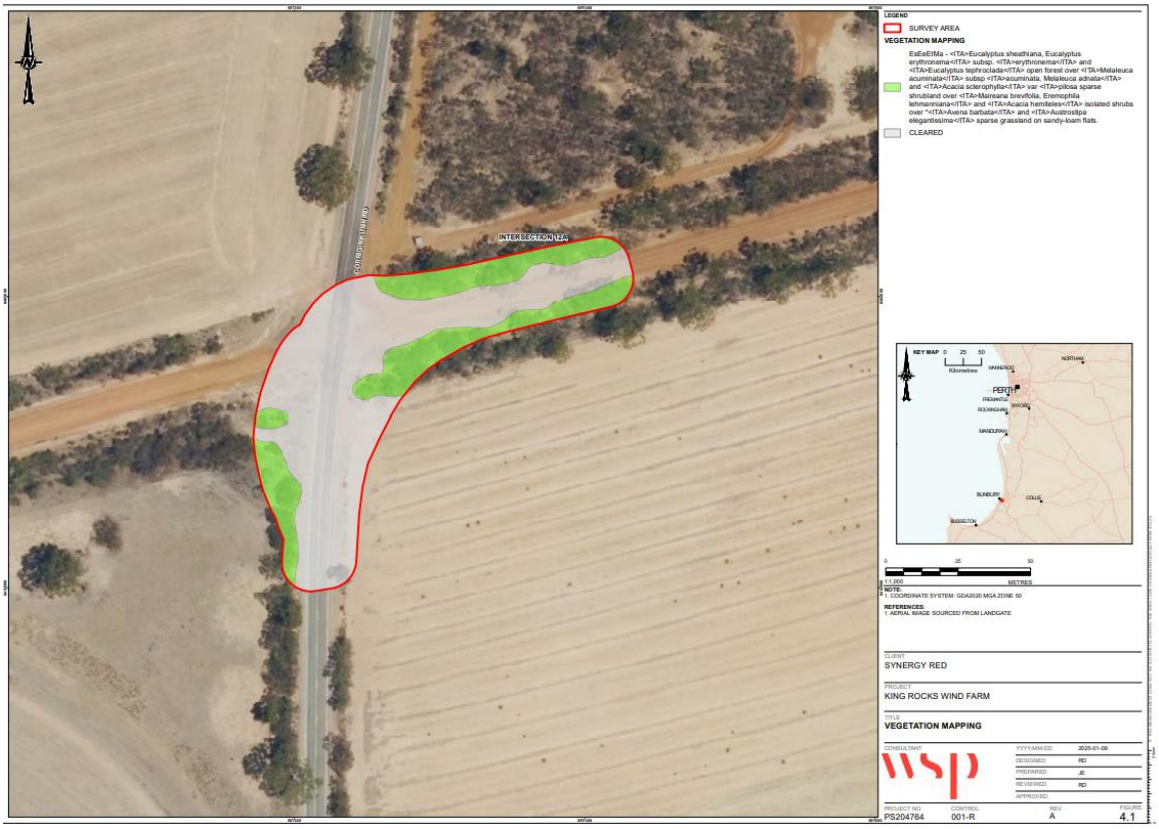


Figure 8: Mapped vegetation and survey area for proposed clearing at Site G (Intersection 12a) (WSP,2025b)

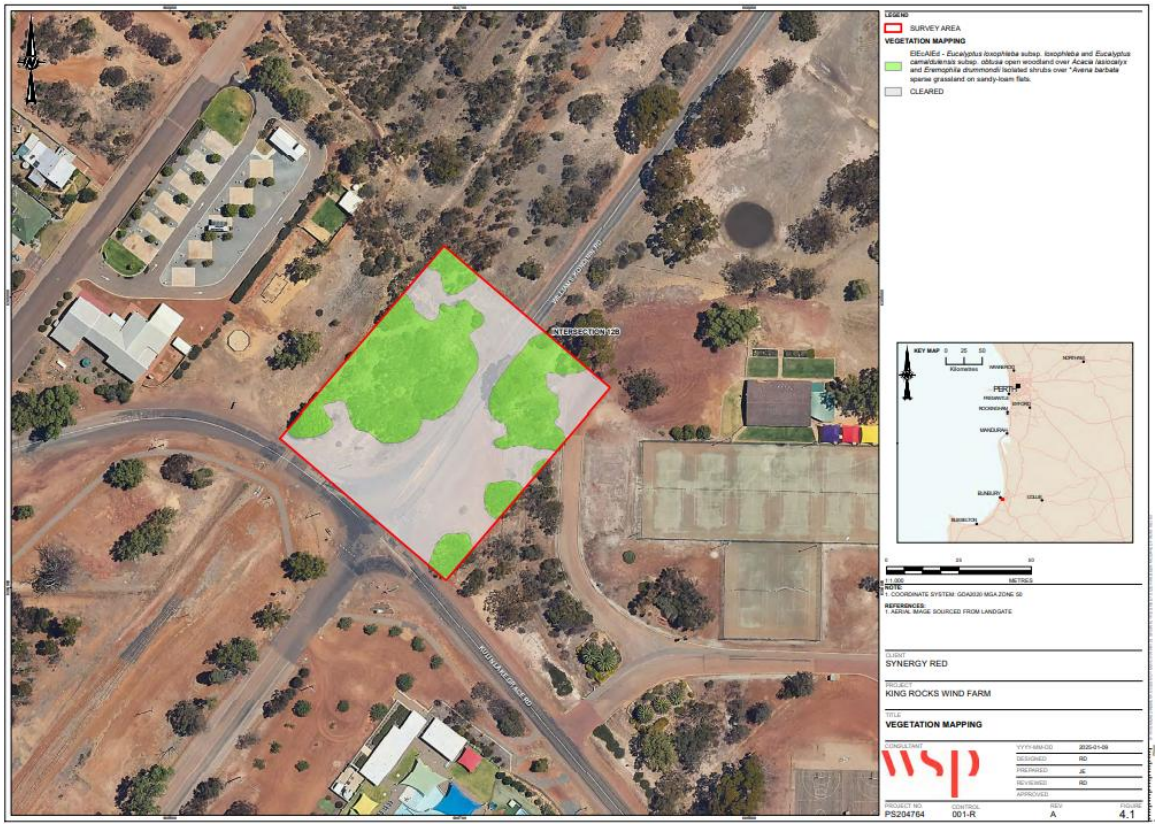


Figure 9: Mapped vegetation and survey area for proposed clearing at Site H (Intersection 12b) (WSP,2025b)

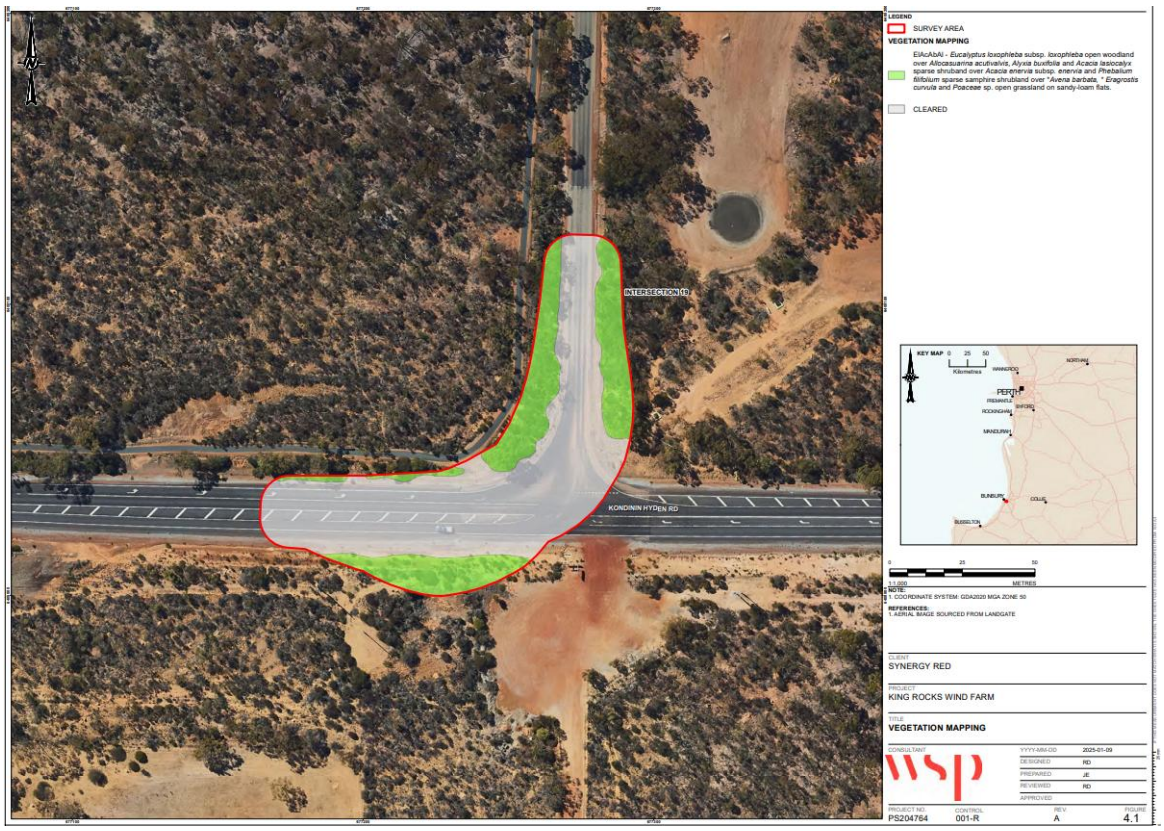


Figure 10: Mapped vegetation and survey area for proposed clearing at Site I (Intersection 19) (WSP,2025b)

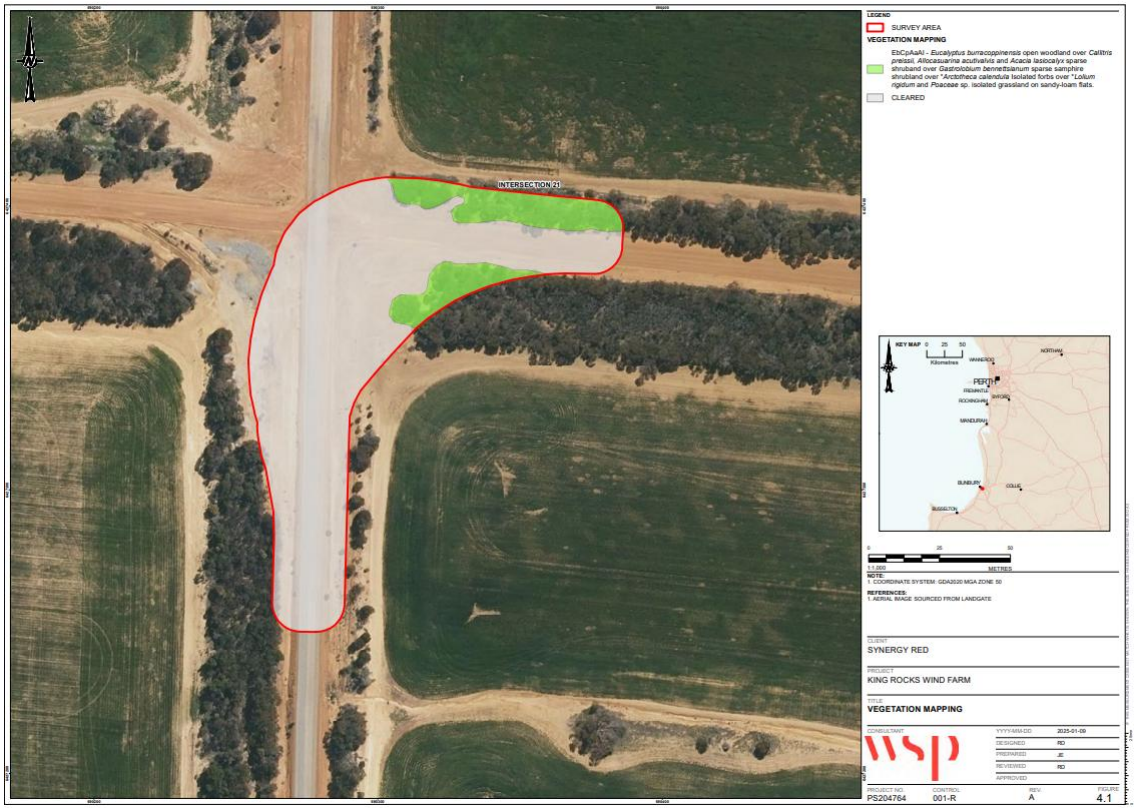


Figure 11: Mapped vegetation and survey area for proposed clearing at Site J (Intersection 21) (WSP,2025b)

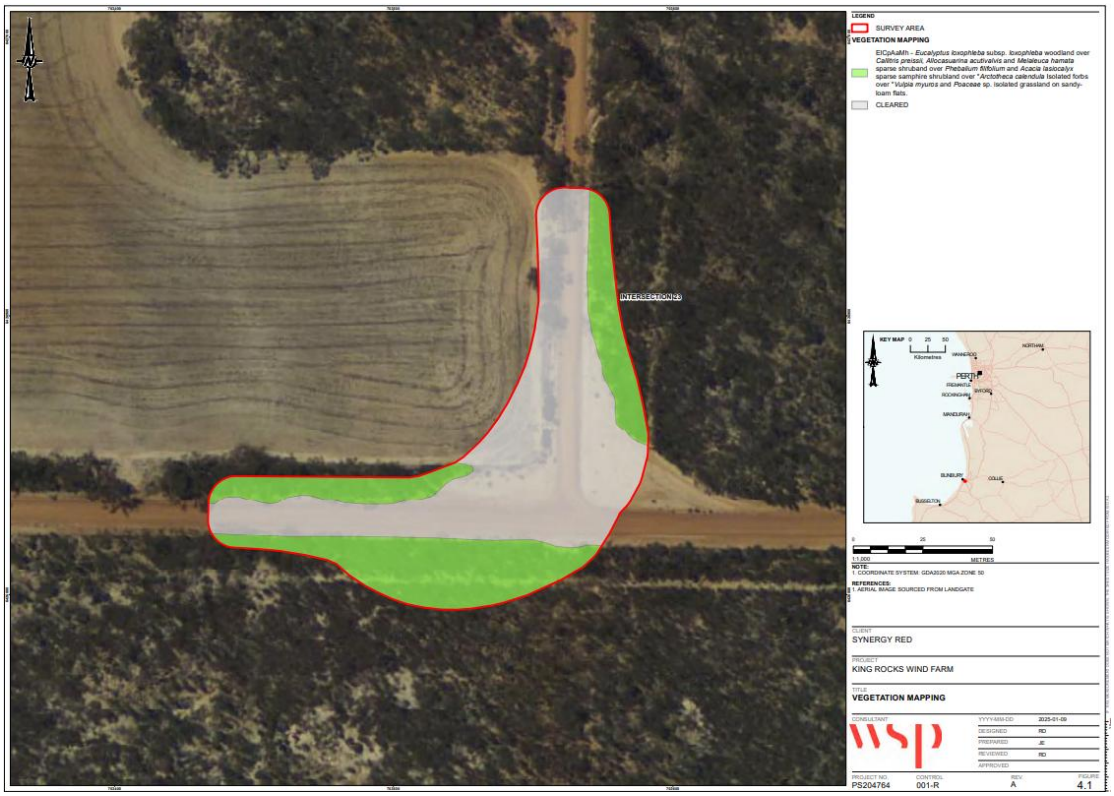


Figure 12: Mapped vegetation and survey area for proposed clearing at Site K (Intersection 23) (WSP,2025b)

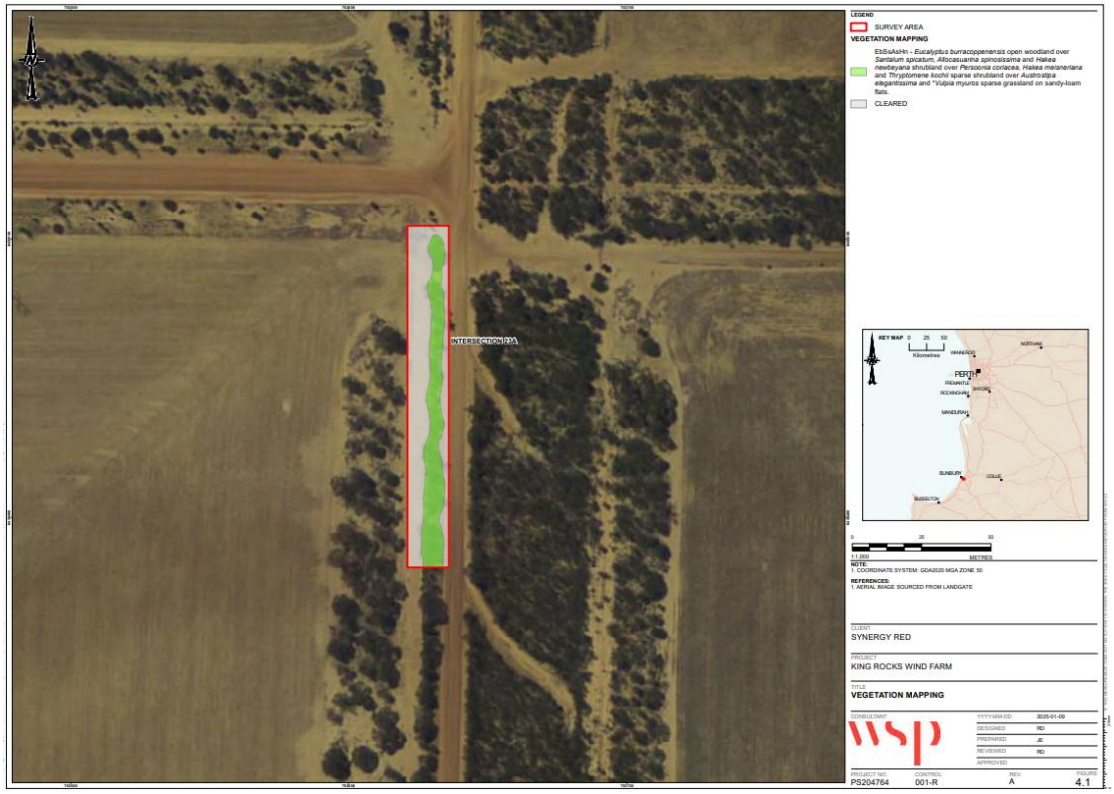


Figure 13: Mapped vegetation and survey area for proposed clearing at Site L (Intersection 23a) (WSP,2025b)

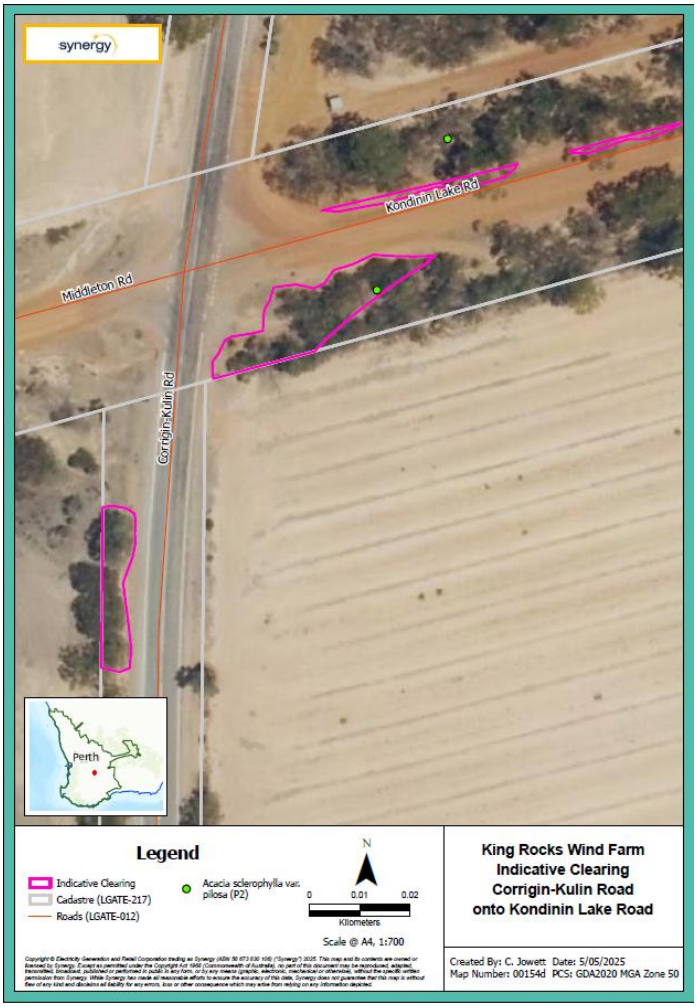


Figure 14: Map of individual *Acacia sclerophylla var. pilosa* species located within proposed clearing site G (WSP,2025c)

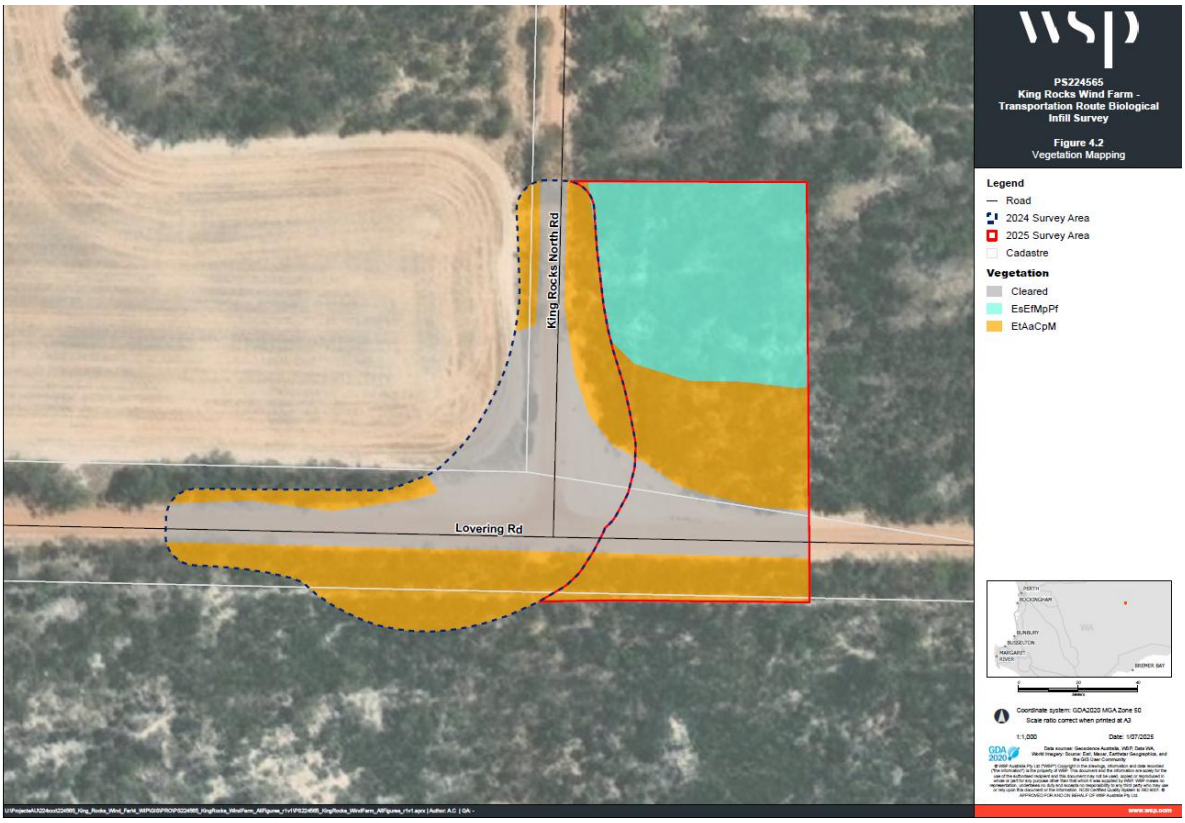


Figure 15*: TEC identified* and highlighted in blue, *within proposed clearing Site K (WSP, 2025d)*

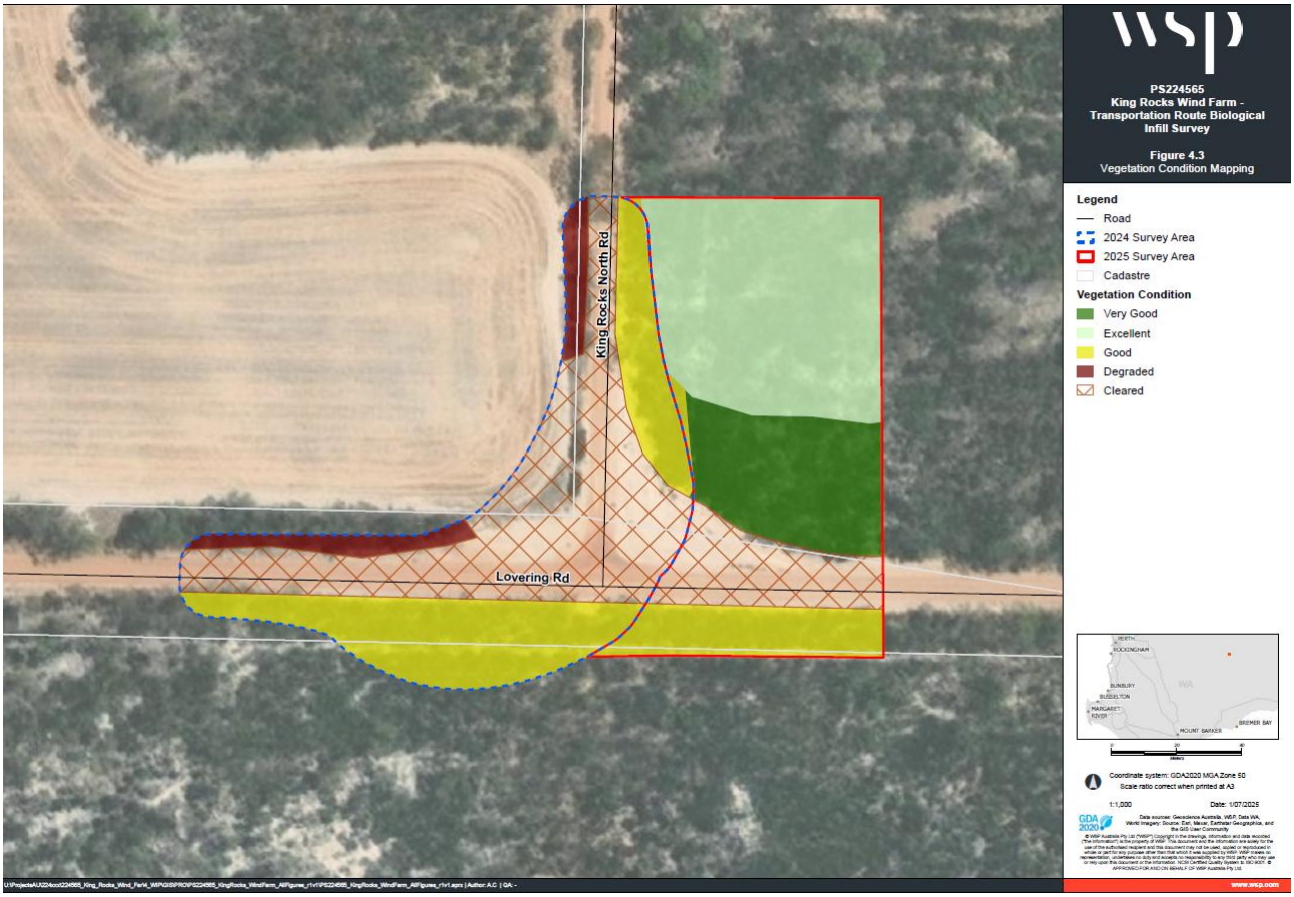


Figure 16*: Vegetation condition of TEC identified within proposed clearing Site K (WSP, 2025d)*

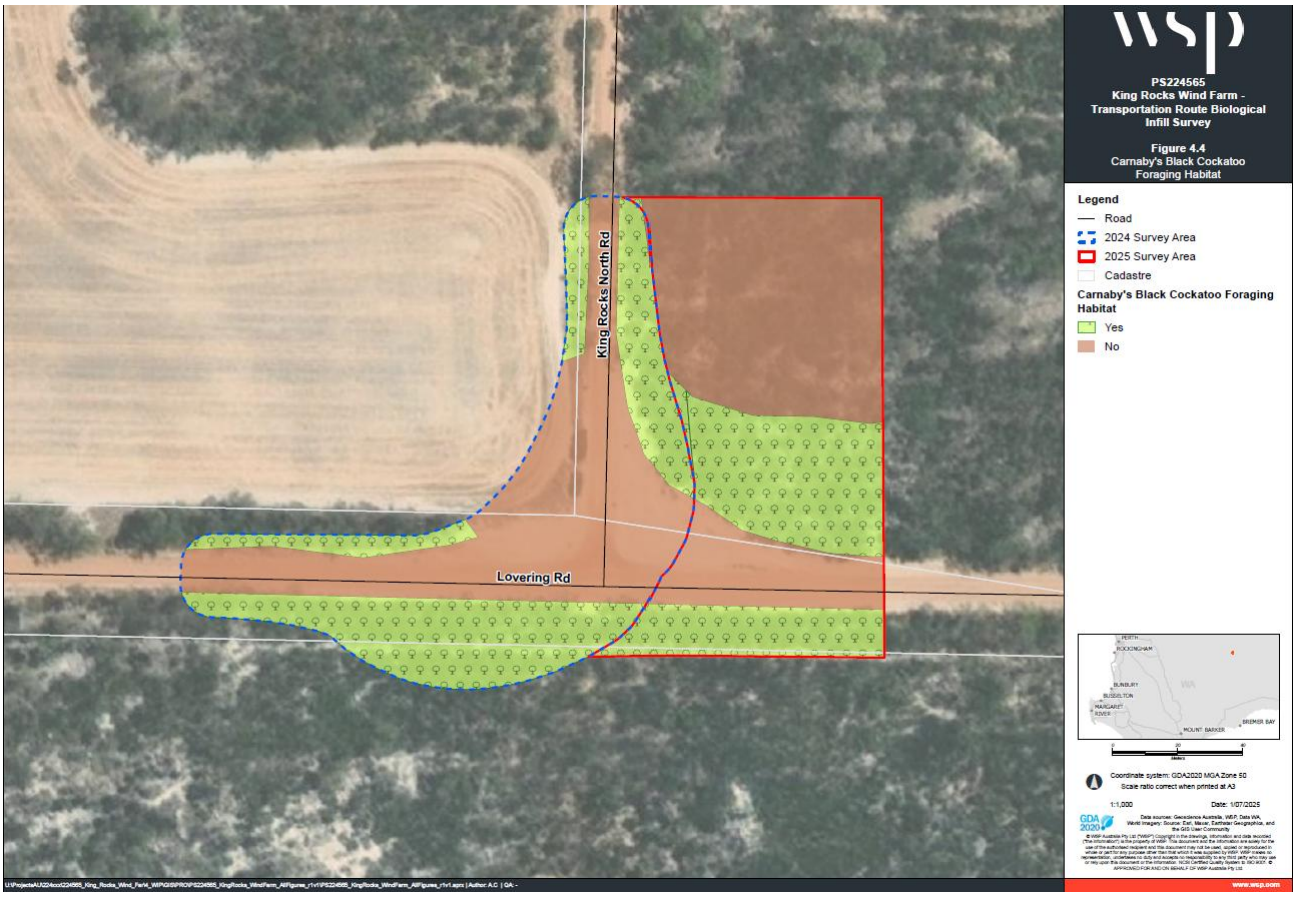


Figure 17: Proposed clearing Site K identified as suitable foraging habitat for the Black Cockatoo species (WSP, 2025d)

Table 3: Associated canopy species that may be present within the ecological community but are not dominant or co-dominant. The list is not comprehensive and presents the more common taxa encountered (Department of the Environment,2015)

Scientific name	Common name/s
Acacia acuminata	jam
Allocasuarina huegeliana	rock sheoak
Corymbia calophylla	marri
Eucalyptus annulata	prickly-fruited mallee
Eucalyptus arachnaea subsp. *arachnaea*	black-stemmed mallee
Eucalyptus arachnaea subsp. *arrecta*	black-stemmed mallet
Eucalyptus armillata	flanged mallee
Eucalyptus calycogona subsp. *calycogona*	square-fruited mallee
Eucalyptus camaldulensis subsp. *arida*	river red gum
Eucalyptus celastroides subsp. *virella*	wheatbelt mallee
Eucalyptus cylindriflora	Goldfields white mallee
Eucalyptus decipiens	redheart; moit
Eucalyptus drummondii	Drummond's mallee
Eucalyptus eremophila	sand mallee
Eucalyptus erythronema subsp. *erythronema*	red-flowered mallee
Eucalyptus erythronema subsp. *inornata*	yellow-flowered mallee
Eucalyptus eudesmioides	Kalbarri mallee
Eucalyptus flocktoniae subsp. *flocktoniae*	Flockton's mallee
Eucalyptus gittinsii subsp. *illucida*	northern sandplain mallee
Eucalyptus incrassata	ridge-fruited mallee
Eucalyptus kochii subsp. *plenissima*	Trayning mallee
Eucalyptus leptopoda subsp. *leptopoda*	Merredin mallee; Tammin mallee
Eucalyptus loxophleba subsp. *gratiae*	Lake Grace mallee
Eucalyptus loxophleba subsp. *lissophloia*	smooth-barked York gum
Eucalyptus loxophleba subsp. *supralaevis*	blackbutt York gum
Eucalyptus macrocarpa	mottlecah
Eucalyptus marginata	jarrah
Eucalyptus moderata	redwood mallee
Eucalyptus obtusiflora	Dongara mallee
Eucalyptus olivina	olive-leaved mallee
Eucalyptus orthostemon	diverse mallee
Eucalyptus perangusta	fine-leaved mallee
Eucalyptus phaenophylla	common southern mallee
Eucalyptus phenax subsp. *phenax*	white mallee
Eucalyptus pileata	capped mallee
Eucalyptus platypus subsp. *platypus*	moort
Eucalyptus polita	Parker Range mallet
Eucalyptus sheathiana	ribbon-barked mallee
Eucalyptus sporadica	Burngup mallee
Eucalyptus subangusta subsp. *subangusta*	grey mallee

Table 4: Tree canopy species of the WA Wheatbelt Woodlands ecological community. One or more of these species are dominant or co-dominant within a given patch of the ecological community (Department of the Environment, 2015)

Scientific name	Common name/s
Eucalyptus accedens	powder-bark; powder-bark wandoo
Eucalyptus aequioperta	Welcome Hill gum
Eucalyptus alipes	Hyden mallet
Eucalyptus astringens subsp. *astringens*	brown mallet
Eucalyptus capillosa	wheatbelt wandoo
Eucalyptus densa subsp. *densa*	narrow-leaved blue mallet
Eucalyptus extensa	yellow mallet
Eucalyptus falcata	silver mallet
Eucalyptus gardneri subsp. *gardneri*	blue mallet
Eucalyptus goniocarpa	Lake King mallet
Eucalyptus kondininensis	Kondinin blackbutt
Eucalyptus longicornis	red morrel
Eucalyptus loxophleba subsp. *loxophleba*	York gum
Eucalyptus melanoxylon	black morrel
Eucalyptus mimica subsp. *continens*	hooded mallet
Eucalyptus mimica subsp. *mimica*	Newdegate mallet
Eucalyptus myriadena	small-fruited gum; blackbutt
Eucalyptus occidentalis	flat-topped yate
Eucalyptus ornata	ornamental silver mallet; ornate mallet
Eucalyptus recta	Mt Yule silver mallet; Cadoux mallet
Eucalyptus rudis subsp. *rudis*	flooded gum
Eucalyptus salicola	salt gum; salt salmon gum
Eucalyptus salmonophloia	salmon gum
Eucalyptus salubris	gimlet
Eucalyptus sargentii subsp. *sargentii*	salt river gum
Eucalyptus singularis	ridge-top mallet
Eucalyptus spathulata subsp. *spathulata*	swamp mallet
Eucalyptus spathulata subsp. *salina*	Salt River mallet
Eucalyptus urna	merrit
Eucalyptus wandoo subsp. *pulverea*	wandoo
Eucalyptus wandoo subsp. *wandoo*	wandoo

Appendix G. Sources of information

G.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)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)

- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

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

G.2. References

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