GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 11151/1
Permit Holder:	Holcim (Australia) Pty Ltd
Duration of Permit:	From 31/10/2026 to 31/10/2042

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 stockpiling of quarried, crushed and screened aggregate.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 5003 on Deposited Plan 28867, Martin

Lot 3 on Plan 14769, Martin

3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 3.84 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

4. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 31 October 2031.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. Directional clearing

The permit holder must conduct clearing activities in a slow, progressive manner from one direction to the other (e.g. south to north) to allow fauna to move into adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the clearing activity.

8. Wind erosion management

The permit holder must commence activities relating to the proposed purpose no later than three (3) months after undertaking the authorised clearing activities to reduce the potential for wind erosion.

9. Vegetation management

The permit holder must ensure that the boundaries of the area to be cleared, being the disturbance footprint, are identified and demarcated using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), with geographical coordinates expressed in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees.

10. Revegetation and rehabilitation

(a) The permit holder must, within 12 months of the commencement of clearing authorised under this permit, commence *revegetation and rehabilitation* of the areas cross hatched red in Figure 2 of Schedule 1 by implementing and adhering to Section 5 of *Gosnells Quarry Bund Rehabilitation Management Plan, V7 July 2026,* including but not limited to the following actions:

(i) undertaking *weed* control activities prior to *planting* of tubestock and/or *direct seeding*, and annually thereafter until completion criteria have been met;

(ii) ripping the sites prior to *planting* to remove any areas of compaction or other obstruction that could prevent root penetration of seedlings;

(iii) deliberately *planting* of tubestock and/or *direct seeding* of species that will result in the establishment of suitable habitat for *black cockatoo species*;

(iv) ensuring only *local provenance* species and propagating material are used;

(v) ensuring *planting* of tubestock and/or *direct seeding* is undertaken at the *optimal time*; and

(vi) establishing a minimum of six 10 x 10 metre quadrat monitoring sites across

each of the areas cross-hatched red in Figure 2 of Schedule 1, including at least two quadrats within the area cross hatched red in Figure 3 of Schedule 1.

(b) The permit holder must engage an *environmental specialist* to undertake annual monitoring within the quadrats specified in condition 10(a)(vi) until the completion criteria specified in Table 1 of Schedule 2 are met.

(c) The permit holder must undertake remedial actions for areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* in accordance with condition 10(a), where monitoring undertaken in accordance with condition 10(b) indicates that *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* has not met the completion criteria outlined in Table 1 of Schedule 2 of this permit, including;

(i) *revegetate/rehabilitate* the area by deliberately *planting* tubestock and/or *direct seeding native vegetation* that will result in the minimum target set out in the completion criteria detailed in Table 1 of Schedule 2 and ensuring only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material are used;

(ii) additional *weed* control activities;

(iii) annual monitoring of the *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* areas by an *environmental specialist*, until the completion criteria, specified in Table 1 of Schedule 2 are met; and

(iv) where an *environmental specialist* has determined that the completion criteria, outlined in Table 1 of Schedule 2 has been met, that report must be provided to the *CEO* within three months of the determination being made by the *environmental specialist.*

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

11. Records that must be kept

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

Table 1: Records that must be kept

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised clearing activities generally	(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) the date that the area was cleared; (d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); (e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 5; (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
		dieback in accordance with condition 6; and (g) direction of the clearing undertaken in accordance with condition 7
2.	In relation to the revegetation and rehabilitation of areas pursuant to condition 10	(a) a description of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities undertaken; (b) the size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*; (c) the date/s on which the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* was undertaken; (d) the boundaries of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (e) results of annual monitoring against the completion criteria; (f) the date completion criteria are considered to have been met; (g) photographic evidence of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* work undertaken; and (h) any other actions taken in accordance with condition 10.

12. Reporting

(a) The permit holder must provide to the CEO, on or before 30 June of each calendar year, a written report containing:

(i) the records required to be kept under condition 11; and

(ii) records of activities done by the permit holder under this permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding calendar year.

(b) If no clearing authorised under this permit has been undertaken, a written report confirming that no clearing under this permit has been undertaken, must be provided to the CEO on or before 30 June of each calendar year.

(c) The permit holder must provide to the CEO, no later than 90 calendar days prior to the expiry date of the permit, a written report of records required under condition 11, where these records have not already been provided under condition 12(a).

DEFINITIONS

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

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
black cockatoo species	means one or more of the following species: (a)*Calyptorhynchus lateriosis* (Carnaby's cockatoo); (b)*Calyptorhynchus baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo); and/or (c) *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (forest red-tailed black cockatoo).
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
dieback	means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
environmental specialist	means a person who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent, and has a minimum of 2 years work experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this permit, or who is approved by the CEO as a suitable environmental specialist.
EP Act	Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
local provenance	means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 50 kilometres and the same IBRA subregion of the area cleared.
mulch	means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation.
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
optimal time	means the period from May to October for undertaking planting and seeding
planting	means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species.
revegetate/ed/ion	means the re-establishment of a cover of local provenance native vegetation in an area using methods such as natural regeneration,

Term	Definition
	direct seeding and/or planting, so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area.
rehabilitate/ed/ion	means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of that area.
weeds	means any plant – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

END OF CONDITIONS

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Date: 2026.10.08 08:13:42 +08'00'

Caitlin Conway
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

8 October 2026

Schedule 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown on the map below (Figure 1).



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

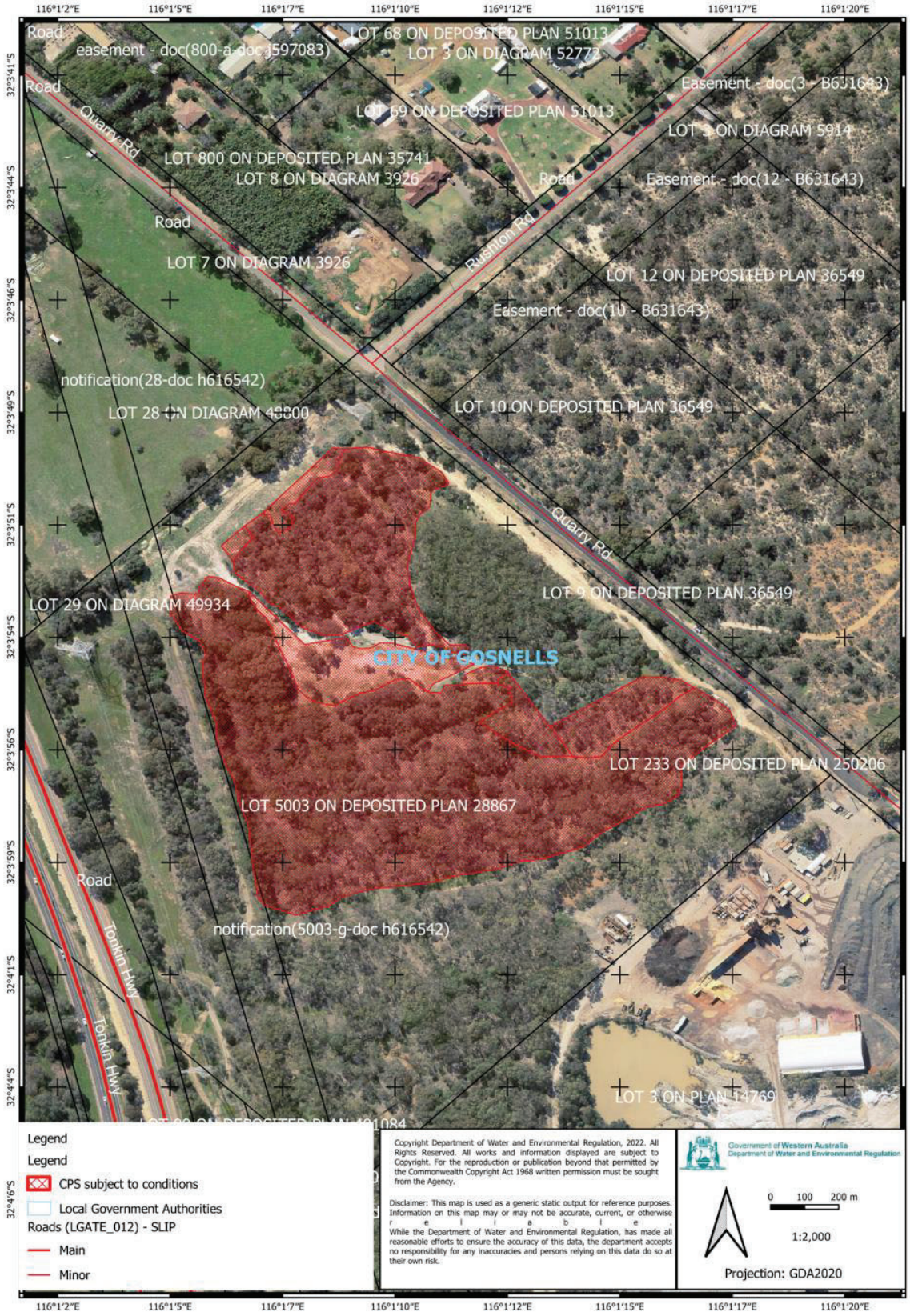


Figure 2. The area cross-hatched red indicates area within which *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* conditions apply



Figure 3. The area cross-hatched red indicates area within which revegetation and rehabilitation conditions apply

SCHEDULE 2

Table 1: Target completion criteria for rehabilitation

Parameter	Units	Completion Criteria	Frequency
Vegetation structure	Prescence/absence of foraging species in both upper and mid storey	Vegetation structure will resemble the following: • Upper stratum species will include *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata*, *Corymbia calophylla* and/or *Allocasuarina fraseriana.* • Mid storey species will include foraging species *Banksia sessilis* and/or *Hakea* spp (including *H. cristata, H. lissocarpha, H trifurcata, H. undulata*) Note: not all of these upper and mid storey species will necessarily be present in each quadrat but will be represented across the rehabilitated area.	Monitoring annually every year, for a minimum of five years, until completion criteria have been met and maintained for two years.
Bare ground cover	Percentage	Bare ground cover within the rehabilitated area will not exceed 16% (highest recorded bare ground cover within the reference monitoring sites).	Monitoring annually every year, for a minimum of five years, until completion criteria have been met and maintained for two years.
Weed species cover	Percentage Prescence/absence	Weed species cover will not exceed 10% of the rehabilitated area. No declared weeds under the *Biosecurity and Agricultural Management Act 2007* are to present within the rehabilitated area.	Monitoring annually every year, for a minimum of five years, until completion criteria have been met and maintained for two years.
Black cockatoo foraging habitat flora species	Stems/hectare	Density of key foraging species for black cockatoo will be at least 50% of the average reference site values. • Key black cockatoo foraging species and target numbers: *Banksia sessilis*– 575 per hectare • *Corymbia calophylla* – 161 per hectare • *Eucalyptus marginata* – 100 per hectare • *Eucalyptus wandoo* – 50 per hectare • *Hakea* spp (including *H. cristata, H. lissocarpha, H trifurcata, H. undulata*) – 169 per hectare	Monitoring annually every year, for a minimum of five years, until completion criteria have been met and maintained for two years.
Planted tube stock	Percentage	Survival rate of planted tube stock is >75%.	Monitoring annually every year, for a minimum of five years, until completion criteria have been met and maintained for two years.

Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 11151/1
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Holcim (Australia) Pty Ltd
Application received:	27 June 2025
Application area:	3.84 hectares of native vegetation within a footprint of 4.9 hectares
Purpose of clearing:	stockpiling of aggregate quarried, crushed and screened
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 5003 on Deposited Plan 28867 Lot 3 on Plan 14769
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Gosnells
Localities (suburb/s):	Martin

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The application is to clear 3.84 hectares of native vegetation within a 4.9-hectare footprint. The proposed clearing footprint comprises a single contiguous area within a revegetated former stockpile area in the quarry stockpile yard (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The proposed clearing is required to expand the stockpile area and access historical stockpiled material within the existing cleared portion of the proposed clearing footprint (Holcim (Australia) Pty Ltd, 2025a).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	8 October 2026
Decision area:	3.84 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 (department) advertised the application for 21 days and no submissions were received.

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

- the site characteristics (see Appendix B)
- relevant datasets (see Appendix G.1)
- the findings of two biological surveys (see Appendix F):
    - Gosnells Quarry Detailed Flora, Vegetation Survey and Black Cockatoo Habitat Assessment (Ecologia Environment, 2025a) and

    - Gosnells Quarry Flora and Fauna Survey (Ecologia Environment, 2025b)
- a site inspection conducted by the department (see Appendix F)
- the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see 0)
- other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3.3), being:
    - Development approval issued by the City of Gosnells
    - Advice received from the City of Gosnells
    - A rehabilitation management plan submitted by the applicant to support the revegetation and rehabilitation activities (Holcim (Australia) Pty Ltd, 2026).

The Delegated Officer also considered the need for clearing to support the proposed works. Holcim (Australia) Pty Ltd advised that Gosnells Quarry is one of three quarries supplying aggregate for State significance infrastructure projects, including the Byford rail extension, Tonkin Alliance and Perth Airport expansion. As more than seven million tonnes of aggregate will be required for these projects over the next two years, Holcim needs to expand the stockpile area and access historical stockpiled material (Holcim (Australia) Pty Ltd, 2025b).

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the loss of 1.07 hectares of native vegetation that is suitable foraging habitat for the three species of threatened black cockatoos
- potential risk to fauna individuals if they are present at the time of clearing
- the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values, and
- potential land degradation in the form of wind erosion.

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined that the impacts of the clearing, including impacts to significant foraging habitat for black cockatoo species, impacts to fauna individuals, the potential introduction of weeds and dieback and potential land degradation risk, can be minimised and managed to be unlikely to lead an unacceptable risk to environmental values through permit conditioning.

The Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions to:

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds
- undertake slow, progressive one directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity
- commence proposed works within three months of authorised clearing
- vegetation management by demarcating the proposed clearing vegetation, and
- revegetation and rehabilitation.

1.5. Site maps



Figure 1. The area cross-hatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

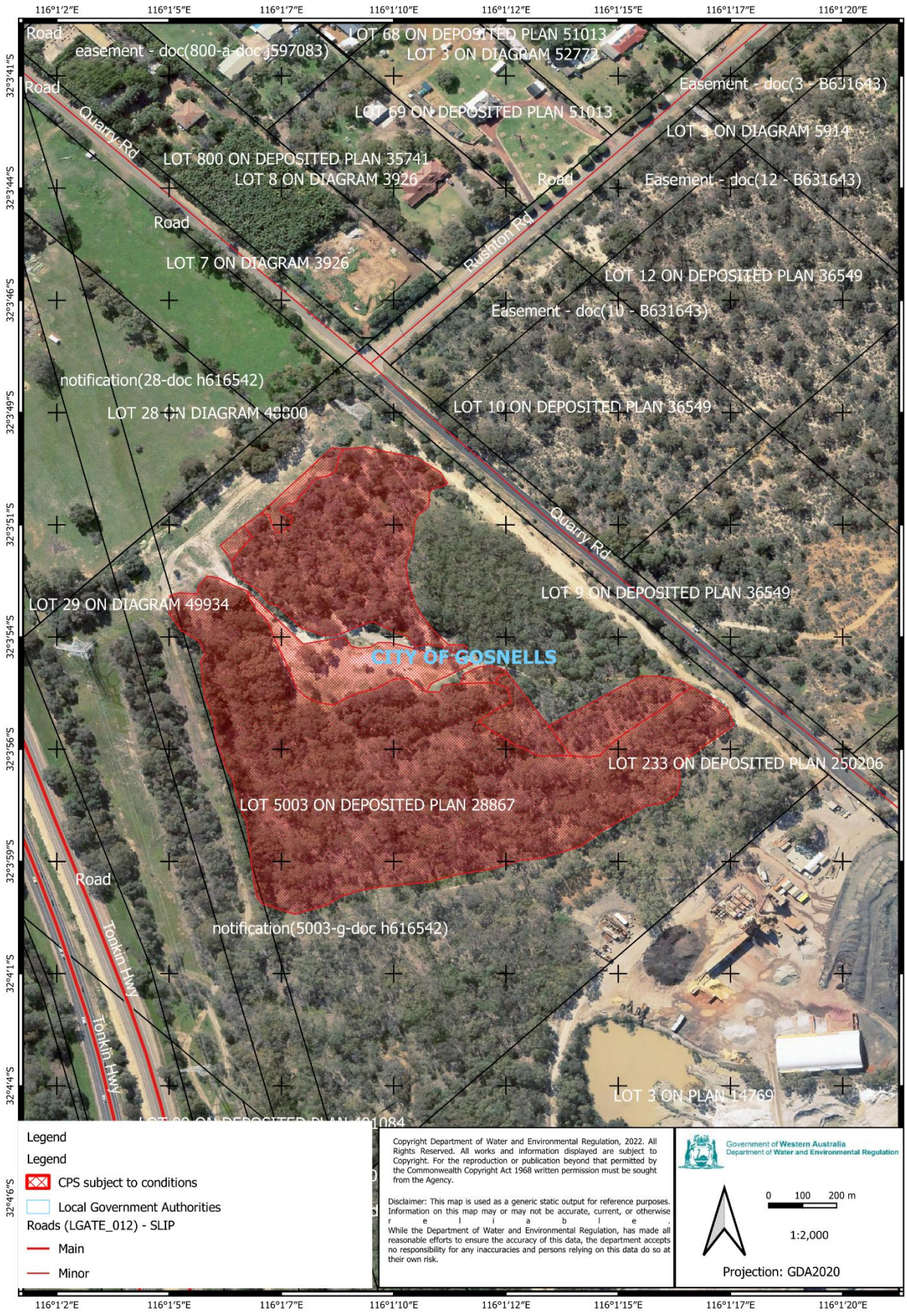


Figure 2. The area cross-hatched red indicates area within which revegetation and rehabilitation conditions apply.



Figure 3. The area cross-hatched red indicates area within which revegetation and rehabilitation conditions apply.

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 polluter pays principle
- 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)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA) (P&D Act)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation* (DER, December 2013)
- *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits* (DWER, October 2019)
- Technical guidance – *Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)
- Technical guidance – *Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The applicant provided the following evidence demonstrating that avoidance and minimisation measures were considered to reduce impacts to better quality native vegetation:

- The vegetation within the proposed clearing area is degraded and represents revegetated vegetation within a former stockpile area. Clearing this vegetation allows for more efficient use of the existing stockpile yard and avoids clearing native vegetation in other areas that are in good or excellent condition (Holcim (Australia) Pty Ltd, 2025a).
- the proposed clearing area, which is where Holcim has approval for quarrying operations and the area has historical stockpiled material which needs to be accessed to provide to the projects of state significance and it is the most efficient for load and haul (and reduced emissions) locating the area adjacent to the existing stockpile area (Holcim (Australia) Pty Ltd, 2025b).

Revegetation and rehabilitation

After considering the avoidance and mitigation measures, the department determined that revegetation and rehabilitation was required to counterbalance the significant residual impacts to foraging habitat for all three black cockatoo species. The revegetation requirement was calculated using the WA Environmental Offsets Calculator. Based on the department's rehabilitation credit calculation (refer to Appendix E for calculations), the applicant agreed to revegetation of a 5.17-hectare area within Lot 5003 on Deposited Plan 28867. The proposed revegetation entails:

- Revegetation of a 0.44 hectare area, containing completely degraded land with almost no vegetation, with large trees and midstorey species that provide foraging habitat for all three black cockatoo species, and
- Revegetation of a 4.73 hectare area, which contains existing revegetation comprising mature jarrah and marri trees with no understorey, with midstorey species that provide foraging habitat for all three black cockatoo species and filling in large gaps in the canopy with large trees that provide foraging habitat for all three black cockatoo species.

In accordance with the above, the permit includes conditions requiring revegetation and rehabilitation to be undertaken in a 4.95 hectare area in accordance with the applicant's *Gosnells Quarry Bund Rehabilitation Management Plan*, updated in July 2026. The Delegated Officer determined that the significant residual impact to black cockatoo foraging habitat has therefore been addressed through revegetation and rehabilitation requirements conditioned on the permit, to the extent that significant residual impacts do not remain and an environmental offset is not required.

The Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made reasonable efforts to avoid and minimise potential impacts on environmental values and has committed to revegetation and rehabilitation actions to counterbalance the impacts of the proposed clearing.

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 **Error! Reference source not found.**) identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological values (fauna), 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 (Fauna) - Clearing Principles (b)

Holcim commissioned two vegetation surveys to identify environmental values within the application area. Ecologia Environment completed the *Gosnells Quarry Detailed Flora, Vegetation Survey and Black Cockatoo Habitat Assessment* for the north-eastern portion of the application area in September 2024 (Ecologia Environment, 2025a). Ecologia Environment also completed the *Gosnells Quarry Flora and Fauna Survey* for the south-western portion of the application area in July 2025 (Ecologia Environment, 2025a).

The survey identified the north-eastern portion of the application area as a previously cleared and rehabilitated area. Vegetation in this area comprised degraded vegetation, including planted trees with an understorey of introduced grasses and herbs, and was not considered significant. Due to access constraints, targeted surveys for significant species and black cockatoo habitat could not be completed in this area (Ecologia Environment (2025a). However, given the degraded condition of the vegetation, significant species are considered unlikely to occur. The department's site inspection on 10 November 2025 also found that vegetation in this area was degraded, juvenile and unlikely to provide significant fauna habitat (DWER, 2025b).

The *Gosnells Quarry Flora and Fauna Survey* identified vegetation in the south-western portion of the application area as remnant or planted native trees over shrubs and herbs of mixed introduced status. The vegetation condition was assessed as completely degraded. The survey area included scattered patches of rehabilitated eucalypt woodland comprising *Eucalyptus rudis* subsp. *rudis* (flooded gum), *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (river red gum), *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah) and *Corymbia calophylla* (marri). All trees recorded in the survey area were less than 300 millimetres diameter at breast height and were therefore not suitable as black cockatoo breeding or roosting habitat. However, black cockatoo foraging habitat in this area was assessed as high quality (Ecologia Environment (2025b).

Based on the department's desktop assessment, survey findings and site visit findings, the impacts of the clearing to the following threatened and priority fauna species required further consideration.

Black cockatoos

The proposed clearing is located within the mapped distribution areas of all three species of Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) (endangered), Baudin's cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*) and Forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) (vulnerable) (hereafter collectively referred to as black cockatoos). Within a 10-kilometre radius of the application area, there are 1,765 records of Carnaby's cockatoo, 213 records of Baudin's cockatoo and 148 records of forest-red tailed black cockatoos, with the closest distance of approximately 0.6, 1.1 and 0.51 kilometres, respectively, from the application area. While habitat requirements for these species of black cockatoo differ, the requirements in general can be categorised as breeding habitat, foraging habitat and night roosting habitat.

Breeding habitat

Suitable black cockatoo breeding habitat includes trees with existing nest hollows. For most tree species, only trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 500 millimetres are large enough to develop suitable hollows (DAWE, 2022). Based on the survey findings and site inspection, the trees within the survey area are not of suitable size to develop hollows, and as such the application area is unlikely to provide breeding habitat for black cockatoos.

Roosting habitat

Night-roosts are usually located in the tallest trees of an area, and in close proximity to both a food supply and a water source (DAWE, 2022). According to the available databases, the application area is not mapped as a known roost site. Tall Eucalyptus trees near a permanent watercourse within close proximity to high quality foraging habitat are identified as the trees that provide preferable roosting habitat for the black cockatoos (DAWE, 2022). Available database indicates that 53 roosting sites were recorded within the local area (10-kilometre radius within the application area), with the closest roost site approximately 1.4 kilometres from the application area. Based on the survey findings and site inspection, noting that there are no trees larger than 500 millimetres DBH, it is considered the trees within the survey area are not likely to be preferred for roosting when compared to larger trees in surrounding remnant vegetation, and therefore the application area is unlikely to currently provide significant roosting habitat for black cockatoos.

Foraging habitat

Food resources within the range of breeding sites and roost sites are important to sustain black cockatoo populations. Foraging resources are therefore, viewed in the context of known breeding and night roosting sites. It is considered that foraging habitat within 6 to 12 kilometres of a known roosting and a breeding site are a significant food source (DAWE, 2022). According to the available databases, 53 roosting sites, one confirmed breeding site for white tailed black cockatoos were recorded within the local area (10-kilometre radius within the application area), with the closest roost site approximately 1.4 kilometres from the application area.

Noting the number of known roosting sites, one confirmed breeding location and numerous records for all three black cockatoo species, the south-western portion of the application area is considered to provide significant foraging habitat for these species, based on Ecologia's fauna assessment (Ecologia Environment, 2025b) and the department's site inspection. *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) and *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah) trees in vegetation mapped by Ecologia Environment (2025b) as CcAsOp, which comprises 1.07 hectares, are likely to provide food resources for individuals of all three black cockatoos in the local area (DAWE, 2022), given their proximity to known roost sites and the confirmed breeding site. Foraging evidence was found in this vegetation by Ecologia Environment, (2025b). Given the presence of primary foraging species and the abundance of nearby roosting habitat, 1.07 hectares of native vegetation within the application area is considered likely to provide medium to high quality foraging habitat. The removal of this habitat is considered likely to result in a significant residual impact on black cockatoo foraging habitat. Revegetation committed to by the applicant and enforced through permit conditions is considered to counteract this impact (refer to Section 3.1).

Peregrine falcon

The species is found in most habitats, from rainforests to the arid zone and at most altitudes, from the coast to alpine areas. It requires abundant prey and secure nest sites and prefers coastal and inland cliffs or open woodlands near water and may even be found nesting on high city buildings (Australian Museum, 2019). This species is widespread, highly mobile and is found in various habitats. The application area may comprise suitable habitat for this species, however, noting habitat preferences and the completely degraded condition of the proposed clearing, the application area is unlikely to comprise a significant habitat for this species.

Quenda

Quenda prefers dense scrubby, often swampy, vegetation with dense cover up to one metre high. It also occurs in woodlands and may use less ideal habitat where this habitat occurs adjacent to the thicker, more desirable vegetation (Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC), 2012). This species has previously been recorded approximately 1.33 kilometres from application area. Survey findings indicate the application area is unlikely to support ground dwelling fauna due to the lack of suitable habitat and due to the highly modified urban environment (Ecologia Environment, 2025a). Noting the lack of preferred dense riparian habitat within the application area and extent of potentially suitable habitat within the local area, including within the DBCA managed Reserve, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on significant habitat for this species.

Chuditch

The chuditch is the largest carnivorous marsupial within Western Australia. They are considered as vulnerable under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. Chuditch uses a range of habitats including forest, mallee shrublands, woodland and desert, with the densest populations found in riparian jarrah forest. Chuditch requires adequate numbers of suitable den and refuge sites (horizontal hollow logs or earth burrows) and sufficient prey biomass (large invertebrates, reptiles and small mammals) to survive. They are capable of travelling long distances and have large home ranges, and even at their

most abundant, chuditch are generally present in low numbers. For this reason, they require habitats that are of a suitable size and not excessively fragmented (DCCEEW, 2021). Given that the proposed clearing area is within a highly operated area and due to absence of dense vegetation and hollow bearing logs, it is unlikely to provide significant habitat for this species.

Southwestern brush-tailed phascogale

Ideal habitat for this species consists of dry sclerophyll forest and open woodland (jarrah, marri, and mixed jarrah karri) that contain hollow bearing trees and sparse ground cover (DEC 2012). Their many nesting sites include hollow tree limbs, rotten stumps and even birds' nests. In the south-west, this species is typically found in jarrah forest (Scarff, et al., 1998; Rhind, 2004). The application area is unlikely to provide suitable habitat due to absence of suitable ground cover and amount of disturbance from the quarry operation. However, this species could use the application area for dispersal. Although the surrounding vegetation is connected, the application area alone consists of scattered trees with open canopies, increasing the chance of predation. Based on the above, it is not likely that this species would prefer using the application area, noting the availability of better condition vegetation adjacent to the application area to the south that would provide better habitat connectivity for the phascogale.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will impact 1.07 hectares of suitable foraging habitat for all three black cockatoo species, representing a significant residual impact. The permit requires revegetation and rehabilitation to be undertaken in accordance with the rehabilitation management plan submitted by the applicant. This requirement addresses the significant residual impact through revegetation and rehabilitation conditions imposed on the permit.

Conditions

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

- 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
- demarcate the application area
- undertake revegetation and rehabilitation as conditioned in the permit

3.2.2. Significant remnant vegetation - Clearing Principles (e)

Assessment

The national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia has a target to prevent clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001). The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) recognises the Perth Metropolitan Region to be a constrained area, within which a minimum 10 per cent representation threshold for ecological communities is recommended (EPA, 2008).

The application area is mapped within the Forrestfield complex and Darling Scarp DS2 vegetation complex. Darling Scarp DS2 is described as a mosaic of open forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata* and *Corymbia calophylla*, with some admixtures of *Eucalyptus laeliae* in the north, occasional *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *elegantella* and *Corymbia haematoxylon* in the south on deeper soils adjacent to outcrops, woodland of *Eucalyptus wandoo*, low woodland of *Allocasuarina huegeliana* on shallow soils over granite outcrops, closed heath of Myrtaceae-Proteaceae species and a lithic complex on or near granite outcrops across all climate zones. This vegetation complex retains 41.87 per cent of its pre-European extent, which is above the national 30 per cent threshold for biodiversity conservation (Table B.2).

The Forrestfield complex is described as vegetation ranging from open forest of *Corymbia calophylla* (marri), *Eucalyptus wandoo* (wandoo) and *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah), to open forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah), *Corymbia calophylla* (marri), *Allocasuarina fraseriana* (sheoak) and *Banksia* species. It also includes fringing woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis* (flooded gum) in gullies dissecting the landform. This vegetation complex is highly cleared, with 12.29 per cent of its pre-European extent remaining. However, as the vegetation is in Completely Degraded condition, it is not considered to be representative of the Forrestfield complex.

The local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) has been highly cleared with 36.67% native vegetation remaining, which is consistent with the 10 per cent threshold level within the Perth

Metropolitan region. Considering the small area proposed to be cleared within completely degraded vegetation in the local area (3.84 hectares), the proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly reduce the remnant extent within the local area.

Therefore, the proposed clearing is not considered as the significant remnant vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

Conclusion

The proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly impact on the remnant vegetation extent as well as conservation areas nearby. The adjacent remnant vegetation may be impacted by the increasing risk of weed or dieback spreading.

Conditions

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

- Weed and dieback management.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

Other relevant authorisations required for the proposed land use include:

- Development approval under the *Planning and Development Act 2005* (issued by the City of Gosnells).

The City of Gosnells advised the department, under the planning consideration, that the local government approvals are obtained under the Metropolitan Regional Planning Authority (MRPA) and the City of Gosnells in 1984 (City of Gosnells, 2025). The clearing area is within the development approval boundary and that the proposed clearing is consistent with the Shire's Local Planning Scheme. There is no expiry date for this development approval (City of Gosnells, 2026). In additional to the above advice, the City of Gosnells stated that a portion of Lot 3 Cockram Road is zoned as Special Use, Extractive Industry under the Local Planning Scheme No. 24, and a portion of the proposed clearing area is zoned for Rural Use under the Local Planning Scheme No. 24.

The City of Gosnells granted Holcim (Australia) Pty Ltd an Extractive Industry Licence in 2007 for a 21-year period, (City of Gosnells, 2025; Holcim Australia Pty Ltd, 2025a). However, the City of Gosnells has repealed its local law relating to extractive industries (*Extractive Industries Local Law 2000*) in January 2018, meaning that an extractive industry licence is no longer required for extractive industry on the property (City of Gosnells, 2026).

The City of Gosnells also provided the following environmental advice:

- A dieback management plan should be implemented across the site to prevent the spread of dieback from infested areas to dieback-free areas and to protect surrounding vegetation. The plan should apply throughout clearing, works, rehabilitation and maintenance.
- A sediment and erosion plan should be implemented throughout clearing, works, rehabilitation and maintenance to prevent erosion and minimise dust impacts to the city. The plan should be provided to the City for approval before clearing commences.
- Native trees outside the proposed clearing area should be retained where possible to help provide visual screening and reduce noise.
- The works boundary should be clearly delineated before works begin to avoid encroachment into adjacent conservation-significant areas (City of Gosnells, 2025).

Holcim also advised that Gosnells Quarry operates under a site-wide Environmental Management Plan and a national Environmental Management System designed to meet the intent of ISO 14001. As the clearing permit application areas are within Gosnells Quarry, they would fall within the scope of these management systems (Holcim Australia Pty Ltd, 2025b).

Part of the proposed clearing area (Lot 3 on Deposited Plan 14769) is mapped as a contaminated site - awaiting classification. The site was reported in May 2007 under section 11 of the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003* (CS Act), following identification of minor hydrocarbon-impacted soil associated with the site's former use as an asphalt plant during a due diligence assessment (DWER, 2025). The hydrocarbon-impacted soil appeared to occur at shallow depths in the north-eastern portion of the site. Historical soil investigations were limited to the northern portion of the site, and groundwater investigations have not been completed. As a result, soil quality across much of the site and groundwater quality are unknown. The site has not yet been classified under the CS Act. As potentially contaminating activities may have occurred within the clearing works area, contamination could be encountered during mechanical clearing works. The Contaminated Sites Branch recommended that clearing activities be managed through appropriate health and safety planning, including a suitable management plan with an unexpected finds procedure.

if contamination is encountered during intrusive works, it should be promptly reported to the department under the CS Act .

In response, Holcim advised the department that it is aware of its obligations under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*. Holcim also advised that it was not aware of contamination in this area, as it mainly comprises rehabilitated bunds of manufactured sand. If contamination is encountered, the material will be removed and disposed of by a licensed contractor (Holcim (Australia) Pty Ltd, 2025).

Two 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.

End

Appendix A. Additional information provided by applicant

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
Holcim provided additional supporting information including (Holcim (Australia), 2025b): • Information regarding the necessity of clearing • Justification of application area • details of the past survey details on 10 November 2025 to support the assessments of their applications.	The provided information has been considered in Sections 1.4, 3.1 and 3.2.1 respectively.
Holcim provided shapefile for the revegetation and revegetation area on 6 July 2026	Revegetation and rehabilitation conditioned on the permit accordingly
Holcim Provided the updated rehabilitation management plan on 3 August 2026	Revegetation and rehabilitation condition developed based on the target completion criteria and monitoring data

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is located approximately 20 kilometres southeast of the Perth Central Business District (CBD) in Western Australia and sits across the border of the Jarrah Forest and Swan Coastal Plains IBRA bioregions. Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 36.67 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The application area is not mapped within ecological linkages. The proposed clearing will not sever any ecological linkages. The closest ecological linkage is Perth Regional Ecological Linkage. Which is approximately 736 meters southwest and 917 meters northeast to the application area.
Conservation areas	The application area does not occur in any conservation areas but is adjacent to Banyowla Regional Park and occurs approximately 100 metres southeast to the regional part.
Vegetation description	Two surveys undertaken by Ecologia Environmental in 2025, the Gosnells Quarry Detailed Flora, Vegetation and Black Cockatoo Habitat Assessment (Ecologia Environment, 2025a) and the Gosnells Quarry Flora and Fauna Survey (Ecologia Environment, 2025b), identified two vegetation types within the proposed clearing footprint: • The 1.13-hectare north-eastern portion comprises *Eucalyptus* spp. and *Allocasuarina* sp. mid open woodland over **Avena barbata*, **Oxalis pes-caprae* and **Lotus angustissimus* low tussock grassland/herbland. • The 1.07-hectare south-western portion comprises vegetation type CcAsOp, consisting mainly of remnant or planted native trees, including *Corymbia calophylla* and *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata*, over shrubs, primarily *Acacia saligna*, and introduced grasses and herbs, primarily **Oxalis pes-caprae* and *Poaceae spp. • The remainder of the application area is described as cleared The department's site inspection (DWER, 2025) indicates the vegetation within the application area is consistent with the survey details. The survey excerpts, maps and photographs taken during the departments site inspection are available in Appendix F.

Characteristic	Details
	This is partially consistent with the mapped vegetation types: • Forrestfield complex, which is described as vegetation ranging from open forest of *Corymbia calophylla* (marri), *Eucalyptus wandoo* (wandoo) and *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah), to open forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah), *Corymbia calophylla* (marri), *Allocasuarina fraseriana* (sheoak) and Banksia species. It also includes fringing woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis* (flooded gum) in gullies dissecting the landform (Shepherd et al, 2001) • Darling Scarp DS2, which is described as Mosaic of open forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata, Corymbia calophylla*, with some admixtures with *Eucalyptus laeliae* in the north (subhumid zone), with occasional *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *elegantella* (mainly in subhumid zone) and *Corymbia haematoxylon* in the south (humid zone) on deeper soils adjacent to outcrops, woodland of *Eucalyptus wandoo* (subhumid and semiarid zones), low woodland of *Allocasuarina huegeliana* on shallow soils over granite outcrops, closed heath of Myrtaceae-Proteaceae species and lithic complex on or near granite outcrops in all climate zones. *The mapped vegetation types retain approximately 12.29 and 41.87percant respectively of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019*
Vegetation condition	Ecologia (2025a) assessed the vegetation in the north-eastern portion of the proposed clearing area as Degraded (Keighery, 1994) described as: 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. The south-western portion was assessed as Completely Degraded (Keighery, 1994), based on the survey findings (Ecologia, 2025b),which is described as: 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. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D. The full survey descriptions and mapping are available in Appendix F.
Climate and landform	The climate is classified as Mediterranean, with dry hot summers and cool wet winters. The average annual rainfall is 1028.4 mm, the majority falling between May and September. The mean annual maximum temperature is 35.0°C and mean annual minimum temperature is 16.5°C.
Soil description	The soil is mapped as: • **Balgobin 1 Phase:** Valleys within Darling Scarp with sideslopes <35%. Variable moderately well to well drained duplex and gradational soils. Common rock outcrop. • **Darling Scarp 1 Phase:** Gentle to moderate upper slopes (5-30%). Variable moderately well to well drained duplex and gradational soils. Common rock outcrop. • **Forrestfield (D Range) F2 Phase:** Foot and low slopes < 10%. Well drained gravelly yellow or brown duplex soils with sandy topsoil. Woodland of E.marginata, E. calophylla and some B.grandis. • **Forrestfield (D Range) F6 Phase:** Crests and knolls and upper slopes 3-15% with common lateritic outcrop. Soils are shallow moderately well drained gravelly brownish or earthy sands. • **Forrestfield F4 Phase:** Incised stream channels within gentle slopes with deep acidic yellow duplex soils and sandy alluvial gradational brown earths.

Characteristic	Details
Land degradation risk	The proposed clearing area mapped with Forrestfield (D Range) F6 Phase soil type has a high wind erosion risk compared to the other areas. Except Forrestfield (D Range) F2 Phase soil type, other soil types have moderate to high water erosion risk. With that northeast portion of the application area has moderate to high water erosion risk compared to the southwest portion. Majority of the application area has high surface acidification risk and phosphorus export risk is high within the northeast portion of the application when compared to the southwest portion.
Waterbodies	There are no wetlands or watercourses mapped within the application area. The closest wetland or watercourse is a minor non-perennial waterline located approximately 175 metres south of the application area.
Hydrogeography	According to available databases, the application area does not occur within: • surface and groundwater areas proclaimed under RIWI Act; or • a public drinking water source area. Groundwater salinity within the application area is mapped at 500 to 1000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids.
Flora	There are no records of threatened or priority flora species within the application area, and none were identified during flora surveys of the application area (Ecologia Environment, 2025a and 2025b). The closest threatened flora record to the application area is *Darwinia apiculata*, located approximately 540 metres away from the application area. The closest priority flora species to the application area is *Lasiopetalum glutinosum subsp. glutinosum* (priority 3) located approximately 200 meters away from the application area.
Ecological communities	No Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) or buffers are mapped over the application area, or were recorded by Ecologia (2025a and 2025b). The closest TEC is the occurrence of *Banksia attenuata* and/or *Eucalyptus marginata* woodlands of the eastern side of the Swan Coastal Plain (floristic community type 20b as originally described in Gibson et al. 1994) (SCP20b) which is critically endangered TEC under the BC act, which occurs 571 metres north to the proposed clearing area. According to the GIS database, Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community, a state-listed priority 3 (P3) priority ecological community, is mapped immediately southwest of the application area. However, survey findings and the department's site inspection indicate that the proposed clearing area is not representative of this, or any other, priority ecological community (Ecologia, 2025a and 2025b and DWER, 2025b).
Fauna	The desktop assessment identified that a total of 54 threatened or priority fauna species have been recorded within the local area, including 18 threatened fauna species, 16 priority fauna species, 20 specially protected species. None of these records occur within the application area, with the closest record being a Forest Red-tailed black cockatoo record (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) occurring approximately 510 metres from the application area.

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*					
Jarrah Forest	4,506,660.25	2,399,838.15	53.25	1,673,614.25	37.14
Swan Coastal Plain	1,501,221.93	579,813.47	38.62	222,916.97	14.85
Vegetation complex					
Forrestfield complex	22812.92	2803.36	12.29	381.57	1.67
Darling Scarp DS2	32448.29	13586.40	41.87	3.287.66	10.13
Local area					
10km radius	11939.04	32563.78	36.67	-	-

Government of Western Australia (2019b)

B.3. Fauna analysis table

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Zanda latirostris	EN	Y	Y	0.60	1795	Y
Zanda baudinii	EN	Y	Y	1.10	213	Y
Calyptorhynchus banksii naso	VU	Y	Y	0.51	148	Y
Falco peregrinus	OS	Y	Y	0.72	22	N/A
Dasyurus geoffroii	VU	Y	Y	0.83	26	N/A
Isoodon fusciventer	P4	Y	Y	1.33	1391	N/A
Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger	CD	Y	Y	0.71	23	N/A

T: threatened, CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, P: priority OS: Other Specially Protected, CD: Conservation Dependant

B.4. Ecological community analysis table

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]
Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community	P3	Y	Y	Y	0	-	No

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

B.5. Land degradation risk table

Risk categories	*Balgobin 1 Phase*	*Darling Scarp 1 Phase*	*Forrestfield (D Range) F2 Phase*	*Forrestfield (D Range) F6 Phase*	*Forrestfield F4 Phase*
Wind erosion	M1	L1	L2	H2	M1
Water erosion	M2	M2	L1	M2	H1
Salinity	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1
Subsurface Acidification	H2	M2	H2	H2	H1
Flood risk	L1	L1	L1	L1	H1
Water logging	L1	L1	L1	L1	H1
Phosphorus export risk	H2	H2	L2	H1	H2

L1: <3% of map unit has a moderate to high risk

L2: 3-10% of the map unit has a very high to extreme risk

M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a high to extreme risk

M2: 30-50% of map unit has a high to extreme risk

H1: 50-70% of map unit has a moderate to very high risk

H2: >70% of map unit has a high to extreme risk

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 not contain locally or regionally significant flora or assemblages of plants, however, does contain habitat significant for black cockatoo species.	May be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, 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 contains significant foraging habitat for black cockatoo species.	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, 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 unlikely to provide habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act. No threatened flora species were recorded in this area in flora surveys, and none are considered likely to occur there (Ecologia, 2025a and 2025b).	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (d): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community."* Assessment: The proposed clearing area does not contain species composition indicative of a TEC listed under the BC Act or EPBC Act.	Not at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
Principle (e): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared."* Assessment: The extent of native vegetation in the local area is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.	Not likely to be at variance	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.2, 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: Given the distance to and separation from a local road 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: Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.	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: Some soil types mapped within the application area are highly susceptible to wind erosion, nutrient export and surface acidification. However, given the extent of vegetation present in these soil types, the condition of this vegetation and the proposed end land use, the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause appreciable 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: Given the extent of the clearing and that no water courses or wetlands are recorded within or adjacent to the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on surface or groundwater quality.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (j): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."* Assessment: 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

WA Environmental Offsets Calculator Rationale for scores used in the offset calculator – Black cockatoo foraging habitat.

Calculation	Score (Area)	Rationale
Conservation Significance		
Description	Black cockatoo foraging habitat	The proposed clearing will impact on 1.07 hectares of native vegetation that provide significant foraging habitat for Baudin's cockatoo, Carnaby's cockatoo and Forest red-tailed black cockatoo
Type of environmental value	Species (flora/fauna)	Baudin's cockatoo, Carnaby's cockatoo, and Forest red-tailed black cockatoo are listed as threatened fauna species under the Commonwealth EPBC Act and state BC Act.
Conservation significance of environmental value	Rare/threatened species - endangered	Baudin's cockatoo and Carnaby's cockatoo are listed as Endangered under both the EPBC Act and BC Act. Forest red tailed black cockatoo is listed as Vulnerable under both the Commonwealth EPBC Act and state BC Act. The highest level of conservation significance is applied.
Landscape level value impacted	Yes/No	The impact is to foraging habitat in hectares.

Significant impact		
Description	Black cockatoo foraging habitat	
Significant impact (hectares)	1.07	Based on the Gosnells Quarry Flora and Fauna survey (Ecologia Environment, 2025b), the application area contains a total of 1.07 hectares of native vegetation dominated by *Corymbia calophylla* low open forest that provides primary foraging habitat for all three black cockatoo species.
Quality (scale)	7	Based on the Gosnells Quarry Flora and Fauna survey (Ecologia Environment, 2025), the application area contains 1.07 hectares of native vegetation dominated by *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) *and Eucalyptus marginata* (jarrah) low open forest that provides primary foraging habitat for all three black cockatoo species. The vegetation within the survey area was assessed as 'high quality' black cockatoo foraging habitat as mature marri and jarrah trees were recorded, and foraging evidence was recorded in the southern corner of the survey area. 53 roosting sites were recorded within the local area (10-kilometre radius within the application area), with the closest roost site approximately 1.4 kilometres from the application area. Although some non-native species were recorded in this area, overall the vegetation is considered to provide high quality black cockatoo foraging habitat.
Rehabilitation Credit calculation - 4.73 hectare area		
Description	Rehabilitation of existing area of native vegetation with vegetation that provides foraging habitats for all three species of black cockatoos	
Proposed rehabilitation area in hectares	4.73	
Current quality of rehabilitation site (scale)	6.0	The area proposed to be revegetated is comprised of mature jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) trees, which provide suitable black cockatoo foraging habitat, and evidence of foraging is present Holcim (Australia) Pty Ltd (2026). There are some areas where canopy cover is patchy, and the area also contains occasional *Eucalyptus grandis* and *E. rudis* subsp. R*udis,* which do not provide foraging habitat for black cockatoos. Overall the vegetation is considered to provide good quality foraging habitat for black cockatoo species.
Future quality without rehabilitation(scale)	6.0	The condition of the vegetation is unlikely to change without management.
Future quality with rehabilitation (scale)	8.0	It is expected that with appropriate revegetation measures (including planting of midstorey species (*Banksia sessilis* and *Hakea* spp) and marri, jarrah and *Allocasuarina* trees in gaps in the canopy), that will provide significant foraging habitat for Baudin's cockatoo, Carnaby's cockatoo and Forest red-tailed black cockatoo, the condition of the site can be improved to provide very good to excellent foraging habitat for black cockatoos, given that mature marri and jarrah trees are already present.

Time until ecological benefit(years)	16	it is assumed that the benefits of revegetation and rehabilitation of BC foraging habitat will be available after 16 years (this includes a one year time lag for revegetation to commence from the clearing).
Confidence in rehabilitation result (%)	0.8	There is a moderate level of confidence that the offset will achieve the predicted result
Rehabilitation Credit calculation – 0.44-hectare area		
Description	Revegetation of area of largely bare ground with native vegetation that provides foraging habitats for all three species of black cockatoos	
Proposed rehabilitation area in hectares	0.37	
Current quality of rehabilitation site (scale)	2	Given that the area proposed to be revegetated is with highly disturbed vegetation that does not currently provide good quality black cockatoo foraging habitat. Habitat quality is low
Future quality without rehabilitation(scale)	2	The condition of the vegetation is unlikely to change without management.
Future quality with rehabilitation (scale)	8	It is expected that with appropriate revegetation measures (including planting of midstorey species (*Banksia sessilis* and *Hakea* spp) and marri, jarrah and *Allocasuarina* trees in gaps in the canopy), that will provide significant foraging habitat for Baudin's cockatoo, Carnaby's cockatoo and Forest red-tailed black cockatoo, the condition of the site can be improved to provide very good to excellent foraging habitat for black cockatoos, given that mature marri and jarrah trees are already present in large adjacent areas.
Time until ecological benefit(years)	17	It is assumed that the benefits of revegetation and rehabilitation of BC foraging habitat will be available after 16 years (this includes one year time lag for revegetation to commence post clearing).
Confidence in rehabilitation result (%)	80	There is a moderate level of confidence that the offset will achieve the predicted result

Appendix F. Biological survey information excerpts and excerpts from DWER site inspection report

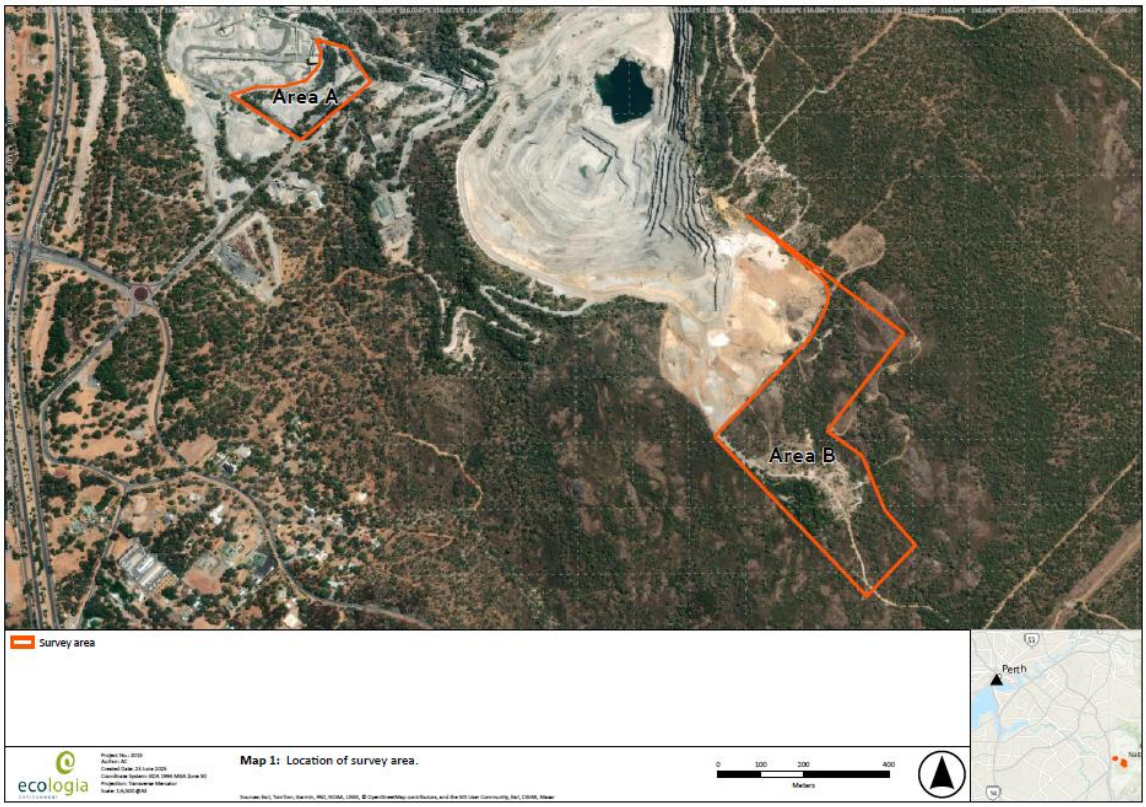


Figure F-1: Survey boundary of northeastern portion of application area (Ecologia Environment, 2025a)

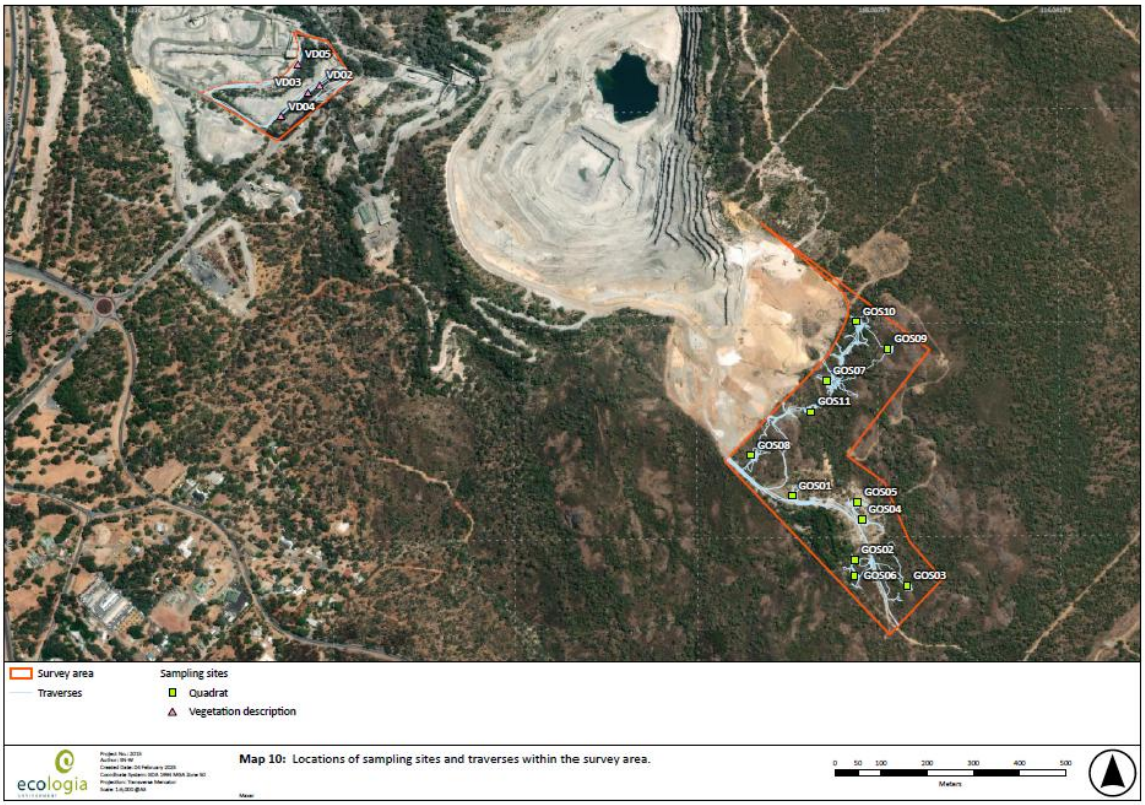


Figure F-2: Locations of sampling sites and traverses within the survey area of northeastern portion of application area (Ecologia Environment, 2025a)

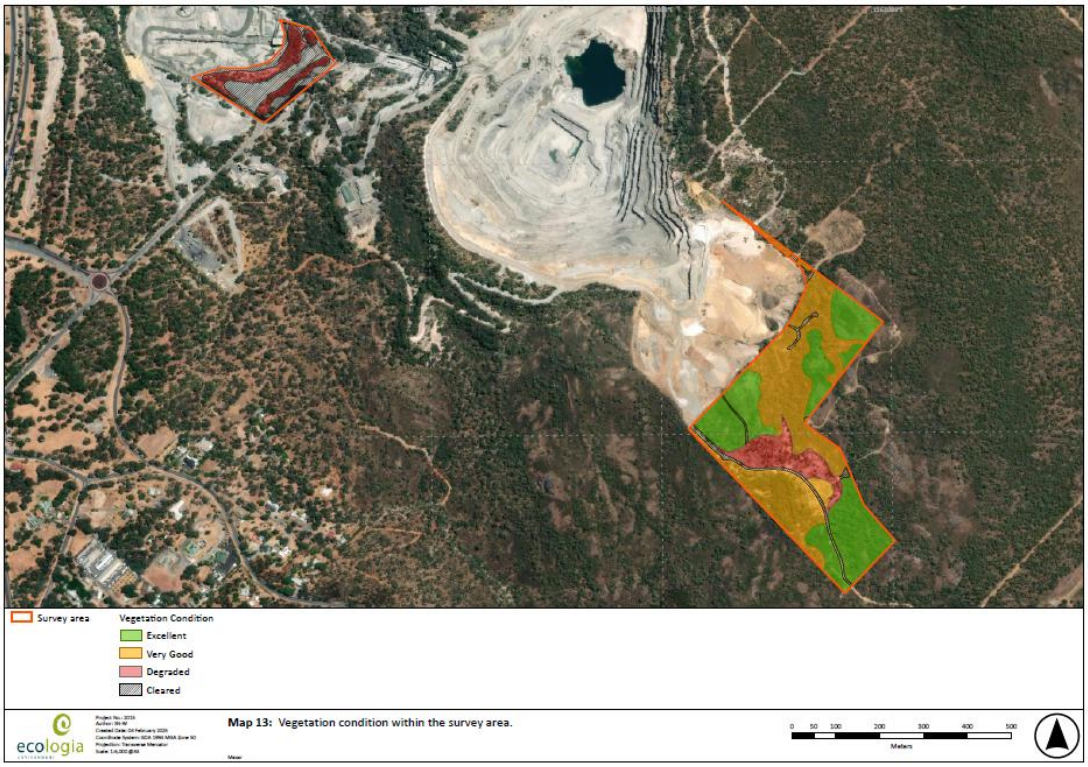


Figure F-3: Vegetation condition within the of northeastern portion of application area (Ecologia Environment, 2025a)











Figure F-4: Representative photographs of the vegetation within Northeast portion of the clearing area



Figure F-5: Survey boundary for survey conducted in southwestern portion of application area (Ecologia Environment, 2025b)

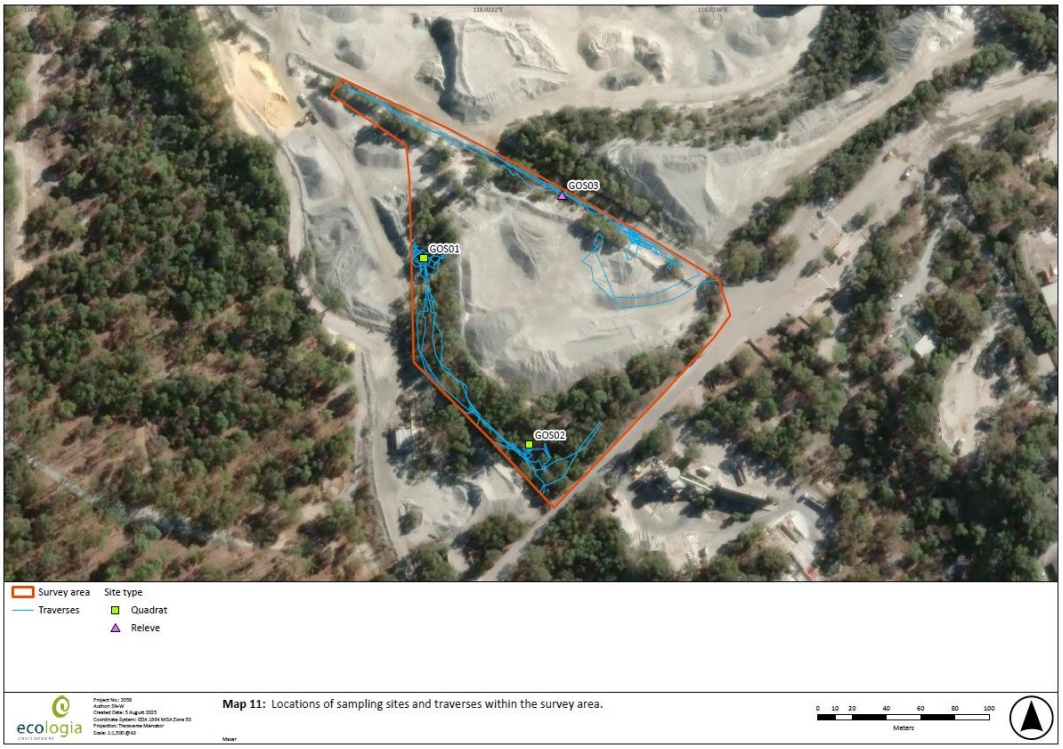


Figure F-6: Locations of sampling sites and traverses within the survey area for survey conducted in southwestern portion of application area (Ecologia Environment, 2025b)



Figure F-7: Vegetation condition within the southwestern portion of application area (Ecologia Environment, 2025b)







Figure F-7: Representative photographs of the vegetation within Southwest portion of the clearing area (Ecologia Environment, 2025b)



Figure F-8: Photo points of the application area (DWER, 2025b)



Photograph 1 – Representative vegetation of the application area CPS 11151/1 closer to the current operation near stockpile area (Photo point 1 looking south)



Photograph 2 – Overview of application area CPS 11151/1 vegetation is in completely degraded condition along the current stockpile area (Photo point 2 looking south)



Photograph 3 – medium size Eucalyptus rudis (flooded gum) along with other vegetation in degraded condition (Photo point 3 looking south)



Photograph 4 – Overview of application area in degraded condition along the current stockpile area (Photo point 4 looking south)



Photograph 5 – Overview of application area is in degraded condition with aggregates within the vegetation (photo point 5 looking south)



Photograph 6 – representative vegetation within the northeast portion of the application area in degraded condition with majority of the vegetation is *allocasuarina spp.* (photo point 6 looking south)



Photograph 7 – Overview of the vegetation close to the operation which is in degraded condition (photo point 7 looking south)



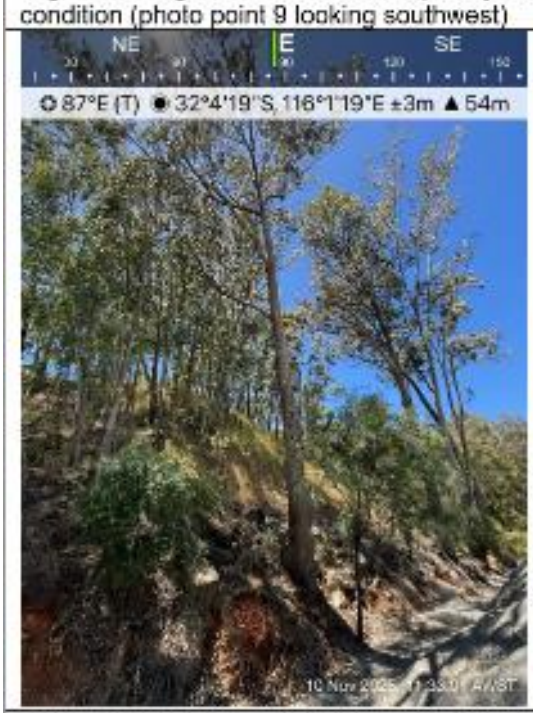
Photograph 8 – representative photograph of the vegetation in ground view with completely degraded condition (photo point 8 looking southwest)



Photograph 9 – representative photograph of the vegetation in ground view with completely degraded condition (photo point 9 looking southwest)



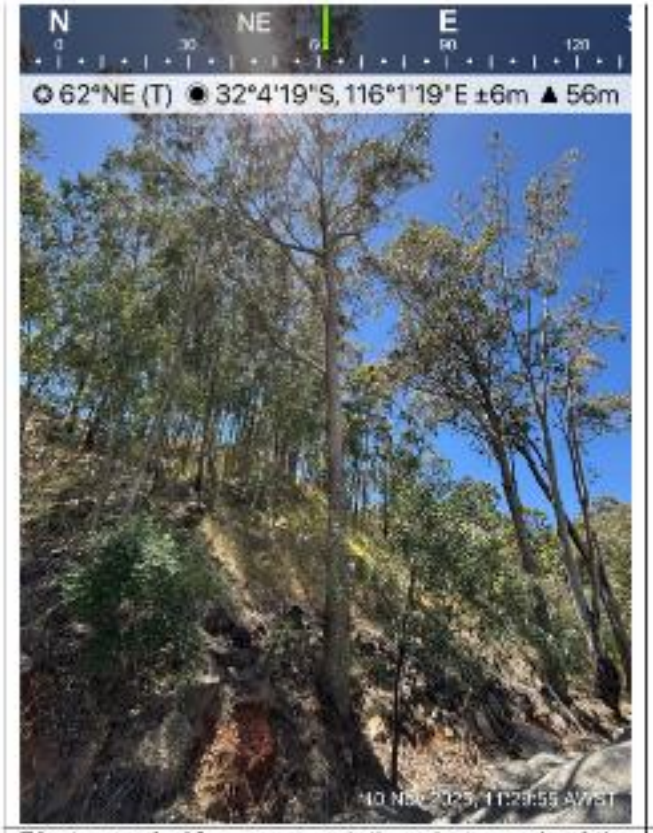
Photograph 10 – representative photograph of the vegetation in southwest portion of the application area (photo point 10 looking northeast)



Photograph 11 – representative photograph of the vegetation in southwest portion of the application area (photo point 11 looking east)



Photograph 12 – representative photograph of the vegetation in southwest portion of the application area (photo point 12 looking east)



Photograph 13 – representative photograph of the vegetation in southwest portion of the application area (photo point 13 looking east)

Figure F-9: Photographs of application area (DWER, 2025b)

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)

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