

Vegetation Clearing Desktop Report

MRO – Battery Bank Lark Hill

March/2025



Western Power

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Document Control*Document version history*

Version	Date	Amendment
1	15/12/2021	Initial version
2	21/03/2025	Review
3	25/11/2025	Review for publishing

1. Project Information

Project Area		
Project name: MRO – Battery Bank Lark Hill		Contract/Work Order No: 07715875
Main purpose of clearing	Permanent/Temporary	Clearing area (ha)
Choose an item.	Permanent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Temporary <input type="checkbox"/>	0.09 ha within a footprint of 0.11ha
Proposed start date: 1/04/2025		Expected completion date: 28/12/2025
Method of clearing: Machinery or Hand cutting		Machinery to be used: Positrack, excavator, bobcat, or chainsaw.
Project details: Western Power proposes to install a distribution battery bank at the site.		
Guardian Permit ID reference number: PER-0000557		Permit/Exemption number: CPS 1918/11

2. Map/photos

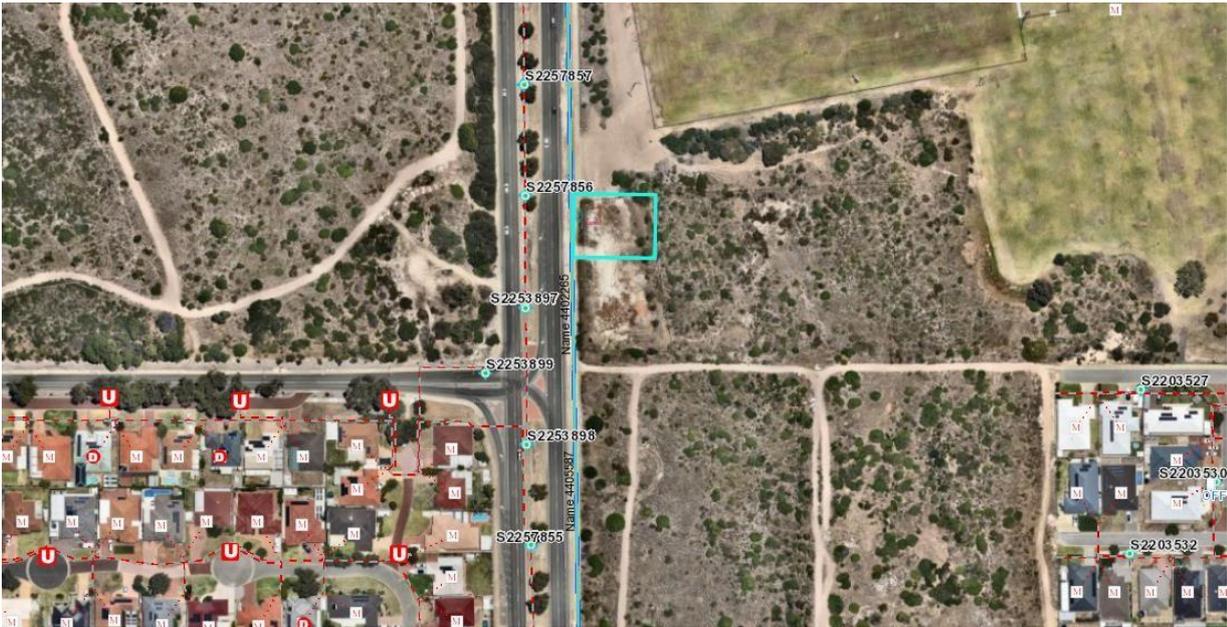


Figure 1 - Proposed Clearing Envelope



- Legend
- APZ
 - Lark_Hill_Proposed_Clearing_20211020
 - GISEXT_State_Major_Road
 - Red: Band_1
 - Green: Band_2
 - Blue: Band_3

Lark Hill BESS
Project Layout



N
1:500
0 5 10 20 m
Date: 9/01/2025
User Name: N065476

Area.

Figure 1 (a) - Proposed Clearing Envelope Area with proposed APZ.



Figure 2 - Proposed Clearing (Warnbro Sound Ave, facing North) 2021.



Figure 3 - Proposed Clearing (Warnbro Sound Ave, facing North) 2021.



Figure 4 - Proposed Clearing (Warnbro Sound Ave, facing Southeast) [Oct 2024].

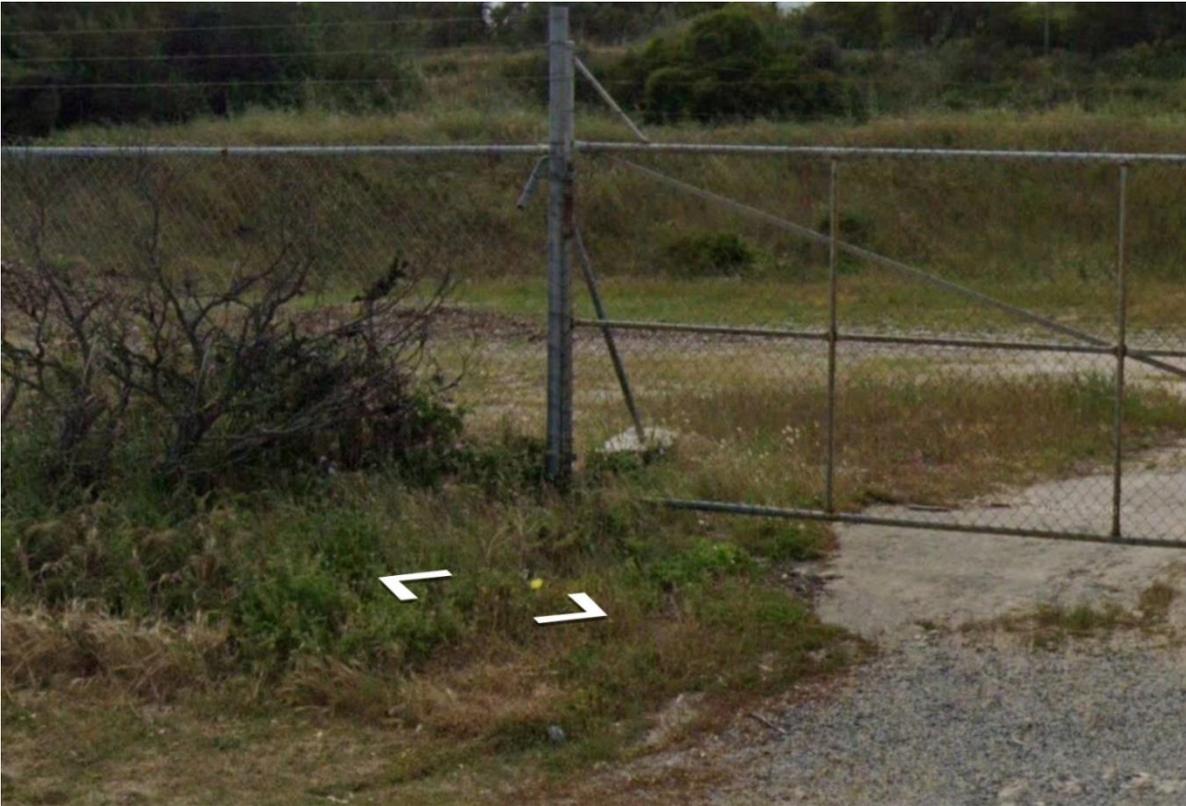


Figure 5 - Proposed Clearing (Warnbro Sound Ave, facing East) [Oct 2024].



Figure 6 - Proposed Clearing (facing north-east) 2021.



Figure 7 - Vegetation outside fence, adjacent to proposed clearing (facing Northeast) [Oct 2024].



Figure 8 - Vegetation to be cleared (adjacent to fence) 2021.



Figure 9 - Vegetation to be cleared 2021.



Figure 10 - Vegetation to be cleared 2021.

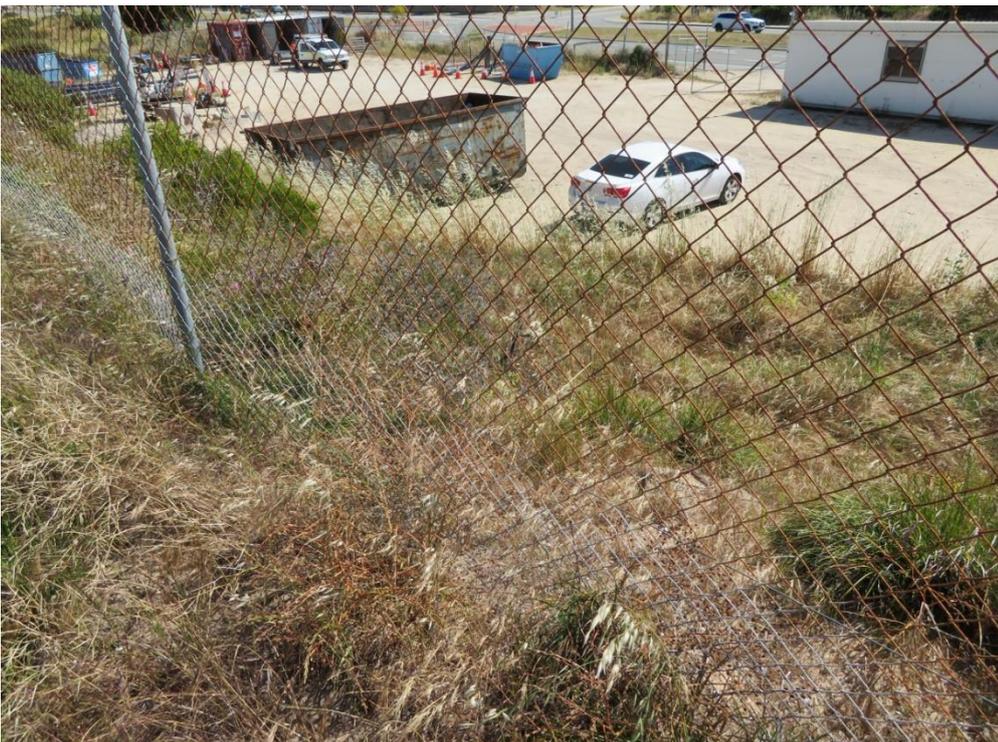


Figure 11 - Vegetation to be cleared facing south-west 2021.



Figure 12 - Vegetation to be cleared at the back of the proposed footprint [Oct 2024].

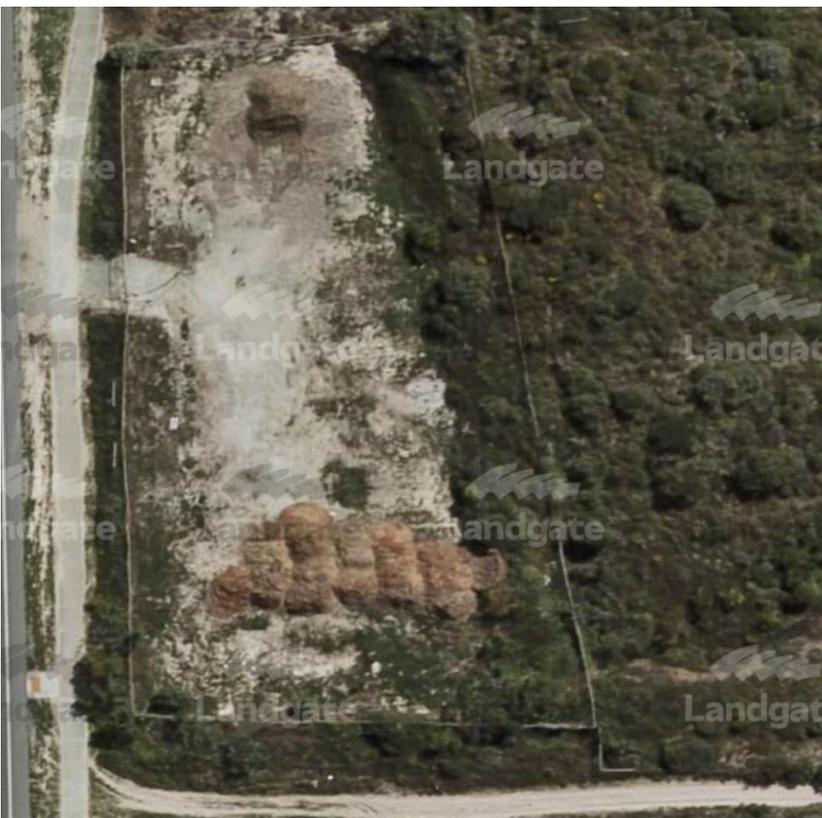


Figure 13 – Aerial photograph of proposed site, taken 15/09/2024 (Source: Landgate, 2025).



Figure 14 – Aerial photograph of proposed site, taken 10/02/2024 (Source: Landgate, 2025).



Figure 15 – Aerial photograph of proposed site, taken 24/12/2005 (Source: Landgate, 2025).



Figure 16 – Aerial photograph of proposed site, taken 24/02/2000 (Source: Landgate, 2025).

3. Avoid, minimise and reduce extent and impact of clearing

Alternatives to clearing considered during the development of this project are outlined in Table 1:

Alternative to Clearing	Applicable	Discussion
Directional drilling of underground cables instead of open trenching	<u>No</u>	No, the consideration for directional drilling is not required for this project as the site is previously cleared and comprises of weeds, classifying the project as “degraded to completely degraded”
Existing tracks are utilised where possible	<u>Yes</u>	Yes, the consideration for existing tracks has been utilised as the site is adjacent to Warnbro Sound Avenue, and no new access requirements are needed for this project.
Utilising previously cleared areas where possible	<u>Yes</u>	The proposed site has been previously cleared. The choice of design option was selected to avoid vegetation where possible. The site proposed for clearing consists of sparse vegetation, inclusive of weed species, resulting in a degraded to completely degraded condition.

Consideration of alternative engineering and design options	<u>No</u>	The consideration of alternative engineering and design options are not required for this project as the project site has been previously cleared enough to accommodate the project assets.
Other	<u>No</u>	No other considerations would contribute to a reduction in clearing requirements for this mostly cleared, degraded project area. The poor condition of the vegetation within and directly adjacent to the site would not warrant consideration.

Table 1: Alternatives to clearing

4. Site context

4.1 Land Tenure (Cadastral Information)

Property:

1. Lot 104 on Deposited Plan 56652, State of Western Australia, Management Order to City of Rockingham
2. DOLA PIN – 1133866, Portion of Warnbro Sound Road Reserve.

Conservation Estates:

1. N/A

Local Government:

1. City of Rockingham

Other:

1. N/A

4.2 Vegetation description

The vegetation description and condition are based on mapped vegetation association Rockingham (3048) comprising of 'Shrublands; scrub-heath on the Swan Coastal Plain' requiring clearing of up to 0.09ha within a 0.11ha clearing envelope. The vegetation at the site is considered to be in 'degraded' to 'completely degraded' condition. This is due to the high level of native vegetation fragmentation and strong establishment of weed species within the previously cleared project site.



Figure 17 – Proposed Clearing Envelope [Teal lines] in relation to Native Vegetation Remaining (Rockingham 3048) [Green shaded area].

4.3 Summary of results of surveys

The vegetation description and condition are based on site photos and aerial imagery and is considered to be in a ‘degraded’ to ‘completely degraded’ condition.

5. Spatial assessment (SPIDA View)

Western Power’s online risk GIS database was analysed, and the following layers are indicated as having the potential for clearing impacts within a local area search radius of 5Km.

DBCA managed tenure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bush Forever	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CAWS Act Area	<input type="checkbox"/>	Native Vegetation Clearing Regs ESAs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conservation listed fauna	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Conservation listed flora	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Western Power ESA sites	<input type="checkbox"/>	Native vegetation remaining	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Threatened ecological communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Acid Sulfate Soils	<input type="checkbox"/>	PDWSA	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ramsar or Important Wetlands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Geomorphic or other mapped wetlands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Disease Risk Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	Erosion risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Offset areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Watercourses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Land Degradation	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other <input type="checkbox"/>							
Details:							

6. Assessment of vegetation clearing impacts

The proposed clearing has been assessed against each of the clearing principles in accordance with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation guideline “A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation under Part V Division 2 of the Environment Protection Act 1986” (DER, 2014).

Clearing permit principles full assessment			
a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity.		Not likely to be at variance	
Assessment:			
<p>The project requires the clearing of up to 0.09ha of native vegetation, within a project clearing envelope of 0.11ha, on a disturbed site currently used by a third party as a temporary construction laydown area. The project vegetation type is described as Rockingham 3048, ‘Shrublands; scrub-heath on the Swan Coastal Plain’ in a degraded to completely degraded condition (Keighery, 1994).</p> <p>Within the project clearing envelope there are no known records of threatened or priority flora. The proposed clearing involves the removal of approximately five scattered monoculture shrubs (mostly <i>Acacia</i> sp.), vegetation in a degraded to completely degraded condition. It unlikely that any Threatened or Priority Flora will be impacted by the project activities as the vegetation is in degraded to completely degraded condition species would have been outcompeted by the weed species.</p> <p>Within the project clearing envelope there are two records of threatened ecological communities (TEC), SCP19a ‘Sedgeland in Holocene dune swales of the southern Swan Coastal Plain (floristic community type 19 as originally described in Gibson <i>et al.</i> (1994))’ (Category EPBC Act - Endangered, Category (WA) – CR B ii) and SCP19b ‘Woodlands over sedgeland in Holocene dune swales of the southern Swan Coastal Plain (original description; Gibson <i>et al.</i> (1994) (Category EPBC Act - Critically Endangered TEC, Category (WA) - Priority 3[iii]) and no Priority Ecological Communities (DBCA, 2020). These communities are unlikely to occur within the project clearing envelope as the vegetation being cleared is not consistent with the diversity criteria of either TEC vegetation community.</p> <p>The clearing involves the removal of up to 0.09ha of scattered shrubs within 0.11ha disturbed land. Fifteen threatened fauna species, twelve bird (including Black Cockatoo) and three mammals (Western Ringtail Possum, Woylie and Western Quoll) have the potential to be in the area. However, given the highly disturbed, fragmented clearing area with heavy weed infestation and minimal groundcover, it is unlikely that the clearing will impact any fauna linkages, create fragmentation or represent significant habitat for any fauna species.</p> <p>Given the above the project clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.</p>			
b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises whole or part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna.		Not likely to be at variance	
Assessment:			
A desktop assessment of the EPBC Matters of National Environmental Significance report and a search of DBCA records indicates the below species have the potential to occur within the local area:			
Species	Classification BC Act	Classification EPBC Act	Comment
<i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i> (Western ringtail possum)	T	CE	The Western ringtail possum is predominately arboreal and inhabits peppermint woodland and eucalypt forests (DBCA, 2017). As the proposed clearing is limited to scattered <i>Acacia</i> sp. shrubs it is unlikely that the species will be impacted.
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	T	E	

(Australian Painted Snipe)			The Australian Painted Snipe and Australasian Bittern generally occur in wetland and infrequently filled wetlands. The proposed clearing envelope area is not a wetland (AWE, 2011; AWE, 2021).
<i>Botaurus Poiciloptilus</i> (Australasian Bittern)	T	E	
<i>Bettongia pencillata ogilbyi</i> (Woylie)	T	E	The Woylie inhabits woodlands and adjacent heaths with a dense understorey (DBCA, 2017). The proposed clearing envelope is heavily disturbed scattered trees, weeds, with no understorey so this species is unlikely to be impacted by the clearing
<i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i> (Baudin's cockatoo)	T	E	The black cockatoo species forage on proteaceous species, limited Mimosaceae and roost and breed in eucalypt trees. The proposed clearing envelope includes approximately five scattered <i>Acacia sp.</i> that may have the potential to be foraging habitat. However, based on the DoEE (2017) draft guidelines the foraging habitat within the project area would be considered low quality, small stand of foraging plants and no suitable nest hollows. The surrounding area is in similar or better condition accessible to fauna species. Given the small area of low-quality foraging habitat present and lack of breeding and roosting habitat in the project area, if this area was to be cleared, the impact to Black cockatoos is not considered to be significant.
<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i> (Carnaby's cockatoo)	T	E	
<i>Calyptorhynchus banksia naso</i> (Forest red-tailed black cockatoo)	T	V	
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i> (Malleefowl)	T	V	Malleefowl are found in arid and semi-arid areas dominated by mallee eucalypts on sandy soils. This habitat is not present, so Malleefowl are unlikely to be present in the proposed clearing envelope (DBCA, 2016).
<i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i> (Western Quoll)	T	V	Western Quolls use forest, mallee shrublands, woodland and deserts, requiring habitats of suitable size and not excessively fragmented (AWE, 2012). The proposed clearing area envelope is a small, fragmented site so Western Quolls are unlikely to be impacted by the proposed clearing.
<i>Calidris canutus</i> (Red Knot)		CE	The Red Knot, Curlew Sandpiper, Eastern Curlew and Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit are migratory species that visit Australia in the non-breeding season. Associated habitat generally consists of intertidal mudflats, sandflats and sandy beaches and occasionally on terrestrial saline wetlands near the coast (AWE, 2016; AWE, 2015; AWE 2015 & AWE, 2016). The proposed clearing envelope is not consistent with the general habitat. Given the small scale of clearing isolated shrubs, are unlikely to be impacted by the project activities.
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> (Curlew Sandpiper)		CE	
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> (Eastern Curlew)		CE	
<i>Limosa lapponica menzbieri</i> (Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit)		CE	
<i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i> (Fairy Prion [southern])		V	The migratory Fairy Prion are usually found in crevices, in hollows beneath cushions of

			<i>Colobanthus muscoides</i> or burrows of peaty soil. Further the distribution of this species is not known to overlap with any EPBC Act-listed threatened ecological community (AWE, 2021). The Fairy Prion are unlikely to be impacted by the proposed clearing.
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i> (Australian Fairy Tern)		V	Australian Fairy Terns nest above the high-water mark where the substrate is sandy and the vegetation low and sparse. There is no water present on the site, so the species are unlikely to be impacted by the proposed clearing (AWE, 2011).

The clearing area is comprised of small, isolated shrubs up to 0.09ha within a project envelope of 0.11ha in an already disturbed area. The removal of the vegetation will have minimal to no impact on fauna linkages or create fragmentation in the area particularly given the already fragmented nature of the area.

Given the above this clearing area is not likely to be considered significant habitat and this project clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.

Not likely to be at variance

Assessment:

No threatened flora has been recorded within the proposed clearing area. According to DBCA dataset there are five threatened flora species within 5km of the proposed clearing (DBCA, 2016).

Species	Classification BC Act	Classification EPBC Act	Comment
<i>Diuris Drummondii</i> (Tall Donkey Orchid)	TF	V	According to Florabase, the <i>D. drummondii</i> occur in low-lying depressions, swamps. The proposed clearing envelope is built up so is not consistent with the habitat conditions and are the species is unlikely to be present.
<i>Diuris micrantha</i> (Dwarf Bee-orchid)	TF	V	According to Florabase, the <i>D. micrantha</i> occur in brown loam clay. Winter-wet swamps, in shallow water. The proposed clearing envelope is not consistent with the habitat conditions and are unlikely to be present.
<i>Diuris purdiei</i> (Purdies Donkey-orchid)	TF	E	According to Florabase, the <i>D. purdiei</i> occur in grey-black sand, moist. Winter-wet swamps. The proposed clearing envelope is not consistent with the habitat conditions and are unlikely to be present.
<i>Drakaea elastica</i> (Glossy-leafed Hammer Orchid)	TF	E	According to Florabase, the <i>D. elastica</i> occur in white or grey sand. Low lying situations adjoining winter-wet swamps. The proposed clearing envelope is not consistent with the habitat conditions and are unlikely to be present.
<i>Drakaea micrantha</i> (Dwarf Hammer-orchid)	TF	V	According to Florabase and the conservation note (AWE, 2008), the <i>D. micrantha</i> occurs in cleared firebreak or open sandy patches of infertile white-grey sand, in Banksia, Jarrah and Common Sheoak woodland or forest often found under thickets of Spearwood with Flying Duck orchid and other <i>Drakaea</i> species. Low lying situations adjoining winter-wet swamps. The distribution

		<p>of species overlaps with EPBC TEC '<i>Corymbia calophylla</i> – <i>Kingia australis</i> Woodlands and Shrublands of the Swan Coastal Plain' and '<i>Corymbia calophylla</i> - <i>Xanthorrhoea presei</i> Woodlands and Shrublands of the Swan Coastal Plain'. Whilst the proposed clearing envelope is disturbed and open, the proposed clearing envelope is not consistent with the habitat conditions mentioned above and so are unlikely to be present.</p>
<p>The proposed clearing envelope is in a highly disturbed degraded to completely degraded condition that is unlikely to be suitable habitat for rare flora within the immediate area. It is unlikely any threatened flora will occur in the area given they would be outcompeted by the weed dominated understorey.</p> <p>Given the above this project clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p>	
<p>Assessment:</p> <p>According to the DBCA dataset, the proposed clearing envelope is located within the threatened ecological communities (TECs) SCP19a 'Sedgeland in Holocene dune swales of the southern Swan Coastal Plain (floristic community type 19 as originally described in in Gibson <i>et al.</i> (1994))' (Category EPBC Act - Endangered, Category (WA) – CR B ii)) and SCP19b 'Woodlands over sedgeland in Holocene dune swales of the southern Swan Coastal Plain (original description; Gibson <i>et al.</i> (1994) (Category EPBC Act - Critically Endangered TEC, Category (WA) - Priority 3[iii]) (DBCA, 2020).</p> <p>SCP19a 'Sedgeland in Holocene dune swales of the southern Swan Coastal Plain (floristic community type 19 as originally described in in Gibson <i>et al.</i> (1994))' occur between wetland depressions (swales) between parallel Holocene dunes, damplands that become waterlogged in winter, retaining high moisture in the soil profile in summer (DBCA, 2011; DBCA, 2020).</p> <p>The vegetation within the proposed 0.11 ha clearing envelope is not representative of the SCP19a or SCP19b TEC with approximately 10 isolated shrubs to be cleared. The area is completely disturbed with modified built-up fill level (currently used as a laydown area), has a high weed invasion and is not subject to seasonal waterlogging. Works will not affect the groundwater levels.</p> <p>Therefore, this project clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>Not likely to be at variance</p>	
<p>Assessment:</p> <p>The vegetation within the proposed clearing envelope is mapped as Rockingham 3048, described as 'Shrublands; scrub-heath on the Swan Coastal Plain' in the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Region. Within the Swan Coastal Plain (IBRA region), Perth Metropolitan Area and City of Rockingham there is currently 29.21%, 29.21% and 29.9% of the pre-European extent remaining (DBCA, 2019).</p> <p>The EPA's Guidance Statement No. 33 Environmental Guidance for Planning and Development has set a threshold for retention of 10% of the pre-existing extent of native vegetation in a constrained area (EPA 2008). The proposed clearing envelope is considered to be constrained as it is within the Perth Metropolitan Region Scheme in close proximity to urban areas.</p> <p>The proposed clearing required is a small degraded to completely degraded area up to 0.09ha clearing within 0.11ha clearing envelope is greater than 10% threshold and is not representative of the diversity of the vegetation association. The clearing includes up to 10 sparse monoculture shrubs so is not likely to fragment ecological linkages or reduce ecological functioning. The removal of such a small area is unlikely to have a significant impact particularly as the surrounding area contains representative vegetation in better condition.</p>		

Therefore, this project clearing is not likely to be at variance to this 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.

Not likely to be at variance

Assessment:

The proposed vegetation clearing envelope is not within, or in association with, a mapped watercourse or wetland. The edge of mapped RAMSAR wetland buffer, Becher Point Wetlands (Listed Area 677) is located 40 m west from the proposed clearing envelope. There are three conservation dampland wetlands (in Listed Area 677) within 500m of the proposed clearing envelope (closest being 300m northwest).

The proposed clearing envelope is situated across the road reserve opposite Becher Point Wetlands. The vegetation to be cleared is up to 0.09ha in a degraded condition consisting of species that are not dependent on seasonal or intermittent waterlogged soil opposite the road reserve.

Given the above this project clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.

Not likely to be at variance

Assessment:

Aspect	Risk
Flooding	0% risk of moderate to very high risk
Waterlogging	0% risk of moderate to very high risk
Salinity	0% risk of moderate risk
Water Erosion	0% risk of very high to extreme risk
Wind Erosion	33% risk of high to extreme risk

(NRInfo Mapping, 2021)

The DPIRD (2021) mapping indicates that there is generally a low risk of land degradation in the area. The clearing area is mapped as Quindalup South Qf2 Phase sandy soils which has a very high infiltration rate. This means the risk of waterlogging and water erosion will be very low. Wind erosion has a low to moderate risk however considering the small amount of vegetation to be removed (0.09ha), it is unlikely that the clearing will increase the risk of land degradation through wind erosion.

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.

Not likely to be at variance

Assessment:

The proposed clearing envelope is not located within a conservation area.

The nearest conservation area is located approximately 40m west of the project envelope. The conservation area, referred to as Port Kennedy Scientific Park Nature Reserve [R44077], is a Class A nature reserve and Bush Forever site 377, consisting of approximately 675ha bushland.

The proposed clearing area is a small, disturbed patch that does not provide a significant linkage with the conservation estate. A road separates the proposed clearing envelope from the conservation area, acting as primary barrier to impede faunal movement as a result the proposed clearing is unlikely to have significant impact on the environmental values of the conservation areas.

Therefore, the project clearing is not likely to be at variance with this 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.	Not likely to be at variance
<p>Assessment:</p> <p>The proposed clearing envelope is not within a mapped wetland. The mapped RAMSAR wetland, Becher Point Wetlands (Listed Area 677) is located 40 m west (across the road reserve) to the proposed project envelope. There are nine dampland (the closest being within the Becher Point Wetland 320m north-west) and five sumpland wetlands (closest being within the Becher Point Wetland 620m east) from the proposed clearing envelope.</p> <p>There are no Public Drinking Water Source Areas located over the proposed clearing area.</p> <p>Given the small project envelope, it is unlikely that the removal of 0.09ha of vegetation will impact surface water flows or quality. Due to the size of the proposed clearing within the project envelope it is unlikely to lead to increases in salinity that may result from the rising water table. As such it is unlikely that the project activities will cause deterioration in the quality of surface or groundwater.</p> <p>Therefore, this project clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.</p>	
j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.	Not likely to be at variance
<p>Assessment:</p> <p>The project envelope is mapped as “211Qu_Qf2 Quindalup South Qf2 Phase: Relict foredunes and gently undulating beach ridge plain with deep uniform calcareous sands” (DPIRD, 2021). According to DPIRD NRInfo the proposed clearing envelope has a very good infiltration so flooding (0% risk of moderate to very high risk) and waterlogging (0% risk of moderate to very high risk) in this area is very unlikely.</p> <p>This project requires the clearing of up to 0.09ha of vegetation within a project envelope of 0.11ha and it is unlikely that this clearing will result in excessive levels of surface runoff that would increase flooding in the area.</p> <p>Given the soil properties, mapped risk and that only a small area (0.09ha) will be cleared it is unlikely that this project clearing will cause or exacerbate flooding in the area. Therefore, the project clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.</p>	

7. Planning instrument or other relevant matters

The proposed works are located within land reserved under the Metropolitan Region Scheme as ‘Parks and Recreation’. Western Power is consulting with the City of Rockingham and intends to seek Development Approval.

Western Power’s SHE Assessment Filter has identified:

Threatened Ecological Communities – Addressed within CAR.

Native Vegetation Remaining and Native Vegetation Regs ESAs Clearing – Addressed within CAR.

The proposed clearing (0.09 ha) is unlikely to have a significant social and or environmental impact or generate significant public interest due to the small scale of the work. Therefore, referral to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) is not required.

No historic heritage sites, Aboriginal heritage sites, or land subject to native title are located within the works so no additional approvals are required.

The associated effect on the environment is consistent with the approved Environmental Protection Policies.

8. Clearing Permit Details

Western Power manages impacts of clearing through the implementation of an internal Vegetation Clearing Permit. The Western Power Vegetation Clearing Permit outlining the relevant clearing conditions is available in <https://apac.ehssrisk.sai360.net/westernpowerwa/view/The-Volt-Links/DOCLK-000152343>

9. Post assessment requirements

Post assessment	Outcome	Justification / Further Action Required
Are submissions required?	No	Not likely to be at variance with any of the clearing principles.
Could the area be affected by dieback?	No	Annual rainfall <400mm.
Has advice been received from DWER or an environmental specialist that the area may be susceptible to a pathogen other than dieback?	No	The clearing is not within a conservation estate or DBCA managed area.
Is a Vegetation Management Plan required?	No	No as a CAR was undertaken and found not likely to be at variance with any of the clearing principles.
Is rehabilitation/revegetation required?	No	Clearing required is permanent.
Is a Dieback Management Plan required?	No	Works recommended to be completed in dry conditions.
Is an offset required?	No	No as a CAR was undertaken and found not likely to be at variance with any of the clearing principles and clearing is less than 0.5 ha.
What is the clearing risk rating?	Low	Clearing assessed as low risk against the Thresholds for Clearing Intervention as it is not likely to be at variance with any of the clearing principles.

10. References

AWE, 2016. Conservation Advice *Calidris canutus* Red Knot

AWE, 2015. Conservation Advice *Calidris ferruginea* Curlew sandpiper

AWE, 2015. Conservation Advice *Numenius madagascariensis*

AWE, 2015. Conservation Advice *Pachyptila tutur* subantarctica

AWE, 2021. Conservation Advice

<https://www.awe.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/threatened/conservation-advice/rostratula-australis>

AWE, 2011. Approved Conservation Advice for *Sternula nereis nereis* (Fairy Tern)

AWE, 2012. Summary Western Quoll. <https://www.awe.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/dasyurus-geoffroii-2012.pdf>

Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) (YEAR). Climate Averages for Australian Sites – SITE – Available online from <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/index.shtml> Accessed 2025 DBCA Interim Recovery Plan No. 314 Sedgeland in Holocene Dune Swales Recovery Plan (DBCA, 2011)

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. (2017). Fauna Profile - Western Ringtail Possum *Pseudocheirus occidentalis*. Retrieved from <http://www.dbca.wa.gov.au/>

DBCA, 2016. Fauna Profile https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/images/documents/plants-animals/animals/animal_profiles/Malleefowl_profile.pdf

DBCA, 2017. Fauna Profile *Woylie Bettongia penicillate* https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/images/documents/plants-animals/animals/animal_profiles/woylie_fauna_profile.pdf

EPA, 2016. Technical Guidance Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment https://www.epa.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Policies_and_Guidance/EPA%20Technical%20Guidance%20-%20Flora%20and%20Vegetation%20survey_Dec13.pdf

Keighery, B. J. (1994). Bushland Plant Survey: A guide to plant community survey for the community. Wildflower Society of Western Australia (Inc.), Nedlands, Western Australia.