

Clearing Desktop Report – Short Form

1. PROPOSAL DETAILS

Proposal Name:	Yilgarn Avenue Widening and Rehabilitation		
Region/Directorate:	Wheatbelt		
Local Government:	Shire of Northam		
Road/Bridge Name & Number:	Yilgarn Avenue		
Proposal Location (SLK):	2.15 – 3.24		
CDR Short Form TRIM Number:	D26#349998, Redacted (D26#374385)		
Spatial Data TRIM Number:	D26#320243		
EOS Number:	3734		
Expected Proposal Start Date:	April 2026		
Oracle Project No:	21111814	Task Code:	417.01
PERA TRIM Number:	D26#260132	HRA TRIM Number:	D25#875169

2. PURPOSE OF CLEARING

The Wheatbelt Region proposes to undertake upgrade and rehabilitation works to Yilgarn Avenue to service the upgraded Road Train Assembly area to make access and egress to this facility safer and reduce congestion to vehicles driving along Yilgarn Avenue.

The upgrade (Widening and overlay) works are located on Yilgarn Avenue between (and including) the existing Road Train Assembly Area entrance and the southernmost Roadhouse driveway on the current alignment to 16m seal width to allow for extension of existing acceleration lane & turning pocket to tie in with potential future road entrance. Works will include:

- Widening - 16m seal on 16m formation. Consisting of 4 x 3.5m traffic lanes and 2 x 1m sealed shoulders (includes extension of existing acceleration lane & turning pocket).
- Pavement Overlay - rectify existing defects through stabilisation of the existing pavement and a minimum of 200 mm basecourse overlay.
- Achieve 3% crossfall, except for super elevation sections.
- Achieve 1:4 pavement batter slope where possible.
- All works are to be sealed with a double 14/7mm seal excluding roadhouse driveway entries.
- All "A" and "F" drains are to be reinstated during the works.
- Installation of audible edge line and centreline markings.
- Installation of 1 single barrel circular culvert to transfer water from the Eastern to Western side of the road.

3. ALTERNATIVES TO CLEARING

The Proposal involves clearing of vegetation to allow for the upgrade and rehabilitation works to Yilgarn Avenue to service the upgraded Road Train Assembly area to make access and egress to this facility safer and reduce congestion to vehicles driving along Yilgarn Avenue.

Clearing is limited to that necessary to achieve functional drainage and road safety. Accordingly, there is limited scope to alter the clearing.

4. MEASURES TO AVOID, MINIMISE, MITIGATE AND MANAGE PROPOSAL CLEARING IMPACTS

The following alternatives to clearing were considered during the development of the Proposal:

- The width and length of the road upgrade works is just enough to allow for the effective and safe management of traffic along Yilgarn Ave.
- The vegetation to be removed for the upgrade is the minimum required to make the road safe.
- Main Roads retains frangible vegetation where a clear zone is to be established for road projects. For this project, however, clearing will only be required to ensure a safe earthworks design. Accordingly, the retention of frangible vegetation will be retained where possible.

- Reducing the speed limit to minimise clearing requirements, while still balancing safety (driver fatigue) and freight efficiency. Speed Limits are an essential mechanism to ensure the safe and efficient operation of road networks. The application of appropriate speed limits and other traffic management measures is a key mechanism in managing vehicle speeds to achieve desired safety, mobility, traffic management, local amenity, and road user expectations. There are several factors involved in road safety, including road conditions, driver behaviour and overall road design. Except in special situations, reducing speed limits below national standards on state and national roads is not typically supported as it has the potential to contribute to driver frustration, impatience, tiredness and recklessness. The environmental values protected by reducing the speed limit, do not justify the impacts on freight efficiencies nor road user safety. Given this proposal relates to road upgrade works for safety and efficiency (where the speed limit is already 90 km/hr), the reduction of the speed limits to avoid clearing of native vegetation for this proposal is not proposed.

5. APPROVED POLICES AND PLANNING INSTRUMENTS

The clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia is regulated under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (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 1.3), Main Roads has also had regard to the following documents.

Environmental Protection Policies:

- Environmental Protection (Peel Inlet - Harvey Estuary) Policy 1992
- Environmental Protection (Western Swamp Tortoise Habitat) Policy 2011

Other legislation of relevance for assessment of clearing and planning/other matters:

- Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) (CALM Act)
- Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* (WA) (CAWS Act)
- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA) (P&D Act)
- Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* (WA)
- Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (WA) (RIWI Act)
- Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) (AHA)
- Town Planning and Development Act* (WA) 1928

Relevant other policies and guidance documents:

- Environmental Offsets Policy (Government of Western Australia, 2011)
- A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation (DER, 2014)
- Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits (DWER, 2021)
- Environmental Offsets Guidelines (Government of Western Australia, August 2014)
- Technical guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA, 2016)
- Technical guidance – Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA, 2020)
- Approved conservation advice under section 266B of the EPBC Act for threatened flora/fauna/vegetation communities
- Approved Recovery Plans for threatened species
- EPBC Act Referral guidelines for the three threatened black cockatoo species
- Strategic advice – EPA

A Biological survey has occurred over the Proposal areas:

- Main Roads (2025) *Reconnaissance and Targeted Flora and Vegetation and Black Cockatoo Habitat Survey, Yilgarn Ave Northam Project SLK 2.1 – 3.3 Wheatbelt Region*

6. CLEARING AREA

Clearing Area (ha):	0.0976 ha	No. Trees Cleared:	Nil (DBH)
Species Name(s):	Jam tall open shrubland (0.07128 ha) - <i>Acacia acuminata</i> tall open shrubland ± <i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> subsp. <i>loxophleba</i> mid isolated trees; <i>Avena barbata</i> , <i>Briza maxima</i> open tussock grassland – Southern Clearing Area		

	York Gum woodland (0.02628 ha) - <i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> subsp. <i>loxophleba</i> mid woodland; ± <i>Acacia acuminata</i> tall sparse shrubs; <i>Avena barbata</i> , <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> open tussock grassland, sparse forbland – Northern Clearing Area									
Easting and Northing:	-31.637533, 116.709336									
7. EXISTING ENVIRONMENT AND SITE INFORMATION										
Site Vegetation Description/Association:	Vegetation Association 352 – Medium woodland; York gum.									
Site Vegetation Condition:	Degraded									
Pre-European Extent Remaining (%):	The below table displays the current extent of Vegetation Association 352 remaining on a Statewide and LGA level. <table><tr><th>Scale</th><th>Current Extent (ha)</th><th>% Remaining</th></tr><tr><td>Statewide</td><td>1,724,268</td><td>19.6</td></tr><tr><td>LGA (Northam)</td><td>66,825</td><td>11.4</td></tr></table>	Scale	Current Extent (ha)	% Remaining	Statewide	1,724,268	19.6	LGA (Northam)	66,825	11.4
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Statewide	1,724,268	19.6								
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8. ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSAL AGAINST CLEARING PRINCIPLES									
Is vegetation to be cleared at variance with:	Justification or Evidence:								
Principle (a) – Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.	According to the GIS database, one Beard Vegetation Association is mapped to occur within the Clearing Area: Vegetation Association (VA) 352: Medium woodland; York gum. Main Roads (2025) reported that pre-European VA 352 mapped within the wider survey area has less than 30% of its pre-European extent remaining at the IBRA region and subregion level and may be considered conservation significant. Although the two vegetation types within the Survey area (<i>and the smaller Clearing Area</i>) retain cover of overstorey species: 'York Gum woodland' (0.02628 ha) and 'Jam tall open shrubland' (0.07128 ha), the anticipated structure and native species diversity within these vegetation types is largely absent. As a consequence, vegetation recorded within the survey area is considered to poorly represent pre-European Association 352. Main Roads (2025) mapped the vegetation proposed to be cleared to be in a Degraded condition. Vegetation structure consists of an overstorey of Jam wattle or York Gum over introduced weeds, significantly reducing biodiversity of the mid and understory. Main Roads (2025) reported that five patches of Eucalypt woodland were assessed for the EPBC listed Threatened ecological community 'Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt'. All patches assessed were in too degraded condition to be included in the TEC. No other EPBC or BC Act listed conservation significant communities were recorded. According to DBCA Threatened and Priority Flora, and WA Herbarium GIS layers, there were 13 records within 5km of the Clearing Area, with the closest three records being: <table> <tr> <th>Flora</th><th>Distance from Clearing Area</th></tr> <tr> <td><i>Acacia aphylla</i> (T)</td><td>redacted</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Tribonanthes minor</i> (P3)</td><td>redacted</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Levenhookia pulcherrima</i> (P3)</td><td>redacted</td></tr> </table> Main Roads (2025) undertook a Reconnaissance and Targeted Flora and Vegetation and Black Cockatoo Habitat Survey in September 2025. No EPBC or BC Act listed Threatened or Priority flora were recorded during the survey. The post survey Likelihood of Occurrence considered all conservation significant flora listed in the desktop assessment 'Unlikely' to occur.	Flora	Distance from Clearing Area	<i>Acacia aphylla</i> (T)	redacted	<i>Tribonanthes minor</i> (P3)	redacted	<i>Levenhookia pulcherrima</i> (P3)	redacted
Flora	Distance from Clearing Area								
<i>Acacia aphylla</i> (T)	redacted								
<i>Tribonanthes minor</i> (P3)	redacted								
<i>Levenhookia pulcherrima</i> (P3)	redacted								

	The potential occurrence of conservation significant flora within the Clearing Area is considered unlikely due to the prior surveys in the area not detecting conservation significant flora at this location and the Degraded condition of vegetation resulting from prior and ongoing disturbance and edge effects. According to DBCA Threatened and Priority fauna database 43 records occur with 5 km of the Proposal area, with the closest four being were: <table border="1" data-bbox="496 347 1445 636"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fauna</th><th>Distance from Clearing Area</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Falco peregrinus</i> (Peregrine Falcon) (OS) in 2012</td><td>0.9 km east</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Cacatua pastinator pastinator</i> (Muir's corella) (CD) in 2025</td><td>1.7 km south west</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Zanda latirostris</i> (Carnaby's cockatoo) (EN) in 2001</td><td>2.4 km south west</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Zanda latirostris</i> (Carnaby's cockatoo) (EN) in 2007</td><td>2.5 km west</td></tr> </tbody> </table> According to the DBCA Black Cockatoo Roost and White-Tailed Black Cockatoo Breeding Site GIS layers, the closest record was 26 km south-west, and more than 15 km west of the Clearing area, respectively. During the biological survey on 23 September 2025, Environmental Officers did not observe any evidence of Black Cockatoo presence (observations, calls or foraging evidence). The vegetation in the Clearing Area was assessed using Bamford (2020) and Australian Black Cockatoo Specialists (2025) and considered to provide negligible to low foraging value (for York Gum woodland (0.02628 ha)) and a low-moderate foraging value Jam tall open shrubland (0.07128 ha). On average, the Clearing Area is considered to have low (2.18) foraging value, due to the absence of primary foraging species, the amount of existing remnant vegetation in the local area, lack of observations and distance to breeding and/or roosting locations. There are no Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) trees within the Clearing Area. Consequently, the proposed clearing will not impact on Carnaby's Cockatoo breeding, roosting or foraging habitat. Based on the above, the Clearing Area is not considered to comprise a high level of biological diversity. The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.	Fauna	Distance from Clearing Area	<i>Falco peregrinus</i> (Peregrine Falcon) (OS) in 2012	0.9 km east	<i>Cacatua pastinator pastinator</i> (Muir's corella) (CD) in 2025	1.7 km south west	<i>Zanda latirostris</i> (Carnaby's cockatoo) (EN) in 2001	2.4 km south west	<i>Zanda latirostris</i> (Carnaby's cockatoo) (EN) in 2007	2.5 km west
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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.	According to DBCA Threatened and Priority fauna database, 43 records occur with 5 km of the Proposal area, with the closest four being were: <table border="1" data-bbox="496 1444 1445 1733"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fauna</th><th>Distance from Clearing Area</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Falco peregrinus</i> (Peregrine Falcon) (OS) in 2012</td><td>0.9 km east</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Cacatua pastinator pastinator</i> (Muir's corella) (CD) in 2025</td><td>1.7 km south west</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Zanda latirostris</i> (Carnaby's cockatoo) (EN) in 2001</td><td>2.4 km south west</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Zanda latirostris</i> (Carnaby's cockatoo) (EN) in 2007</td><td>2.5 km west</td></tr> </tbody> </table> The above avian species have large home ranges and the vegetation within the Clearing Area does not provide unique or valuable habitat features. It is unlikely that the vegetation within the clearing area provides habitat for terrestrial significant fauna species. According to the DSEWPAC (2012) Black Cockatoo Referral Guidelines, the Proposal area is not located in the modelled range of Baudin's Cockatoo or Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo; however, is located within the breeding range for Carnaby's Cockatoo. According to the DBCA Black Cockatoo Roost GIS layer, the closest record was 26 km south-west of the Clearing area. According to the DBCA White Tailed Black	Fauna	Distance from Clearing Area	<i>Falco peregrinus</i> (Peregrine Falcon) (OS) in 2012	0.9 km east	<i>Cacatua pastinator pastinator</i> (Muir's corella) (CD) in 2025	1.7 km south west	<i>Zanda latirostris</i> (Carnaby's cockatoo) (EN) in 2001	2.4 km south west	<i>Zanda latirostris</i> (Carnaby's cockatoo) (EN) in 2007	2.5 km west
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	Cockatoo Breeding Site GIS layer, the closest records were more than 15 km west of the Clearing area. According to the DBCA Threatened and Priority Fauna layer, 42 records exist (from 1929 to 2013) for either Carnaby's, Baudins or White tailed Black Cockatoo within the 10km study area, with the closest record being 2.4 km south west of the Proposal area (in 2001). Forty of the 42 records were for Carnaby's Cockatoo. During the biological survey on 23 September 2025, Environmental Officers did not observe any evidence of Black Cockatoo presence (observations, calls or foraging evidence). The vegetation in the Clearing Area was assessed using Bamford (2020) and Australian Black Cockatoo Specialists (2025) and considered to provide negligible to low foraging value (for York Gum woodland (0.02628 ha)) and a low-moderate foraging value Jam tall open shrubland (0.07128 ha). Utilising a weighted average the Clearing Area is considered to have low (2.18 out of 10) foraging value, due to the absence of primary foraging species, vegetation which represents alternate foraging habitat in the local area, lack of observations and distance to breeding and/or roosting locations. There are no Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) trees within the Clearing Area. Consequently, the proposed clearing will not impact on Carnaby's Cockatoo breeding, roosting or foraging habitat. The small quantity (0.098 ha) of native vegetation proposed to be cleared from the roadside is unlikely to comprise significant habitat for any fauna species. Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.								
Principle (c) – Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.	According to DBCA Threatened and Priority Flora, and WA Herbarium GIS layers, there were 13 records within 5km of the Clearing Area, with the closest three records being: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Flora</th><th>Distance from Clearing Area</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Acacia aphylla</i> (T)</td><td>redacted</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Tribonanthes minor</i> (P3)</td><td>redacted</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Levenhookia pulcherrima</i> (P3)</td><td>redacted</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Main Roads (2025) undertook a Reconnaissance and Targeted Flora and Vegetation and Black Cockatoo Habitat Survey in September 2025. No EPBC or BC Act listed Threatened or Priority flora were recorded during the survey. The post survey Likelihood of Occurrence considered all conservation significant flora listed in the desktop assessment 'Unlikely' to occur. Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.	Flora	Distance from Clearing Area	<i>Acacia aphylla</i> (T)	redacted	<i>Tribonanthes minor</i> (P3)	redacted	<i>Levenhookia pulcherrima</i> (P3)	redacted
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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.	The Reconnaissance and Targeted Flora and Vegetation and Black Cockatoo Habitat Survey conducted by Main Roads (2025) did not map the Clearing Area as a Threatened Ecological Community (TEC). Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.								
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.	According to GIS databases, one Beard Vegetation Association (VA) is mapped to occur within the Clearing Area: VA 352: Medium woodland; York gum. Main Roads (2025) reported that pre-European VA 352 mapped within the wider survey area has less than 30% of its pre-European extent remaining at the IBRA region and subregion level. Although the two vegetation types within the Survey area (<i>and the smaller Clearing Area</i>) retain cover of remnant overstorey species: 'York Gum woodland' (0.02628 ha) and 'Jam tall open shrubland' (0.07128 ha), the anticipated structure and native species diversity within these vegetation types is largely absent.								

	As a consequence, vegetation recorded within the survey area is considered to poorly represent pre-European Association 352. Main Roads (2025) mapped the vegetation proposed to be cleared to be in a Degraded condition, displaying an understory significantly impacted by introduced weed species and lacking in biodiversity. This habitat is unlikely to support significant fauna species. The proposed clearing of 0.098 ha represents less than <0.004% of the mapped remnant vegetation (2,784 ha) within the 10km study area and <0.0002% of this mapped Vegetation Association at a LGA (Shire of Northam) level. The Clearing Area does not form part of an ecological linkage and is not required to maintain ecosystem services such as maintaining hydrological processes. This minor linear corridor of clearing (max with ~7m) of degraded vegetation fringing an existing road next to a transport hub provides minimal ecosystem value to fauna in the region. There are much larger areas of native vegetation to the south and west of the Clearing Area which provide greater habitat value to fauna species. The amount of vegetation to be cleared is 0.098ha which represents less than 0.0002% of the current extent of the Vegetation Association at sub-region level. Further, as discussed under Principles (a) and (b), it does not comprise a high level of biodiversity or significant habitat for native fauna. A review of historic aerial imagery suggests that the majority of the Clearing Area may have been previously cleared, with a few remnant individuals. Main Roads has conservatively classified the vegetation as native; however, it is likely the majority is regrowth and therefore not significant as a remnant. The vegetation recorded within the Clearing Area is: • minor in area (0.098ha); • poorly represents the structure of pre-European Association 352; • linear in nature and adjacent to a roadway; • highly degraded providing negligible fauna habitat and value to significant fauna species; • comprised mainly of regrowth vegetation; • not part of an ecological linkage; and • not required to maintain ecosystem services. Accordingly, it is unlikely to be significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared and is therefore not likely at variance to this principle.
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.	According to the Surface_HydroLines_Regional GIS layer, no mapped watercourses or wetlands intersect the Clearing Area, with the closest mapped watercourse being more than 1.4 kilometres away. The vegetation in the Clearing Area is not growing in or in association with a watercourse or wetland. Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.
Principle (g) – Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	DPIRD (NRInfo) mapping indicates that the Clearing Area has: • 7-34% of map unit has a very high to extreme water erosion hazard, • 10-11% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion hazard, • 0-2% of map unit has very poor to poor site drainage potential, and • 0-2% of map unit has a moderate salinity hazard. The CSIRO ASRIS Acid Sulphate Soils layer indicates that the area is classified as <i>‘Extremely Low Probability of Occurrence’</i>. The proposed small amount of clearing (0.098 ha) in a Degraded condition adjacent to the roadside, is unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation. Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle

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.	According to DBCA Lands and Waters layer, the closest DBCA reserve is located 13.5 km east of the Clearing Area. There are no mapped Bush Forever sites within the 10km study area. Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.
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.	The Clearing Area is not located within any Public Drinking Water Source Area or Groundwater Area proclaimed under the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> (RIWI Act) or catchment proclaimed under the <i>Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947</i> (CAWS Act). It is located in a Surface Water Area proclaimed under the RIWI Act, however as the Proposal will not extract groundwater, or significantly alter natural drainage or surface runoff patterns, impacts on groundwater are unlikely. According to the Surface_Hydrolines_Regional GIS layer, no mapped watercourses intersect the Clearing Area, with the closest mapped watercourse more than 1.4 kilometres away. The proposed clearing is not likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or groundwater. Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.
Principle (j) – Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.	DPIRD (NRInfo) mapping indicates that the Clearing Area has: • 0-2% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood hazard, and • 0-2% of map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging and inundation risk. A review of ArcGIS shapefiles indicates that the proposed clearing will not disturb or interrupt any natural drainage or surface run-off patterns. Clearing of 0.098 ha of native vegetation in Completely Degraded to Degraded condition adjacent to the roadside, is unlikely to cause or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding. Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.
Methodology Used and References:	Australian Black Cockatoo Specialists (2025) Plants used by Black Cockatoos in the South-West of Western Australia Bamford (2020) Scoring system for the assessment of foraging value of vegetation for Black-Cockatoos DPIRD mapping (Natural Resource Information (WA)) DSEWPAC (2012) EPBC Act referral guidelines for three threatened black cockatoo species Main Roads (2025) Reconnaissance and Targeted Flora and Vegetation and Black Cockatoo Habitat Survey, Yilgarn Ave Northam Project SLK 2.1 – 3.3 Wheatbelt Region Government of Western Australia (2019) 2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of March 2019. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Perth. Main Roads GIS Shapefiles Main Roads Site Observations (September 2025) Photographs of the vegetation: Appendix 1 (Plates 01 to 02)
9. REHABILITATION, REVEGETATION AND OFFSETS	
Offset Proposal:	No offset proposal is required as the proposed clearing will not result in a significant residual impact on native vegetation within the region.
Revegetation and Rehabilitation:	No temporary clearing will be undertaken as part of the Proposal activities.

10. COMPLIANCE WITH CPS818

The clearing associated with the Proposal is not at, or not likely to be at variance with the Clearing Principles. Additional management actions under CPS 818 are detailed below.

Impact of Clearing	Yes/No or NA	Further Action Required
1. Proposal is within a Region that: - has rainfall greater than 400mm; and, - is South of the 26th parallel; and, - works are necessary in 'Other than dry conditions'; and, - works have potential for uninfested areas to be impacted.	No	Standard Vehicle and Plant Management Actions from Annexure 204B (TABLE 204B.9.1) and Hygiene Checklists (D17#859669) will be applied.
2. Do the proposed works require clearing within or adjacent to DBCA managed lands in non-dry conditions?	No	No further action required.
3. Main Roads has been notified by DWER or an environmental specialist that the area to be cleared is susceptible to a pathogen other than dieback.	No	No further action required.
4. Weeds are likely to spread to and result in environmental harm to adjacent areas of native vegetation that are in good or better condition.	NA	No further action required.

Completed By:

Name	redacted
Signature	redacted
Job Title	Senior Environmental Officer
Date	19 March 2026

Once all sections are completed, send the form to CRSP for review and endorsement.

DECISION ON CLEARING ASSESSMENT

Name	redacted
Job Title	Environment Contractor
Date	23/03/2026

Appendix 1

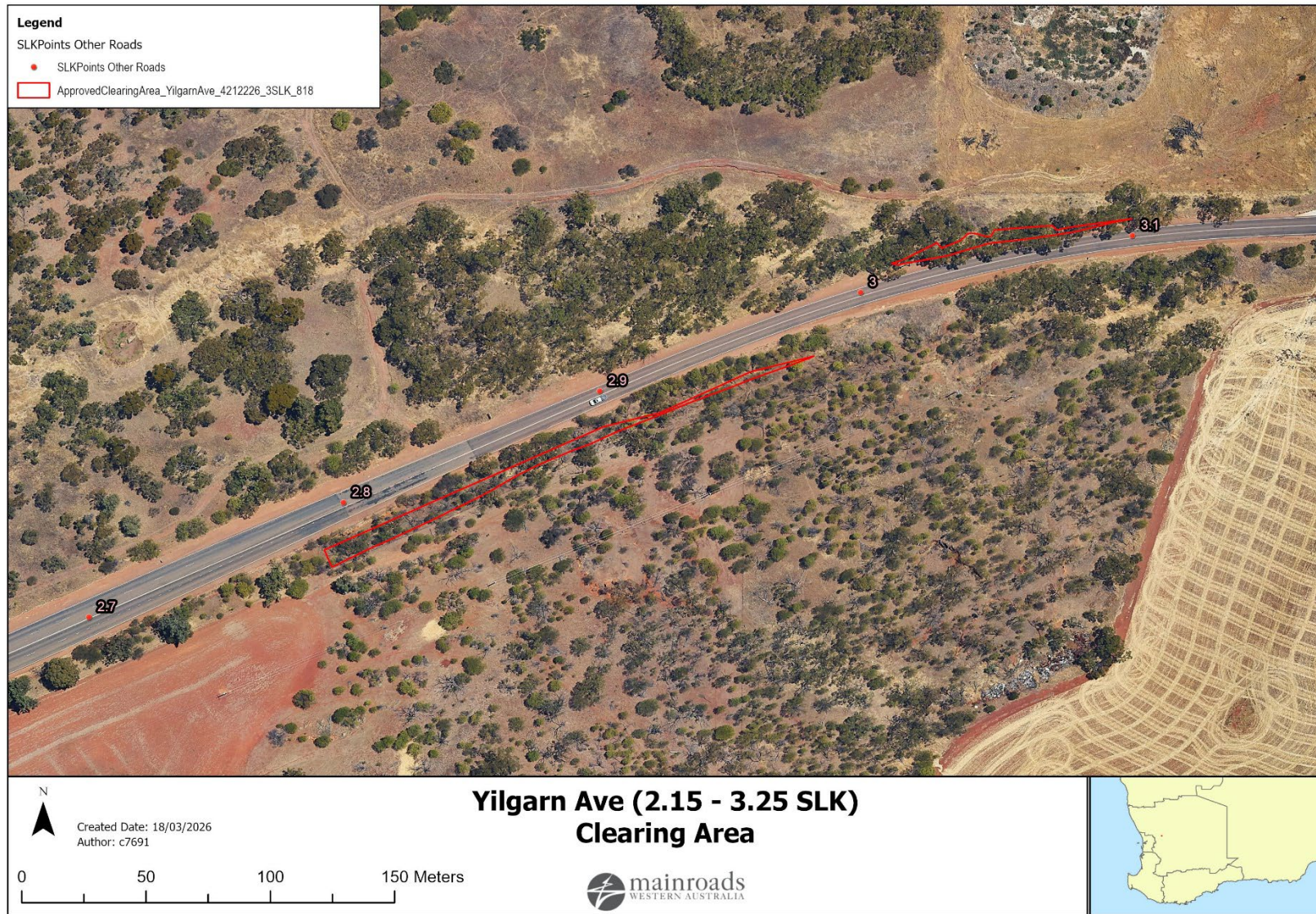


Figure 1: Clearing Area



Plate 01: View along Yilgarn Ave looking north (Streetview) near northern Clearing Area.



Plate 02: View along Yilgarn Ave looking north (Streetview) near southern Clearing Area