



Clearing Assessment Report – CPS 818

*We're working for
Western Australia.*

Bridge 4551 Maintenance

January 2022

Contents

1	PURPOSE	4
2	SCOPE.....	4
2.1	Project Scope	4
2.2	Assessment Report Scope.....	4
2.3	Alternatives to Clearing.....	8
2.4	Measures to Avoid, Minimise, Mitigate and Manage Project Clearing Impacts	8
2.5	Approved Policies and Planning Instruments	10
3	SUMMARY OF SURVEYS	11
3.1	Biological Survey	11
3.1.1	Summary of Biological Survey.....	11
4	VEGETATION DETAILS	12
4.1.1	Project Site Vegetation Description.....	12
5	ASSESSMENT AGAINST THE TEN CLEARING PRINCIPLES.....	13
6	ADDITIONAL ACTIONS REQUIRED	18
7	VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.....	19
8	REFERENCES	19

Amendments

Report Compilation & Review	Name and Position	Document Revision	Date
Author:	Shane Collins Environment Officer	Draft v1	January 2022
Reviewer:	Senior Environment Officer	Rev 0	28 January 2022

1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Clearing Assessment Report (CAR) is to provide a report detailing the assessment of native vegetation clearing that is proposed to be undertaken using the Statewide Clearing Permit CPS 818 issued to Main Roads Western Australia (Main Roads).

The CAR outlines the key activities associated with the project, the existing environment and an assessment of native vegetation clearing. This assessment provides an evaluation of the vegetation clearing impacts associated with the project using the ten Clearing Principles, and the strategies used to manage vegetation clearing.

2 SCOPE

2.1 Project Scope

Project Name: Bridge 4551 Maintenance

Project Purpose / Components: Bridge maintenance is required to maintain the structural integrity and functionality of the Gully crossing. Proposed works include:

- Abutment pile repairs (4), Abutment concrete sheeting, Abutment 2 timber sheeting repair, cement stabilised fill at Abutment 2, wingwall capping (2)
- corbel packing (3), stringer packing (4)
- halfcap replacement (2)
- pile repair (1), pile banding (7 piles, 8 bands)
- guardrail end terminal modification (4), toprail weld connection (1), replace width markers (4)
- removal of dead vegetation at Pier 2 RHS to reduce fire risk

The proposed clearing under CPS 818 is : 0.0113 ha, comprising removal of dead vegetation to reduce fire risk and road verge clearing for a 10 m-wide driveway from Tarwonga Road to an existing cleared area to allow bridge access.

The proposed temporary clearing under CPS 818 is: 0 ha.

Project Location(s): The project area is located on Tarwonga Road over Wangelling Gully, 22.78 SLK, Tarwonga, Shire of Narrogin, as shown in Figure 1.

- MGA reference, Zone 50: 505199 6332711
- Latitude and Longitude: 33° 8' 40" S 117° 3' 21" E

The location of the proposed works is at Figure 1.

2.2 Assessment Report Scope

The assessment area is confined to a local area of a 20 km radius, as shown in Figure 2. The proposed clearing area is shown in Figure 3.



Figure 1. Project Location

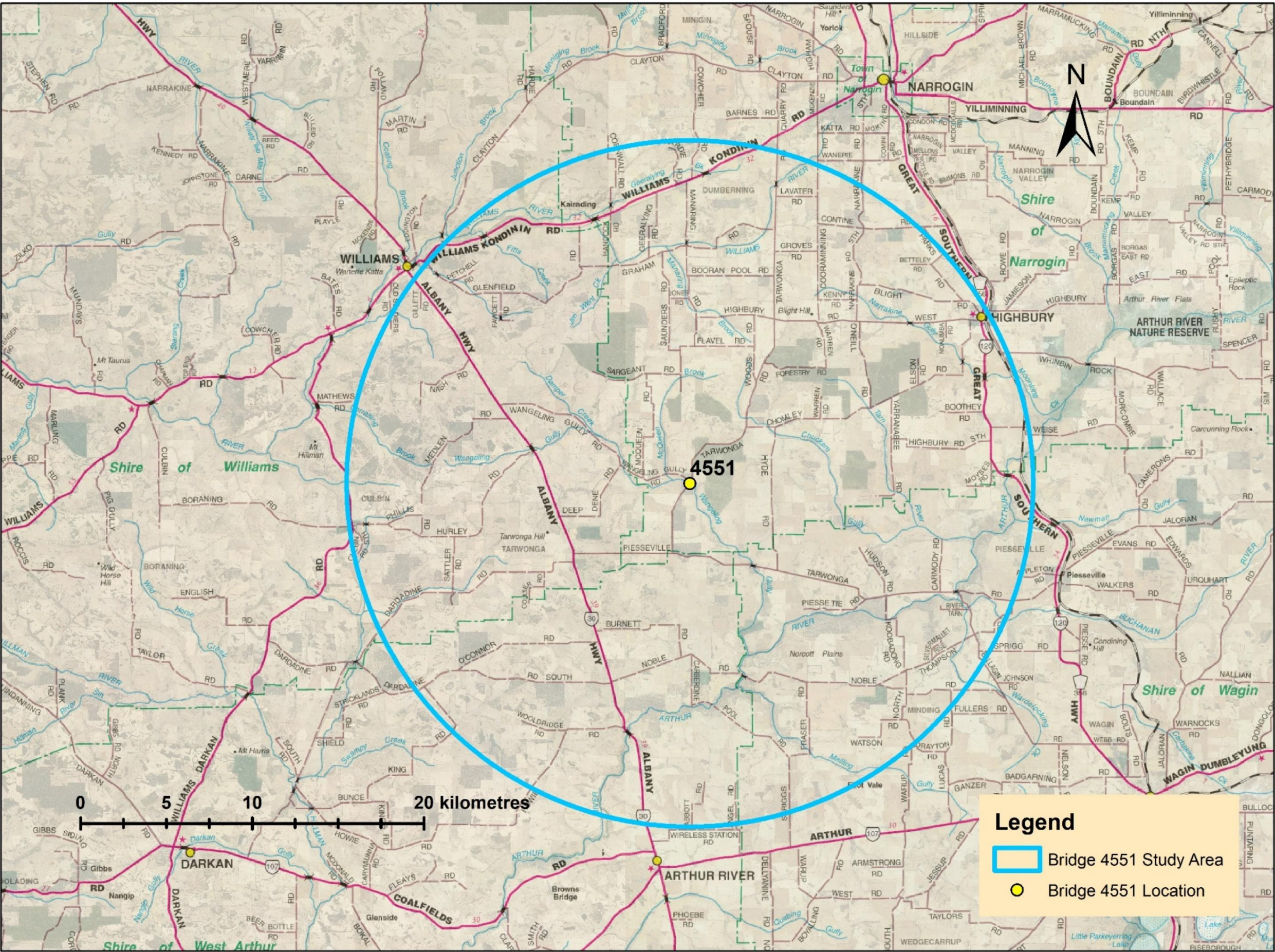


Figure 2. Study Area



Figure 3. Clearing Area – area in square metres is shown

2.3 Alternatives to Clearing

The proposed works are to an existing structure, within the previously-disturbed construction and maintenance footprint. This fixed location allowed for no alternatives to clearing – the impacts associated with the Bridge function and maintenance could not be re-located, and would have greater vegetation impacts if it could be such as for bridge duplication or bridge replacement.

The layout of the site – specifically for the necessary access and laydown – was designed to avoid vegetation impacts. Alternatives have been considered, including the extent to which materials and equipment can be positioned from the bridge deck, and ways that the required work can be done with the smallest plant feasible thus reducing access and turnaround requirements.

Clearing to reduce fire risk was considered only necessary for ~ 0.001 ha of dead vegetation beneath the Bridge, rather than any other vegetation within the maintenance zone of the Bridge.

2.4 Measures to Avoid, Minimise, Mitigate and Manage Project Clearing Impacts

The design and management measures implemented to avoid and minimise the project clearing impacts are provided in Table 1.

Clearing impacts have been avoided and minimised in the following ways:

- A small project construction footprint was developed to avoid adjacent vegetation.
- The location of the proposed laydown area has been positioned to avoid impacting vegetation – instead of a typical laydown adjacent to the Bridge, an open hardstand off Wangelling Gully Road in northern quadrant of the intersection with Tarwonga Road will be used, with existing driveway off Wangelling Gully Road, requiring no vegetation clearing.
- The required 5 m-wide access track has been positioned within what was previously considered as a laydown area – using this area for access rather than laydown will avoid the need to clear vegetation, apart from a small amount linking this area to Tarwonga Road.
- Large trees will be retained and only large shrubs or small trees will be removed as part of the project activities.
- Works will be staged to avoid construction of any temporary track to accommodate traffic during the works, with three options to be selected from:
 - traffic running on both lanes with stringer propping provided to enable halfcap and fullcap replacement,
 - a temporary single lane running may be required to safely undertake wingwall repairs, wingwall sheeting repairs and pile replacements, and/or
 - a temporary road closure may be implemented on Tarwonga Road, with a detour via Wandering Gully Road to Albany Highway, and via Chonley Road and Hyde Road to Piesseville-Tarwonga Road.
- Existing commercial material sources are being used rather than opening a new pit.

Table 1. Justification of Avoiding, Minimising, Mitigating and Managing Project Clearing Impacts

Design or Management Measure	Discussion and Justification
Steepen batter slopes	Works do not involve batter modification of the construction of new batters.
Installation of safety barriers	The proposed works do not involve the installation of safety barriers. None of the proposed vegetation clearing is related to the construction of new road or batters, or to any proposed increase in the recovery zone adjacent to the road for errant vehicles. Safety barriers will not, therefore, protect or allow for the retention of vegetation.
Alignment to one side of existing road	Works proposed do not involve changes to road alignment or any new road construction. Bridge access is restricted to one side of the Bridge, reducing vegetation and foreshore impacts.
Alternative alignment to follow existing road (or) to preferentially locate within pasture or a degraded areas	Works proposed do not involve changes to road alignment or any new road construction.
Installation of kerbing	Works proposed do not involve kerbing installation or modification.
Simplification of design to reduce number of lanes and/or complexity of intersections	Works proposed do not involve changes in road width, alignment or intersection configuration.
Preferential use of existing cleared areas for access tracks, construction storage and stockpiling	Bridge access has been previously cleared, with minimal regrowth such that this access will be maintained. No temporary clearing for storage, side tracks, stockpiles or turn around bays will be undertaken as part of project activities. Further project clearing will be avoided as the site office, materials storage areas, construction vehicles/machinery and access tracks will be located on previously disturbed or cleared areas.
Drainage modification	Works proposed do not involve drainage.

2.5 Approved Policies and Planning Instruments

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 1.3), Main Roads has also had regard to the below instruments.

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
- Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA)
- Town Planning and Development Act 1928

Environmental Protection Policies

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

Other Relevant policies and guidance documents

- Environmental Offsets Policy (Government of Western Australia, 2011)
- A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation (DEC, December 2014)
- Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits (DWER, October 2019)
- 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

3 SUMMARY OF SURVEYS

3.1 Biological Survey

The Wheatbelt Bridges Package 1 Biological Survey was conducted on 2nd to 5th November 2020 by ecologia.

Section 3.1.1 contains the summary of the survey.

3.1.1 Summary of Biological Survey

Main Roads Western Australia (Main Roads) undertakes bridge repairs and replacement works across the State each year to ensure the ongoing safety and maintenance of the road network. These works may include various substructure and/or superstructure repairs or bridge replacement works. Main Roads required a biological survey of Bridge 4551 within the Avon Wheatbelt IBRA bioregion for maintenance works scheduled for the 2021/22 construction season. Ecologia Environment (ecologia) completed biological surveys including a desktop assessment, a detailed flora and vegetation survey, a basic fauna and fauna habitat assessment, and a black cockatoo habitat assessment.

Flora and Vegetation Assessment

No EPBC Act or BC Act listed Threatened species were recorded during the survey. Significant plant species identified by the desktop assessment as potentially occurring within the survey areas, are considered unlikely to be present. No species records represented bioregional range extensions, no taxa were endemic to the study area, and no taxa were potentially new species or otherwise anomalous.

No vegetation types identified within the survey area was assessed as corresponding to any National or State listed TEC or PEC, nor were any considered to be otherwise significant based on available data.

No conservation reserves or nationally important wetlands are located within the survey area.

Fauna and Fauna Habitat Assessment

A basic fauna assessment was undertaken concurrently with a flora and vegetation survey to outline fauna habitats present within the bridge survey area. All habitat types identified are considered common in the Wheatbelt and no habitat types were restricted to the survey area. In general, habitat types were considered to be in Degraded to Very Good condition. Human disturbances, clearing and the presence of weeds and rubbish were the contributing factors leading to lower condition ratings.

Low intensity fauna sampling was undertaken, and fauna recorded are generally common and not restricted to survey areas. One species of significance was recorded during the field assessment – western rosella (P4 BC Act) at Bridge 4551. The red-tailed phascogale was deemed likely to occur due to potentially suitable habitat present within the survey area.

Black Cockatoo Assessment

An assessment was undertaken to investigate potential breeding habitat, night roosting habitat, and foraging habitat for the three WA black cockatoo species within the bridge survey area. Potential habitat trees, defined as having > 500 mm diameter at breast height (DBH), were present, with none having known or probable cockatoo nesting hollows and only 2 trees containing potentially-suitable

hollows. No other trees had hollows of a suitable size, height or angle to support black cockatoos. Black cockatoo foraging habitat within the nine bridge survey areas was assessed as low quality.

Given the appropriate timing of the survey, the lack of confirmed breeding records, low quality foraging habitat recorded within the survey areas, and that no trees had 'known' or 'probable' breeding hollows, it is unlikely that black cockatoos are currently using any of the trees identified as potentially-suitable breeding habitat or roost trees within the survey area.

4 VEGETATION DETAILS

4.1.1 Project Site Vegetation Description

Vegetation is mostly Good to Very Good condition, with some Excellent condition *Eucalyptus* mid woodland and *Allocasuarina* mid open forest, with upper storey predominantly *Eucalyptus wandoo* ssp. *wandoo*, *Eucalyptus rudis* ssp. *rudis* and *Allocasuarina huegeliana*.

Tables 2 and 3 show details of the Pre-European Vegetation Associations with the project area and the remaining extents of these associations.

For a full description of the existing vegetation, refer to the Site Inspection Report in Appendix A.

Table 2. Summary of Project Area's Mapped Pre-European Vegetation Associations

Pre-European Vegetation Association(s)	Clearing Description	Vegetation Condition	Comments
Vegetation Association 1023 described as Medium woodland; York gum, wandoo and salmon gum (Government of Western Australia, 2017)	Clearing of up to 0.0113 ha bridge maintenance and access on Tarwonga Road, Tarwonga.	Good to Excellent (EPA 2016)	Vegetation description and condition determined from Biological Survey (ecologia, 2021) and aerial imagery.

Table 3. Pre-European Vegetation Representation

Pre-European Vegetation Association	Scale	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	% Remaining	% Remaining in DBCA reserves
Veg Assoc No. 1023	Statewide Western Australia	1601605	172875	11	11
	IBRA Bioregion Avon Wheatbelt	1522680	165123	11	10
	IBRA Sub-region Katanning	1123736	138408	12	10
	Local Government Authority Shire of Narrogin	134246	21452	16	14

5 ASSESSMENT AGAINST THE TEN CLEARING PRINCIPLES

In assessing whether the project's proposed clearing is likely to have a significant impact on the environment, the project was assessed against the ten Clearing Principles (Environmental Protection Act 1986, Schedule 5).

Each principle has been assessed in accordance with DWER's 'A Guide to the Assessment of Applications to Clear Native Vegetation' and other relevant CPS Decision Reports prepared by DWER.

The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance with the 10 Clearing Principles.

(a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle
Comments Vegetation is mostly Good to Very Good condition, with some Excellent condition <i>Eucalyptus</i> mid woodland and <i>Allocasuarina</i> mid open forest, with upper storey predominantly <i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> ssp. <i>wandoo</i>, <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> ssp. <i>rudis</i> and <i>Allocasuarina huegeliana</i>. The project area is within a Threatened Ecological Community buffer, Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt. No impacts are anticipated to this Community given it was not identified at the Bridge (Biological Survey, ecologia, 2021) and the works footprint is minimal. The project area is not within or near an Environmentally Sensitive Area. No Threatened Flora or Fauna were identified in the project area. Western Rosella (WA Priority 4 fauna) was recorded at the Bridge. No species records represented bioregional range extensions, no taxa were endemic to the study area, and no taxa were potentially new species or otherwise anomalous. Mount Saddleback heath Priority Ecological Community, Highbury State Forest, Highbury Nature Reserve, Culbin Nature Reserve and Wangeling Gully Nature Reserve are within 20 km of the Bridge, with none of these impacted by the proposed maintenance works. These are all located outside the project area and far enough that off-site impacts are not likely.
Methodology DBCA shapefiles Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002) ecologia Biological Survey (2021) EPA (2016, 2020) Government of WA (2013) Main Roads GIS Shapefiles

(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 indigenous to Western Australia.

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle
Comments 8 Threatened Species have been historically-recorded within 1 km of the project area – Curlew Sandpiper, Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo, Grey Falcon, Malleefowl, Baudin's Black Cockatoo, Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Chuditch and Red-tailed Phascogale. None of these were identified in the project area. Red-tailed Phascogale has been historically recorded within 20 km of the Bridge and small areas of potentially-suitable open woodland habitat are present for the species. As such, the species was deemed likely to occur within the project area.

There are trees with DBH > 500 mm within the project area – 1 *Eucalyptus rudis ssp. rudis* and 1 dead tree with a potentially-suitable Black Cockatoo hollow, 2 *E. rudis ssp. rudis* and 1 dead tree with no suitable hollows, and 5 *E. rudis ssp. rudis* with no hollows. The potentially-suitable hollow is unlikely to be used given low-quality foraging habitat, no known breeding records in the area, and the project area does not include the tallest trees within the surrounding area (Biological Survey, ecologia, 2021). None of these DBH trees will be impacted by the proposed clearing.

The project will not involve the clearing of vegetation that is suitable feeding, nesting or roosting habitat for black cockatoo species, including revegetation, pine trees or any of the trees listed above.

2 Threatened Species or their habitat were identified as potentially present within 20 km of the project area – Eastern Curlew and Night Parrot. These were not identified in the project area (Biological Survey, ecologia, 2021).

Methodology

DBCA Shapefiles

DBCA website

ecologia Biological Survey (2021)

EPA (2016, 2020)

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

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

Comments

7 Threatened Species have been historically-recorded within 1 km of the project area – Slender Andersonia, Wagin Banksia, Cossack Spider Orchid, Stilted Tinsel Lily, Dwarf Bee Orchid, Saltmat and Shy Featherflower. None of these were identified in the project area.

6 Threatened Species were identified as potentially present within 20 km of the project area – *Boronia capitata ssp. capitata*, Drummond's Conostylis, Mogumber Bell, Keighery's Eleocharis, Narrogin Pea and Star Sun Orchid. None of these were identified in the project area (Biological Survey, ecologia, 2021).

No EPBC Act or BC Act listed Threatened species were identified on-site. Significant plant species identified by desktop assessment as potentially occurring on-site were deemed unlikely to be present following biological survey. No species records represented bioregional range extensions, no taxa were endemic to the study area, and no taxa were potentially new species or otherwise anomalous.

Methodology

DBCA shapefiles

ecologia Biological Survey (2021)

(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.

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

Comments

The project area is within a Threatened Ecological Community buffer, Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt. No impacts are anticipated to this Community given it was not identified within the survey area, is not present in the project area (Biological Survey, ecologia, 2021) and the works footprint is minimal. The project area is not within or near an Environmentally Sensitive Area.

Methodology

DBCA shapefiles

ecologia Biological Survey (2021)

(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.**Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle****Comments****Summary of Project Area's Mapped Pre-European Vegetation Associations**

Pre-European Vegetation Association(s)	Clearing Description	Vegetation Condition	Comments
Vegetation Association 1023 described as Medium woodland; York gum, wandoo and salmon gum (Government of Western Australia, 2017)	Clearing of up to 0.0113 ha bridge maintenance and access on Tarwonga Road, Tarwonga.	Good to Excellent (EPA 2016)	Vegetation description and condition determined from Biological Survey (ecologia, 2021) and aerial imagery.

Pre-European Vegetation Representation

Pre-European Vegetation Association	Scale	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	% Remaining	% Remaining in DBCA reserves
Veg Assoc No. 1023	Statewide Western Australia	1601605	172875	11	11
	IBRA Bioregion Avon Wheatbelt	1522680	165123	11	10
	IBRA Sub-region Katanning	1123736	138408	12	10
	Local Government Authority Shire of Narrogin	134246	21452	16	14

The mapped Vegetation Association is not well-represented regionally or locally, reflective of the highly-cleared, agricultural nature of the area. Apart from scattered *Eucalyptus wandoo* ssp. *wandoo*, the vegetation in the project area is not representative of this Vegetation Association. The vegetation within the project area will not be significantly impacted by the proposed works. Only dead material, immature sheoaks, shrubs and groundcover will be impacted – no mature trees.

Methodology

Aerial photography
ecologia Biological Survey (2021)
EPA (2016)
Government of Western Australia (2017)
Perth Biodiversity Project (2013)
Shepherd (2009)

(f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle
Comments Wangelling Gully is a non-perennial watercourse that passes through the project area. The vegetation to be impacted by the proposed works is not associated with the watercourse as it comprises dryland species found distant to watercourses and wetlands. The mapped Beard Vegetation Association is Medium woodland; York gum, wandoo and salmon gum. The vegetation on the site includes Good to Excellent condition vegetation, though this will not be impacted and the clearing proposed is minimal – only 0.0113 ha. There are no wetlands located within the vicinity of the project area. No nationally important wetlands are located within 20 km of Bridge 4551.
Methodology DWER and DBCA shapefiles ecologia Biological Survey (2021)

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

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle
Comments The soil within the project area, as described by Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development consolidated soil-landscape mapping (2016), comprises two Systems: - 1700: Dellyanine 1 Subsystem – Gravelly crests and upper slopes usually bounded by breakaways with mainly deep and moderately deep sandy gravels and significant areas of shallow gravels - 1706: Dellyanine 6 Subsystem – Broad valley flats and narrow alluvial plains (300-1500 m wide) along the Arthur River (downstream of Buchanan River) with grey deep sandy duplex, deep sands and alkaline grey shallow sandy duplex soils. The vegetation proposed to be removed is not significant in relation to the continued viability of any ecological community. Soil salinity, structure and fertility are not dependent on the vegetation proposed to be cleared. Neither erosion nor sediment accumulation are likely to be increased as a result of the proposed vegetation removal. Waterlogging will not occur as a result of the proposed clearing, which is not significant in terms of soil stability, soil structure or water uptake. Clearing will be minimal. Project activities will not involve dewatering or excavation below the water table.
Methodology ecologia Biological Survey (2021)

(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.

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle
Comments The project area is not within or adjacent to a reserve, conservation area, Bush Forever Site or Environmentally Sensitive Area. Weeds are not likely to be spread to adjacent better-condition vegetation, and impacts are aligned with the existing road and bridge and will not impact ecological connectivity. Highbury State Forest, Highbury Nature Reserve, Culbin Nature Reserve and Wangelling Gully Nature Reserve are within 20 km of the Bridge, with none of these impacted by the proposed maintenance works.
Methodology

DBCA shapefiles
ecologia Biological Survey (2021)
EPA (2016)

(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.

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

Comments

The project area is not located in a Proclaimed Surface Water Area. There will be no disturbance or interruption to natural drainage and surface runoff patterns. Works are not likely to disturb the bed or banks of the watercourse – works to be carried out during summer when the area is dry.

No water will be taken from a watercourse or wetland.

The project area is not located in a Groundwater Proclamation Area or Pollution Control Area, and there is no requirement for dewatering, drainage modification, a well or bore.

Methodology

DWER and DBCA shapefiles
ecologia Biological Survey (2021)
EPA (2016)

(j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

Comments

The average annual rainfall for the project area is 531 mm. Soils are predominantly sandy and gravelly, with good infiltration. The topography ranges from gently undulating rises to low hills, with continuous stream channels that flow most years.

A relatively small area of vegetation will be impacted and this is unlikely to affect the incidence or extent of flooding. It is not significant with regard to soil stability or water uptake, will not significantly impact salinity, soil structure or waterlogging capacity, and will not result in changes to the topography or surface water flows that may be associated with flooding events.

Methodology

ecologia Biological Survey (2021)

6 ADDITIONAL ACTIONS REQUIRED

Table 5 summarises what further pre-clearing impact assessment and vegetation management is required in accordance with CPS 818.

Table 5. Summary of Additional Management Actions Required by CPS 818

Impact of Clearing	Yes/No or NA	Further Action Required
1. The CAR indicates that the clearing is 'At Variance' or 'May be at Variance' with one or more of the Clearing Principles. Where the clearing is at variance or may be at variance to Clearing Principle (f) and no other Clearing Principle, and the area of the proposed clearing is less than 0.5 hectares in size and the Clearing Principle (f) impacts only relate to: (i) a minor non-perennial watercourse(s); (ii) a wetland(s) classed as a multiple use management category wetland(s); and/or (iii) a wetland that is not a defined wetland; the preparation of an Assessment Report, as required by condition 6(e), is not required.	No	No further action required.
2. Clearing is at variance or may be at variance with Clearing Principle (g) land degradation, (i) surface or underground water quality or (j) the incidence of flooding.	No	No further action required.
3. The project involves clearing for temporary works (as defined by CPS 818).	No	No further action required.
4 a. Project is within Region that: - Has rainfall greater than 400mm and - Is South of the 26th parallel and - Works are in 'Other than dry conditions' and - Works have potential for uninfested areas to be impacted	No	Proceed with standard Vehicle and Plant management actions from PEMRs and Vehicle and Plant Hygiene Checklists.
4b. Does the proposed works require clearing within or adjacent to DBCA estate in non-dry conditions?	No	No further action required.
5. 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.
6. The vegetation within the area to be cleared and/or the surrounding vegetation in a good or better condition and weeds likely to spread to and result in environmental harm to adjacent areas of native vegetation that are in good or better condition.	No	No further action required.

7 VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Main Roads will avoid clearing native vegetation where possible. Where clearing cannot be avoided then this clearing is kept to a minimum.

8 REFERENCES

Australian Government. EPBC Act referral guidelines for three threatened black cockatoo species (2012). Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities.

Beeston, G.R., Hopkins, A.J.M. and Shepherd, D.P. (2002). Land-use and vegetation in Western Australia. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia, Resource Management Technical Report 250.

Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002). Biodiversity Action Planning. Action planning for native biodiversity at multiple scales; catchment bioregional, landscape, local. Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Victoria.

Environmental Protection Authority (2020). Technical Guidance – Terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment. Perth, Western Australia.

Environmental Protection Authority (2016). *Technical Guide – Terrestrial Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (eds. K Freeman, G Stack, S Thomas and N Woolfrey). Perth, Western Australia.

Government of Western Australia. (2018). 2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of December 2017. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Perth. Available online from: <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics>

Government of Western Australia (2019). Native Vegetation Clearing Permits. Application, assessment, and management requirements under Part V Division 2 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.

Government of Western Australia (2014). A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation Under Part V Division 2 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986. Department of Environmental Regulation.

Government of Western Australia (2014). WA Environmental Offset Guidelines. Perth, Western Australia.

Government of Western Australia (2011). WA Environmental Offset Policy. Perth Western Australia.