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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

# Clearing Desktop Report – CPS 818

*We're working for  
Western Australia.*

Mundrabilla Heavy Vehicle Bay  
Eyre Highway (H003)  
Goldfields-Esperance Region  
3550

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## Document Control

<b>Report Compilation &amp; Review</b>	<b>Name and Position</b>	<b>Document Revision</b>	<b>Date</b>
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# 1 PROPOSAL

## 1.1 Purpose and Justification

Main Roads Western Australia proposes to establish a Heavy Vehicle Bay adjacent to the Mundrabilla Roadhouse on Eyre Highway (H003). The project will provide a safe transitory area where transport operators and Restricted Access Vehicles (RAV) drivers can rest, reconfigure their vehicles in a safe environment, thereby improving road safety and access to Mundrabilla roadhouse.

### 1.1.1 Main Roads Approach to Road Safety and the Environment

Main Roads is committed to minimising the environmental impacts of all of its activities and manages the State road network to achieve balanced economic, social, safety and environmental benefits for the community. Main Roads recognises that Western Australia's environment is significant from a global perspective and the unique conservation values that are contained within its road reserve. Main Roads road network often adjoins natural areas and, in some locations, the reserve itself hosts remnant vegetation with high environmental values. Although the reserves were not established for this purpose, Main Roads recognises that it has a responsibility to conserve the environmental values that occur within the State's road network and minimise the impact its proposals have on the environment. In addition to providing a safe and efficient road network for all people using the roads under its control, Main Roads is also committed to protecting the natural environment.

In accordance with National and State Government road safety policies, Main Roads is also committed to substantially reducing road trauma on the road network through Safe System principles. The Safe System approach acknowledges that more than two thirds of all serious crashes are due to human error rather than deliberate risk taking (e.g. speeding or drink driving) and seeks to improve behaviour through education and enforcement while managing the safety of vehicles, speeds and the road and road infrastructure. It is shown that improving sub-optimal road formation will substantially reduce the likelihood and severity of road crashes. For example, according to the Road Safety Management Guideline, increasing the sealed shoulder from 0.5 m to 2 m will reduce Killed and Seriously Injured numbers by more than 50%.

As the statutory authority responsible for providing and managing a safe and efficient main road network in Western Australia, Main Roads focuses on improving road safety by thoroughly considering all environmental, economic and community benefits and impacts. It operates on a hierarchy of avoiding, minimising, reducing and then, if required, offsetting our environmental impacts. This has been achieved through changes in proposal scope and design. Main Roads regularly reduces its clearing footprint by restricting earthworks limits for proposals, steepening batters, installing barriers, establishing borrow pits in cleared paddocks and avoiding temporary clearing for storage, stockpiles and turn around bays to avoid and minimise its impacts.

Further details on measures to avoid, minimise and reduce are provided in Section 1.5.

## 1.2 Proposal Scope

Main Roads proposes to establish a Heavy Vehicle Bay adjacent to the Mundrabilla Roadhouse. The project will comprise the following components:

- Geotechnical investigations
- Construction of sealed parking area for 36 RAV10 bays
- Ablution block

- Shelter with bench seating
- Two water control retention basins and associated drainage infrastructure
- Noise wall
- Solar lighting
- CCTV monitoring

### 1.3 Proposal Location

The Development Envelope is located on Eyre Highway (H003) at SLK643.15 to SLK643.6, within the Shire of Dundas as shown in Figure 1. The project is located 116 km east of Madura, and 644 km east of Norseman.

The central coordinate of the proposal is 128.2223063°E 31.8167456°S.

### 1.4 Clearing Details

#### **Proposed Clearing to be undertaken using CPS 818:**

10 ha within a 17 ha Development Envelope.

#### **Areas of Native Vegetation Clearing:**

The areas of native vegetation to be cleared are shown in Figure 2.

#### **Type of Native Vegetation:**

According to the broad scale mapping undertaken by Beard (Shepherd et al. 2002), the pre-European vegetation association of the Development Envelope is Roe Plain (Veg. Association No. 122) and is characterised by Succulent steppe with open low woodland of *Acacia papyrocarpa* over saltbush & bluebush.

The Development Envelope is shown in Figure 2.

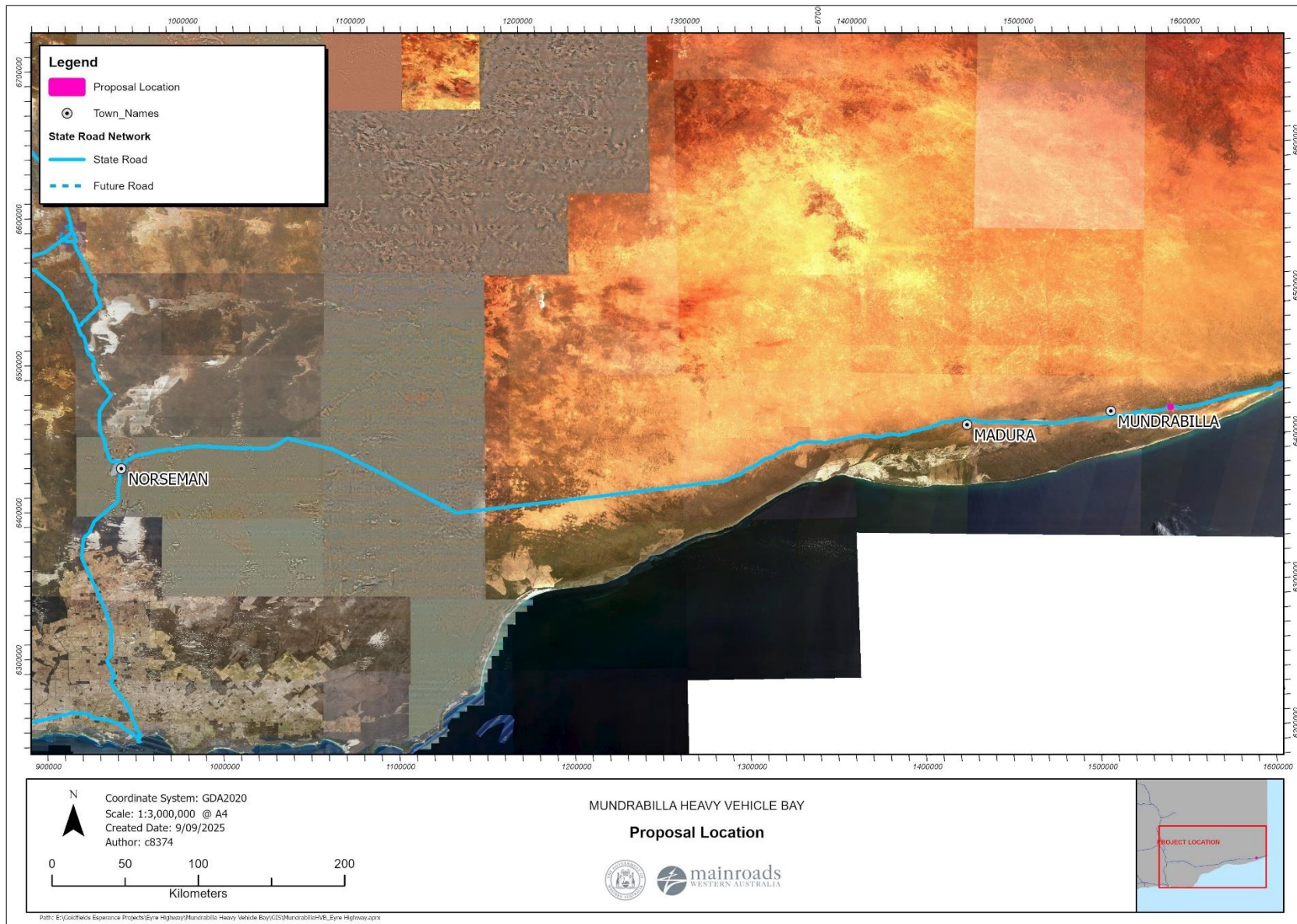


Figure 1: Proposal Location

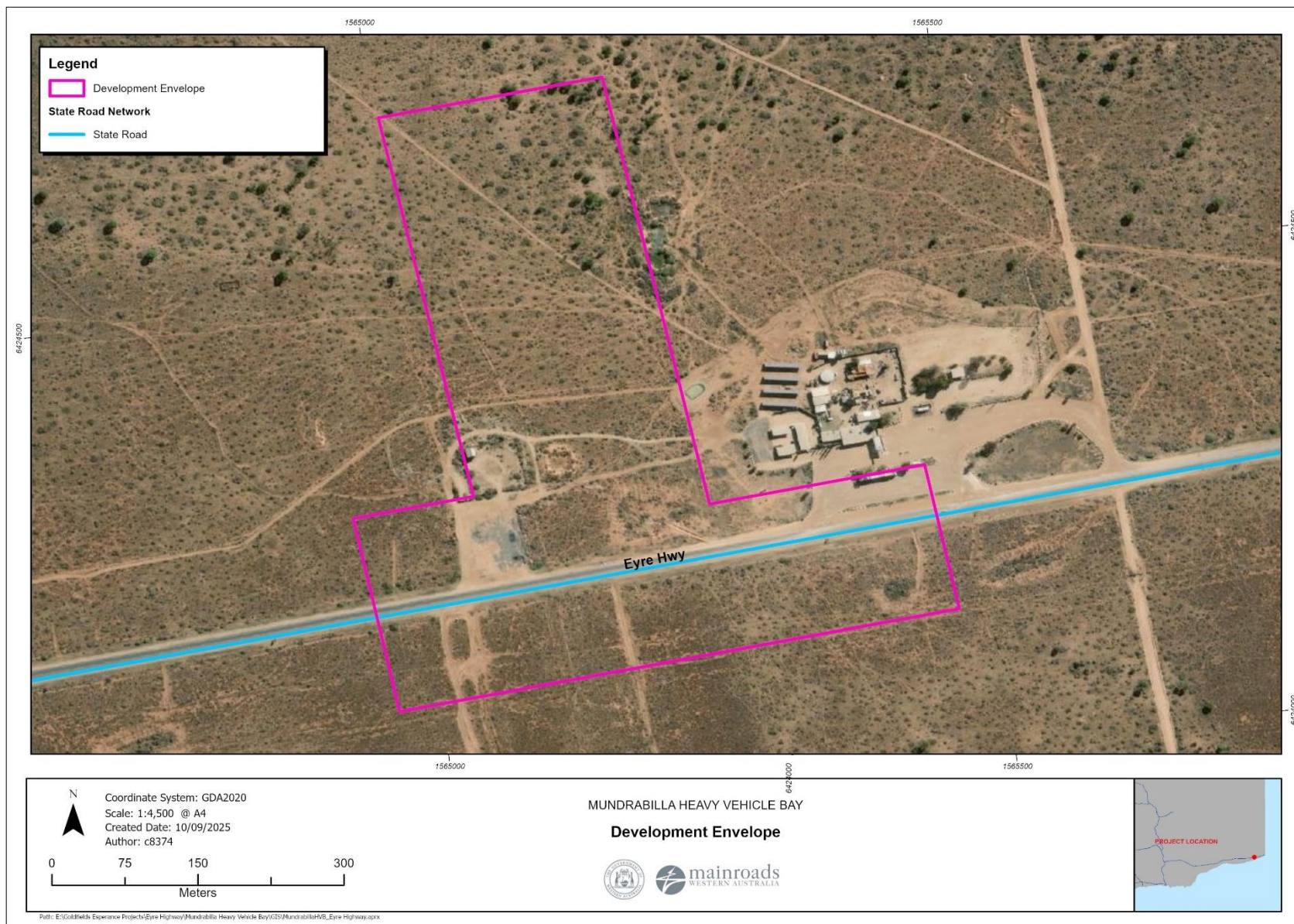


Figure 2. Development Envelope

## 1.5 Alternatives to Native Vegetation Clearing Considered During Proposal Development

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

- Do not construct a Heavy Vehicle Bay, however this will potentially result in a poorer safety outcome and may result in future fatalities or serious injuries.
- 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 accommodate the road formation, with no clear zone being established. Accordingly, the retention of frangible vegetation does not apply to this proposal.
- 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. Accordingly, the reduction of the speed limits to avoid clearing of native vegetation for this proposal is not proposed.

## 1.6 Measures to Avoid, Minimise, Reduce and Manage Proposal Clearing Impacts

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

**Table 1. Measures Undertaken to Avoid, Minimise, Reduce and Manage the Proposal Clearing Impacts**

Design or Management Measure	Discussion and Justification
<b>Alignment to one side of existing road</b>	The Heavy Vehicle Bay has been located on the same side as the Mundrabilla Roadhouse to ensure safety with turning vehicles and safe access from the Heavy Vehicle Bay to the Roadhouse for drivers.
<b>Alternative location within pasture or degraded areas</b>	No pastoral or degraded areas are located in proximity to the proposed location. The vegetation within the surrounding area is consistent and the location has been chosen due to the proximity to the Mundrabilla Roadhouse.
<b>Use of existing cleared areas</b>	The chosen location consists of existing cleared access track and other disturbance which will reduce the requirements for clearing of native vegetation.

## 1.7 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, Main Roads has also had regard to the below instruments where relevant.

### **Other Legislation potentially relevant 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 and D Act)
- *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* (WA)
- *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (WA) (RIWI Act)
- *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA).

### **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 (DER, 2014)
- Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits (DWER, 2021)
- Environmental Offsets Guidelines (Government of Western Australia, 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.

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## 2 SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY ASSESSMENT OF CLEARING

Native vegetation will be cleared to accommodate this Proposal. This clearing will be undertaken using the Main Roads Statewide Clearing Permit CPS 818.

To comply with CPS 818, Main Roads must prepare a Clearing Desktop Report (CDR).

The CDR outlines the key activities associated with the Proposal, the existing environment and an assessment of native vegetation clearing. This assessment provides an evaluation of the vegetation clearing impacts associated with the Proposal using the ten Clearing Principles listed under s51 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and strategies used to manage vegetation clearing.

### 2.1 Report Terminology and Sources

The following terms are used in this Clearing Report:

- **Native Vegetation Clearing Area (Clearing Area)** – The maximum amount of native vegetation to be cleared for the Proposal that will accommodate the designed earthworks and, typically, a nominal buffer to allow for the safe movement of machinery during construction. The Clearing Area for this Proposal is 10 ha.
- **Development Envelope** – The maximum extent within which the Clearing Area will be located. This envelope is larger than the Clearing Area to allow for minor changes to the Proposal footprint as the design process continues, and to account for minor and unexpected changes that may occur during construction, such as working to avoid a large tree or encountering buried boulders or services. This flexibility allows the site personnel to make modifications to the Proposal to avoid areas that may contain better environmental values. The CDR has assessed all environmental values within the Development Envelope as though all of these values will be impacted, up to the amount specified within the Clearing Area. The Development Envelope for this Proposal is 17 ha.
- **Study Area** – Area covered by the Desktop Assessment. The Study Area for the Proposal is confined to a local area of a 40 km radius.

## 2.2 Desktop Assessment

Main Roads undertook a desktop assessment of the Project utilising the following:

- Review of internal datasets and other government agency databases within a 40 km Study Area.
- Search of Matters of National Environmental Significance within the 40 km Study Area through the Protected Matters Search Tool.
- Review of other publicly available studies or surveys that had been undertaken within the wider regional area.

A search for other publicly available studies within the wider regional area identified the following document which was used to inform this CDR.

- Western Green Energy Hub (2024). Western Green Energy Hub Section 38 Referral Supporting Document.

### Western Green Energy Hub (2024)

North of the Development Envelope, spanning the distance to the south coast (except for approximately 20 m of intertidal coastline) and from the West Australia South Australian border east to Cocklebidy, has been subject to a thorough Environmental Impact Assessment for the Western Green Energy Hub (WGEH) Development Envelope. The Development Envelope (approximately 22,690 km<sup>2</sup>) represents the maximum area in which the company proposes to generate over 200TWh of renewable energy, a mix of wind and solar, aiming to produce green ammonia and hydrogen for local, regional and international markets. The company submitted for approval to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in 2024.

Due to the proximity of the WGEH Development Envelope to the Mundrabilla Roadhouse RTAA Development Envelope, Main Roads WA utilised relevant data from the Section 38 Referral Supporting Document, specifically the four phased detailed flora and vegetation surveys, and four phased detailed vertebrate terrestrial fauna and short-range endemic (SRE) surveys, all conducted between 2021 to 2024 over several months meeting the EPA Technical Guidance for Flora and Vegetation Surveys, Terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys and Sampling of short range endemic invertebrate fauna. An additional three phased Southern Hairy-nosed wombat targeted survey between April 2024 to October 2024 (Western Green Energy Hub, 2024) was conducted. The WGEH Environmental Impact Assessment is available publicly online on the EPA website, identifying that the WGEH Environmental Scoping Document was approved in July 2025.

### Likelihood of Occurrence

Utilising the above documents and database searches, a Likelihood of Occurrence was conducted for conservation significant fauna species, which is provided in Appendix 1.

It is noted that due to the 40 km Study Area intersecting the Southern Ocean, search results returned a number of marine species including mammals, fish and marine birds. These species have been excluded from the Likelihood of Occurrence assessment as the Project does not have any impact on the marine environment and is located ~20 km from the southern coastline.

### 3 DESKTOP ASSESSMENT OF VEGETATION

#### 3.1 Desktop Vegetation Description

The Development Envelope is located within the Eremaean Botanical Province within the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) Hampton Bioregion and Hampton Sub-region. According to the broad scale mapping undertaken by Beard (Shepherd et al. 2002), the project is located within the following pre-European vegetation association:

- **Roe Plain Veg Association No. 122:** Succulent steppe with open low woodland; *Acacia papyrocarpa* over saltbush & bluebush.

The extent of vegetation associations has been determined by the State-wide vegetation remaining extent calculations maintained by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (Government of Western Australia 2019). As shown in Table 2, the current extent remaining of vegetation association 122 is greater than 99% of its pre-European extent at all scales. The extent of Vegetation Association 122 remaining is well above the national objectives, of Australia's biodiversity conservation target (30%), retaining over 99% vegetation at State and sub region level.

**Table 2. Pre-European Vegetation Representation**

Pre-European Vegetation Association	Scale	Pre-European Extent (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	% Remaining	% Current Extent in DBCA Managed Land (proportion of pre-European Extent)
<b>Veg Assoc No. 122</b>	<b>Statewide</b>	662,055.95	661,765.68	99.96	0.33
	<b>IBRA Bioregion</b> Hampton	252,377.91	252,377.91	100.00	0.18
	<b>IBRA Sub-region</b> Hampton	252,377.91	252,377.91	100.00	0.18
	<b>Local Government Authority</b> Shire of Dundas	607,815.07	607,815.07	100.00	0.09

## 4 ASSESSMENT AGAINST THE TEN CLEARING PRINCIPLES

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

Each principle has been assessed in accordance with the former Department of Environment Regulation (now Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) '*A Guide to the Assessment of Applications to Clear Native Vegetation*' (Department of Environment Regulation, 2014) and other relevant clearing permit application decision reports prepared by DWER.

The proposed clearing is not at variance, or not likely to be at variance, to the ten 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.

##### Vegetation

The Development Envelope is located within the Hampton Bioregion and Hampton sub region (Government of Western Australia, 2019). The following pre-European Beard vegetation association is mapped as occurring within the Clearing Area:

- Roe Plain Veg Association No. 122: Succulent steppe with open low woodland; *Acacia papyrocarpa* over saltbush & bluebush.

The vegetation association has more than 99% of pre-European extent remaining intact at all levels.

The pre-European vegetation within the Development Envelope is well represented locally and regionally and is not considered a remnant of native vegetation.

##### Ecological Communities

No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) or Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) (as listed by DBCA) were identified within the Development Envelope.

One Priority Ecological Community (PEC) was identified within the wider Study Area, being the Priority 1 Nullarbor microbial mantles (Winbirra). Nullarbor cave microbial mantles are fragile sheets of mucoid material containing densely packed microorganisms, that form in the dark submerged portions of the Nullarbor Plain's extensive underground cave system. The Development Envelope is located 19 km from the mapped 10 km buffered boundary of this PEC, and as such, no impacts are expected from the proposed clearing.

##### Significant Flora

A desktop search of DBCA and WA Herbarium restricted databases for the 40 km Study Area identified zero Threatened flora species and two Priority flora species. The DBCA restricted dataset did not identify any Threatened or Priority flora species within the Development Envelope.

No Threatened flora species were recorded from the four phases of flora and vegetation survey work completed for the nearby WGEH Proposal (Western Green Energy Hub, 2024).

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A discussion on the two Priority flora species known from the Study Area is provided below, with both species considered unlikely to occur within the Development Envelope.

*Phlegmatospermum eremaeum* (P3) is a prostrate to spreading annual herb, growing to 0.1 m high. The taxon flowers white-cream in June or August to October and occurs on stony loam substrates (Western Australian Herbarium (1998–)). The WA Herbarium restricted ArcGIS dataset identifies 18 records of this taxon (comprising over 100 individuals), with the closest known record, documented in 1974, 15.6 km northwest from the Development Envelope at the eastern extent of its known range. The WA Herbarium restricted ArcGIS data shows that the 18 records are documented as far west as (near) Narembeen (945 km west), and from Ravensthorpe in the south to 55 km north of Koolyanobbing. The next closest record to the Development Envelope, occurs over 185 km west, 'commonly' near Cocklebiddy. Given that the closest known record is historic, and the taxon was not identified in the nearby WGEH Development Envelope during the four phases of flora surveys, it is unlikely that this taxon would occur in the Development Envelope. The proposed clearing of 10 ha of native vegetation is not expected to result in significant impact to this taxon.

*Galium leptogonium* (P3) is a prostrate to scandent perennial, climbing 0.3 m high; stems grow up to 45 cm long, with slender hairs, backwards (retorse) prickles and sometimes glabrous (smooth and without hair) leaves. The taxon flowers spring–autumn, cream or greenish-cream, sometimes tinged purple-red abaxially (away from the centre) (Flora of Victoria, Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria, 2025). The WA Herbarium restricted ArcGIS data identifies 17 records in Western Australia and a further five identified in the DBCA restricted TPFL ArcGIS database (2 duplicates), comprising over 70 recorded individuals. Based on the commentary in these records, it is indicated that this taxon occurs in greater numbers than 70 individuals as it is specified that it occurs 'commonly' in many locations, with individual counts of each population generally not specified. The closest known WA Herbarium restricted ArcGIS record, documented in 1965, occurs in an open depression near the entrance of Abra Kurrie Cave, approximately 30.8 km northeast of the Development Envelope. A further 32 locations have been recorded within the WGEH Development Envelope north of the Development Envelope and nationally is known to occur in Queensland, Australian Capital Territory, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia. It has been recorded as sporadically occurring in rock crevices, forest, woodland and grasslands (VicFlora, 2025).

In Western Australia, the WA Herbarium and DBCA TPFL restricted ArcGIS data shows the taxon's range occurs to the east near Eucla ranging approximately 70 km west to Yalgorup National Park on the west coast of Western Australia, and as far south as Middle Island in the Recherche Archipelago but no further north than 30 km north of Eyre Highway (30 km NNE of Madura). The records identify that the taxon is mostly associated with limestone drainage and skeletal loamy sand. Identified by DPIRD's Soil Landscape Mapping (DPIRD-064), one record of the taxon occurs on the Mundrabilla soil system, the same soil system as that of the Development Envelope, however no drainage lines or skeletal sands occurs within the Development Envelope. The remainder of recorded populations occur on the Thampanna, Culver, Toolinna, Shakehole, Arubiddy and Gracetown Ridge soil systems. Given the small Clearing Area, and lack of drainage habitat suitable for the species, it is unlikely that the proposed clearing will significantly impact populations of *Galium leptogonium*.

#### Significant Fauna

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A desktop search of DBCA restricted fauna database for the 40 km Study Area identified a total of 27 conservation significant fauna species. This included 18 mammals and 9 bird species. Under the *WA Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act), the fauna comprises five species listed as Extinct, one Threatened-Endangered, two Threatened- Critically Endangered, seven Threatened-Vulnerable, one Priority 3, four Priority 4, four Specially Protected -Migratory, one Specially Protected – Other Specially Protected, and two Specially Protected – Conservation Dependant.

Based on a desktop assessment, four conservation significant species were considered possible to occur within the Development Envelope, being:

- *Leipoa ocellata* (Malleefowl) – VU
- *Northiella narethae* (Naretha Blue Bonnet) - P4
- *Nyctophilus major tor* (Central Long-eared Bat) - P3
- *Falco peregrinus* (Peregrine Falcon) – OS

These species are discussed further in Clearing Principle (b).

As part of the desktop assessment, information sourced from the WGEH Environmental Impact Assessment (2024) was utilised, in which it stated that fauna habitat in the WGEH Development Envelope is limited and are widespread in the bioregion, occurring repeatedly across the landscape with minimal variation, providing exception where significant karst features such as dolines and larger sinkholes occur. These features provide landform complexity, shelter, roosting opportunities and generally more mesic conditions than the balance of the limestone plain and tableland habitats that account for the great majority of the WGEH Development Envelope. The WGEH four phase fauna surveys did not identify mammal, reptile or frog species that are listed as Threatened under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* or State *Biodiversity and Conservation Act 2016*. The most notable mammal species, while not listed as significant at State or Commonwealth level, was the Southern Hairy-nosed Wombat (*Lasiorchinus latifrons*).

According to Google Maps Street View Imagery (2025), and Google Earth Imagery (2024), the Development Envelope does not comprise any of these karst features, suggesting that the fauna habitat of the area is widespread in the bioregion, occurring repeatedly across the landscape with minimal variation.

A number of conservation significant fauna species may utilise habitats within the Development Envelope, mostly as irregular visitors utilising foraging and dispersal habitat as opposed to breeding habitat.

#### Summary

Based on the above, the native vegetation within the Development Envelope is common and widespread and is not likely to comprise a large number or diverse suite of flora or fauna, with none of the species identified in the desktop assessment having a range restriction to the Development Envelope.

The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

### **Methodology**

- DCCEEW (2025)
- Government of Western Australia (2019)
- VicFlora (2025)
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-)
- Western Green Energy Hub (2024)
- Government GIS Shapefiles:
  - DBCA Threatened and Priority Ecological Community database search (Accessed 28/08/2025)
  - DBCA Threatened and Priority flora database search (Accessed 28/08/2025)
  - WA Herbarium database search (Accessed 28/08/2025)
  - Bush Forever (Region Scheme - Special Areas) (Accessed 28/08/2025)

**(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.**

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

A desktop search of DBCA restricted fauna database for the 40 km Study Area identified a total of 27 conservation significant fauna species. This included 18 mammals and 9 bird species. Under the *WA Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act), the fauna comprises five species listed as Extinct, two Critically Endangered, one Endangered, seven Vulnerable, one Priority 3, four Priority 4, four Specially Protected -Migratory, one Specially Protected – Other Specially Protected and two Specially Protected – Conservation Dependant.

Based on a Likelihood of Occurrence, (Appendix 1) four conservation significant species were rated as 'Possible' to occur within the Development Envelope and are further discussed below:

**Peregrine Falcon**

The Peregrine Falcon is known to be found widespread throughout Australia. 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). Open air space over all areas represents possible foraging areas for this species, including the Chenopod Shrubland habitat within the Development Envelope. Habitat proposed for clearing is unlikely to be significant for the species, as it is highly mobile and preferring habitat of higher value that is located along the coastline to the south and ridgelines located to the north.

**Naretha Blue Bonnet**

As described in the Likelihood of Occurrence assessment (Appendix 1), the Naretha Blue Bonnet's known distribution occurs over the Development Envelope, in plains with low shrub layers such as salt bush or blue bush (Cornell Lab of Ornithology, 2025). Google Imagery (2025) confirms that vegetation of this type occurs in the Development Envelope. The species forages on the seeds of a wide variety of plants, eating fruit, flowers, nectar, insects and insect larvae. However, the Development Envelope may lack suitable small trees comprising a hollow for nesting. The Blue Bonnet will nest in taller trees, stumps, fallen trees and even in fence posts. Eggs are laid, March-April and August-September, in a shallow depression on decayed wood at the bottom of the hollow. Sometimes the hollow is lined with grass, leaves, twigs and feathers (Birds in Backyards, 2025).

The restricted DBCA fauna database identifies five records to occur within the Study Area. The closest record to the Development Envelope is over 16 km northeast. Two records are considered historic (1966), and the remainder are listed as specimens vouchered with the WA Museum.

As the records of this species are not considered recent or live sightings, and that suitable nesting habitat is not evident within the Development Envelope, it is possible that the Naretha Blue Bonnet may forage in the Development Envelope only. Given that the Mundrabilla Roadhouse is likely to generate significant noise and disturbance, the Blue Bonnet would most likely prefer foraging the intact contiguous vegetation that is known to occur in the locality, with over 99% of the pre-European vegetation association remaining. As such, the habitat proposed for clearing is unlikely to be significant for breeding, foraging, dispersal or refuge of the Naretha Blue Bonnet.

**Malleefowl**

As described in the Likelihood of Occurrence assessment (Appendix 1), the restricted DBCA fauna ArcGIS records identify two opportunistic sighting records of Malleefowl within the Study Area. Of these records, the closest documented evidence of Malleefowl near the Development Envelope

occurs 5.5 km south (recorded 1976), while the second record (recorded 1983) lies over 35 km west. Within the locality (70-100 km from Development Envelope), other Malleefowl records are more recent, suggesting that suitable habitat in the region may occur.

In addition to these records, the WGEH four-phase fauna surveys recorded Malleefowl twice between 2021 and 2024 (one sighting and one Malleefowl track/footprint), suggesting that the species appears to occur within the area at low densities (WGEH, 2024). Both records came from the same immediate area, from within Roe Plain vegetation on the coastal plain (WGEH, 2024). The Development Envelope occurs in in the Roe Plains pre-European Vegetation Association 122.

It is possible that Malleefowl may utilise habitat within the Development Envelope for temporary refuge, foraging and movement within part of its larger home range. Soils of the Development Envelope, the Mundrabilla soil system (DPIRD-064), are characterised by flat, coastal limestone plain overlain in parts by recent sand dunes. The calcrete and coarse-textured sands may not provide suitable nest building soils; however, the fine textured sand substrates found in depressions of alluvium, associated with adequate leaf litter, may be suitable for Malleefowl nest building. Suitable soils for nest building are not overly evident in Google Imagery of the Development Envelope. Given that no Malleefowl mounds have been recorded from the nearby four-phase fauna surveys from the WGEH, it is unlikely that the 17 ha Development Envelope for this proposal would constitute significant habitat for Malleefowl breeding.

### **Central Long-eared Bat**

DBCA fauna database identified ten recordings of Central Long-eared Bat (recorded 1984), in one location, 0.46 km southwest of the Development Envelope (directly south of SLK 642.7). The record looks to be associated with trees in a depression, south of Eyre Highway.

This bat species prefers mixed Eucalypt woodlands with prominent mallee shrub layers. The Central Long-eared Bat roosts in tree crevices, foliage or under loose bark.

As evident in the Google Imagery provided in Appendix 1, Eucalypt woodland vegetation is not evident within the Development Envelope.

The WGEH (2024) four-phase fauna surveys did not document any records of bat fauna within the search area.

The nearby Mundrabilla Roadhouse is likely to be a source of insects and spiders for foraging, with lighting attracting the species. Based on aerial imagery of the Development Envelope, there are a limited number of suitable trees that would be considered potential roosting sites, if any, within the Development Envelope. Suitable roosting sites of the Central Long-eared Bat would also comprise the numerous cave sites including Webb's and Snake Pit Cave, Abrakurrie and the Kutowalla Doline Caves. There are no known caves within the Development Envelope.

The proposed clearing is not likely to impact Central Long-eared Bat foraging, dispersal or refuge habitat, given the extent of intact, contiguous vegetation in the locality, with numerous suitable roosting sites located outside the Development Envelope.

### Summary

The Mundrabilla Roadhouse would generate significant noise and disturbance associated with tourist and truck movements and is considered a likely deterrent for significant fauna to utilise adjacent habitat to breed, forage or refuge within. The fauna habitat of the Development Envelope is widespread in the bioregion, occurring repeatedly across the landscape with minimal variation. Therefore, it is unlikely that the proposal will significantly impact upon fauna habitat in a regional

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sense and the native vegetation within the Development Envelope is not necessary for the maintenance of a significant habitat for fauna.

The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology**

- DCCEEW (2025)
- Western Green Energy Hub (2024)
- Government GIS Shapefiles:
  - DBCA Threatened and Priority fauna database search (Accessed 28/08/2025)

**(c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.****Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.**

A desktop assessment undertaken within a 40 km radius of the Development Envelope did not identify any threatened flora species as having been previously recorded. The nearest record of a Threatened flora species is located approximately 186 km west of the Development Envelope.

A review of the four phase biological survey findings for the WGEH (2024) noted that none of the species identified within the WGEH survey area were listed as Threatened under the BC Act.

Considering the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology**

- Western Green Energy Hub (2024)
- Government GIS shapefiles:
  - DBCA Threatened flora database search (Accessed 28/08/2025)
  - WA Herbarium database search (Accessed 28/08/2025)

**(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 at variance to this Principle.**

A search of the DBCA restricted TEC/PEC GIS dataset (DBCA-038) did not identify any Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) within the Development Envelope or 40 km Study Area.

None of the vegetation types present in the 2,269,015 ha development envelope for the nearby Western Green Energy Hub proposal represent TECs (Western Green Energy Hub, 2024). It is noted that the WGEH development envelope includes the Roe Plain 122 vegetation association that is mapped as occurring in the Mundrabilla Heavy Vehicle Bay Development Envelope.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology**

- Western Green Energy Hub (2024)
- Government GIS shapefiles:
  - DBCA Threatened Ecological Community database search (Accessed 28/08/2025)

**(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 at variance to this Principle.**

The Development Envelope is located within the Hampton Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) region and Hampton sub-region (Government of Western Australia, 2019).

According to the broad scale mapping undertaken by Beard (Shepherd et al 2002), the Clearing Area is mapped as occurring within the following pre-European vegetation association:

- **Roe Plain Veg Association No. 122:** Succulent steppe with open low woodland; *Acacia papyrocarpa* over saltbush & bluebush.

The National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation recognise that the retention of 30% or more of the pre-clearing extent of each ecological community is necessary if Australia's biological diversity is to be protected (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001) except in constrained areas (Perth and Peel) where 10% representation should be maintained.

The Development Envelope is not located within a constrained area, with the vegetation association present having greater than 99% of its pre-European extent remaining at all levels, as summarised in the table below.

Pre-European Vegetation Association	Scale	Pre-European Extent (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	% Remaining	% Current Extent in DBCA Managed Land (proportion of pre-European Extent)
<b>Veg Assoc No. 122</b>	<b>Statewide</b>	662,055.95	661,765.68	99.96	0.33
	<b>IBRA Bioregion</b> Hampton	252,377.91	252,377.91	100.00	0.18
	<b>IBRA Sub-region</b> Hampton	252,377.91	252,377.91	100.00	0.18
	<b>Local Government Authority</b> Shire of Dundas	607,815.07	607,815.07	100.00	0.09

The vegetation within the Development Envelope is well represented locally and regionally. As such the vegetation is not considered significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology**

- Aerial photography
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
- Government of Western Australia (2019)
- Government GIS shapefiles:
  - Pre-European vegetation (Accessed 28/08/2025)
  - IBRA Regions (Accessed 28/08/2025)
  - IBRA Sub-regions (Accessed 28/08/2025)

**(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 at variance to this Principle.**

A desktop search of available datasets did not identify any wetlands within the 40 km study area, including Wetlands of National Importance or RAMSAR wetlands.

No mapped surface watercourses or water bodies intersect or are adjacent to the Development Envelope.

Based on the above, none of the vegetation proposed to be cleared is growing in or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.

The proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology**

- Government GIS shapefiles:
  - Geomorphic Wetlands (Accessed 28/08/2025)
  - Ramsar Wetlands (Accessed 28/08/2025)
  - Important Wetlands (Accessed 28/08/2025)
  - Watercourses (Accessed 28/08/2025)
  - RIWI Act Rivers (Accessed 28/08/2025)

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

**Proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.**

The Australian Soil Resource Information System (ASRIS) mapping indicates that one soil landscape type occurs within the Development Envelope, being:

- **551Mu Mundrabilla System;** Flat, coastal limestone plain overlain in parts by recent sand dunes supporting dense shrublands of nitre bush, blue bush and false blue bush with some myall, eucalypt and melaleuca trees.

The topography of the proposal area has a fall from the north to the south.

The CSIRO ASRIS Acid Sulphate Soils mapping indicated an extremely low risk of acid sulphate soils within the Development Envelope. The proposed clearing is not anticipated to have an impact on soil acidity.

DPRIRD mapping indicates that the Development Envelope presents the following land degradation risk:

- 1% - Very high to extreme water erosion hazard
- 1% - High to extreme wind erosion hazard
- 1% - Moderate salinity Hazard
- 1% - Moderate to high flood risk
- 1% - Moderate to very high waterlogging and inundation risk
- 1% - Very poor to poor site drainage potential
- 0% - moderate to extreme risk of Salinity at Surface

The clearing of vegetation is not likely to exacerbate salinity, acidification, flooding or waterlogging, resulting appreciable land degradation.

The proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology**

- Government GIS Shapefiles:
  - Acid Sulfate Soil Risk Map (Accessed 11/09/2025)
  - Soil landscape land quality – Water Erosion Risk (Accessed 11/09/2025)
  - Soil landscape land quality – Wind Erosion Risk (Accessed 11/09/2025)
  - Soil landscape land quality – Salinity Risk (Accessed 11/09/2025)
  - Soil landscape land quality – Surface Acidity (Accessed 11/09/2025)
  - Soil landscape land quality – Waterlogging Risk (Accessed 11/09/2025)
  - Soil landscape land quality – Flood Risk (Accessed 11/09/2025)

**(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 at variance to this Principle.**

A search of available GIS datasets indicates that no terrestrial nature reserves, conservation areas or Bush Forever Sites are located within the 40 km Study Area. One marine conservation area is present within the Study Area (Mirning Marine Park) which will not be impacted by the proposed clearing.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing will not have an impact on the environmental values of any conservation areas.

The proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology**

- Environmental Offsets Register
- Government GIS Shapefiles:
  - DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters & Lands of Interest (Accessed 28/08/2025)
  - DBCA Lands of Interest (Accessed 28/08/2025)
  - Ramsar Wetlands (Accessed 28/08/2025)
  - Important Wetlands (Accessed 28/08/2025)
  - Bush Forever Sites (Accessed 28/08/2025)

**(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 at variance to this Principle.**

A search of available GIS datasets indicates the Development Envelope is not located within a Surface Water Area or Groundwater Area as proclaimed under the *Rights in Water Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act), nor is it located within a Public Drinking Water Source Area or within any of the controlled catchment areas under the *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* (CAWS Act). There are no RAMSAR or Nationally Important Wetlands within or adjacent to the Development Envelope.

Review of aerial photography and GIS datasets indicates no watercourses intersect or are within close proximity to the Development Envelope.

With low rainfall and no permanent water bodies, the proposed clearing is not likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface water or groundwater.

The proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology**

- Aerial photography
- Government GIS Shapefiles:
  - RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (Accessed 28/08/2025)
  - CAWSA Part 2A Clearing Control Catchments (Accessed 28/08/2025)
  - RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (Accessed 28/08/2025)
  - Public Drinking Water Source Area (Accessed 28/08/2025)

**(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 at variance to this Principle.**

According to the Bureau of Meteorology Australia (2025) Mundrabilla receives an average annual rainfall of 246.4mm, with majority of the rainfall occurring between the months of May and August.

The Australian Soil Resource Information Systems (ASRIS) mapping indicates that one soil landscape type occurs within the Development Envelope, being:

- 551Mu Mundrabilla System; Flat, coastal limestone plain overlain in parts by recent sand dunes supporting dense shrublands of nitre bush, blue bush and false blue bush with some myall, eucalypt and melaleuca trees.

The Development Envelope is mapped as having a low risk of flood hazard and water logging (1% of map unit has a moderate to very high flood hazard and waterlogging risk). Only 1% of the site drainage map unit has very poor to poor potential.

The topography of the Development Envelope as a fall from north to south, with the 20 m contour line at the northern extent of the proposal and falling away to the coastline approximately 20 km to the south.

With the low risk of waterlogging and flooding in the area, the proposal 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**

- Bureau of Meteorology Australia (2025) Government GIS Shapefiles:
  - Soil Mapping (Accessed 10/09/2025)
  - Contours (Accessed 10/09/2025)
  - Soil landscape land quality - Waterlogging Risk (Accessed 10/09/2025)
  - Soil landscape land quality - Flood Risk (Accessed 10/09/2025)

## **5 REHABILITATION, REVEGETATION AND OFFSETS**

### **5.1 Revegetation and Rehabilitation**

No temporary clearing will be undertaken as part of the Proposal activities and therefore no revegetation or rehabilitation will be conducted under CPS 818.

### **5.2 Offset Proposal**

No offset proposal is required as the proposed clearing will not result in significant residual impacts to native vegetation within the region.

## 6 COMPLIANCE WITH CPS 818

The clearing associated with the proposal is not likely to be, or is not at variance with the Clearing Principles. Additional management actions under CPS 818 are detailed in Table 3.

**Table 3. Summary of Additional Management Actions Required by CPS 818**

Impact of Clearing	Yes/No or NA	Further Action Required
1. The CDR indicates that the clearing is 'At Variance' or 'May be at Variance' with one or more of the Clearing Principles.	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 <b>or</b> (j) the incidence of flooding.	No	No further action required.
3. Clearing is at variance with Clearing Principle (g) land degradation, (i) surface or underground water quality <b>and</b> (j) the incidence of flooding.	No	No further action required.
4. The Proposal involves clearing for temporary works (as defined by CPS 818).	No	No further action required.
<b>5a.</b> Proposal is within a Region that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>has rainfall greater than 400mm; and,</li> <li>is South of the 26<sup>th</sup> parallel; and,</li> <li>works are necessary in 'Other than dry conditions'; and,</li> <li>works have potential for <b>uninfested</b> areas to be impacted.</li> </ul>	No	Standard Vehicle and Plant management actions from Annexure 204B (TABLE 204B.9.1), <u>Hygiene Checklists</u> and <u>Vehicle, Plant and Machinery Hygiene Register Template</u> will be applied.
<b>5b.</b> Do the proposed works require clearing within or adjacent to DBCA managed lands in non-dry conditions?	No	No further action required.
6. 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.

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Impact of Clearing	Yes/No or NA	Further Action Required
7. Weeds are likely to spread to and result in environmental harm to adjacent areas of native vegetation that are in good or better condition.	<b>No</b>	No further action required.
8. Did an environmental specialist conduct the survey or field assessment?	<b>Yes</b>	The Environmental Specialist undertaking the biological assessments was suitably qualified and had more than three years' experience.
9. Did an environmental specialist prepare the Assessment Report and any other associated documentation including the VMP, Dieback Management Plan or Offset Proposal?	<b>Yes</b>	The Environmental Specialist preparing the Assessment Report and any other associated documentation including the VMP, Dieback Management Plan or Offset Proposal was suitably qualified and had more than three years' experience.

## 7 REFERENCES

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## 8 APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Likelihood of Occurrence – Conservation Significant Fauna (Main Roads 2025)

#### Likelihood of Occurrence Guideline

Likelihood of Occurrence	Description
Known	Reliable recent records (<5 years) from within or close proximity to the Proposal Area. Recent reliable records may be present in the Study Area where there is contiguous habitat as that in the Proposal Area.
Likely	Species previously recorded within 10 km of the Proposal Area and large areas of suitable habitat occurs in the Study Area. Recent records (<5 years) of the species. Species' known distribution overlaps with the Proposal Area and surrounding locality.
Possible	Species previously recorded within 10 – 40 km of the Proposal Area and some suitable habitat may occur in the Study Area. Documented records (>5 years) of the species are evident. Species' known distribution overlaps with the surrounding locality.
Unlikely	The species has previously been recorded in the Study Area, but suitable habitat does not occur within the Proposal Area. A known species distribution overlaps with the Proposal Area however limited habitat occurs (i.e. the type, quality and quantity of the habitat is generally poor or restricted), or suitable habitat occurs in the Study Area but the species has no capacity to migrate into the Proposal Area.
Highly Unlikely	The species has not been recorded within the Study Area, suitable habitat does not occur, and the Study Area is outside the natural distribution of the species. The species has become locally extinct or are not known to have ever been present in the locality.

Definitions:

Proposal Area: The project area in which proposal activities occur.

Study Area = a 40 km buffer around the Proposal Area, in which the desktop assessment was undertaken

Locally/Locality = the area within an approximate 100 km radius of the Proposal Area

## Significant Fauna Likelihood of Occurrence

Species	Conservation Status	Habitat and Information	Likelihood of Occurrence
<p><i>Dasyurus geoffroi</i> Chuditch, Western Quoll</p>	<p>Threatened – Vulnerable</p>	<p>The Chuditch is now known in approximately 5% of their former range. Most Chuditch are now found only from Western Australia where it predominantly occurs in Jarrah (<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>) forest and the great Western Woodland, and mallee shrubland and IBRA Goldfields, Midwest, South Coast, SouthWest, Swan, Warren and Wheatbelt Regions. According to DEC (2012), the Development Envelope is within the area of occupancy for the species.</p> <p>The restricted DBCA fauna database identified 7 records of Chuditch within the Study Area, with records undated, however all were specified as historical written, or vouchered specimens at the WA Museum. Each record was associated with Webb's, Snake Pit, Abrakurrie or Kutowalla Doline Caves, all locations between 30 – 40 km from the Proposal Area. There are no caves in the Proposal Area.</p> <p>Given the historic nature of the restricted DBCA fauna records, the lack of caves within the Development Envelope and that the Chuditch's range now mostly occurs in the southwest of Western Australia, the proposed clearing is high unlikely to impact this species directly or indirectly.</p>	<p>Highly Unlikely</p>

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Species	Conservation Status	Habitat and Information	Likelihood of Occurrence
<p><i>Leipoa ocellata</i> Malleefowl</p>	<p>Threatened – Vulnerable</p>	<p>Malleefowl is a large ground-dwelling bird, generally occurring in semi-arid areas of Western Australia, associated with long unburnt thick vegetation. The species prefers shrublands and low woodlands that are dominated by mallee vegetation, as well as native pine <i>Callitris</i> woodlands, <i>Acacia</i> shrublands, Broombush (<i>Melaleuca uncinata</i>) vegetation or coastal heathlands (DCCEEW, 2024). The original distribution of Malleefowl covered much of the southern half of the continent from the west coast to the Great Dividing Range in the east, however this range has contracted by 50%, particularly in arid areas and at the periphery of its former range as a result of several threatening processes (Blakers et al. 1984; Priddel 1989; in DCCEEW, 2024, Bush Heritage Australia, 2025).</p> <p>Malleefowl are omnivorous, eating wattle seeds, flower blossoms, buds, fruit, lerps and insects. They will mate for life (approximately 15 years) spending ten months of the year digging and maintaining mounds that can be more than four metres in diameter and a metre high. Malleefowl will lay eggs September to January, heating eggs by heat and sun and the thermal incubation generated by the mound’s soils and decomposing leaves and twigs. Chicks hatch unaided at around 60 days (Bush Heritage, 2015).</p> <p>The restricted DBCA fauna ArcGIS records identify two opportunistic sighting records of Malleefowl within the Study Area. The closest record of Malleefowl to the Development Envelope occurs 5.5 km south (recorded 1976), while the second record (recorded 1983) lies over 35 km west. Within the locality (70-100 km from the Development Envelope), other Malleefowl records are more recent, suggesting that suitable habitat in the region may occur. Furthermore, the WGEH four phase fauna surveys recorded Malleefowl twice between 2021 and 2024, suggesting that the species appears to occur within the area at low densities (WGEH, 2024). Both records came from the same immediate area, from within Roe Plain vegetation on the coastal plain. The Development Envelope occurs in in the Roe Plains pre-European Vegetation Association 122.</p> <p>Suitable habitat for Malleefowl may occur in the Development Envelope, however the proposed clearing is not likely to impact any habitat significant for Malleefowl foraging, dispersal or refuge, given no Malleefowl mounds were recorded in the WGEH four phase fauna survey and the extent of intact contiguous vegetation known to occur in the locality, with over 99% pre-European vegetation remaining.</p>	<p>Possible</p>

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Species	Conservation Status	Habitat and Information	Likelihood of Occurrence
<p><i>Pseudomys australis</i> Plains Rat, Palyoora</p>	<p>Threatened – Vulnerable</p>	<p>The Plains Mouse is an Australian native murid rodent weighing between 30 and 50 g. The species requires habitat of cracking clay soils and gilgais in open plains, or depressions within gibber stony plains. The presence of cracking clay soils appears to be more critical than the type or structure of vegetation, as the Plains Mouse has been recorded from a variety of vegetation communities (Moseby, 2012).</p> <p>Historical records (pre-1980) and sub-fossil bone material suggests the Plains Mouse was once widespread throughout the arid and semi-arid regions of Australia. The distribution of the Plains Mouse has declined by 50-90% of its distribution. The species now occupies a north/south band of stony plain habitat to the west of Lake Eyre and extending from Pernatty Station in South Australia to Andado Station in the Northern Territory (Moseby, 2012).</p> <p>The restricted DBCA fauna database identified one record of Plains Rat, located in 1969, at Mundrabilla Homestead. Several other records are noted to occur in the locality (up to 100 km from the Development Envelope) with all records documented as specimens at the WA Museum. Only two records are dated from the greater locality having been documented in 2015 and 2021 suggesting that it is possible that this species has not entirely become extinct from the locality.</p> <p>Suitable habitat may occur in the Development Envelope, however the proposed clearing is not likely to impact significant habitat for Plains Rat foraging, dispersal or refuge, given intact contiguous vegetation is known to occur in the locality, with over 99% pre-European vegetation remaining.</p>	<p>Unlikely</p>

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Species	Conservation Status	Habitat and Information	Likelihood of Occurrence
<p><i>Nyctophilus major tor</i> Central Long-eared Bat</p>	<p>Priority 3</p>	<p>The Central Long-eared Bat is known to be widespread in the arid Coolgardie and Gawler, and the semiarid Avon, Hampton and Eyre-Yorke bioregions of temperate Western and South Australia, mostly within open and arid regions. This sub species of the Greater long-eared Bat prefers Eucalypt woodlands and mallee habitats, often associated with dams, and granite outcrops. The Central Long-eared Bat will roost in trees under bark, dry tree hollows and fissures of branches. Aerial imagery suggests that there is limited trees suitable for roosting within the Development Envelope. Manoeuvrable, but not agile, it gleans surfaces for insects and spiders, and ambushes passing airborne insects from a perch. The species has a maximum-range flight speed of 10 kilometres per hour. Young are born from spring to early summer (McKenzie et al., 2008).</p> <p>The restricted DBCA fauna database identified ten recordings of Central Long-eared Bat (recorded 1984), in one location, 0.46 km southwest of the Development Envelope (directly south of SLK 642.7). This record looks to be associated with trees in a depression, south of Eyre Highway. Most likely utilised as roosting habitat. The Bat is possibly attracted to the lights of the nearby Mundrabilla Roadhouse, in which insects and spiders would be available for foraging.</p> <p>The proposed clearing is not likely to impact significant habitat for Central Long-eared Bat foraging, dispersal or refuge, given intact contiguous vegetation is known to occur in the locality, with over 99% of the pre-European vegetation association remaining.</p>	<p>Possible</p>

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Species	Conservation Status	Habitat and Information	Likelihood of Occurrence
<p><i>Charadrius cucullatus</i> Hooded Plover, Hooded Dotterel</p>	<p>Priority 4</p>	<p>The Hooded Plover is a non-migratory resident occurring on sandy beaches between Jervis Bay, New South Wales and the Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, Tasmania, Esperance, and is found as far north as Jurien Bay. In the south-west, they may frequent inland salt lakes. includes insects, sandhoppers (<i>Orchestiasp.</i>), small bivalves, and soldier crabs (<i>Mictyris platycheles</i>). The Hooded Plover will forage at all levels of the beach during all tide phases. BirdLife International (2016e) shows Hooded Plover distribution as occurring over areas of the Development Envelope, however distribution map provided by BirdLife Australia (2023d) shows that the Development Envelope is not a part of its range by approximately 500 km.</p> <p>The species breeds in sand or fine gravel situated above the high-tide mark on ocean beaches or among dunes. This nest may be encircled or lined with pebbles, seaweed and other beach debris. Breeding season is from August to February and can extend to April.</p> <p>The restricted DBCA fauna database identifies one record to occur within the Study Area, documented in 2002, over 25 km southwest of the Development Envelope on the '380 second dune'. Other recent records occur over 180 km west.</p> <p>The species forages on the shoreline and breeds above the high tide mark on ocean beaches. The Development Envelope does not comprise coastline habitat or inland Salt Lake habitat for foraging. While the species may transient the Development Envelope intermittently, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact significant habitat for Hooded Plover foraging, dispersal or refuge, as more suitable habitat for foraging occurs on the coastline south of the Development Envelope.</p>	<p>Unlikely</p>

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Species	Conservation Status	Habitat and Information	Likelihood of Occurrence
<p><i>Dasyercus blythi</i> Brush-tailed Mulgara</p>	<p>Priority 4</p>	<p>Brush-tailed Mulgara is a medium sized carnivorous Australian marsupial species that forages on a wide range of invertebrates, frogs, reptiles, beetles and small mammals. This species inhabits spinifex grasslands on sandy plains where it lives in burrows, preferring open spaces between vegetation (Molyneux et al., 2017).</p> <p>While once widespread and common throughout the central deserts of Australia to coastal areas, the species distribution has declined significantly, resulting in a more fragmented distribution than previously observed, now only occurring through Central Australia, the Pilbara and Tanami regions.</p> <p>The restricted DBCA fauna database identifies two records to occur within the Study Area. Both records are documented as fossils, located from Webb's and Snake Pit Cave, and Abrakurrie Cave. No caves occur inside the Development Envelope.</p> <p>Given the historic nature of the restricted DBCA fauna records, the lack of caves within the Development Envelope and that the Mulgara's known distribution now occurs further north, the proposed clearing will not impact this species directly or indirectly.</p>	<p>Highly Unlikely</p>

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Species	Conservation Status	Habitat and Information	Likelihood of Occurrence
<p><i>Northiella narethae</i> Naretha Blue Bonnet</p>	<p>Priority 4</p>	<p>Naretha Blue Bonnet is a brown bird with yellow underbelly, red undertail and blue face. The species has been known to occur in the dryer parts of Australia’s inland from southern Queensland through New South Wales and north-west Victoria to the extreme southeastern part of Western Australia, on the western fringe of the Nullarbor Plain (Cornell Lab of Ornithology, 2025). Its West Australian distribution extends from the Nullarbor in the east to Balladonia in the west, comprising plains with low shrub layers such as saltbush or bluebush and sometimes scattered trees or open woodland consisting of trees like Myall, Mulga and native pine (Birds in Backyards, 2025).</p> <p>Forage in pairs or small groups, Blue Bonnets live on the seeds of a wide variety of plants, eating fruit, flowers, nectar, insects and insect larvae. The Blue Bonnet nests in hollows in the trunk or limb of a tree, living or dead. They often nest in small trees with small hollow entrances, but will nest in taller trees, stumps, fallen trees and even in fence posts. Breeding season occurs March-April and August-September and eggs are laid in a shallow depression on decayed wood at the bottom of the hollow. Sometimes the hollow is lined with grass, leaves, twigs and feathers. The entrances are often very small - knotholes and cracks at a tree's base (Birds in Backyards, 2025).</p> <p>The restricted DBCA fauna database identifies five records to occur within the Study Area. The closest record to the Proposal Area lies over 16 km northeast. Two records are considered historic (1966), and the remainder are listed as specimens vouchered with the WA Museum. These three records range from 1982 to 2000).</p> <p>Based on aerial imagery it is unlikely roosting sites are available within the Development Envelope. The proposal is not likely to significantly impact Blue Bonnet breeding, foraging, dispersal or refuge, given intact contiguous vegetation that is known to occur in the locality, with over 99% of the pre-European vegetation association remaining.</p>	<p>Possible</p>

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Species	Conservation Status	Habitat and Information	Likelihood of Occurrence
<p>Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i></p>	<p>Specially Protected - Other Specially Protected</p>	<p>The Peregrine Falcon is found in most habitats, from rainforests to the arid zone, and at most altitudes, from the coast to alpine areas. Its range covers all of Australia, but it's not deemed common in any location. The species is found on every continent except Antarctica.</p> <p>Peregrines thrive in various habitats including open spaces, coastlines, mountain ranges, including urban environments where they have adapted to use tall buildings for nesting.</p> <p>The species requires abundant prey, feeding on small and medium sized birds, rabbits and day-active mammals. Any open-air space represents possible foraging areas for this species, and it maintains a home range of about 20 km to 30 km square throughout the year (Australian Museum, 2019).</p> <p>The Peregrine Falcon requires secure nest sites, located anywhere from the arctic tundra to the tropic zones. Rather than building a nest, it lays its eggs in recesses of cliff faces, tree hollows or in the large, abandoned nests of other birds. Breeding occurs August to December (Australian Museum, 2019).</p> <p>Within Western Australia, over 1, 400 records are documented in the restricted DBCA fauna ArcGIS database. The closest recorded sighting lies 9 km south of Mundrabilla (recorded in 1984). No other records are evident within the Study Area or with the surrounding locality.</p> <p>While some foraging habitat may occur in the Development Envelope, given the aerial and transient nature of the species, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact significant Peregrine Falcon foraging, dispersal or refuge habitat, given the extent of intact contiguous vegetation known to occur in the locality, with over 99% of the pre-European vegetation association remaining.</p>	<p>Possible</p>

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<p><i>Calidris ruficollis</i> Red-necked Stint</p> <p><i>Charadrius veredus</i> Oriental Plover</p> <p><i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> Caspian Tern</p> <p><i>Tringa nebularia</i> Common Greenshank</p>	<p>Specially Protected – Migratory</p>	<p>Red-necked Stint - A very small shorebird of both inland and coastal wetlands and estuaries. The Red-necked Stint breeds in north-eastern Siberia and northern and western Alaska. It follows the <a href="#">East Asian-Australasian Flyway</a> to spend the southern summer months in Australia. It is found widely in Australia, except in the arid inland. In Australia, Red-necked Stints are found on the coast, in sheltered inlets, bays, lagoons, estuaries, intertidal mudflats and protected sandy or coralline shores. They may also be seen in saltworks, sewage farms, saltmarsh, shallow wetlands including lakes, swamps, riverbanks, waterholes, bore drains, dams, soaks and pools in saltflats, flooded paddocks or damp grasslands (BirdLife Australia, 2025a). Its distribution may include the coastal areas of the Nullarbor Plain (BirdLife International, 2016c). The Red-necked Stint was recorded on one occasion, sourced from beach transect surveys conducted at the marine infrastructure southern limit of the WGEH Development Envelope (WGEH, 2024).</p> <p>Oriental Plover - Large, long-legged, elegantly slender plover. The Oriental Plover has been recorded in all states but most common in coastal areas and northern Australia. It is a regular summer migrant to Australia from September to March. In the south they are seldom seen in one place for more than a couple of days. This species may be found inland; in open grasslands in arid and semi-arid zones; and less often in estuarine or littoral environments. This species prefers flat inland plains, sparsely vegetated short grass with hard bare ground including claypans, playing fields, lawns and cattle camps. The Oriental Plover may move to lightly wooded grasslands with the onset of the wet season. They forage in loose flocks often with other waders and waterbirds (BirdLife Australia, 2025b). The Oriental Plover was recorded on three occasions over the four-phase survey, accounting for 21 individuals, within the WGEH Development Envelope (WGEH, 2024). These records occurred on the Hampton Tablelands vegetation above the scarp and the WGEH (2024) document suggested that this species would typically utilise plains habitat such as this, post-rainfall.</p> <p>Caspian Tern - The Caspian Tern is the largest tern in Australia. Caspian Terns are found throughout Australasia, North America, Eurasia and Africa. found near the coast, in extensive wetlands, on coastal and interior beaches and sheltered estuaries. The Caspian Tern lives equally well in fresh water and saline environments, feeding almost entirely on fish. The nest is a deep scrape, usually unlined, but occasionally sparsely ringed with debris or scraps of local vegetation such as saltbush (BirdLife Australia, 2025c). On the south coast, its mapped distribution does not extend further east than Nuytsland Nature Reserve (BirdLife International, 2018), located over 250 km west southwest from the Development Envelope.</p> <p>Common Greenshank - is a large, rather heavily built wader, breeding in the Palaearctic regions and is widespread in Africa, Coastal Asia, the Indian subcontinent, the Philippines and southern New Guinea. They are common throughout Australia in the summer. Common Greenshanks are found both on the coast and inland, in estuaries and mudflats, mangrove swamps and lagoons, and in billabongs, swamps, sewage farms and flooded crops (BirdLife Australia, 2025d). On the south coast, its mapped distribution</p>	<p>Unlikely Red-necked Stint, Oriental Plover</p> <p>Highly Unlikely Caspian Tern Common Greenshank</p>
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Species	Conservation Status	Habitat and Information	Likelihood of Occurrence
		<p>does not extend further east than Twilight Special Purpose Zone, (BirdLife International, 2018), over 160 km west southwest from the Development Envelope.</p> <p>While the Oriental Plover and the Red-necked Stint may infrequently visit the coast line in proximity to the Development Envelope, given the lack of water sources and suitable foraging habitat in the Development Envelope for these migratory birds, the aerial and transient nature of the species, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact significant foraging, dispersal or refuge habitat, given the extent of intact contiguous vegetation known to occur in the locality, with over 99% of the pre-European vegetation association remaining.</p>	
<b>EPBC Nationally Listed Threatened Species</b>			
<b>Fauna</b>			

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Species	Conservation Status	Habitat and Information	Likelihood of Occurrence
<p><i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i> Southern Whiteface</p>	<p>Vulnerable</p>	<p>The Southern Whiteface is a small, sturdy, grey-brown bird. Two subspecies are recognised: <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i> (South-east Southern Whiteface) found throughout southeastern and central Australia; and <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis castaneiventris</i> (South-west Southern Whiteface) found in central and southern Western Australia. The Southern Whiteface prefers the drier habitats of southern Australia. In Western Australia the species is considered widespread but scattered in Gibson Desert, on periphery of Great Victoria Desert, and throughout Nullarbor Plain, including Roe Plain and Hampton Tableland. It is more widespread farther west, mostly South and east of line joining Queen Victoria Spring, Point Salvation and Barlee Range., though also recorded slightly farther North round Jiggalong, and north of line from Peak Charles National Park, through New Norcia, to Kalbarri except the far south-west corner (BirdLife Australia, 2023a).</p> <p>The species prefers dry open forests and woodland and inland scrubs of mallee, mulga, especially those dominated by mulga, with understorey of grass or low shrubs including chenopods, such as saltbush <i>Atriplex</i> and bluebush <i>Maireana</i>, <i>Eremophila</i>. The species will utilise habitat with fallen timber or dead trees and stumps (BirdLife Australia, 2023a).</p> <p>It feeds almost exclusively on ground, and mainly on insects and spiders, foraging in low shrubbery where they may take seeds and leaves. Southern Whiteface builds an untidy domed nest of grass, rootlets and bark. Nests are built in a hollow limb, stump or fence post or in the foliage of shrubs and small trees, in sheds or in nest- boxes. The species breeds June to December, but inland breeding time is influenced by rainfall (BirdLife Australia, 2025e, BirdLife Australia, 2023a).</p> <p>No records are evident within the DBCA Restricted ArcGIS database, however WGEH Environmental Impact Assessment (2024) identifies that the four phase fauna surveys recorded the Southern Whiteface 15 times between 2021 and 2024, mostly as small groups of 2-6 individuals with as many as 15 birds sighted (Biota; WGEH Environmental Impact Assessment 2024). Most records came from the southern half of the Development Envelope, in habitats within the Hampton Tablelands and Roe Plains vegetation types. The Development Envelope occurs in the Roe Plains pre-European Vegetation Association 122.</p> <p>The Development Envelope is within the species known distribution; and the occurrence of the species is known to occur in proximity to the Development Envelope. Whilst occurrence of the species within the Development Envelope is possible, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact significant foraging, dispersal or refuge habitat for the species, given the extent of intact contiguous vegetation known to occur in the locality, with over 99% of the pre-European vegetation association remaining.</p>	<p>Possible</p>

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Species	Conservation Status	Habitat and Information	Likelihood of Occurrence
<p><i>Calidris acuminata</i> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper</p>	<p>Vulnerable</p>	<p>The Sharptailed Sandpiper is a migratory species that breeds in Northern Siberia and surrounds. It migrates south in the non-breeding season, to Australia and New Zealand. They are mostly found in the southeast of Australia, however they have been known to frequent all areas. In Western Australia, Sharp-tailed Sandpipers occur on the Nullarbor Plain and the southern areas of the Great Victoria Desert. They are widespread from Cape Arid to Carnarvon, around coastal and sub-coastal plains of Pilbara Region, through to the Kimberley Division (BirdLife Australia, 2025f).</p> <p>The species utilises both fresh and hypersaline environments, feeding along the edge of water on mudflats, coastal and inland wetlands, and sewage ponds, but prefers the grassy edges of shallow inland freshwater wetlands. After rainfall events, the species may also feed on areas of agricultural pasture. The Sharp-tailed Sandpiper feeds on aquatic insects and their larvae, as well as worms, molluscs, crustaceans and sometimes, seeds. It is often found in large flocks, often with other waders, foraging in shallow waters.</p> <p>The DBCA Restricted ArcGIS database identifies almost 2000 records of Sharp-tailed Sandpiper throughout Western Australia. Most records occur in coastal regions, although there are some records inland near water sources. The closest record of Sharp-tailed Sandpiper lies 65 km east (documented in 1981) from the Development Envelope. Based on GIS datasets and analysis of aerial imagery, there are no fresh or saline water sources evident in the Development Envelope.</p> <p>Given the lack of sightings in the locality, and that preferable habitat occurs extensively outside the Development Envelope, the very small portion of prospective habitat in the Development Envelope is unlikely to constitute significant habitat for the species.</p>	<p>Highly Unlikely</p>

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Species	Conservation Status	Habitat and Information	Likelihood of Occurrence
<p><i>Calidris canutus</i> Red Knot</p>	<p>Vulnerable</p>	<p>The Red Knot is a medium-sized, dumpy grey wader. It is considered widespread around the Australian coast, less in the south, some inland records. In Western Australia, the records are scattered in the south, from Eyre to Albany, and from Flinders Bay to north of Perth. Occasionally round Peron Peninsular and Carnarvon. It is widespread along coast from Ningaloo and Barrow Island to the southwest Kimberley. An isolated inland record occurs near Leonora.</p> <p>Red Knots gather in large flocks on the coast in sandy estuaries with tidal mudflats. This is a migratory species, breeding in the high Arctic, then migrating south. Red Knots gather in large flocks with other waders. They walk fast, probing rapidly in soft sand and mud for worms, bivalves and crustaceans and also eat spiders, insects, seeds and shoots. They feed by day and night, regulated by the tide. (BirdLife Australia, 2025g).</p> <p>The DBCA Restricted ArcGIS database identifies almost 1500 records of Red Knot throughout Western Australia. The closest record of Red Knot lies over 175 km west (documented in 1981) from the Development Envelope. Based on GIS datasets and analysis of aerial imagery, there are no fresh or saline water sources evident in the Development Envelope.</p> <p>Given the lack of sightings in the locality, and that suitable habitat does not occur inside the Development Envelope, it is highly unlikely that significant habitat for the Red Knot will be impacted by the proposed clearing.</p>	<p>Highly Unlikely</p>

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Species	Conservation Status	Habitat and Information	Likelihood of Occurrence
<p><i>Calidris ferruginea</i> Curlew Sandpiper</p>	<p>Critically Endangered</p>	<p>The Curlew Sandpiper is a migratory species that breeds in the Arctic of northern Siberia. In the non-breeding season, the Curlew Sandpiper migrates to Australia frequenting the coasts, and inland in smaller numbers. In Western Australia, they are widespread around coastal and subcoastal plains from Cape Arid to the south-west Kimberley Division, but are more sparsely distributed between Carnarvon and Dampier Archipelago. They occur in large numbers, in thousands to tens of thousands, at Port Hedland Saltworks, 80 Mile Beach, Roebuck Bay and Lake Macleod. They are rarely recorded in the north-west Kimberley, around Wyndham and Lake Argyle, and occasionally they occur inland, in areas south of 26° south.</p> <p>Curlew Sandpipers mainly occur on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and also around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in saltworks and sewage farms. They are also recorded inland, though less often, including around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes and bore drains, usually with bare edges of mud or sand. They occur in both fresh and brackish waters (BirdLife Australia 2023b). The sandpiper roosts on bare dry shingle, shell or sand beaches, sandspits and islets in or round coastal or near-coastal lagoons and other wetlands (BirdLife Australia 2023b).</p> <p>The DBCA Restricted ArcGIS database identifies over 2000 records of Curlew Sandpiper throughout Western Australia. Most records occur in coastal regions, although there are some records inland near water sources. The closest record of Red Knot lies over 175 km west (44 records documented 1978 - 2013) from the Development Envelope. Based on GIS datasets and analysis of aerial imagery, there are no fresh or saline water sources evident in the Development Envelope.</p> <p>Given the lack of sightings in the locality, and that suitable habitat does not occur inside the Development Envelope, it is highly unlikely that significant habitat for the Curlew Sandpiper will be impacted by the proposed clearing.</p>	<p>Highly Unlikely</p>

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Species	Conservation Status	Habitat and Information	Likelihood of Occurrence
<p><i>Falco hypoleucos</i> Grey Falcon</p>	<p>Vulnerable</p>	<p>The Grey Falcon is an elusive species endemic to mainland Australia. The species occurs in arid and semi-arid Australia, including the Murray-Darling Basin, Eyre Basin, central Australia and Western Australia. The species is mainly found where annual rainfall is less than 500 mm, except when wet years are followed by drought, when the species might become marginally more widespread.</p> <p>The Grey Falcon is often recorded in arid grasslands and woodland habitats, where it may perch on communication towers. Most sightings in Western Australia are in the north, up to 600 km inland from the coastline, from Carnarvon to Wyndham and Kununurra. The distribution of this species does not include the southern areas of Western Australia near the Nullarbor Plain (BirdLife Australia 2023c).</p> <p>The restricted DBCA Fauna ArcGIS database identifies 157 records of Grey Falcon throughout Western Australia. The closest record of Grey Falcon lies 630 km west (documented 1979, Norseman WA).</p> <p>The Development Envelope is not within the species known distribution, therefore the proposed clearing is not likely to impact significant foraging, dispersal or refuge habitat for the Grey Falcon.</p>	<p>Highly Unlikely</p>
<p><i>Leipoa ocellata</i> Malleefowl</p>	<p>Vulnerable</p>	<p>Listed above</p>	
<p><i>Limosa lapponica menzbieri</i> Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit</p>	<p>Endangered</p>	<p>The species breeds across the Arctic from northern Europe through Siberia to Alaska, wintering along the coasts of western Europe, Africa, the Middle East, south- and south-east Asia, Australia and New Zealand.</p> <p>On passage the species may frequent inland wetlands, sandy beaches with pine <i>Pinus</i> spp. stands, swampy lowlands near lakes and short-grass meadows. During the winter it is more common in intertidal areas along muddy coastlines, estuaries, inlets, mangrove-fringed lagoons and sheltered bays with tidal mudflats or sandbars (BirdLife International, 2016d).</p> <p>The restricted DBCA Fauna ArcGIS database identifies 32 records of Bar-tailed Godwit (Northern Siberian) throughout Western Australia. The closest record of the species lies over 1,200 km northwest (documented 1970, Green Head WA).</p> <p>The Development Envelope is not within the species known distribution; therefore, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact significant foraging, dispersal or refuge habitat for the Bar-tailed Godwit.</p>	<p>Highly Unlikely</p>

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Species	Conservation Status	Habitat and Information	Likelihood of Occurrence
<p><i>Sternula nereis nereis</i> Australian Fairy Tern</p>	<p>Vulnerable</p>	<p>The Fairy Tern is found on isolated sandy inlets and along the coast from Dampier Archipelago, Western Australia, southward to Tasmania and Victoria, and is only vagrant to the east coast.</p> <p>The Great Australian Bight forms a gap in its distribution between western and eastern populations (DCCEEW, 2020), including that of the Development Envelope.</p> <p>The Fairy Tern is found on coastal beaches, inshore and offshore islands, sheltered inlets, sewage farms, harbours, estuaries and lagoons. It favours both fresh and saline wetlands and near-coastal terrestrial wetlands, including lakes and salt-ponds. The Fairy Tern feeds almost entirely on fish. Plant material, crustaceans and gastropods (snails) may also be digested, possibly from the stomachs of fish. Fairy Terns catch fish by plunging in shallow water and have been observed diving from heights of up to 5 m (BirdLife Australia, 2025h).</p> <p>The restricted DBCA Fauna ArcGIS database identifies 241 records of Australian Fairy Tern throughout Western Australia. The closest record of the species lies over 1,200 km northwest (documented 1992, near Cape Le Grand National WA).</p> <p>The Development Envelope is not within the species known distribution; therefore, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact significant foraging, dispersal or refuge habitat for the Australian Fairy Tern.</p>	<p>Highly Unlikely</p>
<p><b>Migratory - Terrestrial</b></p>			

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Species	Conservation Status	Habitat and Information	Likelihood of Occurrence
<p><i>Motacilla cinerea</i> (Grey Wagtail)  <i>Motacilla flava</i> (Yellow Wagtail)</p>		<p>The Grey Wagtail is a freshwater terrestrial migrant, with a large range (extent of occurrence &lt;60,700,000 km<sup>2</sup>), spanning Europe, Northern Africa, Asia (including Indo Pacific Islands), and some of Northern Australia. The Grey Wagtail is a vagrant to Australia, and its distribution does not extend to the Nullarbor Plain in the southern regions (Bird Life International, 2025, BirdLife International 2016a).</p> <p>Yellow Wagtail occupies a range of damp or wet habitats with low vegetation, from damp meadows, marshes, waterside pastures, sewage farms and bogs to damp steppe and grassy tundra. It has a large range (extent of occurrence &lt;40,900,000 km<sup>2</sup>), almost wholly migratory with European populations wintering in sub-Saharan Africa, central and eastern populations mainly migrate to South Asia with some moving to Africa. It is resident in Egypt (Bird Life International, 2016b) visiting Northern Australia from breeding grounds in Siberia and Alaska.</p> <p>Records for the Grey and Yellow Wagtail sourced from the restricted DBCA fauna ArcGIS database identify that the two species have been recorded in northern Australia, north of Shark Bay only.</p> <p>The Development Envelope is not within the known distribution of either species; therefore, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact significant foraging, dispersal or refuge habitat for the Grey or Yellow Wagtails.</p>	<p>Highly Unlikely</p>

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Appendix 2: DBCA and WA Herbarium Threatened Flora and Fauna Database Searches

