



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number:	CPS 10871/1
File Number:	DWERVT17306
Duration of Permit:	From 27 June 2025 to 27 June 2027

PERMIT HOLDER

Kimberley Ports Authority

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 619 on Deposited Plan 70861, Minyirr Lot 621 on Deposited Plan 70861, Minyirr

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.44 hectares of *native vegetation* within the combined areas cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

CONDITIONS

1. Avoid, minimise, and reduce impacts and extent of clearing

In determining the *native vegetation* authorised to be cleared under this permit, the permit holder must apply the following principles, set out in descending order of preference:

- (a) avoid the clearing of *native vegetation*;
- (b) minimise the amount of *native vegetation* to be cleared; and
- (c) reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

2. Weed management

When undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit, the permit holder must take the following measures to minimise the risk of introduction and spread of *weeds*:

- (a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- (b) ensure that no known *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill*, or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and

(c) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

3. Directional clearing

The permit holder must:

- (a) Conduct *clearing* activities in a slow, progressive manner towards adjacent *native vegetation*; and
- (b) Allow a reasonable time for fauna present within the area being cleared to move into adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the *clearing* activity.

4. Erosion management

When undertaking any *clearing* authorised under this permit, the permit holder must take the following measures to minimise the risk of wind and water erosion:

- (a) Commence construction activities no later than two (2) months after undertaking *clearing* activities to reduce the potential for wind and water erosion;
- (b) Undertake *clearing* activities during dry season (the period of May to October).

5. Flora management – Avoidance of *Priority flora*

- (a) Prior to undertaking any *clearing* authorised under this permit, the permit holder must demarcate the *clearing* area; and
- (b) The permit holder must not clear any occurrences of the *Priority flora* species, *Corymbia paractia*.

6. Records that must be kept

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

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

Table 1: Records that must be kept

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications		
		(f)	actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of <i>weeds</i> in accordance with condition 2;	
		(g)	actions taken to minimise wind and water erosion in accordance with condition 4; and	
		(h)	actions taken to avoid the clearing of <i>priority flora</i> species in accordance with condition 5.	

7. **Reporting**

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 6 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in Table 2 have the meanings defined.

Term	Definition			
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> .			
clearing	has the meaning given under section $3(1)$ of the EP Act.			
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.			
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.			
department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.			
EP Act	Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)			
mulch	means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation.			
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.			
priority flora	means those plant taxa described as priority flora classes 1, 2, 3, or 4 in the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions Threatened and Priority Flora List for Western Australia (as amended from time to time).			
weeds	 means any plant – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>; or (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness 			

Term	Definition				
	ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or				
	(c) not indigenous to the area concerned.				

END OF CONDITIONS

urton

Jessica Burton MANAGER NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

5 June 2025

OFFICIAL

SCHEDULE 1

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



Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur (cross-hatched yellow)



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome					
1.1. Permit application details					
Permit number:	CPS 10871/1				
Permit type:	Area permit				
Applicant name:	Kimberley Ports Authority				
Application received:	4 December 2024				
Application area:	0.44 hectares of native vegetation (revised)				
Purpose of clearing:	Installation of underground water supply lines, fencing, hazard reduction and preventing flooding				
Method of clearing:	Mechanical				
Property:	Lot 619 on Deposited Plan 70861, Minyirr				
	Lot 621 on Deposited Plan 70861, Minyirr				
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Broome				
Localities (suburb/s):	Minyirr				

OFFIC

1.2. Description of clearing activities

Kimberley Ports Authority (KPA) is proposing to clear 0.44 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 619 and Lot 621 on Deposited Plan 70861, Minyirr. The proposed clearing will facilitate the installation of underground water supply lines, fencing, hazard reduction and preventing flooding. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is distributed across two separate areas (see Figure 1, Section 1.5).

The application was revised during the assessment process. The changes included:

• A reduction in the amount of clearing from 0.565 hectares to 0.44 hectares to avoid and minimise the clearing impacts (see Section 3.1 for further details).

1.3. Decision on app	lication
Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	5 June 2025
Decision area:	0.44 hectares of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was submitted, accepted, assessed and determined in accordance with sections 51E and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) advertised the application for 21 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix B), relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1), the findings of a flora and vegetation survey (see Appendix E), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix C), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration that the project is part

of the State significant Kimberley Resilience Project, to build new infrastructure at the Port of Broome for greater import capabilities.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the loss of 0.16 hectares of native vegetation that is representative of the Monsoon Vine Thickets on the coastal sand dunes of Dampier Peninsula (Monsoon Vine Thickets) Threatened Ecological Community (TEC);
- the loss of 0.28 hectares of native vegetation that is representative of the *Corymbia paractia* dominated community on dunes (*Corymbia paractia*) Priority Ecological Community (PEC),
- the potential indirect impacts to one individual of Corymbia paractia (Priority 2),
- the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values and
- potential land degradation in the form of wind and water erosion.

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing is unlikely to have long-term adverse impacts on the persistence of TEC's, PEC's or priority flora at the subpopulation, regional, and species level. The proposed clearing is also unlikely to lead to appreciable land degradation and can be minimised and managed to unlikely lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values.

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

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds,
- ensure the Corymbia paractia individual is demarcated and avoided during the clearing activities,
- undertake slow, progressive one directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity,
- undertaking clearing within the dry season only, and
- undertake the construction activities no later than three months after undertaking the authorised clearing to reduce risk of soil erosion.



Figure 1 Map of the revised application area

The areas crosshatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.



The areas crosshatched blue indicates the original areas applied to be cleared.

2 Legislative context

The clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia is regulated under the EP Act and the *Environmental Protection* (*Clearing of Native Vegetation*) Regulations 2004 (Clearing Regulations).

In addition to the matters considered in accordance with section 510 of the EP Act (see Section 1.4), the Delegated Officer has also had regard to the objects and principles under section 4A of the EP Act, particularly:

- the precautionary principle
- the principle of intergenerational equity
- the principle of the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity.

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA) (BC Act)
- Port Authorities Act 1999
- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- Planning and Development Act 2005 (WA) (P&D Act)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

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

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The applicant has advised that the following avoidance, minimisation and mitigation measures will be undertaken (KPA, 2024):

- As the area will remain vegetation free for the purpose of leased area maximisation, weeds will not be
 permitted to grow due to the tenants weed management program,
- Machinery will be inspected for weeds with weed/weed seeds removed prior to entering/leaving the site,
- Clear delineation of the area to be cleared will be ensured by clearing Contractor. Pre clearing inspection to be completed by Environment & Heritage Coordinator, Site Manager and Contractor responsible for clearing,
- Site Inductions, Company risk assessments and site mapping to be updated to ensure all parties visiting site (staff, contractors, visitors) are aware of the TEC,
- The clearing area will be reduced to create a buffer to avoid the Corymbia paractia individual and clearing footprint of the Corymbia paractia PEC,
- Yawuru Cultural Monitors will be present during the clearing to ensure protection of the Yawuru Minyirr Buru Conservation Estate (Minyirr Park).

Considering the above, the Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made reasonable effort to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the clearing on environmental values.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix B) and the extent to which the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological, conservation, or land and water resource values.

The assessment against the clearing principles (see **Error! Reference source not found.**) identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological values (flora and vegetation), and land and water resources. The consideration of these impacts, and the extent to which they can be managed through conditions applied in line with sections 51H and 51I of the EP Act, is set out below.

3.2.1. Biological values (flora and communities) - Clearing Principles (a) and (c)

Assessment

A review of the site characteristics and habitat preferences of the conservation significant flora species in the local area (See Appendix B) identified that the application area may provide suitable and potentially significant habitat for the following species:

• Corymbia paractia (P2)

Corymbia paractia is a deciduous tree in the dry season, growing to 12m high and flowering between April to May or October to December. It is endemic to the Broome peninsula and surrounding Pindan plains, occurring on transition zone between coastal beach dunes and red pindan soils (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998). It has an estimated population size of 7223 mature individuals. DBCA (2025) advised that *Corymbia paractia* is being currently considered for listing as Threatened Flora under the BC Act.

The Flora and Vegetation Survey (SLR Consulting, 2024) recorded one individual within the survey area and a further nine individuals adjacent to the survey area. This was the only conservation significant flora species found within the application area (SLR Consulting, 2024). DBCA (2025) have advised that individuals of *Corymbia paractia* be demarcated and avoided where possible during project operations, if unavoidable it is recommended that the seeds be collected prior to removal and submitted to the WA Threatened Flora Seed Centre. In response to the advice, the application area has been reduced to create a buffer to this individual and also reduce impacts to the *Corymbia paractia* PEC.

A Targeted Flora and Vegetation Survey (SLR Consulting, 2024) was conducted on 17 October 2024 across both sites of the application area.

- Site 1 (approximately 0.28 hectares of native vegetation)
 - The survey recorded a total of 37 taxa from 30 genera across 18 families,
 - Occurs within a patch of Corymbia paractia PEC,
- Site 2 (approximately 0.16 hectares of native vegetation)
 - o The survey recorded a total of 25 taxa from 22 genera across 18 families,
 - Occurs within a patch of Monsoon Vine Thickets TEC,

Monsoon Vine Thickets TEC

The Monsoon Vine Thickets TEC is predominantly restricted to the coastlines of the Dampier Peninsula from Broome in the south to One Arm Point in the north and on the northeastern coast of the Peninsula from One Arm Point to Goodenough Bay. The ecological community represents the most southern occurrences of rainforest type vegetation in Western Australia (DoE, 2013). The vegetation of the survey is considered analogous to this TEC (SLR Consulting, 2024). There are eight mapped occurrences of the Monsoon Vine Thickets TEC mapped in the local area with the total area of 495.57 hectares. Considering the small extent of the TEC proposed to be cleared (0.16 hectares) (0.03 per cent of the total area of the TEC present within the local area) the proposed clearing is considered unlikely to impact on the conservation status of this TEC at a local regional level.

Corymbia paractia PEC

The *Corymbia paractia* species is associated with the *Corymbia paractia* PEC, which is restricted to the Broome Peninsula and immediate vicinity. It is mainly confined to a relatively narrow coastal zone, where beach dunes merge into pindan soils, with some patches occurring across the Broome Peninsula (SLR Consulting, 2024). The vegetation of the survey is considered analogous to this PEC (SLR Consulting, 2024). There are 63 mapped occurrences of the *Corymbia paractia* PEC mapped in the local area with the total area of occurrence being 271.85 hectares. Considering the small extent of the PEC proposed to be cleared (0.28 hectares) (0.10 per cent of the total area of the PEC) the proposed clearing is considered unlikely to impact on the conservation status of this PEC at a regional or local level.

Given the above, it is not considered for the proposed clearing to significantly impact an occurrence of a TEC or PEC. However, the proposed clearing may introduce or spread the occurrence of weeds into adjacent vegetation that represents the Monsoon Vine Thicket TEC and *Corymbia paractia* PEC.

Conclusion

Based on the avoidance and minimisation measures proposed by the applicant, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing on priority flora species and TEC and PEC communities can be managed through permit conditioning and by implementing appropriate weed control measures.

Conditions

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

- Flora management- Priority flora, which ensures that the clearing of *Corymbia paractia* individuals is avoided during the clearing activities.
- Weed control, which ensures protocols are put in place to limit the introduction and transportation of weed affected materials.

3.2.2. Land and water resources - Clearing Principle (g)

Assessment

According to available databases, the soil in the application area is mapped as Carpentaria low subsystem low capacity WKY (335CR_2) which is described as bare coastal mudflats, minor sandy margins and seaweed margins, little vegetation except for mangrove fringing tickets.

Noting the sandy soil type, the land degradation risk assigned to this type of soil and the seasonal high rainfall of the area, it is considered that the proposed clearing may lead to minor amounts of wind and water erosion (depending on the season) and minor amounts of short-term change to water quality depending on tides and season once vegetation is removed.

KPA (2025) have advised that they will implement a Stormwater Management Plan to address potential impacts to surface water flow and erosion on site, which was considered during the KPA development application process for upgrades.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in water and wind erosion at a small scale. For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing on water and wind erosion can be managed by ensuring the clearing is undertaken during dry season only and construction activities commence within two months of clearing.

Conditions

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

• The construction activities must commence no later than two (2) months after undertaking the authorised clearing activities to reduce the potential for wind erosion and during dry season (May to October) to reduce the risk of water erosion.

3.2.3. Conservation Areas - Clearing Principle (h)

Assessment

There are several conservation areas mapped within the local area. The closest mapped conservation area is Broome Wildlife Centre approximately 10 kilometres to the north of the proposed clearing area. However, the application area is adjacent to the Minyirr Park (jointly managed by DBCA and Nyambu Buru Yawuru – NBY) which is not mapped in the available database.

The proposed clearing can result in indirect impacts to the Minyirr Park, including edge effects, the spread of weeds and land degradation impacts. KPA have advised the following steps to minimise the potential impacts to the Park:

- Pest and Weed Management procedures will be in place,
- Yawuru Cultural Monitors will be present during clearing to ensure the protection of Minyirr Park, and
- Clear delineation between Port land and the Minyirr Park will be completed.

Noting the above management steps and the weed management measures proposed by the applicant, the indirect impacts on the adjacent park are unlikely to be significant.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing is considered unlikely to have a significant impact on the adjacent conservation area.

Conditions

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

- Avoidance and minimisation to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing,
- Take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds to adjacent vegetation.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The application was advertised on DWER's website for 21 days on the 9 January 2025 and no submissions were received.

The application area is located adjacent to the Minyirr Park, DBCA recommended the applicant to consult with the Yawuru joint management team to minimise potential secondary impacts to the TEC adjacent to the works area (DBCA, 2025).

The Shire of Broome advised DWER that local government approvals are required, and that the proposed clearing is inconsistent with the Shire's Local Planning Scheme and further information is required. The Shire registered a numbered of objections to the proposed clearing, namely the subject site is a Landscape Protection Area (SCA7) which under additional provisions states:

• A person must not fill, clear, drain or carry out earthworks, construct any building or levee, damage a tree or shrub, or indigenous vegetation, on land within a Landscape Protection Area except with the approval of the local government.

KPA advised DWER that local government approvals are not required due to the provisions of s38 of the *Port Authorities Act* 1999 for Port related works on Port lands (KPA, 2025).

No Aboriginal sites of significance have been mapped within the application area. It is the permit holder's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

End

Appendix A. Additional information provided by applicant.

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
Additional information provided by the applicant in response to the Department's request for further information on the 16 May 2025	Refer to Section 3.1.
Confirmation of revised shapefile for the amended application area, received 21 May 2025.	Refer to Section 3.1

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.1. Site characteristics

The information provided below describes the key characteristics of the application area and is based on the best information available to DWER at the time of this assessment. This information was used to inform the assessment of the clearing against the Clearing Principles, contained in Appendix C.

Characteristic	Details				
Local context	The application area is two strips of vegetation along coastline and intact remnant vegetation in the extensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is adjacent to existing port infrastructure.				
	The local area (50-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 99.47 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.				
Ecological linkage	The application area does not intersect any formally mapped ecological linkages, and unlikely to be part of any local ecological linkage.				
Conservation areas	The closest conservation area to the application area is Minyirr Park which is located adjacent to the application area.				
Vegetation description	Photographs supplied by the applicant and a Targeted Flora and Vegetation survey (SLR Consulting, 2024) indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of vegetation analogous to the <i>Corymbia paractia</i> PEC and the Monsoon Vine Thickets TEC. Representative photos are available in Appendix E.				
	 This is consistent with the mapped vegetation type: Beard vegetation association 750, which is described as <i>Acacia</i> thicket with <i>Eucalypt</i> woodland over spinifex <i>Acacia tumida, Eucalyptus tectifica, Corymbia grandifolia, Triodia pungens, T. bitextura</i> (Shepherd et al, 2001). 				
	The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 99.68 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).				
Vegetation condition	Photographs supplied by the applicant and a Targeted Flora and Vegetation survey (SLR Consulting, 2024) indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in Good (Trudgen, 1991 –) condition.				
	The full Trudgen (1991) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D.				
	Representative photos are available in Appendix E.				
Climate and landform	There are no topographic contours mapped within the application area and due to tidal variations, it is estimated that the proposed clearing area remains 0.5 to 5 meters above sea level.				
	The annual mean rainfall is 633.3 millimetres (Data of Broome Airport Station, BOM 2024)				

Characteristic	Details				
Soil description	 The soil within the application area is mapped as: Carpentaria low subsystem low capacity WKY (335CR_2) which is described as bare coastal mudflats, minor sandy margins and seaweed margins, little vegetation except for mangrove fringing tickets. 				
Land degradation risk	The soils within the application area are mapped as having an extreme surface salinity risk (DPIRD, 2025).				
Waterbodies and hydrogeography	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that the application area is located adjacent to intertidal coastal flats.				
	The application area is mapped within the Broome Groundwater Area proclaimed under the RIWI Act.				
	Groundwater salinity within the application area is mapped at <500 milligrams per total dissolved solids.				
Flora	The desktop assessment identified that 18 conservation significant flora species have been recorded within the local area, comprising of priority flora species (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). One of these existing records occurs adjacent to the application area, being <i>Corymbia paractia</i> (P2).				
	With consideration for the relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1), the habitat preferences and conservation statuses of the aforementioned species, the distribution and extent of existing records, and biological survey information (SLR Consulting, 2024), the application area may provide habitat for conservation significant flora species and impacts to these flora species required further consideration (see Section 3.2.1).				
Ecological communities	The desktop assessment identified that the application area is within mapped occurrences of the Monsoon vine thickets TEC and <i>Corymbia paractia</i> PEC.				
	The Flora and Vegetation Survey of the application area identified that Site 1 was representative of the <i>Corymbia paractia</i> PEC and Site 2 was representative of the Monsoon Vine Thickets TEC (SLR Consulting, 2024). Impacts to these communities required further consideration (See Section 3.2.1).				
Fauna	The desktop assessment identified that 102 conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within the local area including 23 threatened species, 13 priority species, 63 migratory species, one other specially protected fauna species and one extinct fauna species. None of these existing records occur within the application area, with the closest being an occurrence of <i>Charadrius leschenaultia</i> approximately 0.17 kilometres from the application area.				
	With consideration of the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1) and the habitat preferences of the aforementioned species, the application area is unlikely to provide suitable habitat for conservation significant fauna species.				

B.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre- European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre- European extent in all DBCA managed land
IBRA bioregion*					
Dampierland	8343944.95	8319879.14	99.71	142055.31	1.7

	Pre- European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre- European extent in all DBCA managed land
Vegetation complex					
Beard vegetation association 750*	1229182.16	1225280.52	99.68	34114.53	2.78
Local area					
50km radius	792250.50	388435.14	99.47	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019)

B.3. Flora analysis table

With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1), and biological survey information, impacts to the following conservation significant flora required further consideration.

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features ? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Suitable soil type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Corymbia paractia	P2	Y	Y	Y	Adjacent	26	Y

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

B.4. Ecological community analysis table

Community name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Suitable soil type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Monsoon (vine) thickets on the coastal sand dunes of Dampier Peninsula	EN	Y	Y	Y	Intersects	8	Y
Corymbia paractia dominated community on dunes	P1	Y	Y	Y	Intersects	63	Y

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

Appendix C. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
<u>Principle (a):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."	At variance	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<u>Assessment:</u> The application area contains locally and regionally significant flora and vegetation including vegetation that is representative of the Monsoon Vine Thickets TEC and <i>Corymbia paractia</i> PEC.		
<u>Principle (b):</u> "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."	Not likely to be at variance	No
<u>Assessment:</u> The application area is unlikely to contain significant habitat for conservation significant fauna.		
<u>Principle (c):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."	Not likely to be at	No
<u>Assessment:</u> The application area is unlikely to contain habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act. A detailed flora assessment conducted by SLR Consulting (2024) did not identify any threatened flora species.	variance	
<u>Principle (d):</u> "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."	At variance	Yes Refer to Section
<u>Assessment</u> : The application area contains vegetation that is representative of the Monsoon Vine Thickets TEC.		0.2.1, 00000.
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation ar	eas	
<u>Principle (e):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared."	Not at variance	No
<u>Assessment:</u> The extent of native vegetation in the local area is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.		
<u>Principle (h):</u> "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."	May be at variance	Yes Refer to Section
<u>Assessment:</u> Given the application area is adjacent to Minyirr Park, the proposed clearing may have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.	3.2.3, above	
Environmental value: land and water resources		
Principle (f): "Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland." be at		No
<u>Assessment:</u> Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on- or off-site hydrology and water quality.	variance	
<u>Principle (g):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."	Not likely to be at	Yes Refer to Section
<u>Assessment:</u> The mapped soils are highly susceptible to wind erosion and salinity. Noting the small extent of the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.	variance	3.2.2, above.

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<u>Principle (i):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water."	Not likely to be at variance	No
<u>Assessment:</u> Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality.		
<u>Principle (j):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."	Not likely to be at variance	No
<u>Assessment:</u> The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area do not indicate the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding.		

Appendix D. Vegetation condition rating scale

Vegetation condition is a rating given to a defined area of vegetation to categorise and rank disturbance related to human activities. The rating refers to the degree of change in the vegetation structure, density and species present in relation to undisturbed vegetation of the same type. The degree of disturbance impacts upon the vegetation's ability to regenerate. Disturbance at a site can be a cumulative effect from a number of interacting disturbance types.

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from

Trudgen, M.E. (1991) *Vegetation condition scale* in National Trust (WA) 1993 Urban Bushland Policy. National Trust of Australia (WA), Wildflower Society of WA (Inc.), and the Tree Society (Inc.), Perth.

Condition	Description
Excellent	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement.
Very good	Some relatively slight signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement. For example, some signs of damage to tree trunks caused by repeated fire, the presence of some relatively non-aggressive weeds, or occasional vehicle tracks.
Good	More obvious signs of damage caused by human activity since European settlement, including some obvious impact on the vegetation structure such as that caused by low levels of grazing or slightly aggressive weeds.
Poor	Still retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it after very obvious impacts of human activities since European settlement, such as grazing, partial clearing, frequent fires or aggressive weeds.
Very poor	Severely impacted by grazing, very frequent fires, clearing or a combination of these activities. Scope for some regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Usually with a number of weed species present including very aggressive species.
Completely degraded	Areas that are completely or almost completely without native species in the structure of their vegetation; i.e. areas that are cleared or 'parkland cleared' with their flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Measuring vegetation condition for the Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces (Trudgen, 1991)

Appendix E. Biological survey information excerpts and photographs of the vegetation (SLR Consulting, 2024)





Figure 2. Vine thicket vegetation (SLR Consulting, 2024)



Figure 3. Corymbia paractia on site (SLR Consulting, 2024)



Figure 3. Corymbia paractia showing buds and fruit on site (SLR Consulting, 2024)

Appendix F. Sources of information

F.1. GIS databases

Publicly available GIS Databases used (sourced from www.data.wa.gov.au):

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography Inland Waters Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)

- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping Systems

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- ICMS (Incident Complaints Management System) Points and Polygons
- Threatened Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened Fauna
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

F.2. References

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2025) *Species and Communities Branch TEC/flora advice for clearing permit application CPS 10871/1*, received 1 April 2025. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia (DWER Ref: DWERDT1099500).
- Department of the Environment (DoE) (2013). *Conservation Advice- Monsoon vine thickets on the coastal sand dunes of the Dampier Peninsula ecological community*. Department of the Environment, Canberra, ACT. Available from: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/communities/pubs/105-conservation-advice.pdf.
- Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (2013). A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation. Perth. Available from: <u>https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/your-environment/native-vegetation/Guidelines/Guide2</u> assessment native veg.pdf.
- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2019). *NRInfo Digital Mapping. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.* Government of Western Australia. URL: <u>https://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrm-info/</u> (accessed February 2025).
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2019). *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits*. Joondalup. Available from: <u>https://dwer.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Procedure Native vegetation clearing permits v1.PDF</u>.
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (Regulatory Services Water) (2025) *Rights in Water* and Irrigation Act 1914 advice for clearing permit application CPS 10871/1, received 14 January 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1100514).
- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (2016). *Technical Guidance Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment*. Available from: <u>http://www.epa.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Policies_and_Guidance/EPA%20Technical%20Guidance%20-</u> <u>%20Flora%20and%20Vegetation%20survey_Dec13.pdf</u>.

- Government of Western Australia. (2019) 2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of March 2019. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics
- Kimberley Ports Authority (2024) Clearing permit application and supporting information for clearing permit application CPS 10871/1, received 4 December 2024 (DWER Ref: DWERVT17306).
- Kimberley Ports Authority (2025) Response to request for further information for CPS 10871/1. Received 16 May 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1120129)
- Northcote, K. H. with Beckmann G G, Bettenay E., Churchward H. M., van Dijk D. C., Dimmock G. M., Hubble G. D., Isbell R. F., McArthur W. M., Murtha G. G., Nicolls K. D., Paton T. R., Thompson C. H., Webb A. A. and Wright M. J. (1960-68) *Atlas of Australian Soils*, Sheets 1 to 10, with explanatory data. CSIRO and Melbourne University Press: Melbourne.
- Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R. and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001) *Native Vegetation in Western Australia, Extent, Type and Status*. Resource Management Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.
- Shire of Broome (2025) Advice for clearing permit application CPS 10871/1, received 6 February 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERVT1072955).
- SLR Consulting Australia (2024) *Targeted Flora and Vegetation Survey*, received 4 December 2024 (DWER Ref: DWERVT17306).
- Trudgen, M.E. (1991) Vegetation condition scale in National Trust (WA) 1993 Urban Bushland Policy. National Trust of Australia (WA), Wildflower Society of WA (Inc.), and the Tree Society (Inc.), Perth.
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-). *FloraBase the Western Australian Flora*. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia. <u>https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/</u> (Accessed February 2025)