GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 10906/1
Permit Holder:	Racing and Wagering Western Australia
Duration of Permit:	From 16 June 2025 to 16 June 2030

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* subject to the following conditions of this permit.

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Clearing authorised (purpose)

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* for the purpose of sand extraction, stockpiling and racetrack upgrades.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 801 on Diagram 72854, Stake Hill

3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.293 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

4. 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.

5. Weed and dieback 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*

and *dieback*:

(a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;

(b) ensure that no known *dieback* or *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.

6. Soil management - wind erosion

The permit holder must:

(a) commence sand extraction no later than one month after undertaking *clearing* authorised under this permit, to reduce the risk of wind erosion

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

7. 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.

Table 1: Records that must be kept

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised *clearing* activities generally	(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (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); and (e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of *clearing* in accordance with condition 4; (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with condition 5; and (g) actions taken in accordance with condition 6.

8. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 7 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS

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

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the *department* responsible for the administration of the *clearing* provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
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*.
department	means the *department* established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the *EP Act*, which includes Part V Division 3.
dieback	means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
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*.
weeds	means any plant – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

END OF CONDITIONS

Meenu Vitarana
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

22 May 2025

Schedule 1

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

Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 10906/1
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Racing and Wagering Western Australia
Application received:	20 December 2024
Application area:	0.293 hectares of native vegetation within a 2.78 hectare footprint
Purpose of clearing:	Sand extraction, stockpiling and racetrack upgrades
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 801 on Deposited Plan 72854
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Rockingham
Localities (suburb/s):	Stake Hill

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The application area is contained within two areas; an excavation site and a smaller stockpile site, separated by an existing cleared space (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The application is to remove 0.293 hectares of native vegetation within a 2.78-hectare footprint to facilitate sand extraction and fill stockpiling for racetrack upgrades. Once the extraction is complete the extraction site will be backfilled with material removed from the adjacent track and the area will be maintained in a cleared state with a grass cover.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	22 May 2025
Decision area:	0.293 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;

- site characteristics (see Appendix A)
- relevant datasets (see Appendix D.1),
- findings of a flora and vegetation survey (FVC,2024),
- the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix B),
- relevant planning instruments, and;
- any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 2.3),

The assessment identified the proposed clearing will result in:

- the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, with the potential to impact the quality of the adjacent vegetation and habitat values,
- the removal of marginal native vegetation within a bush forever site, however the impacts are unlikely to be significant, and
- potential land degradation in the form of wind erosion.

After consideration of the available information, with the applicant's avoidance and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing is unlikely to lead to appreciable land degradation or have long-term adverse impacts on bush forever site 356. The impacts to environmental values 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 and dieback, and
- soil management to mitigate wind erosion.

1.5. Site map

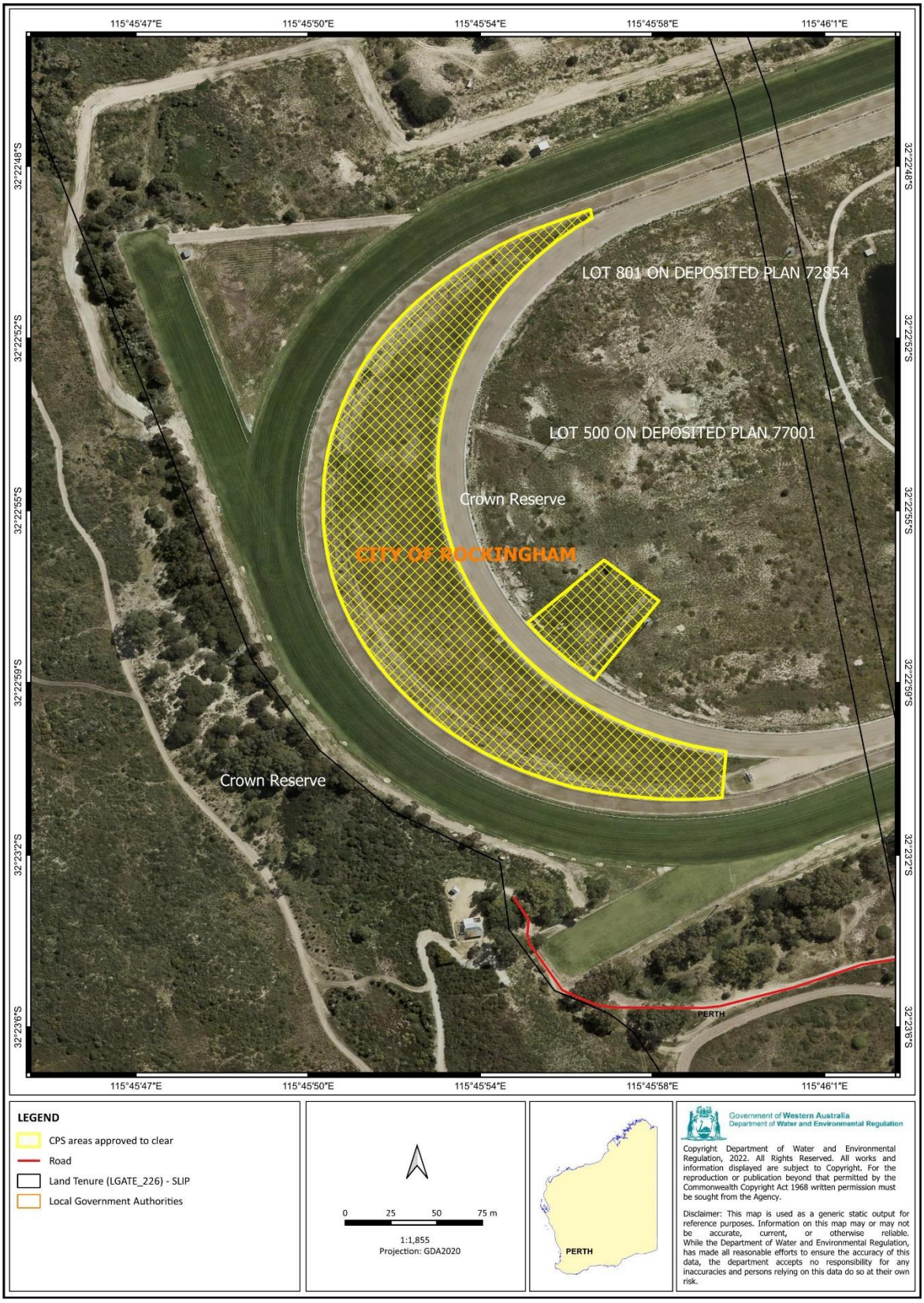

Figure 1 Map of the application area

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

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 51O 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)
- *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)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

Evidence was submitted by the applicant, demonstrating suitable avoidance and mitigation measures, including;

- sand extraction and stockpiling sites were selected in areas of completely degraded condition;
- stockpile site is located adjacent to the extraction location to minimise the movement of fill materials and reducing the spread of weeds;
- environmental values were a consideration when selecting the clearing location, noting the clearing location consists of minimal environmental values and particularly minimal native vegetation coverage;
- the excavation site will be filled within three to four weeks of excavation;

The applicant confirmed that while the purpose of the clearing is temporary, the application area cannot be revegetated due to safety issues – “Dense vegetation between training tracks poses a significant safety risk, as it can obscure visibility between tracks and create sudden distractions for horses, which are highly sensitive animals. Maintaining a clear zone helps ensure riders and trainers have unobstructed views across the area, reducing the potential for accidents or spooking incidents (Coterra Environment, 2025).

The Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed 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 A) 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 Appendix B) identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to conservation areas, and land 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. Conservation areas - Clearing Principles (h)

Assessment

The 2.78-hectare footprint of the application area is situated within the Bush Forever Site 356 of which 0.29 hectares of native vegetation is proposed to be cleared. The *State Planning Policy 2.8 – Bushland Policy for the Perth Metropolitan Region* (SPP 2.8), aims to protect and manage issues in bushland within the Perth Metropolitan Region. This policy ensures management and issues are addressed and integrated with land use planning to secure long-term protection of biodiversity and environmental values (DPLH, 2021).

The SPP 2.8 (clause 5.1.2.1(i)(e)). identifies:

- Proposals or decision-making' in respect of Bush Forever areas 'should:
    - support a general presumption against the clearing of regionally significant bushland or other degrading activities, except where a proposal or decision –
        - is consistent with the overall purpose and intent of an existing Crown reserve,
        - can be reasonably justified with regard to wider environmental, social, economic or recreational needs,
        - all reasonable alternatives have been considered in order to avoid or minimise any direct loss of regionally significant bushland,
        - reasonable offset strategies are secured to offset any loss of regionally significant bushland, where appropriate and practical

The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage advised the application area:

- is situated within Crown Reserve 51284 for the purpose of 'Turf Club and auxiliary,'
- reserved for 'Parks and Recreation' under the Metropolitan Region Scheme; and',
- consists of Acacia shrubland in completely degraded condition.

Given the above, DPLH advised the application area is not considered regionally significant vegetation under SPP 2.8 and aligns with the purpose of Crown Reserve 51284. DPLH identified the applicant has taken appropriate measures to avoid and minimise (refer to section 3.1) the impacts to native vegetation within the site (DPLH, 2025). DPLH recommended only the vegetation within the application area is to be cleared, and no other disturbance within the Bush Forever Area 356 is to occur. Rehabilitation of the extraction site is also supported by DPLH.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in the removal of;

- completely degraded *Acacia* shrubland,
- vegetation within Crown Reserve 51284, vested for the purpose of 'Turf Club and auxiliary'
- vegetation reserved for the purpose of 'Parks and recreation under the Metropolitan Region Scheme.'

Given the proposed clearing is aligned with State Planning Policies, is for a purpose which aligns with the purpose of the reserve and is in a completely degraded condition, the impacts on conservation areas is not likely to be significant and can be managed by the below conditions.

Conditions

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

- Avoid and minimise native vegetation clearing (refer to condition 4 of the permit)
- Take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback (refer to condition 5 of the permit)

3.2.2. Land and water resources (Land degradation) - Clearing Principles (g)

Assessment

The application area consists of three soil types of the Quindalup South soil unit. Of the three units described within the application area, 68.6 per cent is mapped as Quindalup South Qf2a (211Qu-Qf2a)Phase, 29.1 per cent is mapped as Quindalup South Qf2 *(211Qu-Qf2)* Phase and 2.3 per cent Quindalup South wet, swamp (211QuW-Swamp) Phase. Full descriptions of the soil types are describe within Appendix A.1 (Site Characteristics). These three mapped soil types are at risk of wind erosion, water logging and phosphorus exports (refer to Appendix A.2. Land Degradation Risk table).

Water logging

Of the three mapped units the 211QuW-Swamp phase is very highly susceptible to water logging. This mapped unit contributes to 2.3 percent of the application footprint. Given the completely degraded condition of the application area and noting the application area consists of *Acacia rosterllifera* and *Acanthocarpus preissii;* which are small ground

dwelling shrubs, it is unlikely the proposed clearing will exacerbate instances of water logging. Also noting the small extent of clearing to occur within this soil unit, the clearing is unlikely to enhance water logging within this area.

Phosphorus export risk

Both the 211 QU-Qfa Phase and 211QuW-Swamp Phase are susceptible to phosphorus exports. Noting the application area does not intercept any wetlands or watercourses and given the completely degraded condition of the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to exacerbate phosphorus export risks.

Wind erosion

Both 211Qu_Qf2 and 21QU_Qfa consist of a high risk of wind erosion. Noting the vegetation proposed to be cleared consists of *Acacia rosterllifera* and *Acanthocarpus preissii;* which are both ground covers suitable for ground stabilisation, the proposed clearing is likely to cause land degradation in the form of wind erosion. Noting the purpose of the clearing is for sand extraction for race track repairs, soils left exposed after clearing are more susceptible to wind erosion. Noting this a wind erosion condition will be attached to the permit to mitigate the impacts of wind erosion.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in land degradation in the form of wind erosion.

For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing on wind erosion can be managed by minimising the time between clearing and post clearing activities.

Conditions

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

- Avoid and minimise native vegetation clearing (refer to condition 4 of the permit)
- Soil management – wind erosion (refer to condition 6 of the permit)

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The City of Rockingham advised local government approvals are not required, and that the proposed clearing is consistent with the City's Local Planning Scheme. Whilst the footprint is situated within a Bush Forever Site, given the condition of the application area, the City considers the clearing is consistent with local planning policies (City of Rockingham, 2024).

As detailed under section 3.2.1, DPLH advised the proposed clearing is consistent with SPP 2.8 and supports the proposed works within Bush Forever site 356 (DPLH, 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. Site characteristics

A.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The application area is a 0.293-hectare isolated patch of native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is surrounded by a horse racing track which is situated within a bush forever site and adjacent rural property. Spatial data indicates the local area 5-kilometre radius from the centre of the application area) retains approximately 33 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The application area is situated 115 metres northwest of the Perth Regional Ecological Linkage number 76 and is separated from this linkage by 65 metres of existing cleared space.
Conservation areas	The application area is mapped as bush forever site 140, located approximately 420 metres from Rockingham Lakes regional park and approximately 660 metres from an A class nature reserve; Port Kennedy Scientific Park.
Vegetation description	Vegetation survey (FVC, 2024) indicates the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of *Acacia rostellifera* and *Melaleuca systena* shrubland over grass and herbland. The full description is available in the survey report (FVC, 2024) This is consistent with the mapped vegetation type(s): • Quindalup Complex, which is described as Coastal dune complex consisting of low closed forest of *Melaleuca lanceolata* and *Callitris preissii*, scrubs of *Acacia rostellifera* and low forest of Agonis flexuosa (Government of WA, 2019) *The mapped vegetation type retain approximately 60.49 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).*
Vegetation condition	Vegetation survey (FVC, 2024) indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in completely degraded condition (Keighery, 1994 condition, described as: • Completely degraded; The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' comprising of weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C.
Climate and landform	The application area is situated on the Swan Coastal Plain, which has a warm Mediterranean climate, characterised by hot dry summers and cool to mild wet winters (FVC, 2024). Annual mean maximum temperatures in the area ranges from 17.6°C in winter to 29.8 °C in Summer and average annual rainfall is 629.8 millimetres (BOM, 2025)
Soil description	68.6 per cent of the application area is mapped as 211 Quindalup South Qf2a Phase, which is described as prominent foredune ridges which occur within unit Qf2, with deep uniform calcareous sands. 29.1 per cent of the application area is mapped as 211 Quindalup South Qf2 Phase which is described as relict foredunes and gently undulating beach ridge plain with deep uniform calcareous sands 2.3 per cent of the application area is mapped as 211 Quindalup South wet, swamp Phase which is described as a swamp.
Land degradation risk	Quindalup South Qf2 and Phase is moderately susceptible to wind erosion and Quindalup South QF2a is moderately susceptible to wind erosion and phosphorus export.

Characteristic	Details
	Quindalup South wet, swamp Phase is highly susceptible to water logging and inundation.
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated the application area is not situated within any wetlands or water courses.
Hydrogeography	The application area is situated within the Rockingham Groundwater Area and the groundwater salinity is mapped at 500-1000TDS mg/L.
Flora	The flora survey (FVC, 2024) and supporting document (Coterra, 2025) identified the application area does not consist of conservation significant flora. The application are consists of 7 weed species and two native flora species *Acacia rostellifera* and *Acanthocarpus preissii.* The nearest conservation significant flora species is mapped 1.66 kilometres from the application area.
Ecological communities	The application area is not mapped within a threatened or priority ecological communities. The neared mapped threatened ecological community is the Sedgelands in Holocene dune swales of the southern Swan Coastal Plain located 127 metres of the application area.
Fauna	There are no fauna records mapped within the application area. The nearest conservation significant fauna record is mapped 700 metres from the application area.

A.2. Land degradation risk table

Risk categories	***211Qu_Qf2***	***211Qu_Qf2a***	***211QuW_Swamp***
Wind erosion	33% of map unit has a high to extreme hazard	35% of map unit has a high to extreme hazard	0% of map unit has a high to extreme hazard
Water logging	0% of map unit has a moderate to very high risk	0% of map unit has a moderate to very high risk	100% of map unit has a moderate to very high risk
Phosphorus export risk	0% of map unit has a high to extreme risk	35% of map unit has a high to extreme risk	35% of map unit has a high to extreme risk

Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."* Assessment: The application area is in a completely degraded condition and does not contain habitat suitable for conservation significant flora or fauna. Present native species consists of two native shrubs and non-native weed species and is therefore not considered to comprise of a high level of biodiversity.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Principle (b): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna."* Assessment: The application area does not contain suitable habitat for conservation significant fauna, given the vegetation present is in completely degraded condition consisting of two species of native shrub.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: The application area is unlikely to contain habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (d): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community."* Assessment: The application area does not contain suitable wetland habitat representative of the nearby Sedgelands in Holocene dune swales of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC. Whilst the dominant species of *Acacia rosellifera* does occur within the application area, given condition of the vegetation within the application area is in a completely degraded condition it is not representative of the nearby TEC. .	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
Principle (e): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared."* Assessment: The extent of the mapped vegetation type and the native vegetation in the local area is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. Given the application area is an isolated patch of vegetation surrounded by an existing cleared space the vegetation within the application area is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (h): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area."* Assessment: Given the condition of the application area the proposed clearing is unlikely to significant impact conservation areas.	Not likely to be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, 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."* Assessment: Given no water courses or wetlands intersect the application area, and given the condition of the present vegetation the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact wetlands or watercourses.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Principle (g): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."* Assessment: The mapped soils within the application area are susceptible to wind erosion, water logging and phosphorus exports the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.	May be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.*
Principle (i): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water."* Assessment: Given the application area consists of no water courses, wetlands or Public Drinking Water Sources Areas, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (j): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."* Assessment: The vegetation within the application area consists of shallow rooted species therefore the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to waterlogging.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Appendix C. 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

Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

Measuring vegetation condition for the South West and Interzone Botanical Province (Keighery, 1994)

Condition	Description
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance.
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, with disturbance affecting individual species; weeds are non-aggressive species.
Very good	Vegetation structure altered, with obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and/or grazing.
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.

Condition	Description
Completely degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Appendix D. Sources of information

D.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)
- 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)
- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- 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
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

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)

D.2. References

Coterra Environment (Coterra) (2024) *Native Vegetation Clearing Permit Application Supporting information for clearing permit application CPS 10906/1,* received 20 December 2024 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1064729).

Coterra Environment (Coterra) (2025) *Follow up response on Native Vegetation Clearing Permit Application CPS 10906/1,* received 19 May 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1121900).

Bureau of Meteorology (2025) Climate Data Online. Available from www.bom.gov.au/climate/data. Accessed on 11 March 2025

City of Rockingham (2025) *Advice for clearing permit application CPS 10906/1*, received 3 February 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1070511).

Commonwealth of Australia (2001) *National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005*, Canberra.

Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (2013). *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation*. Perth. Available from: https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/your-environment/native-vegetation/Guidelines/Guide2_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: https://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrm-info/ (accessed 10 March June 2025).

Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) (2025) *Bush Forever advice for clearing permit application CPS 10906/1*, received 18 February 2025 (DWER Ref DWERDT1078827)

Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) (2021) *State Planning Policy 2.8 - Bushland policy for the Perth Metropolitan Region* *State Planning Policy 2.8 - Bushland policy for the Perth Metropolitan Region* (Accessed 31 March 2025)

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2019). *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits*. Joondalup. Available from: https://dwer.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Procedure_Native_vegetation_clearing_permits_v1.PDF.

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (Regulatory Services – Water) (2025) *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 advice for clearing permit application CPS 10906/1*, received 19 February 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1078898).

Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (2016). *Technical Guidance - Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment*. Available from: http://www.epa.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Policies_and_Guidance/EPA%20Technical%20Guidance%20-%20Flora%20and%20Vegetation%20survey_Dec13.pdf.

Focus Vision Consulting. (2024) *Flora and Vegetation Assessment Lark Hill Racetrack* received 20 December 2024 (DWER Ref DWERDT1064731.

Government of Western Australia (2019) *2018 South West Vegetation Complex Statistics. Current as of March 2019*. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Perth, https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca

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

Heddle, E. M., Loneragan, O. W., and Havel, J. J. (1980) *Vegetation Complexes of the Darling System, Western Australia*. In Department of Conservation and Environment, Atlas of Natural Resources, Darling System, Western Australia.

Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

Racing and Wagering Western Australia (2024) *Clearing permit application CPS 10906/1*, received 20 December 2024 (DWER Ref: DWERVT17509).

Western Australian Herbarium (1998-). *FloraBase - the Western Australian Flora*. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia. https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/ (Accessed 10 March 2025)