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 11012/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Catalano Farms Family Partnership (Catalano)
Application received:	27 March 2025
Application area:	Four (4) native trees (revised)
Purpose of clearing:	Construction of a dam
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 501 on Deposited Plan 26892
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Harvey
Localities (suburb/s):	Roelands

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is contained within a single contiguous area and consists of six native trees.

During the assessment and in a response to a request to provide further avoidance of clearing of native vegetation, the applicant revised the proposed clearing to four trees (see Figure 1, Section 1.5).

The purpose of clearing is for the construction of a onstream dam to provide stock water.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Refused
Decision date:	18 May 2026
Decision area:	Four (4) native trees, 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 A), relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), the findings of a fauna habitat tree survey (SW Environmental, 2025), 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 3).

In particular, the Delegated Officer considered the following:

- The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in the loss of four native trees that provide significant foraging habitat for Carnaby's (*Zanda latirostris*, Endangered), Baudin's (*Zanda Baudini*, Endangered) and Forest Red-Tailed (FRTBC- *Calyptorhynchus banksia naso*, Vulnerable) black cockatoo;

- The proposed clearing is impacting on riparian vegetation and has the potential to cause short term land degradation in the form of soil erosion at the time of clearing; and
- The application area occurs within the Collie River Tributaries 5 Subarea which is proclaimed surface water area under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act). Water supply in this sub area has been exhausted with no further water available for licencing. It has been assessed that the proposed onstream dam would require the capture of surface water and a surface water licence and a permit to interfere with bed and banks under the RIWI Act is not supported (DWER, 2025). Applications for these approvals have been refused.

In the absence of the required permit and licence under the RIWI Act for the construction of the proposed dam and the impacts of the proposed clearing listed above, it is considered that the proposed clearing would be unnecessarily harmful to authorise native vegetation clearing when such clearing is not required.

The Delegated Officer has decided to refuse to grant a clearing permit.

1.5. Site map

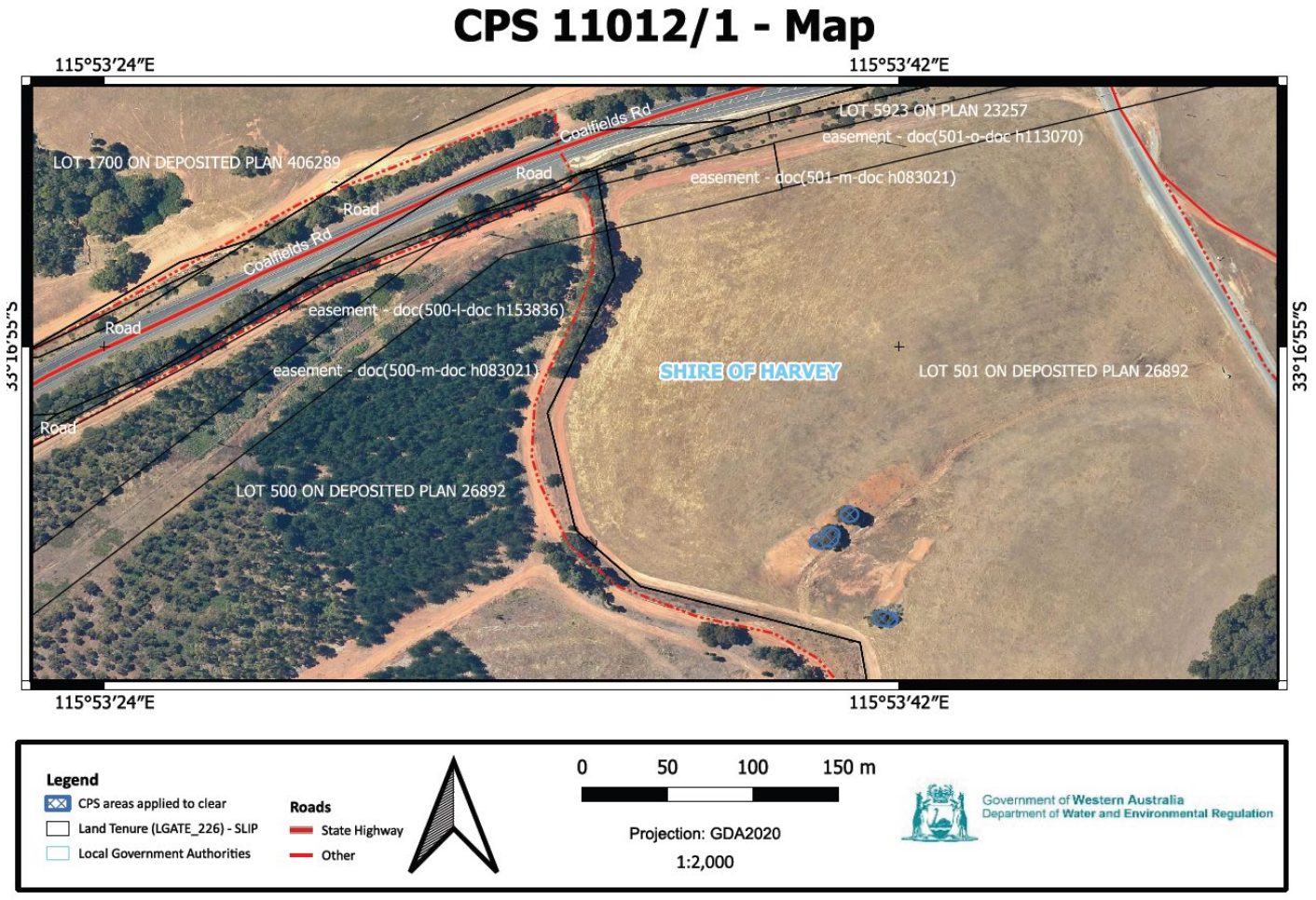

Figure 1 Map of the application area

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:

- RIWI 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)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

During assessment, the applicant was requested to considers options to reduce and avoid clearing. In response, the applicant reduced the proposed clearing from six to four native trees and proposed to plant 24 native marri trees to mitigate the impacts of the proposed clearing to black cockatoo habitat (see Figure 2 below for location of planting) (Catalano, 2025a).

Figure 2: proposed location of onsite mitigation planting.

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 biological values (fauna) 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 (Fauna) - Clearing Principle (b)

Assessment
According to available databases, there are records of 23 fauna of conservation significance within the local area and five known black cockatoo roost sites within a 10 kilometres radius. Of the species recorded, three were considered likely to have suitable habitat within the application area. These include:

- Forest red-tailed black cockatoo - *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (FRTBC)
- Baudin's cockatoo - *Zanda baudinii*
- Carnaby's cockatoo - *Zanda latirostris*

Black cockatoos
The application area is mapped within the modelled distribution of Carnaby's cockatoo, the FRTBC and the Baudin's cockatoo (herein known as black cockatoo). Black cockatoo habitat can be considered in terms of breeding, roosting and foraging habitat.

Critical foraging habitat for black cockatoo species includes foraging material that is within an approximate six-to-12-kilometre radius of a nesting site and roosting site. The preferred foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo is native shrubland, kwongan heathland and woodland (*Banksia* spp., *Hakea* spp. and *Grevillea* spp.), as well and Marri and Jarrah. Baudin's cockatoo and FRTBC forage primarily on seeds of jarrah and marri in woodlands and forest, and edges of Karri forests (DAWE, 2022). Critical breeding habitat for black cockatoo includes woodlands or forest, as well as partially cleared woodland or forest and isolated trees. Black cockatoos nest in hollows of live or dead trees (many eucalypt species may provide suitable hollows) particularly salmon gum, wandoo, tuart, jarrah, flooded gum (*Eucalyptus rudis*), Karri and Marri trees (DAWE, 2022). Roosting habitat is defined as a suitable tree (generally the tallest) or group of tall trees, native or introduced, usually close to an important water source, within an area of quality foraging habitat within the range of each black cockatoo species (DAWE, 2022). Individual night roosting sites need suitable foraging habitat and water within six kilometres (DAWE, 2022).

A tree survey of the application area was undertaken by SW Environmental in March 2025. This survey determined that the application area comprises of four native trees over pasture and included two marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) and two jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) with three over 50 cm at Diameter at Breast Height (DBH):
• Tree ID 03 – Jarrah 49 cm DBH
• Tree ID 04 – Jarrah 69 cm DBH
• Tree ID 05 – Jarrah 70 cm DBH
• Tree ID 06 – Jarrah 107 cm DBH

The tree survey found that none of the trees contained hollows and no recent evidence of foraging or roosting by black cockatoos were observed (SW Environmental, 2025).

However, given that the vegetation within the application area consists of four native trees that are primary foraging species for all three black cockatoo species and there are roost sites within 10 km radius of the application area, the vegetation under application is considered to provide important foraging habitat for local black cockatoo populations.

To mitigate the loss of primary foraging habitat for black cockatoos, the applicant proposed to undertake planting of 24 marri trees within the property (see Figure 2).

Conclusion
Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in the clearing of four trees that provide significant foraging habitat for black cockatoos.

An onsite rehabilitation action of planting 24 marri trees that provide foraging habitat for black cockatoos, will ensure the black cockatoo foraging habitat is not permanently lost.

3.2.2. Land and water resources - Clearing Principles (f), (g) and (i)

Assessment
The trees proposed to be cleared occur along a natural and a non-perennial watercourse, within the application area. The clearing of this riparian vegetation may disturb the soils on the banks and beds of the watercourse resulting in the increased transport of sediment and nutrient and degrade the water quality downstream. The applicant has applied for a bed and banks permit under the RIWI Act.

The purpose of the proposed clearing is for a dam, and the applicant is proposing to capture surface water for farm purposes. A water licence under the RIWI Act is also required for this purpose.

Conclusion
Based on the above assessment, it has been determined that the proposed clearing will impact on riparian vegetation and may cause short term sedimentation of surface water, during clearing.

Evidence of a bed and banks approval and a water licence is required under the RIWI Act for the proposed end land use of a dam.

The proposed dam is located in the Collie River Tributaries 5 subarea of the surface water resource which is fully allocated for the purposes of taking water. Given this, any application for a permit to interfere with the bed and banks of the watercourse to construct a dam, and/or an application to take water (water licence), is not supported (DWER, 2025).

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The application area is zoned rural under the Shire of Harvey's (the Shire) town planning scheme. The Shire has advised that an application for development approval for the proposed dam has been received by the Shire (Shire, 2025).

The proposed dam occurs within a watercourse that is regulated under the RIWI Act. The applicant requires authorisation to interfere with the bed and banks of that watercourse and a licence to take (including capture) water from that watercourse, whether it be in a dam or otherwise (DWER, 2025).

The proposed dam is located in the Collie River Tributaries 5 subarea of the surface water resource which is fully allocated for the purposes of taking water. Given this, any application for a permit to interfere with the bed and banks of the watercourse to construct a dam, and/or an application to take water, is not supported (DWER, 2025).

Advice from the DWER's Southwest Region -Water Resource Management team stated that the application for a licence to take (including capture) water from a watercourse has been refused as the water resource is fully allocated (DWER, 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

The information provided below describes the key characteristics of the area proposed to be cleared 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 A.

A.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is part of an isolated patch of native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is surrounded by cleared farmland. The proposed clearing area is a small, isolated remnant in a cleared landscape. Aerial imagery indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 43 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	There are no formal ecological linkages within the application area. The closest was a southwest regional linkage, 500 metres form the application area.

<table>
<tr><th>Characteristic</th><th>Details</th></tr>
<tr><td>Conservation areas</td><td>There are no conservation areas within the application area. The closest being Wellington National Park, 2.5 kilometres from the application area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vegetation description</td><td>Vegetation survey (SWE, 2025) indicates the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of two marri trees and four jarrah trees. Representative photos are available in Appendix D.

This is consistent with the mapped vegetation type:
Darling Plateau, which is described as: open forest of Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata-Corymbia calophylla on lateritic uplands in mainly humid and subhumid zones. (Shepherd et al, 2001)
The mapped vegetation type retain approximately 86 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vegetation condition</td><td>Vegetation survey (SWE, 2025) indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition

The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C. Representative photos are available in Appendix D.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Climate and landform</td><td>The application area is located within the Shire of Harvey. Harvey has an annual rainfall of 479 mm with July having the highest monthly rainfall with 155cm.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Soil description</td><td>The soil is mapped as Wellington Blackwood land resources survey. Which can be describes as: Soil parent material is laterite. Soils are gravels with some sands and loams.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Land degradation risk</td><td>The land degradation risks are as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>Risk categories</th><th>Land Unit 1</th></tr>
<tr><td>Wind erosion</td><td>H2: >70% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk</td></tr>
<tr><td>Water erosion</td><td>L2: 3-10% of map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk</td></tr>
<tr><td>Subsurface Acidification</td><td>H2: >70% of map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid</td></tr>
<tr><td>Phosphorus export risk</td><td>M2: 30-50% of map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk</td></tr>
<tr><td>Water Repellence risk</td><td>L2: 3-10% of map unit has a high water repellence risk</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Waterbodies</td><td>The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that there is a non-perennial watercourse within the application area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hydrogeography</td><td>The application area is mapped within the collie river irrigation district and is regulated under the RIWI Act.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Flora</td><td>There are records of six priority flora within the local area (10-kilometre buffer zone), one of which are found on the same soil type as the application area. The application area is trees over pasture. Impacts to threatened or priority flora is not likely.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ecological communities</td><td>There are no threatened ecological communities mapped within the application area</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fauna</td><td>There are records of 23 fauna of conservation significance within the local area and five known black cockatoo roost sites within a 10 kilometres radius.</td></tr>
</table>

A.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*					
Jarrah Forest	4,506,660.25	2,399,836.15	53.25	1,673,614.25	69.74
Vegetation complex					
Dwellingup	208,490.90	181,038.81	86.83	171,561.01	82.29
Local area					
10km radius	31,440.79	13,649.79	43.41	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

**Government of Western Australia (2019b)

A.3. Fauna analysis table

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation 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]
Forest red-tailed black cockatoo - *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*	VU	Y	Y	4.19	23	N
Baudin's cockatoo - *Zanda baudinii*	EN	Y	Y	1.38	88	N
Carnaby's cockatoo - *Zanda latirostris*	EN	Y	Y	4.38	4	N

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

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 area proposed to be cleared consists of four trees over pasture weeds and does not contain a high level of biodiversity. [	Not likely to be at variance	No
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 area proposed to be cleared contains four trees that are considered primary foraging habitat for all three species of black cockatoos. A total of five	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.*

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
roost sites occur within the local area. It is considered for the vegetation to provide foraging habitat to support local roosting populations.		
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain habitat for Threatened flora species. The photos from the survey indicate that the application area occurs in a completely degraded condition and consists of four native trees.	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 area proposed to be cleared does not contains species that can indicate a threatened ecological community.	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 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.	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 distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of or nearby conservation areas.	Not likely to be at variance	No
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: A non-perennial watercourse is recorded within the application area; the proposed clearing is likely to cause short-term sedimentation of surface water quality. Proposed clearing area is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse.	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.*
Principle (g): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."* Assessment:*)* The mapped soil type is highly susceptible to soil erosion. Noting the extent of the application area and the condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
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: A non-perennial watercourse is recorded within the application area, and the mapped soil type is highly susceptible to soil erosion. The proposed clearing is likely to cause short-term sedimentation of surface water quality.	May be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.*
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: Given the small size of the proposed clearing, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to waterlogging or increase flooding.	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.
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. Photographs and site maps (SW Environmental, 2025)

Photo 1 Tree ID 01 Marri

Photo 2 Tree ID 02 Marri

Photo 3 Tree ID 03 Jarrah

Photo 4 Tree ID 04 Jarrah

Photo 5 Tree ID 05 Jarrah

Photo 6 Tree ID 06 Jarrah

Lundstrom Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd
Applecross WA 6153
Mob: 0417934863
admin@lundstrom-environmental.com.au

Scale: 1:3900
Original Size: A4
Air Photo Source: Nearmap Sept 2024
Datum: GDA94
Projection: Australia MGA94 (50)

Client: B & J Catalano
Project: New Dam
Location: Lots 501 & 21 Coalfields Road, Roelands

Figure 1: Proposed Dam

Appendix E. Sources of information

E.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)

E.2. References

Catalano Farms Family Partnership (2025) *Clearing permit application CPS 11012/1*, received 27 March 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1096632).

Catalano Farms Family Partnership (2025a) *Clearing permit application CPS 11012/1 – response to request for further information*, received 2 September 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1189687).

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

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) (2022) Referral guideline for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species. Canberra. Australia

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/

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 11012/1*, received 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT234960, DWERDT121898).

Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (2016). *Technical Guidance – Terrestrial Fauna Surveys.* Available from: https://www.epa.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Policies_and_Guidance/Tech%20guidance-%20Terrestrial%20Fauna%20Surveys-Dec-2016.pdf.

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

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

Shire of Harvey (2025) *Advice for clearing permit application CPS 11012/1*, received 29 May 2025 (DWER Ref: DEWERDT1126578).

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.

SW Environmental Pty Ltd (SWE)(2025) *(SW696) 820 Coalfields Road (Shenton Ridge), Roelands: Tree survey.* (IBSA-2025-0123)