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 11022/1
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Roy Hill Infrastructure Pty Ltd
Application received:	7 April 2025
Application area:	1.86 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	road upgrades
Method of clearing:	Mechanical clearing, topsoil stripping and stockpiling.
Property:	Lot 1547 on Deposited Plan 74347
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of East Pilbara
Localities (suburb/s):	Newman

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared occurs in small sections (see Figure 1, Section 1.5), intermittently along the verge of the existing cleared areas for the Marble Bar Road.
Road development will involve the following activities:

- clearing of 1.86 ha of native vegetation via mechanical clearing;
- topsoil stripping;
- topsoil and cleared vegetation stockpiled for use for post construction rehabilitation (as
- required);
- installation of surface water drainage structures;
- construction of road surface
- post construction rehabilitation

Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	30 July 2025
Decision area:	1.86 hectares of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.3. 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 flora and fauna survey (see Appendix D), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix D), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3).

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will:

- increase the risk of weeds impacting native vegetation, fauna habitat, and riparian vegetation directly adjacent to the application area;
- potentially impact fauna of conservation significance utilising the application area at the time of clearing.

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 environmental values 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; and
- undertake slow, progressive one directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity.

1.4. Site map

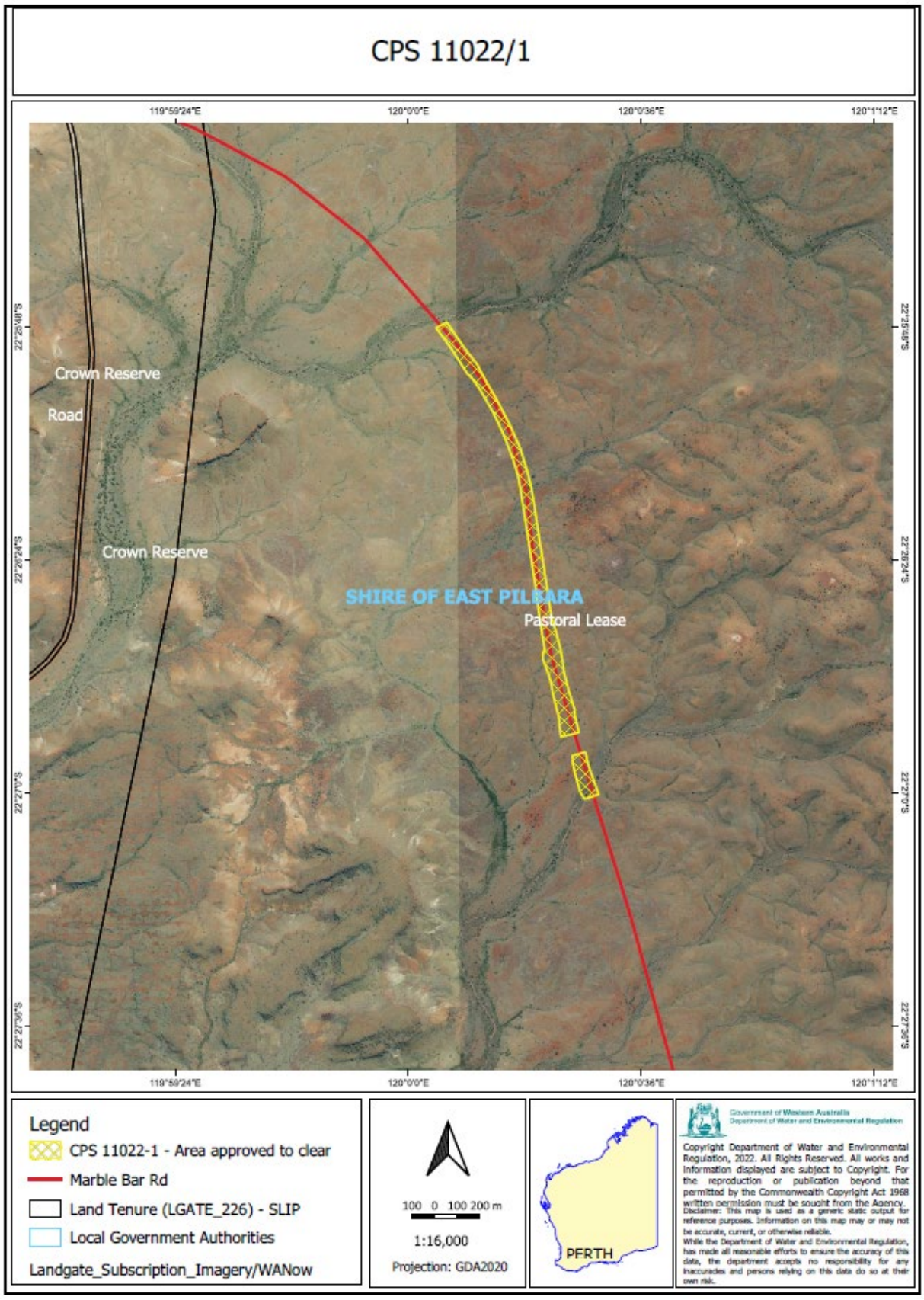

Figure 1 Map of the application area

The areas crosshatched yellow indicate 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)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (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)
- 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

Evidence was submitted by the applicant, demonstrating reasonable efforts to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values.

These measures include the following:

- all clearing will adhere to the Main Roads Western Australia (MRWA) standard management requirements for working in a road reserve;
- total extent of clearing is limited to 1.86 hectares of disturbance;
- all clearing will be kept to a minimum within the permit area and completed only when required;
- all vehicles, equipment and personnel will be inspected and cleaned as required to prevent the incidental spread of weeds;
- no known weed-affected soil, mulch, fill or other material is brought into the area to be cleared;
- all machinery will be limited to the confines of the application area to avoid the incidental spread of weeds;
- where practicable the clearing of riparian vegetation will be avoided;
- maintain the existing surface flow by use of culverts where a watercourse is impacted by clearing; and
- existing culverts will be extended to accommodate the proposed purpose of clearing.

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). 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 Principles (b)

Assessment

Two environmental surveys were undertaken by Biota Environmental Sciences (Biota) and Pilbara Environmental Pty Ltd (Pilbara Environmental) which overlay the application area. Four fauna habitats were identified within the application area (Biota, 2021).

Table 1: Fauna habitats identified within the application area (Biota, 2021)

Code	Habitat type	Application area (hectares)
HS	Low rolling stony hills	1.11
MFL	Minor flowlines	0.34
MW	Mulga woodland plains and knolls	0.15
OS	Open shrubland/woodland on spinifex plains	0.26

Biota (2021) assessed five conservation significant fauna species as likely to occur within the above fauna habitats. No significant fauna were recorded within or in close proximity to the application area.

Table 2: Conservation significant fauna likely to occur within the application area (Biota, 2021)

Common name	Scientific name	Status	Primary fauna habitat utilised
Grey Falcon	*Falco hypoleucos*	VU	HS, MFL, MW, OS
Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus*	OS	HS, MFL, MW, OS
Greater Bilby	*Macrotis lagotis*	VU	HS, MFL, MW, OS
Western Pebble-mound Mouse	*Pseudomys chapmani*	P4	HS

All habitats present over the application area could be utilised for foraging and hunting by the Grey Falcon *(Falco hypoleucos)* and Peregrine Falcon *(Falco peregrinus)* with waterholes or other features attracting aggregations of birds or other prey likely to be particularly attractive. Breeding for both species typically takes place in taller trees such as large eucalypts along major drainage lines, or cliff ledges in rocky areas in the case of the Peregrine Falcon. Suitable breeding habitat occurs primarily within the surrounding area, with smaller areas within the application area. No suitable cliff ledges occur within the application area.

The majority of the application area comprises low prospective Bilby habitat (Preston Consulting, 2025). The small intermittently spaced areas of moderate prospective Bilby habitat occur along the verge of the existing road and consists of a very small proportion of Bilby habitat mapped over much larger areas surrounding the application area. The application area is within close proximity to several recent and historic bilby records, and the application area is likely to support the species.

The Western Pebble-mound Mouse *(Pseudomys chapmani)* is commonly found on stony hillsides with hummock grasslands (van Dyck and Strahan 2008), and is known for the extensive mounds of small stones it constructs in habitat where pebble size is suitable. Suitable habitat is present within the application area, particularly in the low rolling stony hills (fauna habitat HS). Similar habitat for Western Pebble-mound mouse is found outside of the application area.

The permit will be conditioned to avoid any impacts to conservation significant fauna species present within the application area at the time of clearing.

Conclusion

Grey Falcon (VU) or Peregrine Falcon (OS) may utilise the application area for preying. However, the likelihood of active nesting sites of the Grey Falcon (VU) or Peregrine Falcon (OS) very low.

The Western Pebble-mound Mouse (P4) may utilise the application area, however, considering the linear nature of the proposed clearing local and regional impacts are low. Direction clearing conditions will minimise impact to any individuals that may be present within the application area at the time of clearing.

Low prospective Greater Bilby habitat has been identified over the application area; however, individuals may be utilising the proposed clearing area. Pre-clearance surveys, with relocation of individuals if required, will mitigate impacts to individuals that may be present.

The impacts of the proposed clearing on fauna of conservation significance can be managed by undertaking slow and directional clearing to allow fauna to move into adjacent vegetation, undertaking pre-clearance surveys,

implementing relevant relocation programs if required, and taking steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent fauna habitat.

Noting that the proposed clearing may disturb or take fauna listed as Threatened under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act). Prior to clearing an authorisation from the Minister for Environment under section 40 of the BC Act will be required for the Greater Bilby. Any section 40 authorisations under the BC Act are likely to impose additional conditions managed by the DBCA relating to impacts to individual Threatened fauna species at the time of clearing.

The applicant may have notification responsibilities under the EPBC Act for impacts to *Macrotis lagotis* (Bilby) and *Falco hypoleucos* (Grey Falcon), and their habitats, as set out in the EPBC Act. The applicant has been advised to contact the federal Department of Water, Agriculture and the Environment (DAWE) to discuss EPBC Act referral requirements.

Proposed clearing may impact fauna utilising the application area at the time of clearing. Considering the clearing is proposed for very small proportions of the mapped extent of each habitat type that are located along heavily disturbed road verges, any potential impact to individual fauna habitat will be minimal.

Conditions

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

- Undertake slow, progressive, one directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity.
- Undertake pre-clearance surveys for the Greater Bilby by qualified personnel and implement appropriate relocation programs if and when required.
- Implement weed control measures to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent fauna habitat.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

North-West Region – DWER (2025) has advised that the proponent has a current Permit to obstruct or interfere with bed and banks (s17) (for construction of culvert extensions over two unnamed minor tributaries of Kulbee Creek. Furthermore, it is noted that water supply for construction purposed will be from Roy Hill existing groundwater licence and water will be carted to the site. North-West Region supports the proponent's approach to avoidance areas placed around minor and major drainage habitats, which is committed to in the applicant's supporting information. As such, the North-West Region is of the view that the proposed clearing will not result in any significant increase in impacts to water resources.

Noting that the application area occurs within the proclaimed Pilbara surface water and groundwater areas and is therefore subject to licensing requirements under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation (RiWI) Act 1914.* If the proponent intends to use groundwater or surface water for any purpose, they will need to apply for a 5C licence to stake water, and a 26D licence if new water supply bores are needed (DWER, 2025).

One Aboriginal sites of significance (i.e. Mankarlyirrkurra, ACH-00011290) has been mapped within the northern portion of 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

<table>
<tr><th>Characteristic</th><th>Details</th></tr>
<tr><td>Local context</td><td>The area proposed to be cleared is part of an expansive tract of native vegetation in the extensive land use zone of Western Australia. The 1.86 hectares of native vegetation proposed to be cleared occurs in small sections, intermittently along the verge of the existing cleared areas for the Marble Bar Road.

Aerial imagery indicates the local area (50-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 99 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ecological linkage</td><td>No formal or informal ecological linkages are mapped or known to occur within the application area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Conservation areas</td><td>The closest conservation area is 30 kilometres west of the application area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vegetation description</td><td>Biological survey (Biota Environmental, 2021) indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of three vegetation units:

<table>
<tr><th>Type</th><th>Description</th><th>Clearing (hectares)</th></tr>
<tr><td>D6</td><td>Eucalyptus xerothermica scattered low trees over Grevillea wickhamii, Acacia ancistrocarpa, A. bivenosa tall shrubland over Cenchrus ciliaris, C. setiger open tussock grassland</td><td>0.34</td></tr>
<tr><td>H7</td><td>Triodia wiseana, T. scintillans hummock grassland.</td><td>1.37</td></tr>
<tr><td>M1</td><td>Acacia aptaneura scattered low trees to low woodland over Triodia longiceps, T. epactia hummock grassland.</td><td>0.15</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Total area of vegetation</td><td>1.86</td></tr>
</table>

The full survey descriptions and maps are available in Appendix D.

This is consistent with the mapped vegetation type:
• Chichester Plateau (173), which is described as ‘Hummock grassland with scattered shrubs or mallee Triodia species Acacia species, Grevillea species Eucalyptus species’

The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 99.7 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vegetation condition</td><td>Biological survey (Biota, 2021) indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in Poor to Excellent condition (Trudgen, 1991) condition, described as:
• 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.
• 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.</td></tr>
</table>

Characteristic	Details
	The full Trudgen (1991) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C. Representative photos and mapping are available in Appendix D.
Climate and landform	Annual Mean maximum temperature: 31.4 degrees Celsius Annual mean minimum temperature: 17.3 degrees Celsius Annual mean rainfall: 310.2 millimetres Landform: Erosional surfaces; hill tracts, ridges, plateaux remnants and breakaways with steep upper slopes and more gently inclined lower footslopes, restricted stony plains and interfluves; moderately spaced tributary drainage patterns incised in narrow valleys
Soil description	The soil is mapped as McKay System which is described as 'Hills, ridges, plateaux remnants and breakaways of meta sedimentary and sedimentary rocks supporting hard spinifex grasslands with acacias and occasional eucalypts'.
Land degradation risk	Application area is mapped as McKay System which comprises of Hills and ranges; Spinifex grasslands and is prone to water and wind erosion.
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that multiple non-perennial watercourses transect the area proposed to be cleared.
Hydrogeography	The application area falls within the Pilbara Surface Water Area, as proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act).
Flora	There are records of 29 conservation significant flora species in the local area, with the nearest record of *Triodia veniciae* (Priority – 1) present 3.89 kilometres south of the application area.
Ecological communities	Four ecological communities are recorded in the local area with the closest being Fortescue Marsh (Marsh Land System) – Priority 1 ecological community, located 16 kilometres southwest of the application.
Fauna	There are records of 24 fauna of conservation significance within the local area. The closest record of a conservation significant fauna species is of *Dasyurus hallucatus* (northern quoll) approximately one kilometre away from the application area. However northern quoll is unlikely to be present within the application area as suitable habitat involves rocky hills and main drainage lines which is not present within the application area.

A.2. Fauna analysis table

Common name	Scientific name	Status	Primary fauna habitat utilised
Grey Falcon	*Falco hypoleucos*	VU	HS, MFL, MW, OS
Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus*	OS	HS, MFL, MW, OS
Greater Bilby	*Macrotis lagotis*	VU	HS, MFL, MW, OS
Western Pebble-mound Mouse	*Pseudomys chapmani*	P4	HS
Northern quoll	*Dasyurus hallucatus*	EN	MB, HB, MDL, RTG, PW

HS: Low rolling stony hills; MFL: Minor flowlines, MW: Mulga woodland plains and knolls; OS: Open shrubland/woodland on spinifex plains; HB: Volcanic boulder hills and outcrops; MB: Ironstone mesa formations supporting overhangs, caves and rocky boulders; PW: Permanent waterholes; MDL: Major drainage lines; and RTG: Rocky tributaries and gullies

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)
*Falco hypoleucos (*Grey Falcon)	VU	Y	Y	8.2	6
*Falco peregrinus (*Peregrine Falcon)	OS	Y	Y	8.41	8
*Macrotis lagotis (*Greater Bilby)	VU	Y	Y	9.7	73
*Pseudomys chapmani (*Western Pebble-mound Mouse)	P4	Y	Y	2.2	49
Dasyurus hallucatus (Northern quoll)	EN	N	N	1.09	71

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 proposed clearing is located along heavily disturbed road verges, and no significant flora, vegetation or communities were recorded in the surveys.	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 habitat for conservation significant fauna. The permit will be conditioned to manage potential impacts to conservation significant fauna present within the application area at the time of clearing.	May be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.*
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 flora species listed under the BC Act. Considering the small areas of proposed clearing are located along heavily disturbed road verges and no significant flora were recorded in the surveys (Pilbara, 2021), and the abundance of undisturbed suitable habitat in regional and local context, any potential impact to conservation significant flora will be negligible.	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 contain species that can indicate a threatened ecological community (Preston consulting, 2025).	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:	Not at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
The extent of native vegetation in the local area is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The application area does not support native vegetation considered significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.		
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 nearby conservation areas.	Not 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: Two minor non perennial water courses intersect the application area. The survey (Biota, 2021) identified 0.34 hectares of D6 vegetation type as riparian. Noting vegetation present within the application area, the proposed clearing will impact riparian vegetation.	At variance	No
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 are susceptible to wind and water erosion. Noting the purpose of clearing and the management measures proposed by the applicant (see Section 3.1), the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.	Not likely to be at variance	No
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: The proposed clearing is unlikely to cause deterioration in the quality of groundwater as there is no abstraction, dewatering or deep excavation being proposed. It is also noted that existing culvert crossings will be extended under the road widening with headwalls relocated only.	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: Standard roadwork processes will ensure the natural hydrology is maintained, together with the linear clearing along an existing road and utilisation of existing culvert crossings, clearing is unlikely to cause or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of 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

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.

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

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.

Appendix D. Biological survey information excerpts

Two environmental surveys were undertaken by Biota Environmental Sciences (Biota) and Pilbara Environmental Pty Ltd (Pilbara Environmental) which overlay the application area. The details of the surveys used to characterise the environmental values of the Permit Area are provided in the supporting documents.

The vegetation units present within the application area are shown in Appendix A.1. The majority of vegetation (73.55 percent of the 1.86 hectares native vegetation) in the application area consisted of vegetation type H7. Approximately 0.34 ha (vegetation type D6) within the Permit Area, growing in association with a watercourse, has been mapped as riparian.

The spatial extents of each vegetation type and previously cleared areas are shown in Figure 6.

Figure 2: Photographs representative of vegetation unit D6 (Biota, 2021)

Figure 3: Photographs representative of vegetation unit H7 (Biota,2021)

Figure 4: Photographs representative of vegetation unit M1 (Biota, 2021)

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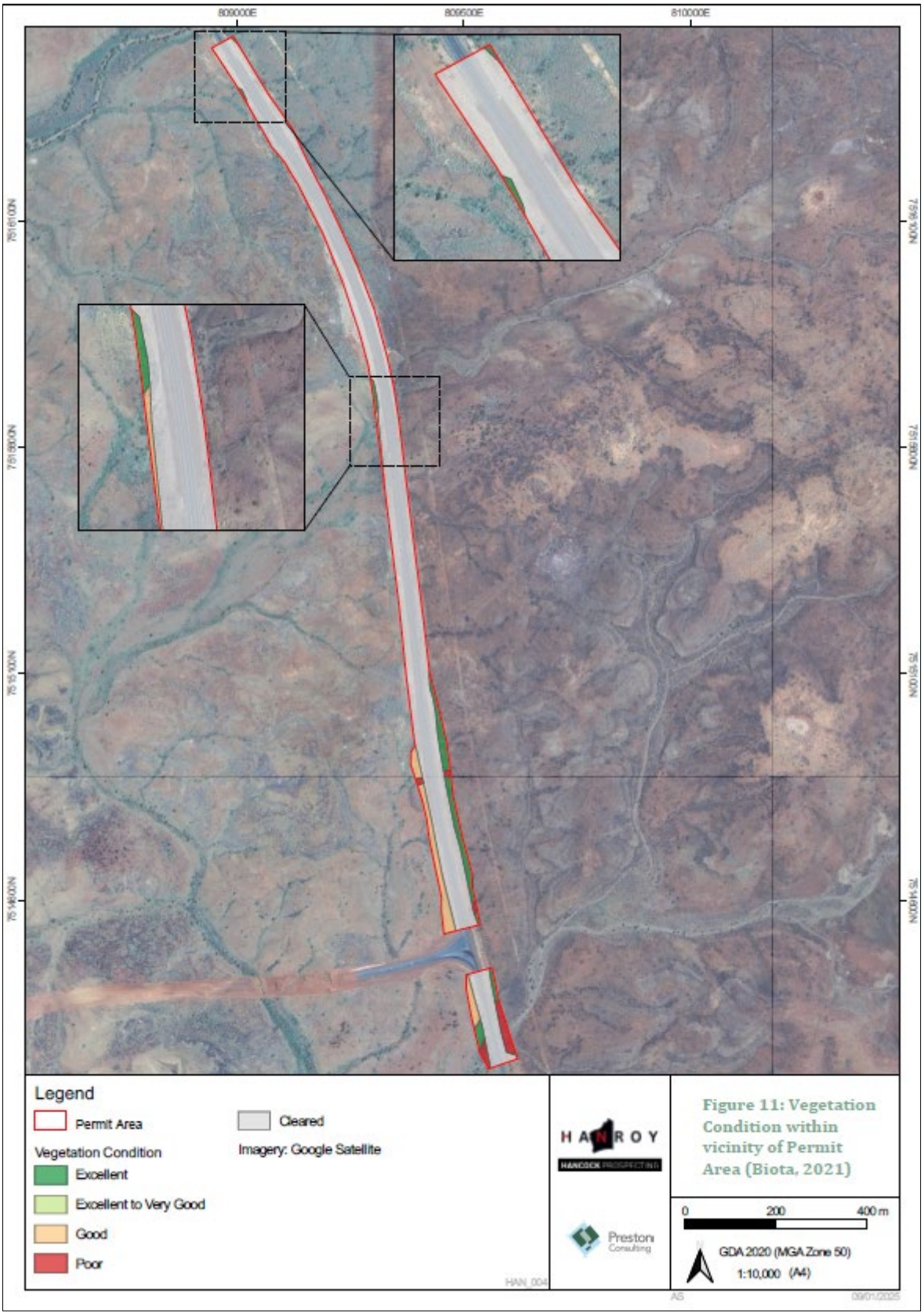

Figure 5: Vegetation condition within the application area

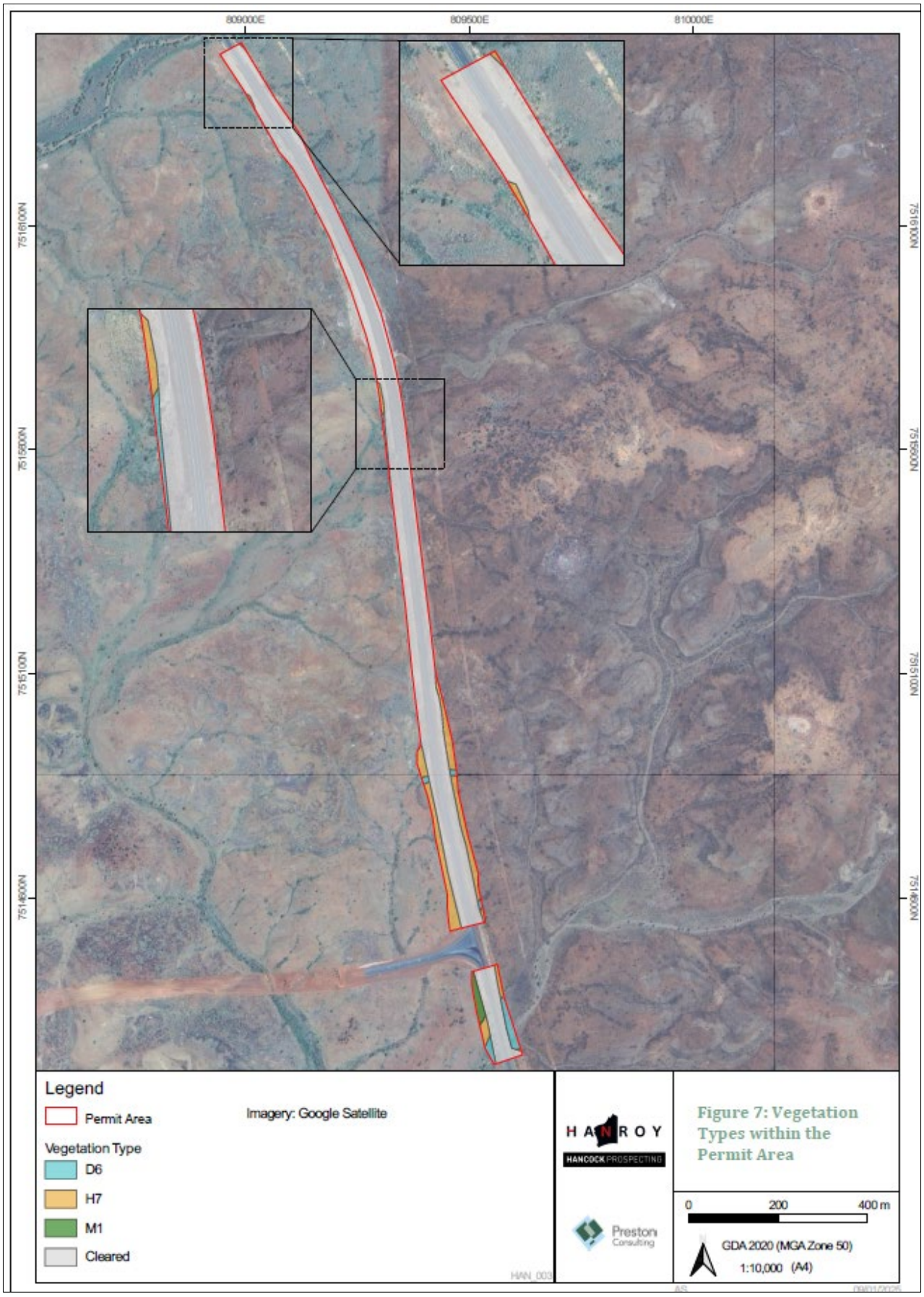

Figure 6: Vegetation type and extent within the application area (Preston, 2025)

Appendix E. Sources of information

E.1. GIS database

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

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

Biota Environmental (2021) *Supporting information for clearing permit application CPS 11022/1 – Fauna survey,* March 2021 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1123881).

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 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) (North West Region) (2025) *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 advice for clearing permit application CPS 11022/1* received 20 May 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1148351).

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.

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