



## CLEARING PERMIT

*Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

|                               |                                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose Permit number:</b> | CPS 11146/1                         |
| <b>Permit Holder:</b>         | Shire of Broome                     |
| <b>Duration of Permit:</b>    | From 14 March 2026 to 14 March 2031 |

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 resource extraction and access track.

**2. Land on which clearing is to be done**

Lot 259 on Deposited Plan 220696, Waterbank  
Lot 315 on Plan 75838 (Manari Road reserve), Waterbank

**3. Clearing authorised**

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.05 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 management

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

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

## 6. Directional clearing

The permit holder must conduct clearing activities in one direction in a slow, progressive manner to allow fauna to move into adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the clearing activity.

## 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 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area;</li> <li>(b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;</li> <li>(c) the date that the area was cleared;</li> <li>(d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); and</li> <li>(e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 4; and</li> <li>(f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of <i>weeds</i> in accordance with condition 5.</li> </ol> |

## 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 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> .   |
| clearing          | has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.  |
| condition         | a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.  |
| department        | means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.   |
| EP Act            | <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (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 – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>; or</li> <li>(b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or</li> <li>(c) not indigenous to the area concerned.</li> </ul> |

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## END OF CONDITIONS



C Robertson  
18.02.2026  
2.27PM

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**Caron Robertson**

**MANAGER**

**NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION**

*Officer delegated under Section 20  
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

18 February 2026

# Schedule 1 Plan 11146/1

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





# Clearing Permit Decision Report

## 1 Application details and outcome

### 1.1. Permit application details

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>Permit number:</b>         | CPS 11146/1   |
| <b>Permit type:</b>           | Purpose permit  |
| <b>Applicant name:</b>        | Shire of Broome   |
| <b>Application received:</b>  | 20 June 2025  |
| <b>Application area:</b>      | 0.05 hectares of native vegetation  |
| <b>Purpose of clearing:</b>   | Access to a gravel pit  |
| <b>Method of clearing:</b>    | Mechanical clearing   |
| <b>Property:</b>              | Lot 259 on Deposited Plan 220696<br>Lot 315 on Plan 75838 (Manari Road reserve) |
| <b>Location (LGA area/s):</b> | Shire of Broome   |
| <b>Localities (suburb/s):</b> | Waterbank   |

### 1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared consists of 0.05 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 259 on Deposited Plan 220696 and Lot 315 on Plan 75838 (Manari Road reserve) (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The proposed clearing is for gravel and pindan extraction, which the applicant intends to be used to maintain roads and infrastructure within the Shire of Broome. Once the resource is exhausted the area will provide ongoing access to the road building resource pit to the east of the application area (Shire of Broome, 2025b).

The application was originally a referral (REF 11071/1) however following the department's determination, the applicant requested for the referral to be treated as a clearing permit.

### 1.3. Decision on application

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Decision:</b>      | Granted   |
| <b>Decision date:</b> | 16 February 2026  |
| <b>Decision area:</b> | 0.05 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 (the department) advertised the application for 14 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix B), relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1), the findings of a vegetation survey (see Appendix E), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix C), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see section 3). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration that the purpose for clearing is to extract road building resources for use on public roads and to provide long term safe access to this resource.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- Clearing of native vegetation which may include occurrences of native fauna; and
- the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat 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 clearing in a slow progressive manner in one direction towards adjacent native vegetation to allow fauna present to escape into adjoining native vegetation.

1.5. Site map



Figure 1 Map of the application area

The area cross-hatched yellow indicates the area 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)
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) (CALM Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA) (P&D Act)
- *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* (WA)

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, committing to the following avoidance and mitigation measures (Shire of Broome, 2025a).

#### Avoidance

To avoid over-clearing and accidental deterioration of the environment values surrounding the clearing area, the following actions are proposed:

- induction of all contractors and the Shire of Broome's personnel prior to undertaking clearing works;
- supply of GPS station/equipment to contractors;
- demarcate clearing area with barrier tape or star-picking to avoid over-clearing;
- undertake site surveys for heritage values and notify Traditional Owners of any actions on or adjacent to the clearing which may impact their rights;
- undertake a pre-clearing fauna inspection, by the Shire of Broome's fauna handlers. Management of fauna may be conducted by relocating these fauna species to a different location (within the same bio-environment), if deemed necessary and acceptable by Shire's fauna handlers.

#### Mitigation

The Shire commits to strict application of the mitigation hierarchy when conducting clearing activities being to avoid, mitigate and rehabilitate.

Weed hygiene measures for vehicles, equipment and personnel prior to entering and existing the clearing area, will be implemented including;

- washdown station to remove plant material before entering the area;
- weed-free tube stock to be used for low weed area to avoid weed spread;
- weed management and maintenance are ongoing and conducted by the Shire of Broome's staff; and
- if any weeds are observed, mechanical control (mowing) and chemical control (selective/organic herbicides) will be conducted to ensure the area is maintained to be as weed-free as possible.

The Shire will rehabilitate the clearing area when the resource is depleted (as determined by surveying professionals).

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 and that mitigation measures can be conditioned on the clearing permit.

### **3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values**

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

The assessment against the clearing principles (see Appendix C) identified the impacts of the proposed clearing are limited and able to be managed to be environmentally acceptable with standard avoid and minimise, hygiene management and directional clearing conditions.

#### **3.2.1. Threatened ecological community (Monsoon Vine Thicket) - Clearing Principles (d)**

##### Assessment

The application area lies within a mapped Threatened Ecological Community (TEC), being the Monsoon Vine Thicket (MVT), which is listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) as Endangered. MVT is characterised by closed-canopy vegetation comprising Melaleuca–Pandanus communities and mangroves (DSEWPC, 2013). Its distribution is restricted to the Dampier Peninsula in Western Australia's tropical region, where it occurs as narrow, discontinuous coastal patches typically less than 100 hectares in size, with an average area of approximately 32 hectares. Due to its fragmented nature, the loss of any individual patch may hinder species movement and elevate the risk of localised extinction.

The applicant undertook site specific surveys to ground truth the presence of MVT TEC within the application area. The results of this survey were submitted as additional supporting information to the department (Shire of Broome, 2025c). No vegetation consistent with MVT has been identified within the application area. Given that ground truthing of the mapped data indicates that no MVT occurs within the application area it is not likely that the proposed clearing will impact this environmental value.

##### Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will not result in the loss of any vegetation associated with MVT TEC. The vegetation within the application area is adjacent other remnant native vegetation, which is also mapped as MVT TEC. Standard avoid and minimise and weed management conditions are sufficient to minimise potential environmental impacts to adjacent native vegetation which may represent MVT.

##### Conditions

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing; and
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds.

### **3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters**

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

**End**

## Appendix A. Additional information provided by applicant

| Summary of comments  | Consideration of comment   |
|--|--|
| The Shire provided a vegetation survey of the application area (ISA-0001072) (DWERDT1230914) | The information provided in the additional surveys have been considered under section 3.2.1 above. |

## Appendix B. Site characteristics

### B.1. Site characteristics

| Characteristic                        | Details  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Local context                         | The area proposed to be cleared is a 0.05-hectare of native vegetation in the extensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is adjacent to Manari Road.<br><br>Spatial data indicates the local area (50-kilometre radius (excluding marine habitats) from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 99.9 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.  |
| Ecological linkage                    | The application area is not within any mapped environmental linkages.  |
| Conservation areas                    | The application area is within a historically mapped conservation areas (EPA Red book System 7 area) however it is not actively managed for conservation. The closest area managed for conservation, Coulomb Point Nature Reserve, is 14 kilometres north of the application area.   |
| Vegetation description                | Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of low dense coastal scrub. Representative photos are available in Appendix E.<br><br>This is inconsistent with the mapped vegetation type(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dampierland, which is described as, <i>Acacia</i> thicket with eucalypt woodland over spinifex <i>Acacia tumida</i>, <i>Eucalyptus tectifera</i>, <i>Corymbia grandifolia</i>, <i>Triodia pungens</i>, <i>T. bitextura</i>,</li> </ul> The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 99.9 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019). |
| Vegetation condition                  | Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in good (Trudgen, 1991) condition, described as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> The full Trudgen (1991) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D. Representative photos are available in Appendix E.   |
| Climate and landform                  | The mean maximum temperature is 32.3 degrees Celsius and the mean minimum temperature is 21.3 degrees Celsius. The mean annual rainfall is 633.3 millimetres.<br><br>The application area is mapped as sandplain and dunefields with little organised drainage; sandplain up to 16 kilometres in extent, with shallow valleys, plains with thin sand cover, and scattered pans; with limited surface drainage in zones of sheet-flow up to 3.2 kilometres wide and extending up to 8 kilometres downslope from adjacent uplands.   |
| Soil description and land degradation | The soil mapped within the application area is Yeeda System (335Ye) which is described as:   |

| Characteristic                 | Details   |
|--------------------------------|---|
|                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Red sandplains supporting pindan vegetation with dense acacia shrubs, scattered bloodwood and grey box trees and curly spinifex and ribbon grass.</li> </ul> <p>Site specific information provided by the applicant (Shire of Broome, 2025c noted that:</p> <p><i>Soil types most encountered during the survey were topsoil (of mixture origins, pindan, gravel, etc.) and/or Pindan (Sm10), generally known as the Yeeda land system. Pindan is a good drainage soil as it is clayey – sandy and iron rich (35% fine contents), thus exhibits potential erosion or collapsing behaviour. However, if it is maintained properly, its geological properties, as high maximum dry density (MDD, 17 – 20 kN/m<sup>3</sup>) at low moisture (~7% to reach 95% MDD), can be preserved, thus minimise erosion or degradation concerns, and an ideal material for construction activities. This is also supported by Schoknecht &amp; Payne (2011), who noted that the land is not prone to degradation unless it is exposed to grazing and burning. MRWA (2024) in their annual report for a nearby gravel pit clearing project also reported no sign of erosion and degradation.</i></p> |
| Waterbodies and hydrogeography | <p>The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that no watercourses transect the application area. The application area falls within the Canning–Kimberley Groundwater Area as proclaimed under the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> (RIWI Act).</p> <p>There is potential for shallow groundwater (superficial/unconfined aquifer) within the application area (Shire of Broome, 2025c). A department’s monitoring bore 0.7 km southwest of application area) records the water table at 3.07 metres below ground level (BGL) and aged 1300 – 2200 years old (DWER, 2017). Several geotechnical bores nearby by Woodside Energy also confirmed water table to be about 3 – 5 m BGL (Shire of Broome, 2025c).</p>   |
| Flora                          | <p>The desktop assessment identified 19 conservation significant flora taxa within the local area (50km-radius from the centre of the application area) which is comprised of only priority flora species. The closest priority flora record is Priority 3 <i>Acacia monticola x tumida var. kulparn</i>, located approximately 1.94 kilometres from the application area.</p> <p>A vegetation survey supplied by the applicant did not identify any conservation significant flora within the application area (Shire of Broome, 2025c).</p>   |
| Ecological communities         | <p>There are six threatened ecological communities (TEC) mapped with the local area. The application area is mapped within the “Monsoon (vine) thickets on coastal sand dunes of Dampier Peninsula” TEC.</p> <p>A vegetation survey provided by the applicant did not identify any species or communities synonymous with MVT within the application area (Shire of Broome, 2025c).</p>   |
| Fauna                          | <p>The desktop assessment identified 61 conservation significant fauna species within the local area including one extinct species, 12 threatened species, eight priority species, 41 migratory species, and one specially protected species. Of the conservation significant fauna recorded locally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 are bird species which are either migratory or have extensive home ranges and may have transient habitat within the application area; and</li> <li>Three (3) may have suitable habitat within the application area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Macrotis lagotis bilby, dalgyte, ninu</li> <li>Simoselaps minimus Dampierland burrowing snake</li> <li>Varanus sparnus Dampier Peninsula goanna</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |

| Characteristic | Details   |
|----------------|---|
|                | <p>Five (5) are not likely to have suitable habitat within the application area based on the low coastal dense shrub habitats present (as described above);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Isoodon auratus auratus</i> (golden bandicoot (mainland), wintarru)</li> <li>○ <i>Lerista separanda</i> (Dampierland plain slider)</li> <li>○ <i>Mesembriomys macrurus</i> golden-backed tree-rat</li> <li>○ <i>Ozimops cobourgianus</i> northern coastal free-tailed bat</li> <li>○ <i>Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis</i> northern brushtail possum (Kimberley)</li> </ul> <p>A vegetation survey supplied by the applicant did not observe any conservation significant fauna within the application area (Shire of Broome 2025c).</p> |

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

**B.2. Ecological community analysis table**

| Community name   | Conservation status | Suitable habitat features? [Y/N] | Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N] | Suitable soil type? [Y/N] | Distance of closest record to application area (km) | Number of known records (total) | Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A] |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Monsoon (vine) thickets on the coastal sand dunes of Dampier Peninsula | Endangered          | N                                | N                               | N                         | Within application area                             | 1                               | Y   |

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

## Appendix C. Assessment against the clearing principles

| Assessment against the clearing principles  | Variance level               | Is further consideration required?           |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Environmental value: biological values</b>   |                              |  |
| <p><u>Principle (a):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>There are no records of conservation significant flora, fauna or vegetation assemblages are noted within the application area. The vegetation is homogenous with surrounding vegetation and holds a similar level of biological diversity to extensive areas of native vegetation within the local area.</p> <p>The proposed clearing is not likely to impact native vegetation comprising a high level of biological diversity.</p>   | Not likely to be at variance | No   |
| <p><u>Principle (b):</u> <i>“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.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed for clearing contains potentially suitable habitat for three (3) conservation significant fauna species. Surveys provided found no evidence of any threatened fauna within the application area (Shire of Broome, 2025c). The habitats present within the application area are widely distributed throughout the Dampier Peninsula, and are not likely to be critical habitat for the above species which have large home ranges.</p> <p>Given the small scale of the proposed clearing (0.05 hectares) and the widespread availability of similar habitat, the activity is unlikely to result in a significant impact on threatened fauna.</p> | Not likely to be at variance | No   |
| <p><u>Principle (c):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>There are no mapped threatened flora in the application area. A vegetation survey provided by the applicant did not observe any conservation significant flora within the application area. Therefore, it is not likely that the proposed clearing will impact threatened flora.</p>   | Not likely to be at variance | No   |
| <p><u>Principle (d):</u> <i>“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.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The application area is mapped within the monsoon vine thicket, an endangered Threatened Ecological Community (TEC).</p> <p>Supporting information provided by the applicant provided site specific vegetation survey information which indicated that no vegetation synonymous with monsoon vine thicket TEC occurs within the application area (Shire of Broome, 2025c).</p>  | Not likely to be at variance | Yes<br><i>Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.</i> |
| <b>Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas</b>   |                              |  |

| Assessment against the clearing principles   | Variance level               | Is further consideration required? |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <p><u>Principle (e)</u>: <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment</u>:</p> <p>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 part of a significant ecological linkage.</p>   | Not likely to be at variance | No                                 |
| <p><u>Principle (h)</u>: <i>“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.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment</u>:</p> <p>Given the distance to the nearest actively managed conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.</p>  | Not at variance              | No                                 |
| <b>Environmental value: land and water resources</b>   |                              |                                    |
| <p><u>Principle (f)</u>: <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment</u>:</p> <p>Given no water courses, wetlands or riparian vegetation is recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact any watercourses</p>   | Not at variance              | No                                 |
| <p><u>Principle (g)</u>: <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment</u>:</p> <p>There is an absence of mapped land degradation risks however, site specific information indicates that the application area is susceptible to land degradation through potential erosion or collapsing behaviour (Shire of Broome 2025c). Nearby resource pits for Main Roads WA have shown no sign of land degradation and noting that the applicant will be excavating resource from the soil profile it is unlikely G the clearing will result in appreciable land degradation.</p> | Not likely to be at variance | No                                 |
| <p><u>Principle (i)</u>: <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.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment</u>:</p> <p>Given no water courses are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality.</p>  | Not at variance              | No                                 |
| <p><u>Principle (j)</u>: <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment</u>:</p> <p>The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area do not indicate the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding.</p> <p>Given this and that no water courses are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to flooding.</p>  | Not at variance              | No                                 |

## Appendix D. Vegetation condition rating scale

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

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from Trudgen, M.E. (1991) *Vegetation condition scale* in National Trust (WA) 1993 Urban Bushland Policy. National Trust of Australia (WA), Wildflower Society of WA (Inc.), and the Tree Society (Inc.), Perth.

### 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 E. Survey area and photographs of the vegetation**

James Price Point pit - Survey detail

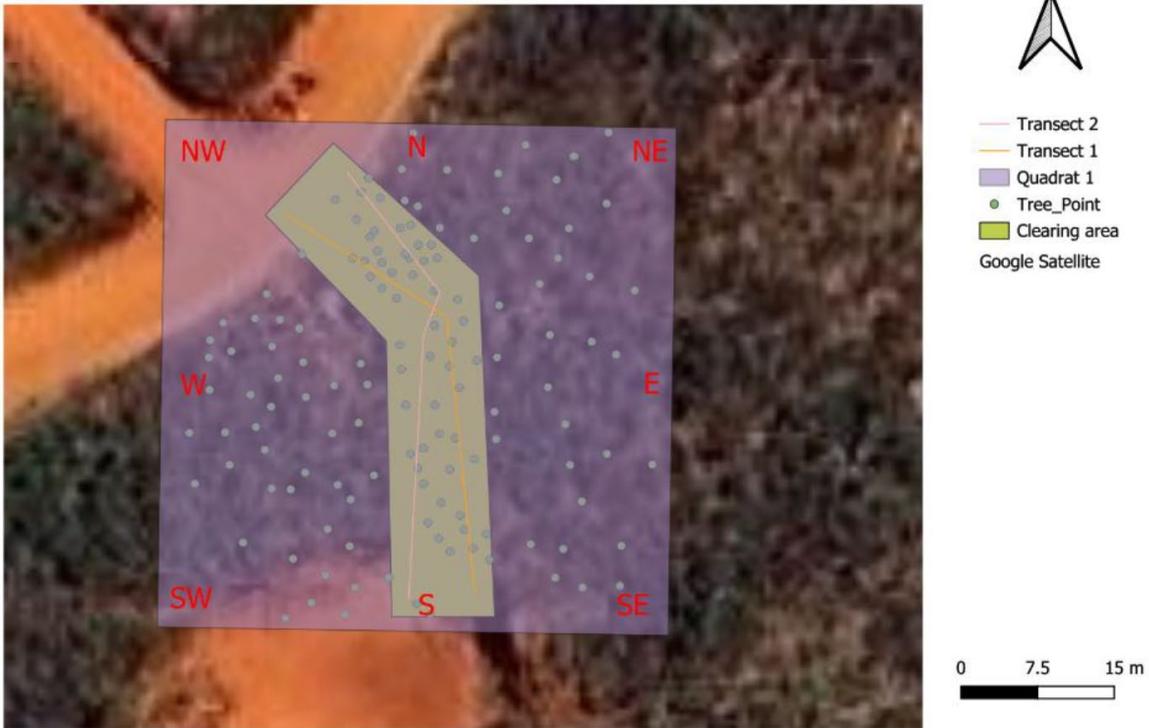


Figure 2: Location of the survey area (Shire of Broome 2025c).



Figure 3a: Upper story, of "Transect 1" from the vegetation survey (Shire of Broome 2025b)

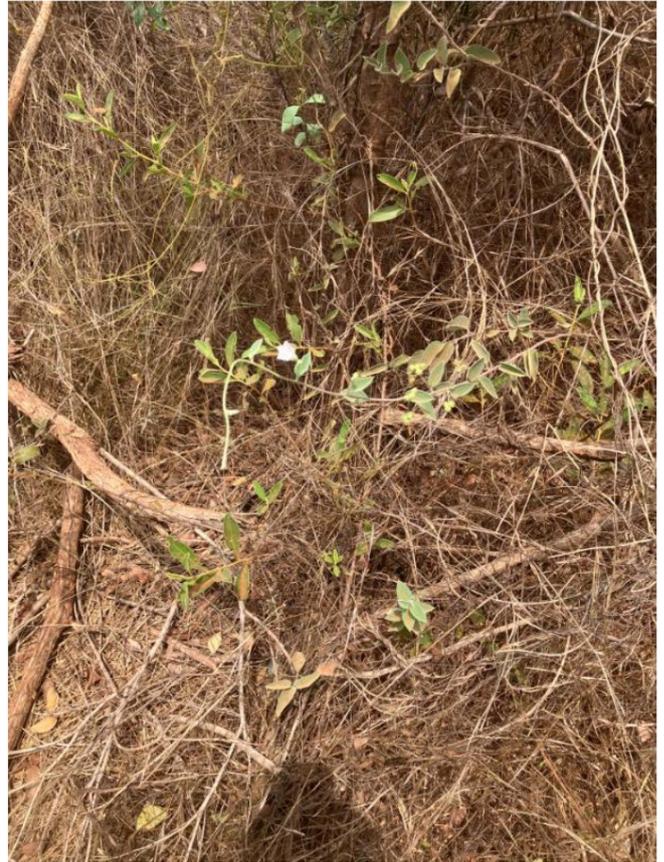


Figure 3b: Understory of "Transect 1" from the vegetation survey (Shire of Broome 2025b)



Figure 3c: Understory of "Transect 1" from the vegetation survey (Shire of Broome 2025b)



Figure 3d: Upper story, of "Transect 1" from the vegetation survey (Shire of Broome 2025b)



Figure 4a: Understory of "Transect 2" from the vegetation survey (Shire of Broome 2025b)

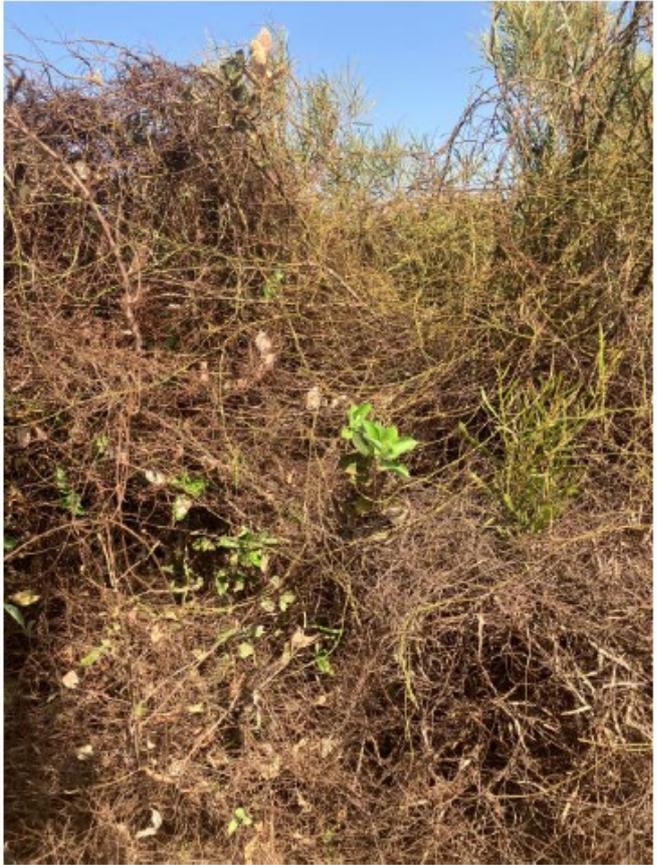


Figure 4d: Under and upper story of "Transect 2" from the vegetation survey (Shire of Broome 2025b)



Figure 4a: Understory of "Transect 2" from the vegetation survey (Shire of Broome 2025b)

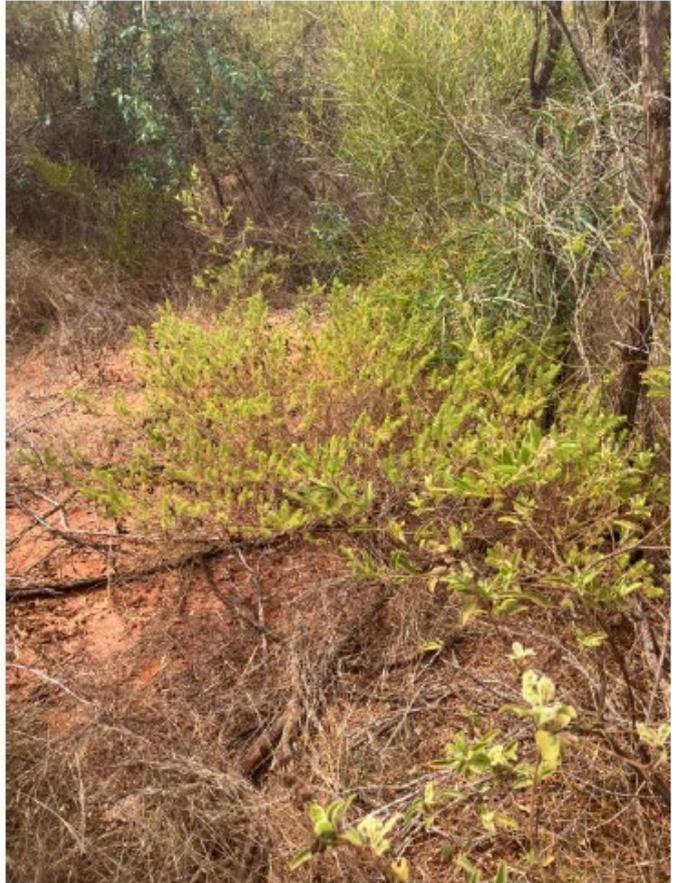


Figure 4a: Understory of "Transect 2" from the vegetation survey (Shire of Broome 2025b)

## Appendix F. Sources of information

### F.1. GIS databases

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

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