



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 11187/1
File Number: DWERVT19337
Duration of Permit: From 20 November 2025 to 20 November 2032

PERMIT HOLDER

Shire of Harvey

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Seventh Street road reserve (PIN 1363525), Harvey

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than one (1) native tree within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

CONDITIONS

1. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 20 November 2027.

2. Weed and dieback management

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

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

3. Revegetation – planting

The permit holder must, within 12 months of undertaking *clearing* authorised under this permit:

- (a) undertake *planting* of at least four (04) *Corymbia calophylla* within the area cross-hatched red in Figure 2 of Schedule 1, by;
 - (i) ensure only *local provenance* propagating material is used;
 - (ii) undertake *planting* at an *optimal time*;
 - (iii) undertake *weed* control and watering of the *plantings* for at least three years post *planting*;
- (b) the permit holder must within 24 months of planting the four *Corymbia calophylla* trees in accordance with condition 4(a) of this permit:
 - (i) make a determination that the four (04) *Corymbia calophylla* trees *planted* under condition 3(a) will survive;
 - (ii) if it is determined that the four *Corymbia calophylla* trees will not survive, the permit holder must plant additional trees that will result in four *Corymbia calophylla* trees persisting within the area cross-hatched red in Figure 1 of Schedule 1; and
 - (iii) where additional *planting* of trees is undertaken in accordance with condition 3(b)(ii), the permit holder must repeat the activities required by condition 3(a) and condition 3(b) of this permit.

4. Records that must be kept

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

Table 1: Records that must be kept

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised clearing activities generally	(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) the date that the area was cleared; (d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); and (e) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of <i>weeds</i> and <i>dieback</i> in accordance with condition 2.

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
2.	In relation to revegetation planting pursuant to condition 3 of this permit	(a) The date(s) the planting occurred; (b) a description of the planting activities undertaken; (c) the locations of the trees <i>planted</i>, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees; (d) the total number of trees <i>planted</i>; and (e) a description of the infill <i>planting</i> (if any) in accordance with the requirements of condition 3(b)(ii).

5. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 4 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 2.
dieback	means the effect of <i>Phytophthora</i> species on native vegetation.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
local provenance	means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 50 kilometres and the same IBRA subregion of the area cleared
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.
optimal time	means the period from May to July for undertaking planting.
planted/planting	means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species
weeds	means any plant – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>; or (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

END OF CONDITIONS

Meenu Vitarana**MANAGER**

NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

28 October 2025

SCHEDULE 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared and the area subject to *planting* requirements is shown in the map below (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur (cross-hatched yellow) and the boundary of the area where mitigation planting is required by condition 3 of this permit (cross-hatched red)



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 11187/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Shire of Harvey
Application received:	16 July 2025
Application area:	1 native tree
Purpose of clearing:	Hazard reduction
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Seventh Street road reserve (PIN 1363525)
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Harvey
Localities (suburb/s):	Harvey

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is contained within a single contiguous area (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The application is to clear a single marri tree from Seventh Street road reserve (PIN 1363525) as an arborist report has determined the tree is in poor condition with poor structure consisting of significant white ant damage (Norcape, 2025). Given this, the arborist has suggested the tree is removed for hazard reduction.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	28 October 2025
Decision area:	One (1) native tree, 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.1), relevant datasets (see Appendix D.1.), the findings of the arborist report (Norcape, 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). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration the application is for hazard reduction of a tree which has seen a decline in health and structure and consists of significant white ant damage.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the loss of native vegetation that provides foraging habitats for all three black cockatoo species, and;
- the removal of native vegetation within an extensively cleared landscape.

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's proposed revegetation action (see Section 3.1), with conditions implemented on the permit, the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing can be managed to unlikely lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values. The applicant has suitably demonstrated avoidance and minimisation measures, and the revegetation suitably counterbalances the significant residual impacts to black cockatoos and significant remnant vegetation.

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

- avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing,
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds, and,
- Planting of four (4) *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) trees.

1.5. Site map



Figure 1 The area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit. The area cross-hatched red indicates the area subject to planting.

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)

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

Noting the proposed clearing is to remove a single marri tree for hazard reduction, no evidence of avoidance or mitigation measures was provided to support the application.

To further mitigate impacts to the environmental values present (as outline in section 3.2.1 and 3.2.2), DWER requested revegetation to counterbalance the significant residual impacts of the clearing.

The applicant is committed to plant 4 *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) trees to provide black cockatoo foraging habitat within the same lot where clearing is proposed. The revegetation action will aim to substantially improve the quality of black cockatoo foraging habitat within the revegetation area and contributes to re-instate significant vegetation within a highly cleared landscape.

The revegetation action proposed is consistent with the WA Environmental Offsets Policy (2011) and WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines (2014) and adequately addresses the impact to black cockatoo foraging habitat and clearing in an extensively cleared area.

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 is significant remnant vegetation. 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 (a and b)

Assessment

The desktop assessment identified 21 conservation significant fauna species are recorded in the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the application area). In determining the likelihood of each species to occur in the application area, the following was considered:

- the preferred habitat and vegetation types of the species,
- their recorded proximity to the application area, and
- date of record.

It was identified that three species of black cockatoos are likely to occur: *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo; EN), *Zanda baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo; EN), and *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (forest red-tailed black cockatoo; VU). The application area is in the known distribution of Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo, and forest red-tailed black cockatoo). According to available databases, the closest recorded potential breeding site is approximately 370 metres from the application area. There are three known roost sites in the local area; the closest is approximately five kilometres from the application area. The referral guideline for threatened black cockatoos specifies that habitat critical for the recovery of black cockatoos includes foraging habitat (including remnant patches of vegetation), night roosting habitat and nesting trees for breeding (DAWE, 2022).

The application area contains 0.01 hectares of suitable black cockatoo foraging habitat, of *Corymbia calophylla* (marri). Whilst the vegetation within the application area is in completely degraded condition, when considering the foraging resource in the context of the local area, the single marri tree is considered to provide high quality foraging habitat, noting the size of the tree and the proximity to water resources.

Given the above, the vegetation within the application area is considered to provide suitable foraging habitat for black cockatoos. Also noting cumulative loss of black cockatoo foraging habitat on the Swan Coastal Plain, the application area contributes to important foraging resources.

The proposed clearing therefore constitutes a significant residual impact to black cockatoo foraging habitat.

The applicant proposed revegetation of four marri trees adjacent to the application area, on the east side of Seventh Street (PIN 1363525). The Delegated Officer determined the revegetation action was appropriate to counterbalance the significant residual impacts to black cockatoos foraging habitat.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing the removal of one marri tree which provides suitable foraging habitat for all three species of black cockatoos.

For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing on black cockatoo foraging habitat can be appropriately managed through revegetation to counterbalance the significant residual impacts of the clearing.

Conditions

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

- Planting of four marri trees adjacent to the application area within Seventh Street road reserve

3.2.2. Significant remnant vegetation - Clearing Principles (e)

Assessment

The national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia has a target to prevent clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre the year 1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia 2001).

The application area is situated within the Swan Coastal plain IBRA Bioregion which retains approximately 38.6 percent of remnant vegetation (Government of Western Australia, 2019) (Appendix B). The application area is mapped as the Dardanup Complex, which is described as a mosaic of vegetation types, consisting of characteristics of adjacent vegetation complexes such as Serpentine River, Southern River and Guildford, however noting the application area is parkland cleared and in completely degraded condition the vegetation is not representative of this complex (Shepherd et al, 2001).

The local 10 kilometre radius of the application area retains approximately 22.5 percent of native vegetation remaining, which is less than the 30 percent target of national objectives and targets. Given this the removal of one tree does constitute a significant residual impact.

The applicant's proposal of revegetation of four marri trees adjacent to the application area was sufficient to counterbalance the significant residual impacts of clearing of native vegetation within an extensively cleared landscape.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in the removal of a native tree in an extensively cleared landscape.

For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing can be managed through planting of four marri trees to counter balance the significant residual impacts.

Conditions

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

- Planting of four marri trees adjacent to the application area

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

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

End

Appendix A. Site characteristics

A.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The application area is in the Swan Coastal Plain Bioregion within the rural zone in the Shire of Harvey. The application area is situated approximately two kilometres north west of the Harvey town centre. The local area (10-kilometre radius surrounding the application area) has been subject to extensive historical clearing for agricultural purposes and retains approximately 22.45 per cent native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The application area does not form part of any formally mapped ecological linkages
Conservation areas	The application area is not mapped within any conservation areas. The nearest mapped conservation area is a DBCA managed reserve located 4 kilometres from the application area.
Vegetation description	The arborist report supplied by the applicant indicates the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of a single marri tree with a weed grass understorey. This is inconsistent with the mapped vegetation type(s): Dardanup complex which is described as: Mosaic of vegetation types characteristic of adjacent vegetation complexes such as Serpentine River, Southern River and Guildford. (Shepherd et al, 2001) The mapped vegetation type retain approximately 5.7 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
Vegetation condition	The arborist report supplied by the applicant indicates the vegetation within the application area is in completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, described as: 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. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix CC.
Climate and landform	The application area is situated within a region consisting of a Mediterranean climate, of hot dry summers and mild wet winters. The application area is situated on relatively flat topography.
Soil description	The soil is mapped as the Pinjarra P6c Phase (213Pj) which is described as very gently undulating alluvial terraces and fans. Moderate to moderately well drained uniform friable brown loams, or well-structured gradational brown earths
Land degradation risk	The application area is moderately susceptible to waterlogging and a low susceptibility to salinity
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment indicates the application area is mapped within a multiple use palusplain wetland system.
Hydrogeography	The application area is mapped within the Harvey Irrigation District.
Flora	There are 20 conservation listed flora taxa known from the local area. No threatened or priority flora have been previously recorded within the application area. The closest recorded conservation significant flora to the application area is the <i>Grevillea bipinnatifida subsp. Pagna</i> (P1) located 1.40 kilometres south of the application area.
Ecological communities	There are no mapped ecological communities mapped within the application area. The closest mapped threatened or priority ecological community to the application area is the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain Threatened Ecological Community

Characteristic	Details
	(Endangered; EPBC Act, Priority 3; BC Act), located 2.9 kilometres east of the application area
Fauna	There is a total of 196 records of conservation significant fauna within the local area. The closest record to the application area is Carters freshwater mussel located 950 metres from the application area. The application area is mapped within the distribution for all three black cockatoo species. The nearest known roost site is located 4.8 kilometres from the application area

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*					
Swan Coastal Plain	1,501,221.93	579,813.47	38.62	222,916.97	38.45
Vegetation complex					
Dardanup Complex	8,948.33	510.43	5.7	134.95	1.51
Local area					
10km radius	31312.95	7029.33	22.45	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
<u>Principle (a):</u> <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."</i> <u>Assessment:</u> The application area contains habitat for conservation significant fauna	May be at variance	Yes <i>Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.</i>
<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> <u>Assessment:</u> The application area contains foraging habitat for black cockatoos.	At variance	Yes <i>Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.</i>
<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> <u>Assessment:</u> The application area is unlikely to contain habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act.	Not at variance	No
<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> <u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared does not contain species that can indicate a threatened ecological community	Not at variance	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
<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> <u>Assessment:</u> The extent of native vegetation in the local area is inconsistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The application area is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.	At variance	Yes <i>Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.</i>
<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> <u>Assessment:</u> 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

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: land and water resources		
<u>Principle (f):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.” <u>Assessment:</u> The application area is situated within a multiple use Palusplain wetland however noting the extent of the clearing is one tree and given the condition of the tree it is unlikely to impact on- or off-site hydrology and water quality.	Not likely to be at variance	No
<u>Principle (g):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.” <u>Assessment:</u> The mapped soils are moderately susceptible to waterlogging. 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
<u>Principle (i):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.” <u>Assessment:</u> Noting the extent of the clearing it is unlikely surface or ground water quality would be impacted.	Not likely to be at variance	No
<u>Principle (j):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.” <u>Assessment:</u> Noting the extend of the proposed clearing is unlikely to exacerbate instances 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

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.

Condition	Description
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. Sources of information

D.1. GIS databases

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

- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- 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)
- 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)

D.2. References

- 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: Carnaby's Cockatoo, Baudin's Cockatoo and the Forest Red-tailed Black-cockatoo*. Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Canberra.
- Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (2013). *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation*. Perth. Available from: https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/your-environment/native-vegetation/Guidelines/Guide2_assessment_native_veg.pdf.
- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2019). *NRInfo Digital Mapping. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development*. Government of Western Australia. URL: <https://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrm-info/>.
- 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.
- 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>
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Norcape Tree and Contracting Services (2025) *Supporting information for clearing permit application CPS 11187/1 – Arborist report*, received 16 July 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1164738).
- Shire of Harvey(2025) *Clearing permit application CPS 11187/1*, received 16 July 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1164773).
- Shah, B. (2006) *Conservation of Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo on the Swan Coastal Plain, Western Australia*. December 2006. Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo Recovery Project. Birds Australia, Western Australia.
- 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.
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-). *FloraBase - the Western Australian Flora*. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia. <https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed xx May 2020).