



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 11255/1
Permit Holder:	Shire of Carnarvon
Duration of Permit:	From 3 June 2026 to 3 June 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 eradicating the declared weed mesquite (*Prosopis* spp.).

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 350 on Deposited Plan 46687 (R 6084), Carnarvon
 Lot 351 on Deposited Plan 46687 (R 48283), Carnarvon
 Lot 3000 on Deposited plan 50853 (R 49371), Carnarvon
 Lot 755 on Deposited Plan 420666 (R 49371), Carnarvon
 Lot 318 on Deposited Plan 206016 (R 32296), Carnarvon
 Lot 359 on Deposited Plan 215080 (R 39392), Carnarvon
 Lot 19 on Deposited Plan 240230 (R 32296), Carnarvon
 Lot 20 on Deposited Plan 222241 (R 32296), Carnarvon
 Lot 22 on Deposited Plan 240230 (R 32296), Carnarvon
 Lot 1166 on Deposited Plan 174385 (R 32296), Carnarvon
 Lot 21 on Deposited Plan 240230 (R 32296), Carnarvon
 Cecelia Street Public Road Reserve (PIN 1346940), Carnarvon
 Lot 12 on Deposited Plan 222241 (R 32296), Carnarvon

3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 150 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3 of Schedule 1.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

4. Avoid, minimise, and reduce impacts and extent of clearing

In determining the *native vegetation* authorised to be cleared under this permit, the permit holder must apply the following principles, set out in descending order of preference:

- (a) avoid the clearing of *native vegetation*;
- (b) minimise the amount of *native vegetation* to be cleared; and
- (c) reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

5. Weed and dieback management

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

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

6. Land and water resources management

- (a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit within the area cross-hatched yellow on Figure 1, Figure 2, and Figure 3 of Schedule 1, the permit holder must clearly demarcate and maintain a protective buffer of 5 metres adjacent to all *250k mapped waterways* within the application area.
- (b) When undertaking clearing within the protective buffer area specified under condition 7(b), the permit holder must ensure:
 - (i) clearing within the protective buffer areas is limited to the dry season, between October and April, but not during cyclone events;
 - (ii) no bulldozing occurs within the protective buffer areas;
 - (iii) The clearing method applied within the protective buffer areas must be limited to manual cutting or *forestry mulching*, immediate chemical treatment of cut stumps, and follow-up slashing, *forestry mulching* and chemical treatment as required;
 - (iv) *Forestry mulching* to be completed prior to November to avoid the high-risk flood period.

7. Groundwater monitoring bores management

- (a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit within the area cross-hatched yellow on Figure 1, Figure 2, and Figure 3 of Schedule 1, the permit holder must identify all groundwater monitoring bores within the clearing areas.
- (b) The permit holder must clearly demarcate a buffer of 1-2 metres around all monitoring bores identified under condition 8(a) and erect temporary fencing around them.

- (c) Within the buffers, clearing must be limited to manual cutting only, with immediate chemical treatment of cut stumps and follow-up control of regrowth as required.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

8. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 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; (b) the date that the area was cleared; (c) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); (d) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 4; (e) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of <i>weeds</i> and <i>dieback</i> in accordance with condition 5; (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the land and water degradation in accordance with condition 6; and (g) actions taken to minimise impacts to groundwater monitoring bores in accordance with condition 7.

9. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 8 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.
dieback	means the effect of <i>Phytophthora</i> species on native vegetation.
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.
Forestry mulching	means a land clearing technique where a single machine, called a forestry mulcher or brush cutter is used to cut, grind and shred vegetation directly on site, including trees, brush, and overgrowth, leaving behind a layer of nutrient-rich mulch. The machine uses a spinning drum equipped with steel teeth or blades to grind vegetation into small pieces, which decompose over time and enrich the soil.
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"> (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.
250k mapped waterways	means waterways mapped within the within the Hydrography, Linear (Hierarchy) (DWER-031) dataset.

END OF CONDITIONS



Meenu Vitarana
MANAGER
Native Vegetation Regulation

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

11 May 2026

Schedule 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the maps below (Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3).

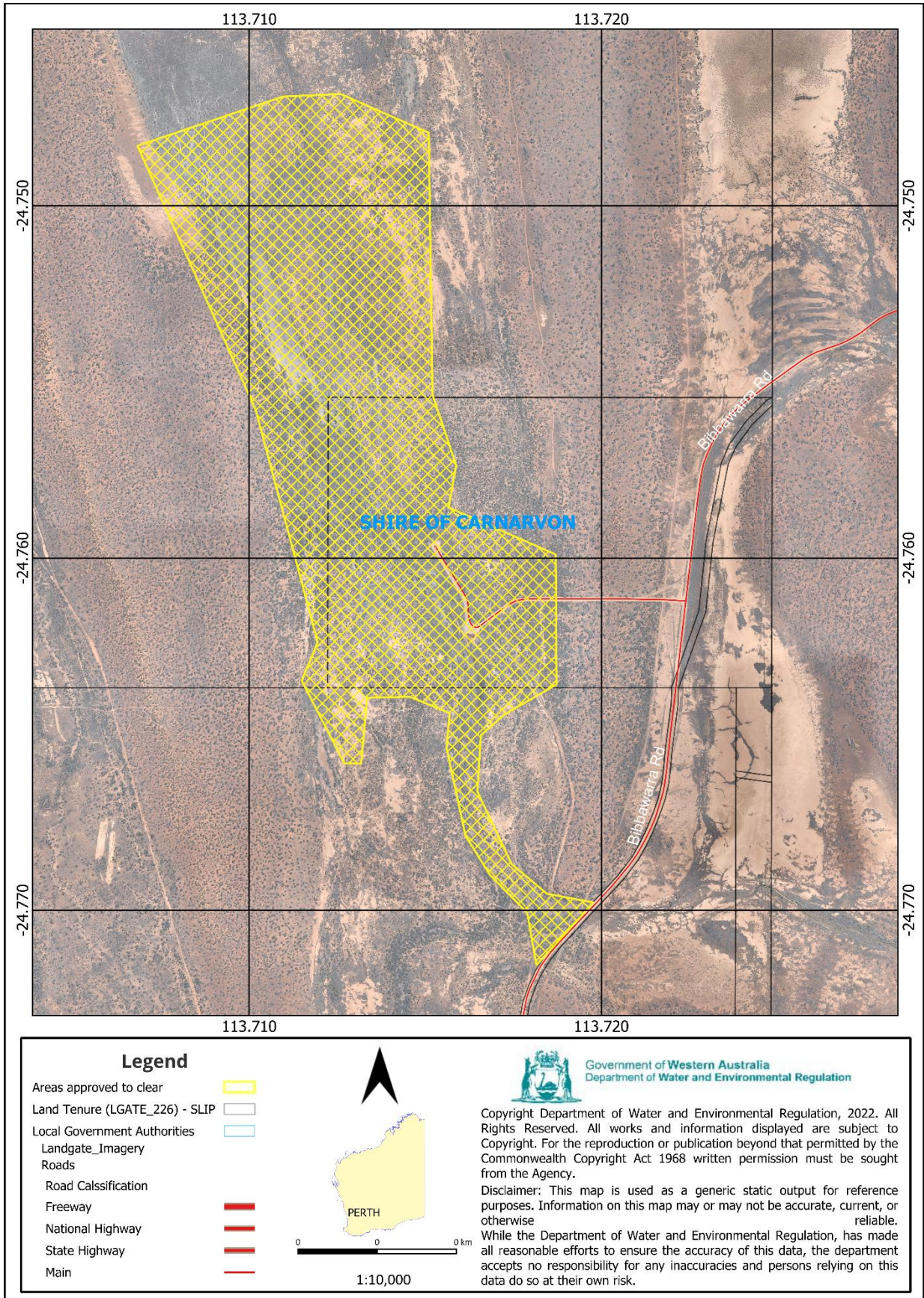


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

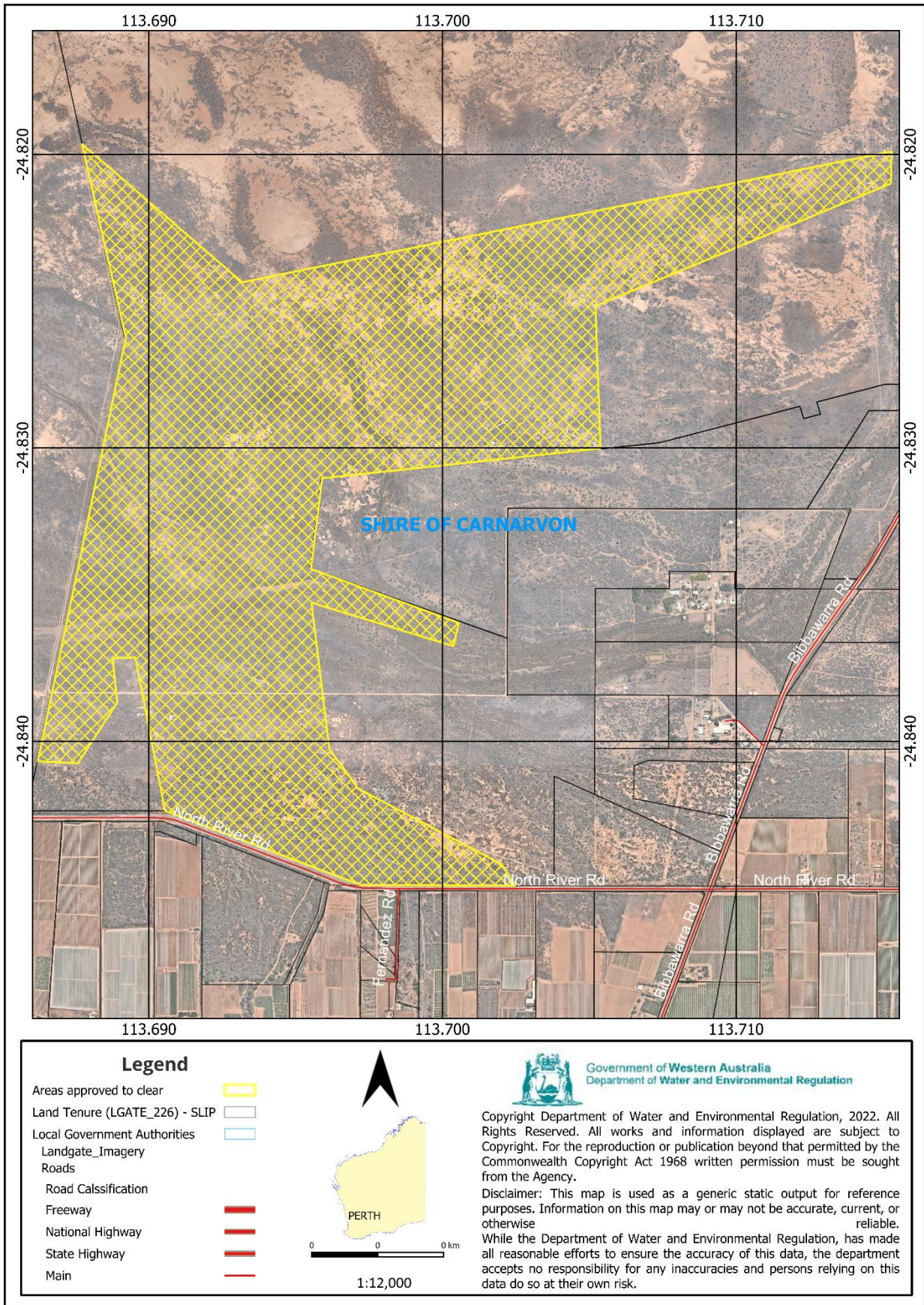


Figure 2: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

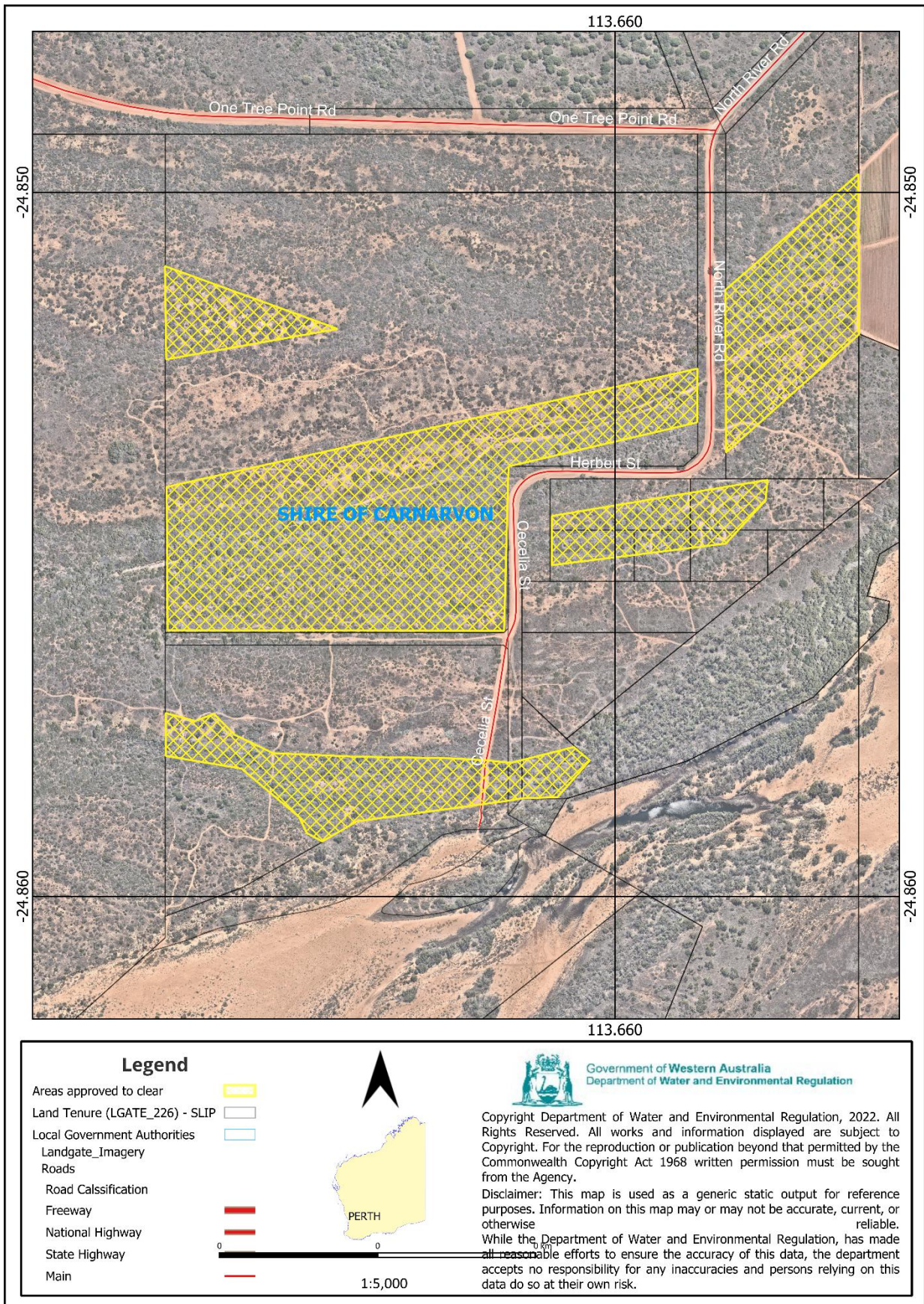


Figure 3: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 11255/1,
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Shire of Carnarvon
Application received:	08 September 2025
Application area:	150-hectare of native vegetation within 449.4 ha footprint
Purpose of clearing:	Eradicating the weed Mesquite
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 350 on Deposited Plan 46687 (R 6084) Lot 351 on Deposited Plan 46687 (R 48283) Lot 3000 on Deposited plan 50853 (R 49371) Lot 755 on Deposited Plan 420666 (R 49371) Lot 318 on Deposited Plan 206016 (R 32296) Lot 359 on Deposited Plan 215080 (R 39392) Lot 19 on Deposited Plan 240230 (R 32296) Lot 20 on Deposited Plan 222241 (R 32296) Lot 22 on Deposited Plan 240230 (R 32296) Lot 1166 on Deposited Plan 174385 (R 32296) Lot 21 on Deposited Plan 240230 (R 32296) Cecelia Street Public Road Reserve (PIN 1346940) Lot 12 on Deposited Plan 222241 (R 32296)
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Carnarvon
Localities (suburb/s):	Inggarda and North Plantations

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is distributed across three separate areas within the localities of Inggarda and North Plantations, in the Shire of Carnarvon (see Figures 1 to 4 in Section 1.5). The proposed clearing is for the purpose of, eradicating the declared weed mesquite (*Prosopis* spp.), which has infested the application area.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	11 May 2026
Decision area:	150-hectare of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was submitted, accepted, assessed and determined in accordance with sections 51E and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) advertised the application for 21 days and one submission was received. Consideration of matters raised in the public submission is summarised in Appendix B.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard to the site characteristics (see Appendix C), relevant spatial and environmental datasets (see Appendix G.1), and the findings of the desktop assessment against the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, including flora, fauna, biological, land and water resources (see Appendix D and Section 3).

In addition, the Delegated Officer took into consideration that the proposed clearing is necessary for the purpose of eradicating the declared weed mesquite (*Prosopis* spp.), which has infested the application area.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing has the potential to result in:

- the introduction and spread of weeds and plant diseases into adjacent native vegetation;
- an increased risk of land degradation, including soil disturbance and soil erosion adjacent to waterways; and
- potential impacts to groundwater monitoring bores within the application area, if bulldozing is undertaken.

After consideration of the available information, including the applicant's avoidance, minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in appreciable land degradation. Any potential long-term adverse impacts on environmental values can be avoided, minimised and managed, such that the proposed clearing is unlikely to pose an unacceptable risk.

Accordingly, the Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions requiring the permit holder to:

- avoid and minimise impacts to reduce the extent of clearing;
- implement hygiene practices to prevent the introduction and spread of weeds;
- use forestry mulching as the preferred method of clearing within a 5 metre buffer of all mapped waterways, with clearing limited to the dry season; and
- erect temporary fencing around a 1-2 metre buffer to all groundwater monitoring bores within the application areas.

1.5. Site maps

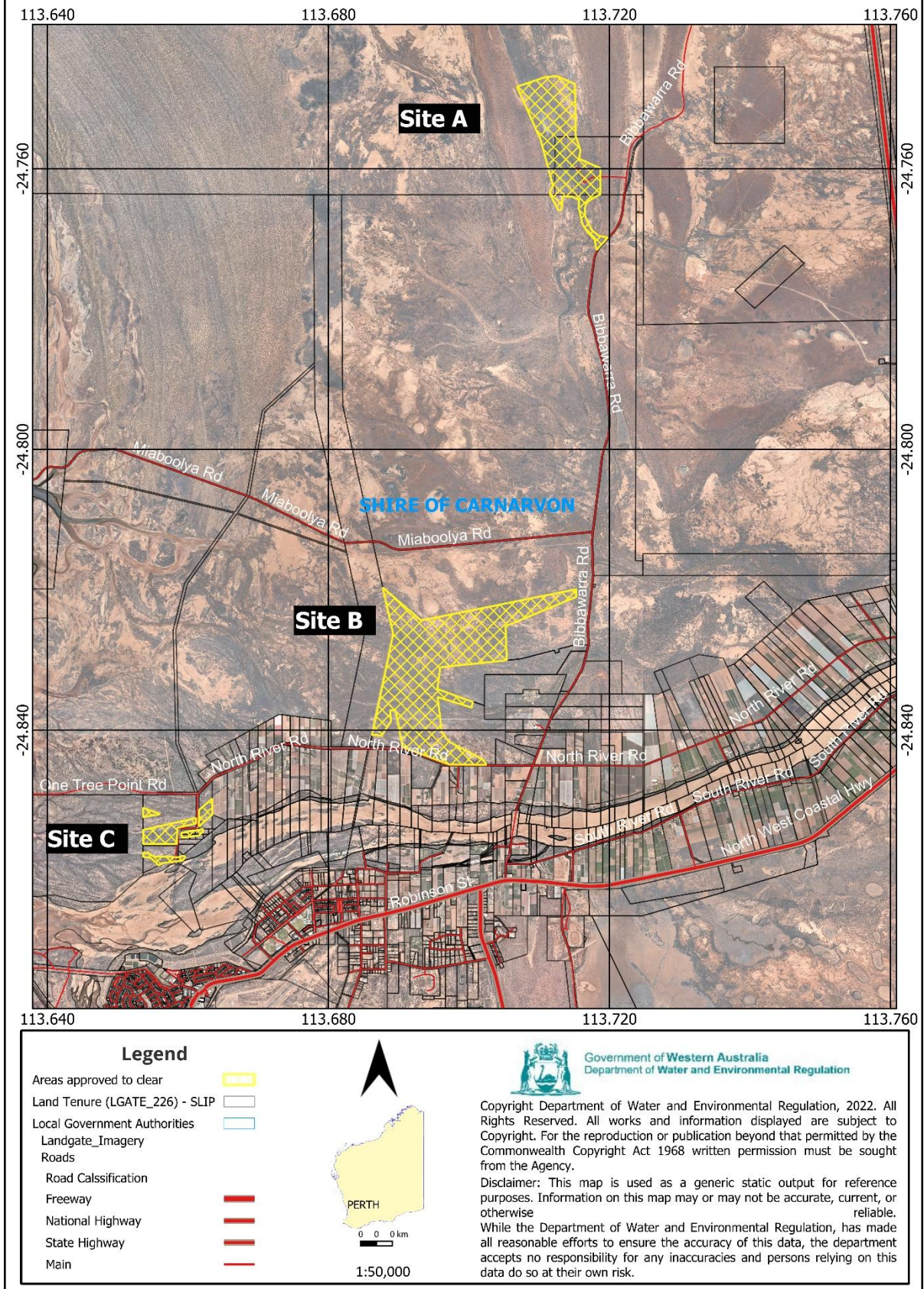
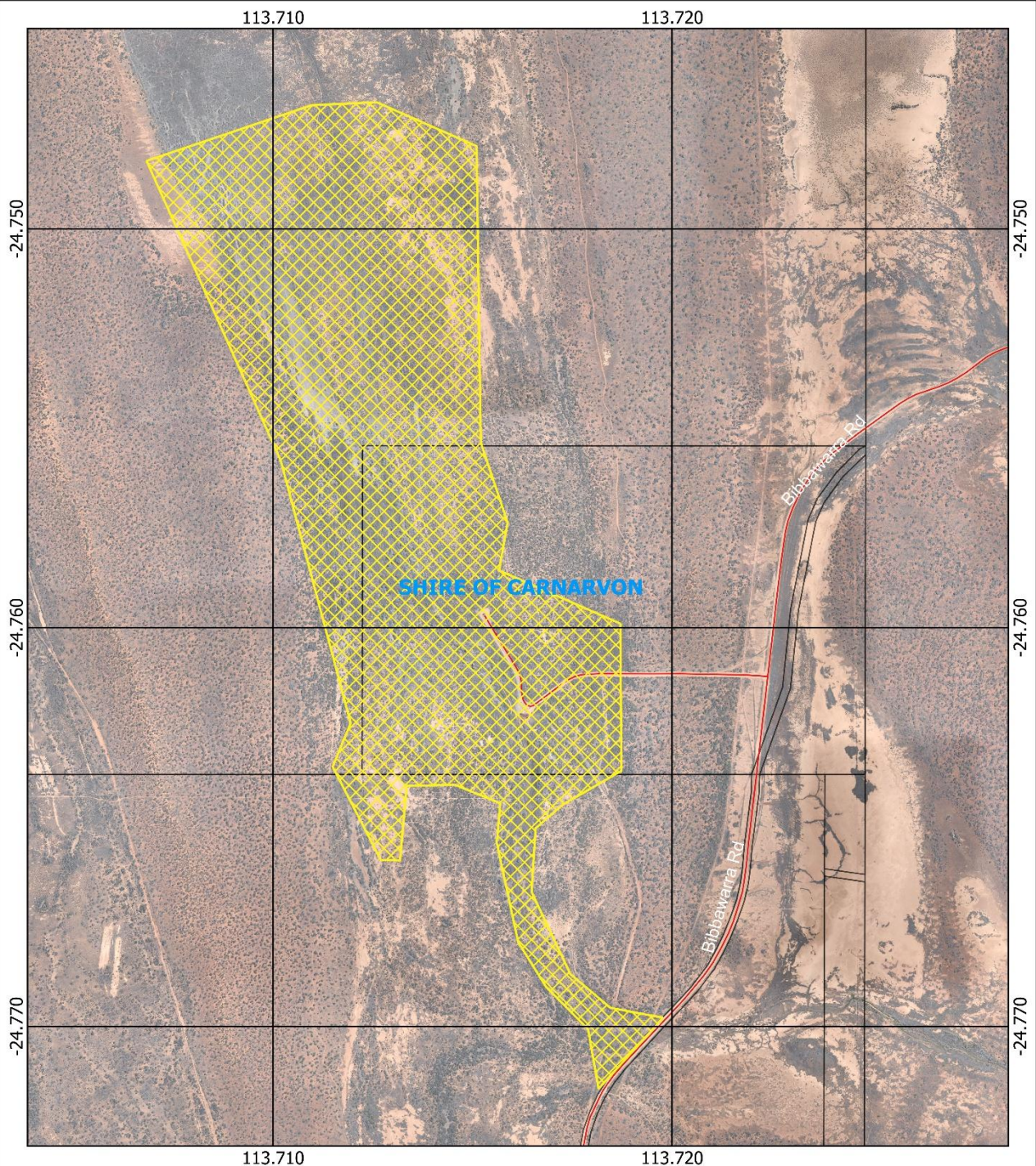
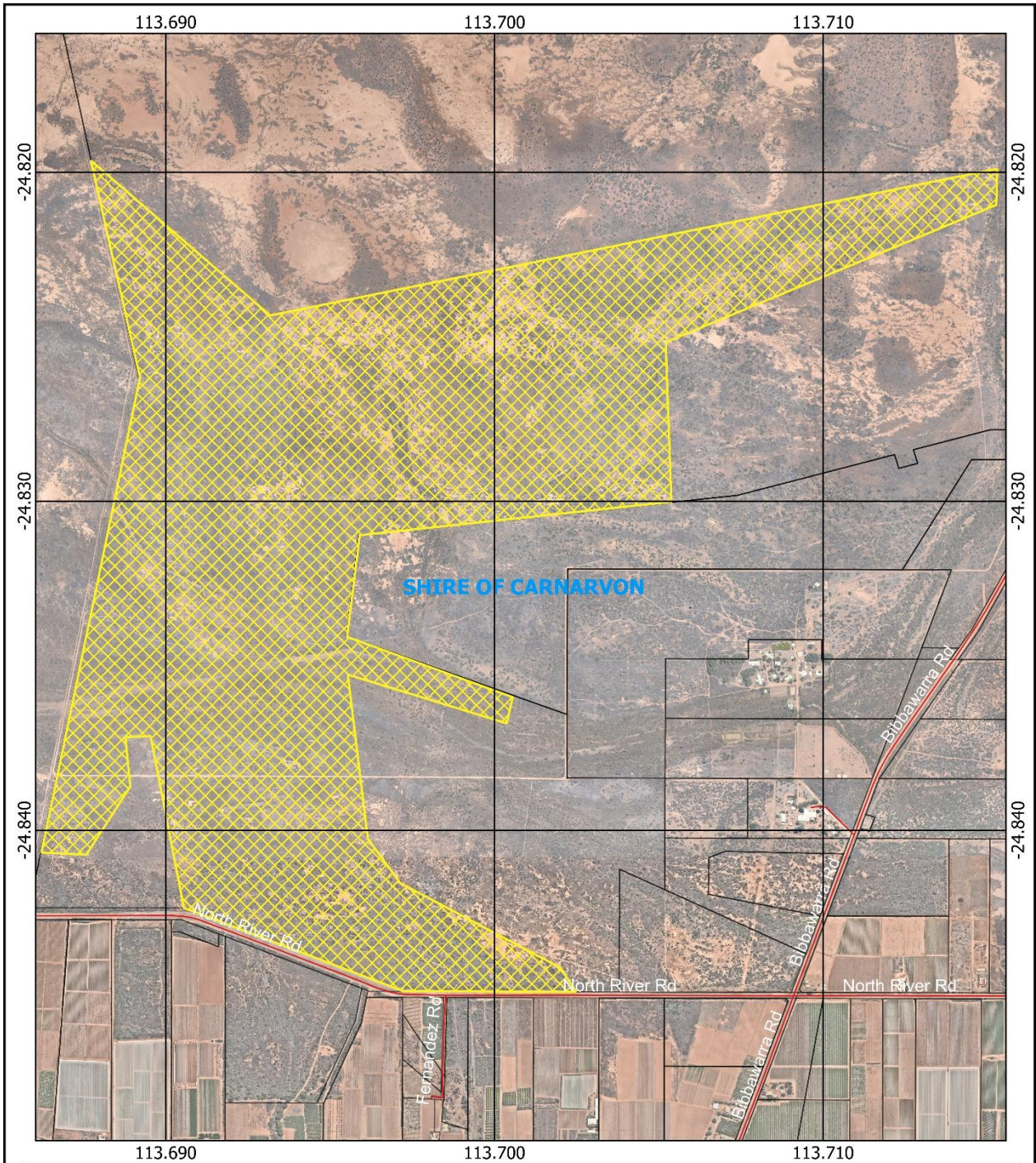


Figure 1: Context map of the application area the area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.



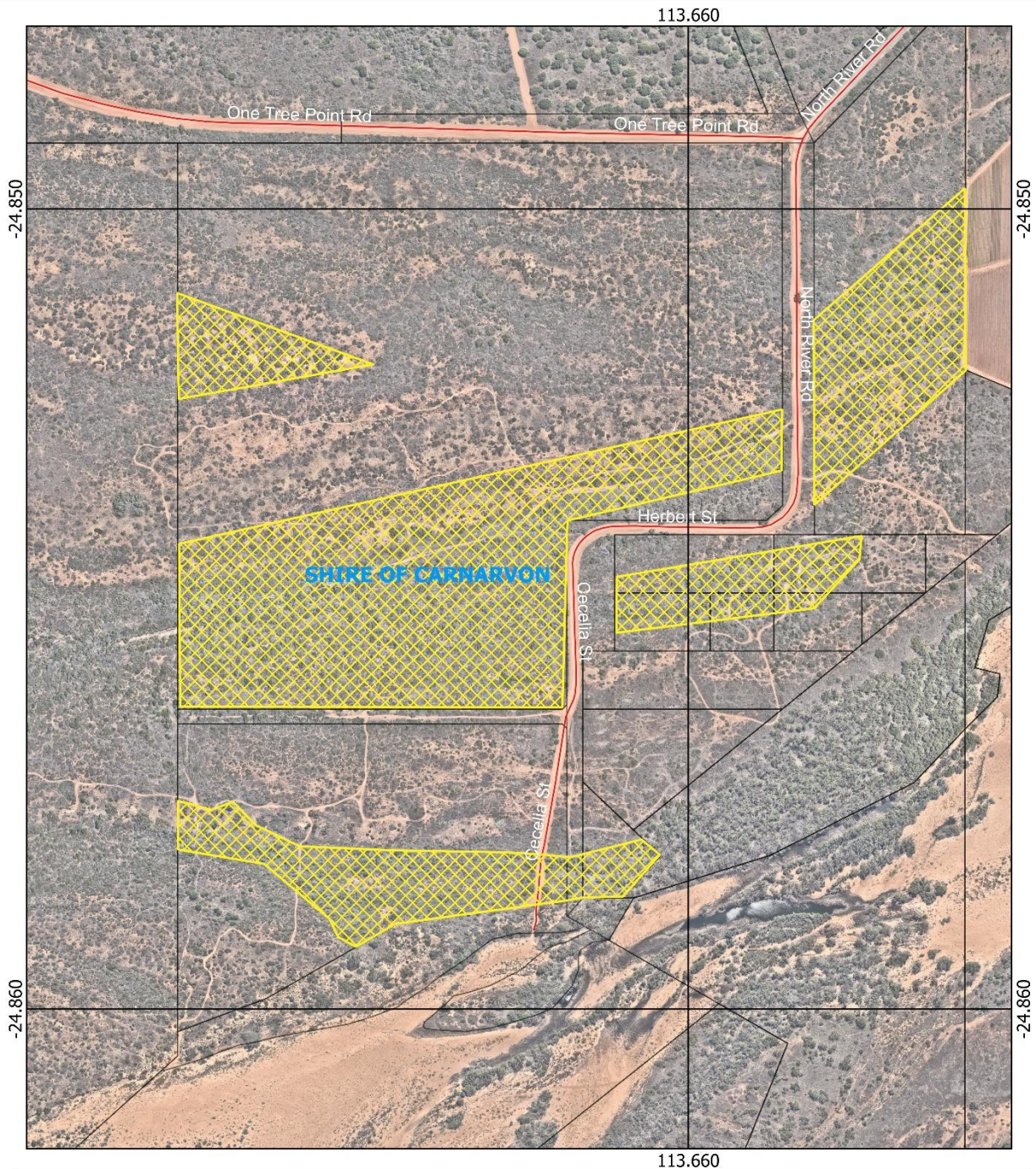
Legend			<p>Government of Western Australia Department of Water and Environmental Regulation</p>
Areas approved to clear			
Land Tenure (LGATE_226) - SLIP		<p>Copyright Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, 2022. All Rights Reserved. All works and information displayed are subject to Copyright. For the reproduction or publication beyond that permitted by the Commonwealth Copyright Act 1968 written permission must be sought from the Agency.</p> <p>Disclaimer: This map is used as a generic static output for reference purposes. Information on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or reliable. While the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, has made all reasonable efforts to ensure the accuracy of this data, the department accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracies and persons relying on this data do so at their own risk.</p>	
Local Government Authorities			
Landgate_Imagery			
Roads			
Road Classification			
Freeway			
National Highway			
State Highway			
Main			











Figure 2: Plan A of the application area the area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.



Legend		<p>1:12,000</p>	<p>Government of Western Australia Department of Water and Environmental Regulation</p>
Areas approved to clear			
Land Tenure (LGATE_226) - SLIP		<p>Copyright Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, 2022. All Rights Reserved. All works and information displayed are subject to Copyright. For the reproduction or publication beyond that permitted by the Commonwealth Copyright Act 1968 written permission must be sought from the Agency.</p> <p>Disclaimer: This map is used as a generic static output for reference purposes. Information on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. While the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, has made all reasonable efforts to ensure the accuracy of this data, the department accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracies and persons relying on this data do so at their own risk.</p>	
Local Government Authorities			
Landgate_Imagery			
Roads			
Road Classification			
Freeway			
National Highway			
State Highway			
Main			

Figure 3: Plan B of the application area the area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.



Legend			 <p>Government of Western Australia Department of Water and Environmental Regulation</p>
Areas approved to clear  Land Tenure (LGATE_226) - SLIP  Local Government Authorities  Landgate_Imagery Roads Road Classification Freeway  National Highway  State Highway  Main 	 <p>PERTH</p>		

1:5,000

Figure 4: Plan C of the application area the area crosshatched 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)
- *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* (WA) (CAWS 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)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

Mesquite is a Weed of National Significance and a Declared Pest under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*. Supporting documentation submitted by the applicant indicates that mesquite is widespread throughout the application area.

The following measures will be implemented to avoid and minimise environmental risks for the duration of the clearing activities.

- Clearing adjacent to watercourses
 - The permit holder shall demarcate and maintain a protective buffer of approximately five (5) metres adjacent to all 250k mapped waterways within the application area.
 - Bulldozing is prohibited within the buffer area.
 - Clearing within the buffer shall be limited to low-impact methods, including manual cutting, forestry mulching, immediate chemical treatment of cut stumps, and follow-up slashing, forestry mulching and chemical treatment as required.
 - Forestry mulching must be undertaken in a manner that minimises soil disturbance and erosion.
 - Clearing activities shall be restricted to the dry season.
 - Forestry mulching shall be completed prior to November to avoid the period of highest flood risk.
- Clearing adjacent to groundwater monitoring bores
 - All groundwater monitoring bores within the application area shall be clearly demarcated and temporarily fenced, with a buffer radius of one (1) to two (2) metres.
 - Within this buffer, clearing shall be limited to manual cutting only, with immediate chemical treatment of cut stumps and follow-up control of regrowth as required.
- Approved clearing areas shall be clearly delineated and no impacts to native vegetation outside of this area will occur,
- To minimise the risk of introduction and spread of weeds:
 - any machinery and tools used will be clean of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared,
 - no soil or fill will be brought into the area to be cleared,
 - dieback free mulch shall be used to stabilise cleared areas and reduce land degradation risks; and
 - machinery and vehicles shall be restricted to designated clearing areas.

Having regard to the above, the Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made reasonable efforts 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 C) and the extent to which the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological, conservation, and land and water resource values.

The assessment against the clearing principles (see Appendix D) identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological values (flora and fauna) and land and water resources. The consideration of these impacts, and the extent to which they can be managed through conditions applied in line with sections 51H and 51I of the EP Act, is set out below.

3.2.1. Biological values (fauna) - Clearing Principle (a) and (b)

Fauna

A fauna likelihood assessment was undertaken based on:

- the preferred habitat, vegetation types and known distribution of conservation significant fauna species recorded within a 50-kilometre radius of the application area; and
- site-specific characteristics.

A total of 79 conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within the local area. Review of site characteristics, soil types and habitat preferences (Appendix C) identified that the application area may potentially provide habitat for a subset of these species.

Two conservation significant fauna species, *Charadrius leschenaultii* (greater sand plover) and *Thalasseus bergii* (crested tern), have been recorded within the application area.

Based on the site characteristics described above, and the known habitat preferences and ecology of fauna recorded within the local area, the application area may potentially support up to nine additional conservation significant fauna species:

1. *Actitis hypoleucos* (common sandpiper)
2. *Apus pacificus* (fork-tailed swift)
3. *Ardenna carneipes* (flesh-footed shearwater)
4. *Charadrius leschenaultii* (greater sand plover)
5. *Egernia stokesii badia* (western spiny-tailed skink)
6. *Lagorchestes hirsutus bernieri* (Shark Bay rufous hare-wallaby)
7. *Lagostrophus fasciatus fasciatus* (banded hare-wallaby, mernine)
8. *Perameles bougainville* (Shark Bay barred bandicoot)
9. *Plegadis falcinellus* (glossy ibis)
10. *Pseudomys gouldii* (Gould's mouse)
11. *Thalasseus bergii* (crested tern)

Dense mesquite (*Prosopis* spp.) infestations within the application area have substantially modified habitat structure. In addition to canopy closure and understorey suppression, mesquite forms dense, thorny thickets with large spines, which:

- restrict ground-level movement of fauna,
- reduce accessibility to foraging areas,
- increase injury risk to medium and small mammals, and
- reduce habitat suitability for species requiring open ground, burrowing substrates or unobstructed movement pathways.

These factors are particularly relevant to ground-dwelling mammals, reptiles and wading birds.

***Actitis hypoleucos* (Common sandpiper) – Migratory**

The common sandpiper is a highly mobile migratory shorebird that utilises open mudflats, riverbanks, shallow wetlands and coastal margins for foraging. While the species may opportunistically utilise waterbodies within the broader landscape, dense mesquite infestations significantly reduce the availability of open shoreline and foraging habitat. The thorny structure of mesquite limits access to water edges and reduces prey visibility. As a result, the application area is considered marginal and opportunistic habitat only, with the species likely to occur transiently rather than rely on the area as important habitat, and clearing is unlikely to result in a significant impact to this species.

***Apus pacificus* (Fork-tailed swift) – Migratory**

The fork-tailed swift is an aerial forager that feeds exclusively on airborne insects and does not rely on vegetation structure for roosting or breeding within Australia. The species may pass over the application area during migration or foraging flights.

***Ardenna carneipes* (Flesh-footed shearwater) – Threatened**

The flesh-footed shearwater is a pelagic seabird that breeds on offshore islands and forages at sea. Occurrence inland is limited to occasional fly-overs or storm-driven vagrancy. The application area does not contain breeding, foraging or roosting habitat for this species.

***Charadrius leschenaultii* (Greater sand plover) – Threatened / Migratory**

The greater sand plover was recorded within the application area and is associated with open coastal flats, tidal margins and sparsely vegetated shorelines.

***Egernia stokesii badia* (Western spiny-tailed skink) – Vulnerable**

This species requires stable refuge structures such as hollow logs, large shrubs, rock piles and tree hollows. Although mesquite forms dense woody vegetation, it does not provide suitable refuge structures, and its large spines restrict ground movement and basking opportunities. The application area lacks key habitat features (large logs, hollows and rock piles) and is heavily modified by mesquite, making it suboptimal habitat. Combined with the distance to the nearest record and absence of detection indicators, occurrence is considered unlikely.

***Lagorchestes hirsutus bernieri* (Shark Bay rufous hare-wallaby) – Threatened**

This subspecies is restricted to islands and predator-managed areas and prefers open shrublands with sandy substrates that allow movement and burrowing.

***Lagostrophus fasciatus fasciatus* (Banded hare-wallaby, mernine) – Threatened**

The banded hare-wallaby is similarly restricted to island and predator-free environments and requires open vegetation with accessible ground cover. Dense, spiny mesquite thickets are incompatible with the species' movement and foraging requirements.

***Perameles bougainville* (Shark Bay barred bandicoot) – Threatened**

This species prefers open shrublands and grasslands with friable soils suitable for digging and foraging. Mesquite infestation degrades soil condition, reduces ground access and creates physical barriers through thorny thickets.

***Plegadis falcinellus* (Glossy ibis) – Migratory**

The glossy ibis utilises shallow wetlands and floodplains for foraging. Dense mesquite reduces access to open wetland margins and prey availability. However, the species is highly mobile and uses the broader floodplain landscape opportunistically. The application area does not represent critical habitat.

***Pseudomys gouldii* (Gould's mouse) – Threatened**

Gould's mouse favours open plains and shrublands with friable soils and unobstructed ground movement. Dense mesquite thickets with large spines significantly reduce habitat suitability.

***Thalasseus bergii* (Crested tern) – Migratory**

The crested tern is a coastal seabird that roosts and breeds on open beaches and offshore islands. While recorded within the application area, mesquite-infested inland environments do not represent core habitat.

Conclusion

Dense mesquite infestations within the application area have resulted in substantial alteration of habitat structure, including:

- reduced understorey diversity,
- increased shading and litter accumulation, and
- loss of open ground and native shrub complexity.

These changes reduce habitat suitability for many conservation significant fauna species, particularly ground-dwelling mammals, reptiles and open-habitat specialists. While some mobile or transient species (e.g. migratory shorebirds and aerial foragers) may utilise the broader area opportunistically, the application area is unlikely to represent important or high-quality habitat for conservation significant fauna.

Clearing of mesquite-infested areas is unlikely to significantly impact the above species, and the proposed works will improve habitat suitability in the longer term if natural rehabilitation occurs.

The proposed clearing is unlikely to result in a significant residual impact to fauna values.

Conditions

To address potential impacts to fauna, the following management measures are required as conditions on the clearing permit:

- implementation of avoidance and minimisation measures, including retention of adjacent native vegetation where practicable; and
- weed management, to prevent further spread of mesquite and maintain habitat condition in surrounding areas.

No additional fauna-specific management conditions are required.

3.2.2. Biological values (flora) - Clearing Principle (a) and (c)

Flora

A flora likelihood assessment was undertaken based on:

- the preferred habitat, vegetation types and known distribution of conservation significant flora species recorded within a 50-kilometre radius of the application area; and
- site-specific characteristics.

A total of 96 conservation significant flora species have been recorded within the local area. Review of site characteristics, soil types and habitat preferences (Appendix C) identified that the application area may potentially provide habitat for the following taxa:

1. *Abutilon* sp. Quobba (H. Demarz 3858) (Priority 2)
2. *Carpobrotus* sp. Thevenard Island (M. White 050) (Priority 3)
3. *Chthonocephalus spathulatus* (Priority 3)
4. *Schoenia filifolia* subsp. *arenicola* (Priority 1)

Dense mesquite infestations in Western Australia form closed shrub–tree canopies and out-compete native understorey flora through shading, soil moisture depletion and nitrogen enrichment. These infestations are known to cause substantial declines in native annuals and low shrubs, particularly within floodplains, sandplains and drainage lines. Species that are small, annual, light-demanding or sand-specialists are therefore generally poorly tolerant of heavy mesquite infestation.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in significant impacts to flora values at a regional or species level. Accordingly, the delegated officer determined that the proposed clearing will not result in a significant residual impact to biological values, and that environmental offsets are not required to address impacts to threatened flora.

Conditions

To address potential impacts, the following management measures are required as conditions on the clearing permit:

- implementation of avoidance and minimisation measures; and
- weed and dieback management.

3.2.3. land and water resources - Clearing Principle (f), (g), (i) and (j)

Assessment

The application area is characterised by soils that are susceptible to water erosion and salinity, and the proposed clearing is located within the 1:100 Floodplain Development Control Area of the Gascoyne River. The presence of

mapped watercourses within the application area, combined with the nature of the proposed clearing, is likely to result in soil disturbance and an increased risk of soil erosion.

Disturbance of soils in proximity to drainage features, especially by bulldozing, may also adversely affect surface water quality, particularly during rainfall and flood events. In addition, based on the mapped soils and surrounding topography, the proposed clearing has the potential to contribute to an increased incidence or intensity of flooding if not appropriately managed.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing is likely to result in impacts to land and water resources, including risks associated with soil erosion, water quality degradation and altered flood behaviour.

Accordingly, the delegated officer determined that permit conditions are required to mitigate these impacts and ensure that the clearing can be undertaken in an environmentally acceptable manner, in order to eradicate the declared weed mesquite from the application areas.

Conditions

Clearing adjacent to 5 metres of watercourses should be limited to the dry season, with no bulldozing, and forestry mulching as the preferred clearing method.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The clearing permit application was advertised on DWER's website on 31 October 2025, inviting public submissions over a 21-day consultation period. One submission was received in relation to the application.

DWER's Midwest Gascoyne Region advised that the proposed activities occur within the Gascoyne River and Tributaries Surface Water Area and the Gascoyne Groundwater Area, which are subject to licensing requirements under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (DWER, 2026). The Midwest Gascoyne Region advised that the proposed disturbance envelope encompasses tributary watercourses of the Fortescue River system, and that a bed and banks permit would be required if the proposed disturbance interferes with or obstructs the bed or banks of these tributary watercourses.

Given that a condition will be applied to the clearing permit requiring a five (5) metre protective buffer to be maintained from the bed and banks of watercourses within the Gascoyne River and Tributaries Surface Water Area, it is not considered likely that the proposed clearing or associated activities will require a bed and banks permit (DWER, 2026).

DWER's Midwest Gascoyne Region also advised that there are DWER groundwater monitoring bores in the proposed clearing areas. The monitoring bores provide data to assist DWER with managing the Gascoyne River aquifer and must not be interfered with and that the Shire has been supplied a list of their locations (DWER, 2026). A condition has been imposed on the permit to ensure monitoring bores are not impacted by the clearing activities.

Two Aboriginal heritage places are mapped within the application area. It remains the responsibility of the permit holder to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) and ensure that no Aboriginal sites are damaged as a result of clearing activities.

End

Appendix A. Additional information provided by applicant

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
The applicant provided photographs (Shire of Carnarvon, 2025a, b and c).	The provided information was considered in <i>Assessment of impacts on environmental values</i> .

Appendix B. Details of public submissions

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
<p>Absence of comprehensive flora and vegetation surveys including Inadequate vegetation community characterization.</p> <p>Failure to assess conservation significant flora and fauna habitat within the extensive application areas.</p> <p>Inability to properly assess consistency with clearing principles.</p> <p>Lack of systemic surveys to determine the occurrence of conservation significant ecological communities.</p>	<p>Noting the application areas are infested with the declared weed mesquite which form closed shrub–tree canopies and out-compete native understorey flora through shading, soil moisture depletion and nitrogen enrichment. These infestations are known to cause substantial declines in native annuals and low shrubs, particularly within floodplains, sandplains and drainage lines and completely changes the native vegetation structure. The applicant provided photographs of the application areas on request, which confirmed that the areas are infested by mesquite. As such, the department did not consider flora, vegetation or fauna surveys were necessary, noting the lack of native diversity within mesquite infested areas.</p> <p>Refer section 3 and Appendix C for further information.</p>
Inadequate consideration of cumulative impacts, including landscape scale fragmentation and edge effects	While the application area is extensive, the intent of the clearing is to eradicate the declared weed mesquite which has infested the application areas, which will in the long term will improve the native vegetation within these areas with natural regeneration.
Lack of detailed purpose and the selection of clearing locations.	<p>The purpose of the clearing was clearly outline in the application form.</p> <p>The sites have been selected based on the density and intensity of the mesquite infestation in the area.</p>
No consideration of alternative sites with reduced environmental values (absence of the mitigation hierarchy application).	Noting site selection was based on the intensity of the mesquite infestation, and the intent of the clearing is to improve the natural landscape of the area, alternative site selection was not consideration necessary.
No proposed management conditions or mitigation measures.	<p>The Shire proposes to undertake planting of native species if natural regeneration after the eradication of mesquite doesn't occur.</p> <p>Further management measures have been imposed on the permit to mitigate impacts to waterways within the application areas.</p>

Appendix C. Site Characteristics

C.1. Site characteristics

The information provided below describes the key characteristics of the area proposed to be cleared and is based on the best information available to the department at the time of this assessment. This information was used to inform the assessment of the clearing against the Clearing Principles, contained in Appendix D.

Characteristic	Details																																																																				
Local context	The application area forms part of a contiguous area of native vegetation within an extensive land-use zone of Western Australia, located approximately 3 to 15 kilometres north-east of the Carnarvon town centre. Aerial imagery indicates that the local area, defined as a 50-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared, retains greater than 98 per cent of its original native vegetation cover.																																																																				
Ecological linkage	The application area is not mapped within any formal ecological linkages. While it forms part of a broader contiguous area of native vegetation, it is not considered likely to be acting as a significant ecological linkage within the landscape.																																																																				
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Vegetation description	<p>A desktop assessment of mapped Beard vegetation indicates that the application area intersects three vegetation associations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GASCOYNE MARSHES_308: Shrublands; sparse scrub / Succulent steppe; saltbush & bluebush (<i>Acacia sclerosperma</i>, <i>Atriplex</i> spp. and <i>Maireana</i> spp.) communities on alkaline soils GASCOYNE MARSHES_205: Shrublands & bowgada scrub, open scrub or sparse scrub comprising wattle, teatree and other species (<i>Acacia</i> spp., <i>Acacia sclerosperma</i> and <i>Melaleuca</i> spp.) GASCOYNE MARSHES_129: Bare area, dune sand <p>Photographs provided by the applicant (Shire of Carnarvon, 2025) indicate that the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is broadly inconsistent with the mapped Beard vegetation associations 308, 205 and 129. The mapped vegetation is described as a mosaic of shrublands (<i>Acacia sclerosperma</i> sparse scrub) and succulent steppe (saltbush and bluebush) (Shepherd <i>et al.</i>, 2001), but the on-ground vegetation has been extensively modified due to severe invasion by mesquite.</p> <p>Spatial data indicates that the mapped vegetation association retains approximately 98 per cent of its original extent within the local area (Government of Western Australia, 2019).</p>																																																																				
Vegetation condition	Photographs supplied by the applicant (Shire of Carnarvon, 2025) indicate that the vegetation within the application area is in Poor condition, as defined by Trudgen (1991).																																																																				

Characteristic	Details																																																								
	<p>Vegetation in poor condition is described as retaining basic vegetation structure or the ability to regenerate following very obvious impacts from human activities since European settlement, such as grazing, partial clearing, frequent fires or invasion by aggressive weeds.</p> <p>The full Trudgen (1991) vegetation condition rating scale is provided in Appendix E. Photographs and supporting maps are provided in Appendix F.</p>																																																								
Climate and landform	<p>The application area is located on relatively flat topography. The region has a mean annual maximum temperature of 27.4 °C and a mean annual minimum temperature of 17.2 °C (BoM, 2025). Mean annual rainfall recorded at the nearest Bureau of Meteorology weather station, Carnarvon Airport, is 221.1 millimetres (BoM, 2026).</p> <p>Rainfall http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/index.shtml</p>																																																								
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Characteristic	Details		
	Gascoyne association, light textured soils Phase	235Ri_6Gtl	Mid-level terrace or channel benches. Reddish brown earthy sands.
	Gascoyne association, light textured soils Phase	235Ri_7Gtl	Hummocky dune ridge, usually parallel to the river. Reddish brown siliceous sands.
	Gascoyne association, dune ridge Phase	235Ri_5Gr	Reddish brown, non calcareous loams and reddish brown earthy loams. Reddish brown, non calcareous loams and reddish brown earthy loams
	Gascoyne association, medium textured soils Phase	235Ri_7Gtm	Narrow gullies emanating from the river channel and generally incised to less than 1.5 m depth. Reddish brown earthy loams with mildly truncated profiles.
	Gascoyne association, minor gully Phase	235Ri_4Gg1	Narrow gullies emanating from the river channel and generally incised to less than 1.5 m depth. Reddish brown earthy loams with mildly truncated profiles (4.26 hectares, ~ 27.9 per cent).
	Gascoyne association, stream channel Phase	235Ri_4Gsc	Major prior stream channels and their association minor levees, occurring within the surface of the floodplain. recent alluvial soils, mainly sandy with thin loamy horizons of flood deposited material.
	Gascoyne-Coburn intergrade type 1 Phase	235De_2GC1	Backplains and outer levee areas (flat with soils exhibiting features of both Gascoyne and Coburn soil associations and with some salt tolerant vegetation.
	Gascoyne-Coburn intergrade type 3 Phase	235De_3GC3	Backplains and outer levee areas (flat with soils exhibiting features of both Gascoyne and Coburn soil associations and with some salt tolerant vegetation.
	River 4 Gtd Phase	235Ri_4Gtd	Drainage zones similar to Gdz but within mid-level terraces or channel benches.
	River loamy terrace Subsystem	235Ri_2	Level alluvial plain developed on the upper terraces of the Gascoyne River and carrying acacia shrubland with an understorey including buffel grass (<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>).

Land degradation risk	The degradation risk factors mapped over the application area are detailed below:		
	Wind erosion	The application area is not mapped	
	Water erosion	The application area is not mapped	
	Salinity risk	The application area is not mapped	
	Phosphorous export	The application area is not mapped	
	Waterlogging	The application area is not mapped	
	Subsurface acidification	The application area is not mapped	
	Acid sulphate soils	About 40% (5 patches on the south) is mapped as high risk	
	Floodplains	Mapped as 1 in 100 (1%) AEP floodplain	
	Flood risk	The application area is not mapped	
Key			
L1	Low	<3%	of the map has a high to extreme risk
L2	Low	3-10%	of the map has a high to extreme risk
M1	Medium	10-30%	of the map has a high to extreme risk
M2	Medium	30-50%	of the map has a high to extreme risk
H1	High	50-70%	of the map has a high to extreme risk
H2	High	>70%	of the map has a high to extreme risk

Waterbodies	<p>A desktop assessment did not identify any mapped wetlands intersecting the application area.</p> <p>A non-perennial surface water feature, being a tributary of the Gascoyne River, is located within the application area.</p>
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Hydrogeography	<p>The application area is mapped within the Carnarvon Irrigation District Surface Water Area and the Carnarvon Groundwater Area, both proclaimed under the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> (RIWI Act).</p> <p>Groundwater salinity within the application area is mapped as ranging between 500–1,000 milligrams per litre and 3,000–7,000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Hydrological Zone</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Hydrological Zone	
Hydrological Zone			

Characteristic	Details		
	Basin		
	Hydrographic Catchment	Yandoo Creek and Gascoyne River Catchment	
	RIWI Act Surface Water and Irrigation District	Yes	Carnarvon Irrigation District Gascoyne River and Tributaries
	RIWI Act Rivers	Yes	Nonperennial surface water feature tributary of the Gascoyne River
	RIWI Act Groundwater Areas	Yes	Carnarvon Irrigation
	CAWS Act Clearing Control Catchment	No	
	Public Drinking Water Source Areas	No	Carnarvon Water Reserve drinking water source protection plan Country Areas Water Supply Act is 9km away east
Flora	A desktop assessment identified a total of 19 conservation significant flora species recorded within the local area, comprising three Priority 1 (P1), six Priority 2 (P2) and ten Priority 3 (P3) flora species.		
Ecological communities	Based on available databases, no threatened ecological communities listed under State or Commonwealth legislation occur within a 50-kilometre radius of the application area. The nearest conservation significant ecological community is an occurrence of the Lyell Land System, listed as Priority 3 by the DBCA, located approximately 12.5 kilometres north-west of the application area.		
Fauna	A desktop assessment identified a total of 79 conservation significant fauna species recorded within the local area, comprising 23 threatened fauna, six priority fauna, 48 migratory fauna species listed under international agreements, one conservation dependent fauna species, and one other specially protected fauna species.		

C.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*					
Carnarvon	8382890.35	8360801.46	99.74	1020434.08	12.17
Yalgoo	5057325.85	4923840.47	97.36	1576718.27	31.34
Beard vegetation association*					
308	446976.92	443483.90	99.22	3874.35	0.87
205	280844.31	280732.94	99.96	26479.76	9.43
129	8474.20	8027.53	94.73	77.77	0.97
Local area					
50km radius	517174.34	509881.53	98.58	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

C.3. Flora analysis table

With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix G), the habitat preferences and conservation statuses of flora species known from the local area, the distribution and extent of existing records, impacts to the following conservation significant flora required further consideration.

Species 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]
<i>Abutilon sp. Quobba (H. Demarz 3858)</i>	P2	Y	Y	Y	2	2	N
<i>Carpobrotus sp. Thevenard Island (M. White 050)</i>	P3	Y	Y	Y	25	3	N
<i>Chthonocephalus spathulatus</i>	P3	Y	Y	Y	37	3	N
<i>Schoenia filifolia subsp. arenicola</i>	P1	Y	Y	Y	3	1	N

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

C.4. Fauna analysis table

With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix G), the habitat preferences of the aforementioned species, the distribution and extent of existing records, impacts to the following conservation significant fauna required further consideration.

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> (common sandpiper)	S	Y	Y	1	424	N
<i>Apus pacificus</i> (fork-tailed swift)	S	Y	Y	2	7	N
<i>Ardenna carneipes</i> (flesh-footed shearwater)	T	Y	Y	36	1	N
<i>Charadrius leschenaultia</i> (greater sand plover)	T	Y	Y	0	277	N
<i>Egernia stokesii badia</i> (western spiny-tailed skink)	T	Y	Y	43	2	N
<i>Lagorchestes hirsutus bernieri</i> (Shark Bay rufous hare-wallaby)	T	Y	Y	55	4	N
<i>Lagostrophus fasciatus fasciatus</i> (banded hare-wallaby, mernine)	T	Y	Y	3	17	N
<i>Perameles bougainville</i> (Shark Bay barred bandicoot)	T	Y	Y	50	10	N
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> (glossy ibis)	S	Y	Y	1	90	N
<i>Pseudomys gouldii</i> (Gould's mouse)	T	Y	Y	50	1	N
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i> (crested tern)	S	Y	Y	0	343	N

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

C.5. 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]
Lyell Land System	P3	N	Y	N	12.5	10	N

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

Appendix D. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
<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> The vegetation within the application area does not comprise a high level of biodiversity due to mesquite infestation.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.1 and 3.2.2, above.
<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> The application area does not provide significant habitat for fauna due to heavy mesquite infestation.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.
<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> The vegetation within the application area does not comprise a high level of biodiversity due to mesquite infestation and is unlikely to provide significant habitat for threatened flora species.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.
<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> The area proposed to be cleared does not contain any flora species indicative of a threatened ecological community.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
<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> The extent of the mapped vegetation type is 99.74 per cent, and the extent of native vegetation in the local area is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to form part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.</p>	Not 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> Given the distance to and separation from the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any local conservation areas.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: land and water resources		
<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> Given a number of watercourses are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is likely to impact on- or off-site hydrology and water quality.</p>	May be at variance	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.3, above.

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<p><u>Principle (g):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The mapped soils are susceptible to water erosion and high salinity, and the proposed clearing is located within the 1:100 Floodplain Development Control Area of the Gascoyne River. Given the nature of the proposed clearing, the application is likely to result in soil disturbance and increased risk of soil erosion.</p>	May be at variance	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.3, above.
<p><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.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> Given the nature of the proposed clearing and the presence of watercourses within all three sites, the application is likely to result in soil disturbance and an increased risk of soil erosion. The proposed clearing may also adversely impact water quality.</p>	May be at variance	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.3, above.
<p><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.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> Based on the mapped soils and surrounding topography, and given the nature of the proposed clearing, the application is likely to contribute to an increased incidence or intensity of flooding.</p>	May be at variance	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.3, above.

Appendix E. 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.

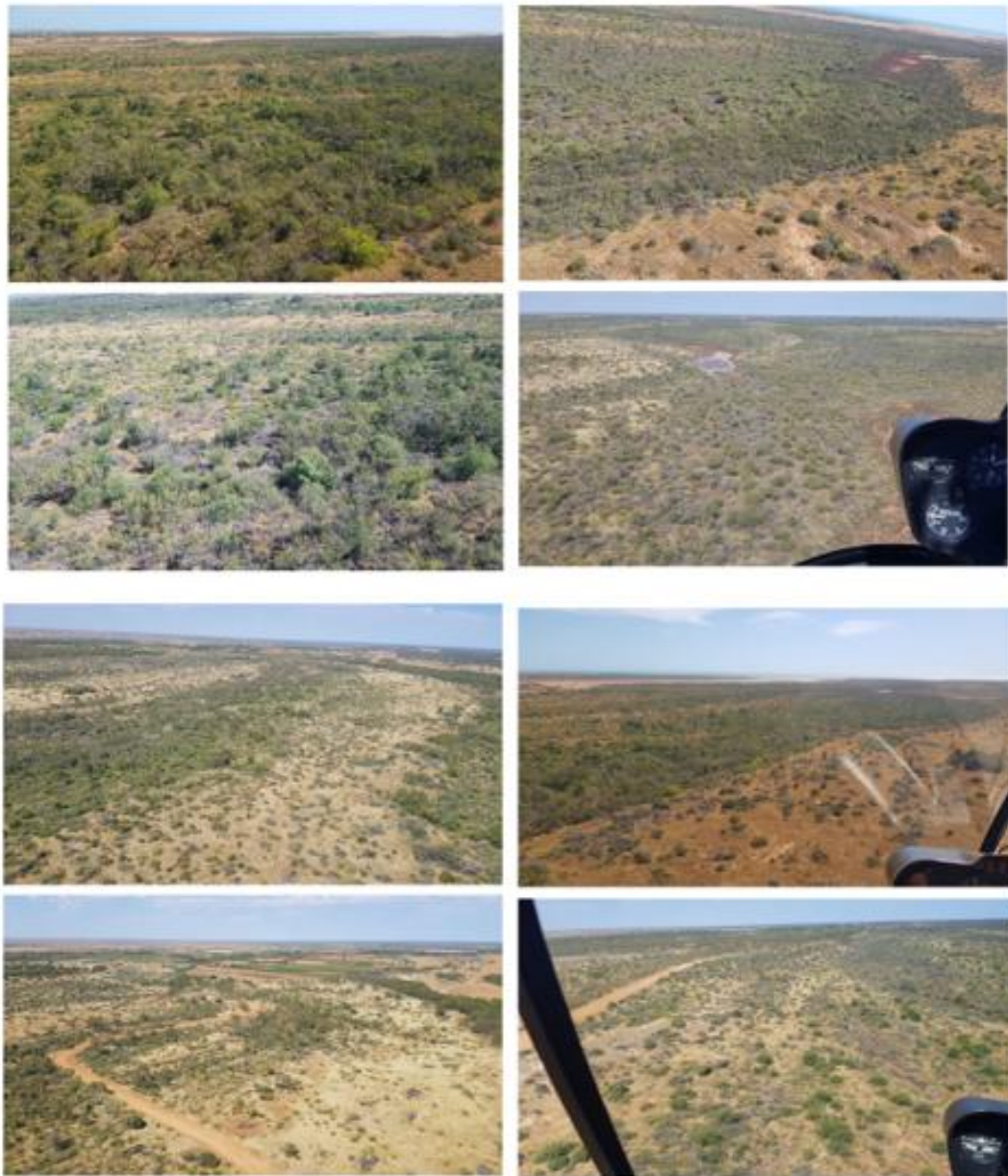
Appendix F. Photographs of the vegetation

CPS 11255/1 – Site A





Sites B and C



Appendix G. Sources of information

H.1. GIS databases

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

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems

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)

H.2. References

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- Shire of Carnarvon (2025b) *Supporting information for clearing permit application CPS 11255/1*, received 22 September 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1216012).
- Shire of Carnarvon (2025c) *Supporting information for clearing permit application CPS 11255/1*, received 30 September 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1216007).
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