



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 11259/1
File Number: DWERVT19938~2
Duration of Permit: From 22 April 2026 to 22 April 2028

PERMIT HOLDER

Douglas Otway
Julie Otway

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 1278 on Deposited Plan 427551, Inggarda

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 2.22 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

CONDITIONS

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. Staged clearing

The permit holder must not clear native vegetation unless actively commencing horticultural activities within three months of the authorised *clearing* being undertaken.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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); (e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 1; (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds in accordance with condition 2; and (g) actions taken in accordance with condition 3.

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 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"> (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 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*

30 March 2026

SCHEDULE 1

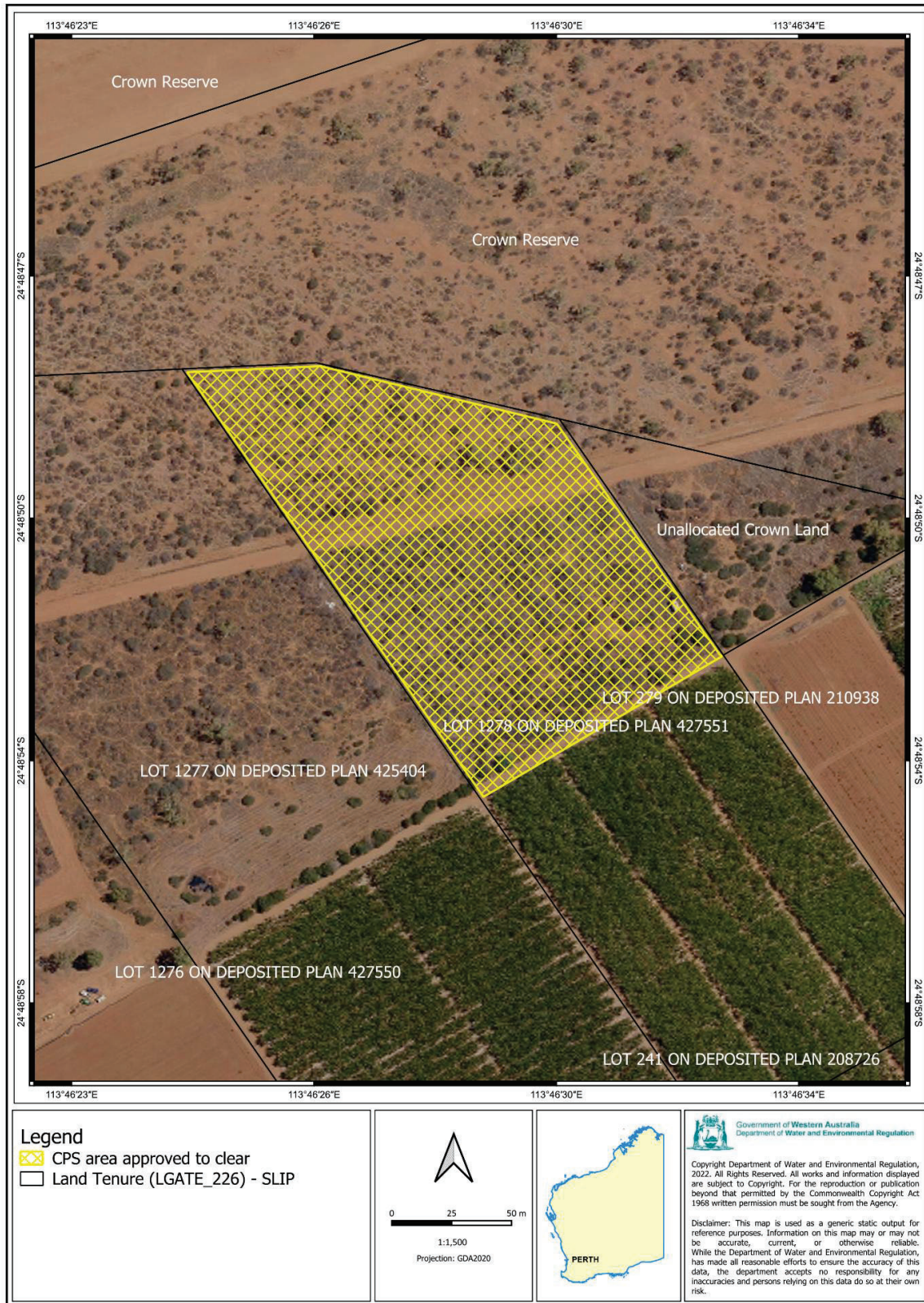


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 11259/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Douglas Otway and Julie Otway
Application received:	10 September 2025
Application area:	2.22 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Horticulture
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 1278 on Deposited Plan 427551
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Carnarvon
Localities (suburb/s):	Inggarda

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 trees and shrubs for horticulture development relating to the Gascoyne food bowl initiative (GFBI), with the land zoned as priority agriculture.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	30 March 2026
Decision area:	2.22 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 (DWER) advertised the application for 21 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A), relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), the 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 necessity of the clearing.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

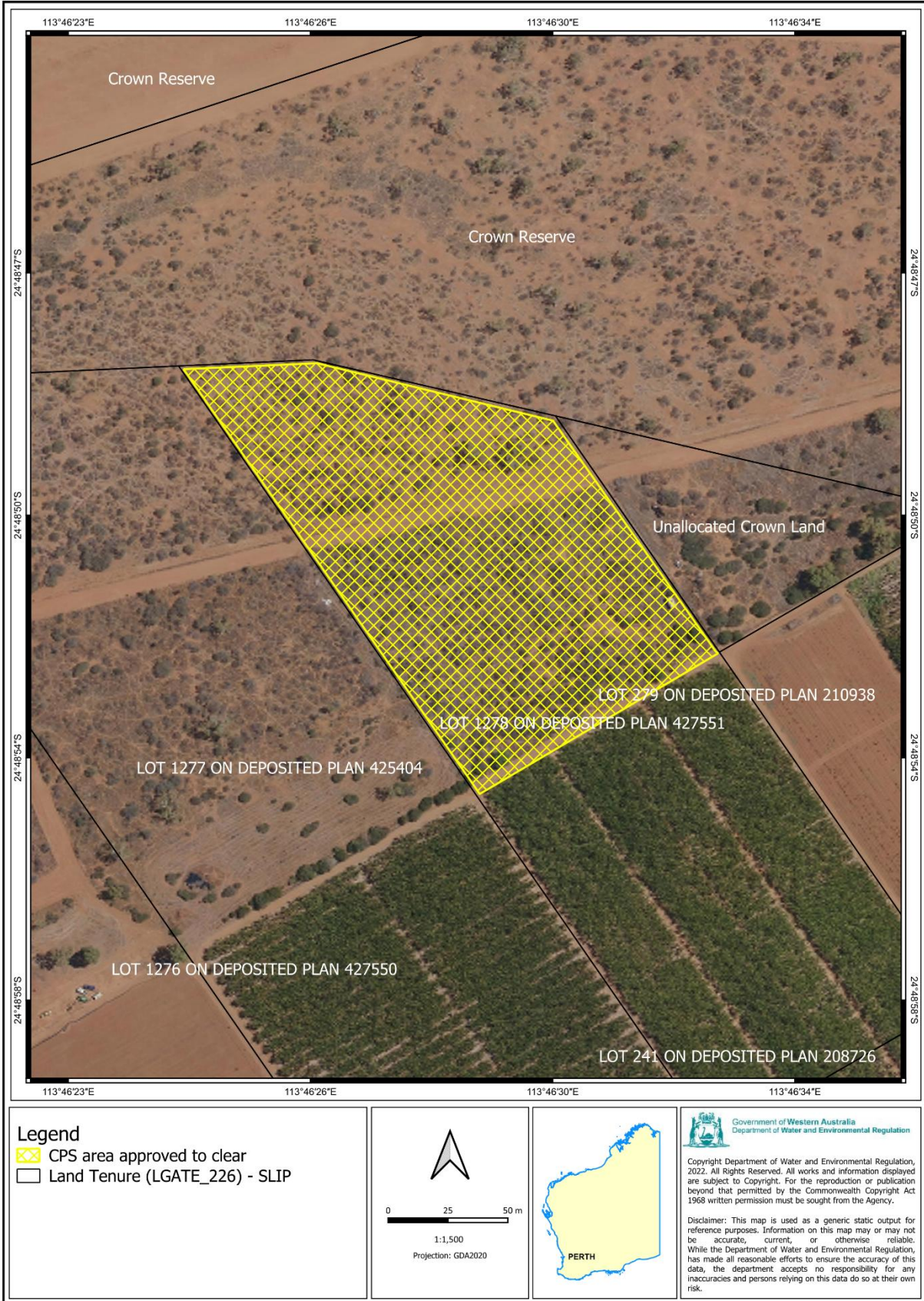
- the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values and;
- the potential increased risk of land degradation in the form of floods.

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing can be minimised and managed to unlikely lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values. The applicant has suitably demonstrated avoidance and minimisation measures.

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
- The Permit Holder shall not clear native vegetation unless actively commencing horticultural activities within three months of the authorised clearing being undertaken.

1.5. Site map



T:\611-Clearing Regulation\Shared Data\CLEARING PERMITS\11259\CPS 11259-1 - Assessment\11259 - QGIS NVR ASSESSMENTS SLIP - GDA2020 with Model.gqz

Figure 1 Map 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)
- *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

The applicant has demonstrated the following mitigation details;

- Weed management - the following measures will be undertaken to minimize the risk of introduction and spread of weeds: any earth moving machinery used will be clean of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared; no soil, mulch or fill will be brought into the area to be cleared; machinery and vehicles will be restricted to the limits of the area to be cleared.
- Land degradation mitigation - levelling and grading the site will reduce risks of waterlogging, salinity and inundation when site cleared of vegetation, noting that area is already quite level. No banks or bunding will be constructed to interfere with any water flows in the event of flooding.

The Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

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

The assessment against the clearing principles (see Appendix B) identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to 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. Land and water resources - Clearing Principles g, j

Assessment

The alluvial soils or Gascoyne soils within the application area can be broadly categorized as light, medium and heavy textured soils. Gascoyne light soils (Gl) have a sand to sandy loam soil texture throughout the soil profile; Gascoyne medium (Gm) have loam to clay loam and Gascoyne heavy (Gh) soils have silty clay to light-medium clay soil textures. An EM 38 (salinity) survey found the application area suitable for horticulture, however it is recommended that the marginal areas containing *Atriplex* sp. be retained.

Minor flooding on part of the Carnarvon irrigation area is a common event and is generally accepted by the growers as it ensures recharge of the surficial groundwater aquifer, which the horticulture industry depends on for its

existence. The flood risk for the proposed clearing areas is unlikely due to the McGlades Rd levee installed post 2011 floods. Water hasn't flowed through/over this parcel of land since levee installed. The McGlades Road levee, installed following the 2011 flood event, has redirected overbank flows. No overland flow has occurred across this parcel since installation. Hydrological risk (including erosion and sediment transport) is therefore low, and minor flood events when they occur support groundwater recharge beneficial for horticulture.

Given the landscape position, soil characteristics, presence of flood mitigation infrastructure, and historical disturbance, the likelihood of land degradation (erosion, salinity mobilisation, or flooding impacts) resulting from the proposed clearing is low. Risks relate primarily to the end land use, which will be regulated under standard horticultural soil and water management practices (CSLC, 2025)

Following clearing, the application area will be planted to a perennial crop of bananas. If planted within three months of the clearing, this should mitigate any risk of water or wind erosion.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of this assessment, the clearing of the application area is not likely to be at variance with principle (g) for land degradation, and is not likely to be at variance to principle (j) for risks of flood (CSLC, 2025).

Conditions

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

- The Permit Holder shall not clear native vegetation unless actively commencing horticultural activities within three months of the authorised clearing being undertaken.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The Shire of Carnarvon did not provide comments on the clearing permit application.

The nearest Aboriginal site of significance is mapped within 680 metres south of the application area. It is the permit holder's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

End

Appendix A. Site characteristics

A.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The application area is part of a contiguous area of native vegetation within the extensive land use zone of Western Australia, approximately 5.5 kilometres north-east of the Carnarvon town centre. It is bordered by North River Road to the south, Bibbawarra Road to the east, and existing remnant vegetation in freehold land to the north and west. Aerial imagery indicates that the local area (50-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains greater than 95 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The application area is not mapped within any formal ecological linkages. Given the application area is part of a contiguous area of connected native vegetation, it is not likely to be acting as a significant ecological linkage in the landscape.
Conservation areas	<i>The closest conservation area is Chinamans Pool Nature Reserve, located approximately 3 kilometres west of the application area, separated by existing cleared agricultural land.</i>
Vegetation description	2019 Flora and Vegetation survey indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of Open Tall Shrubland of <i>Acacia sclerosperma</i> subsp. <i>sclerosperma</i> with an Open Mid Shrubland of <i>Rhagodia eremaea</i> and a Sparse Low Shrubland of

Characteristic	Details
	<p><i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i> and <i>Atriplex amnicola</i>. The full survey descriptions and maps are available in Appendix D.</p> <p>This is somewhat consistent with the Pre-European Vegetation Statistics (Beard Veg Associations) (Shepherd et al) mapped vegetation type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GASCOYNE MARSHES_308 Saltbush & bluebush, which is described as <i>Atriplex</i> spp. <i>Maireana</i> spp. communities on alkaline soils (Shepherd et al, 2001). <p>The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 98.65 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).</p>
Vegetation condition	<p>The 2019 Flora and Vegetation survey indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area shows signs of disturbance. The degraded vegetation condition was the result of uncontrolled access and impacts from surrounding farmland (Strategen Environmental, 2019).</p> <p>According to the Trudgen (1991) condition rating scale, the vegetation within the application area is between good to poor condition, described as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. <p>The full Trudgen (1991) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C. The full survey descriptions and mapping are available in Appendix D.</p>
Climate and landform	<p>The application area is located on relatively flat topography.</p> <p>The region has a mean annual maximum temperature of 27.4°C and a mean annual minimum temperature of 17.2°C (BoM, 2025). The mean annual rainfall recorded at the nearest Bureau of Meteorology weather station (Carnarvon Airport) is 221.1 millimetres (BoM, 2025).</p>
Soil description and Land degradation risk	<p>The soil is mapped as Carnarvon horticulture study (uses sites from CAR) 235Ri_2Gh, described as Heavy sierist soils with predominantly clay loam to light clay textures throughout profile.</p> <p>Soils are not normally susceptible to accelerated erosion but may experience flooding and seasonal inundation on floodplains and around watercourses (Payne, et al., 1987). The soils may be susceptible to wind and water erosion when degraded (Payne, et al., 1987).</p>
Hydrogeography and Waterbodies	<p>The application area falls within the Gascoyne River and Tributaries surface water area and the Gascoyne Groundwater Area.</p> <p>The desktop assessment did not identify any mapped watercourses or wetlands intersecting the application area. The closest natural source of surface water is a non-perennial tributary of the Gascoyne River, approximately 85 metres north.</p> <p>Groundwater salinity within the application area is mapped at 500-1000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids.</p>
Flora	<p>There are 18 records of threatened and priority flora species within the local area (50km buffer) 5 of these records are within the same vegetation type, with the nearest record located 9.5 kilometres from the application area. There are no threatened or priority flora recorded within the application area, or within the same soil type as the application area. The 2019 flora survey found no priority or threatened flora within the application area.</p>

Characteristic	Details
Ecological communities	There are no TECS within or adjacent to the application area. The nearest threatened ecological community is the Lyell Land System, a priority 3 TEC located approximately 21 kilometres north of the application area.
Fauna	There are 69 fauna species of threatened and priority fauna recorded within the local area. The nearest record is located 1.2 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*					
GASCOYNE	8382890.355	8360801.462	99.74	1,020,434.08	12.2
Vegetation complex					
GASCOYNE MARSHES_308	445,197.50	441,704.50	99.22	3874.35	0.87
Local area					
radius 50km	517377.6027	510,416.38	98.65	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

**Government of Western Australia (2019b)

Appendix B. 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 area proposed to be cleared does not contain regionally significant flora, fauna, habitats, assemblages of plants. The assessed vegetation represents long-term regrowth following historical clearing for firewood, grazing and previous horticultural disturbance. Vegetation structure is already altered and dominated by Acacia regrowth and buffel grass, meaning the proposal does not entail removal of high-value remnant vegetation but formalises use of an already modified area (CLSC, 2025).</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> Based on the results of the flora and vegetation survey conducted 5 December 2018, and the condition of the application area, the area does not contain significant habitat for conservation significant 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> Based on the results of the flora and vegetation survey conducted 5 December 2018, there are no priority conservation species occurring within the application area. The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain flora species listed under the BC Act.</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> The vegetation recorded within the survey area did not resemble known TECs or PECs listed in the Midwest bioregion. The closest TEC to the survey area (Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh) is located 4 km from the survey area. Based on the statistical analyses undertaken as part of this assessment, it can be reasonably assumed that no TECs or PECs occur within the survey area (Strategen Environmental, 2019).</p>	Not 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 remnant native vegetation in the local area is 98.65%. This is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.</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>	Not at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<p><u>Assessment:</u> Given the distance to the nearest conservation area is more than 50 kilometres from the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any conservation areas.</p>		
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 the nearest waterline is located 88 metres north from the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on- or off-site hydrology and water quality.</p>	Not likely to be 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> The mapped soils are susceptible to water erosion and high salinity. Noting the location of the application area and the adjacent agricultural land use, the proposed clearing is not likely to have a significant appreciable impact on land degradation.</p> <p>An EM 38 (salinity) survey found the CPS area suitable for horticulture but recommended that the marginal areas containing <i>Atriplex sp.</i> be retained. Following clearing, the application area will be planted to a perennial crop of bananas which should mitigate any risk of water or wind erosion. Based on the findings of this assessment, the clearing of the CPS area is not at variance with principle (g) for land degradation (CLSC, 2025).</p>	May be at variance	Yes <i>Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.</i>
<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> Given no water courses, wetlands or Public Drinking Water Sources Areas are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality.</p>	Not likely to be 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> The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area indicate the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding. Permit conditions can effectively mitigate these impacts.</p>	May be at variance	Yes <i>Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.</i>

Appendix C. Vegetation condition rating scale

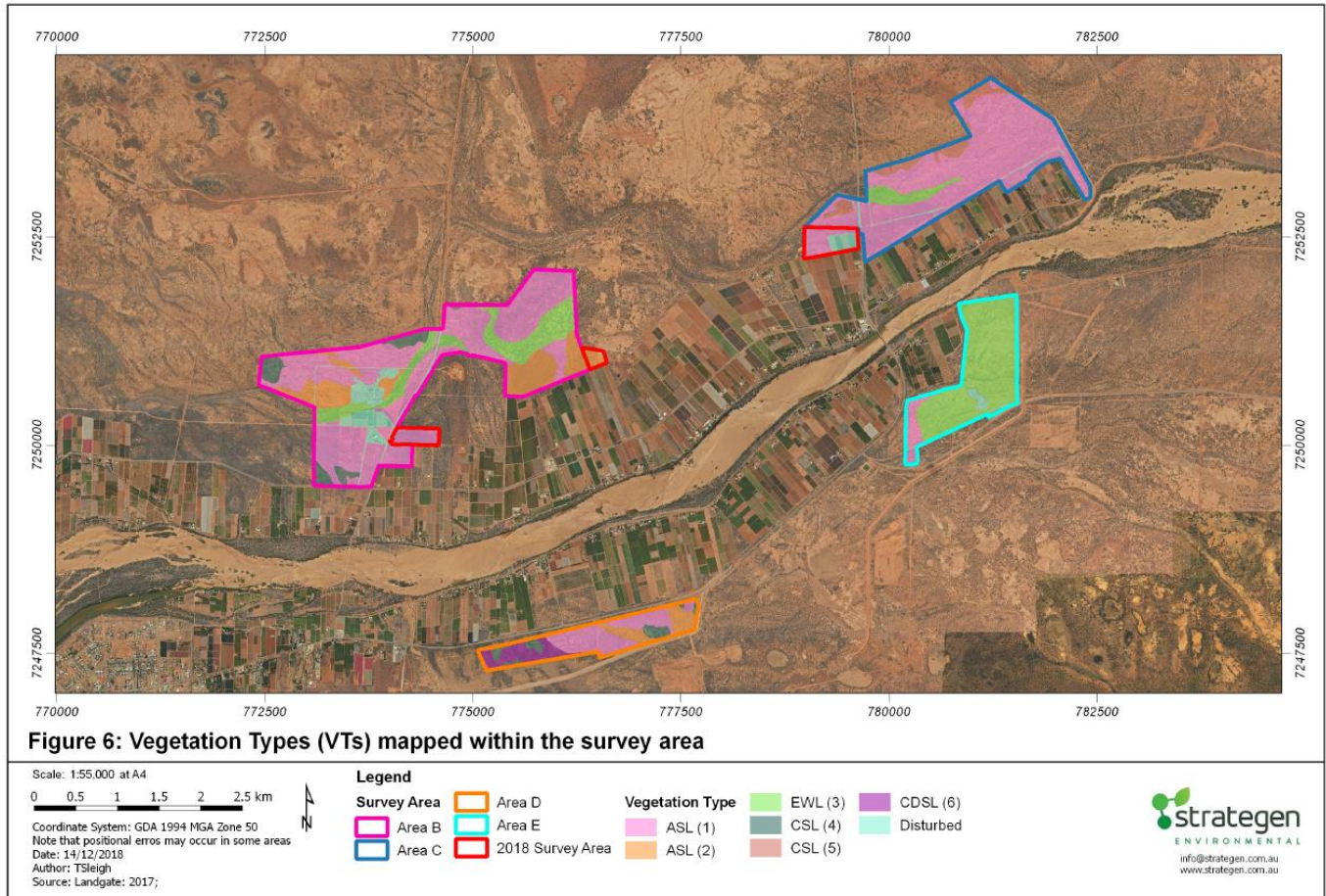
Vegetation condition is a rating given to a defined area of vegetation to categorise and rank disturbance related to human activities. The rating refers to the degree of change in the vegetation structure, density and species present in relation to undisturbed vegetation of the same type. The degree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

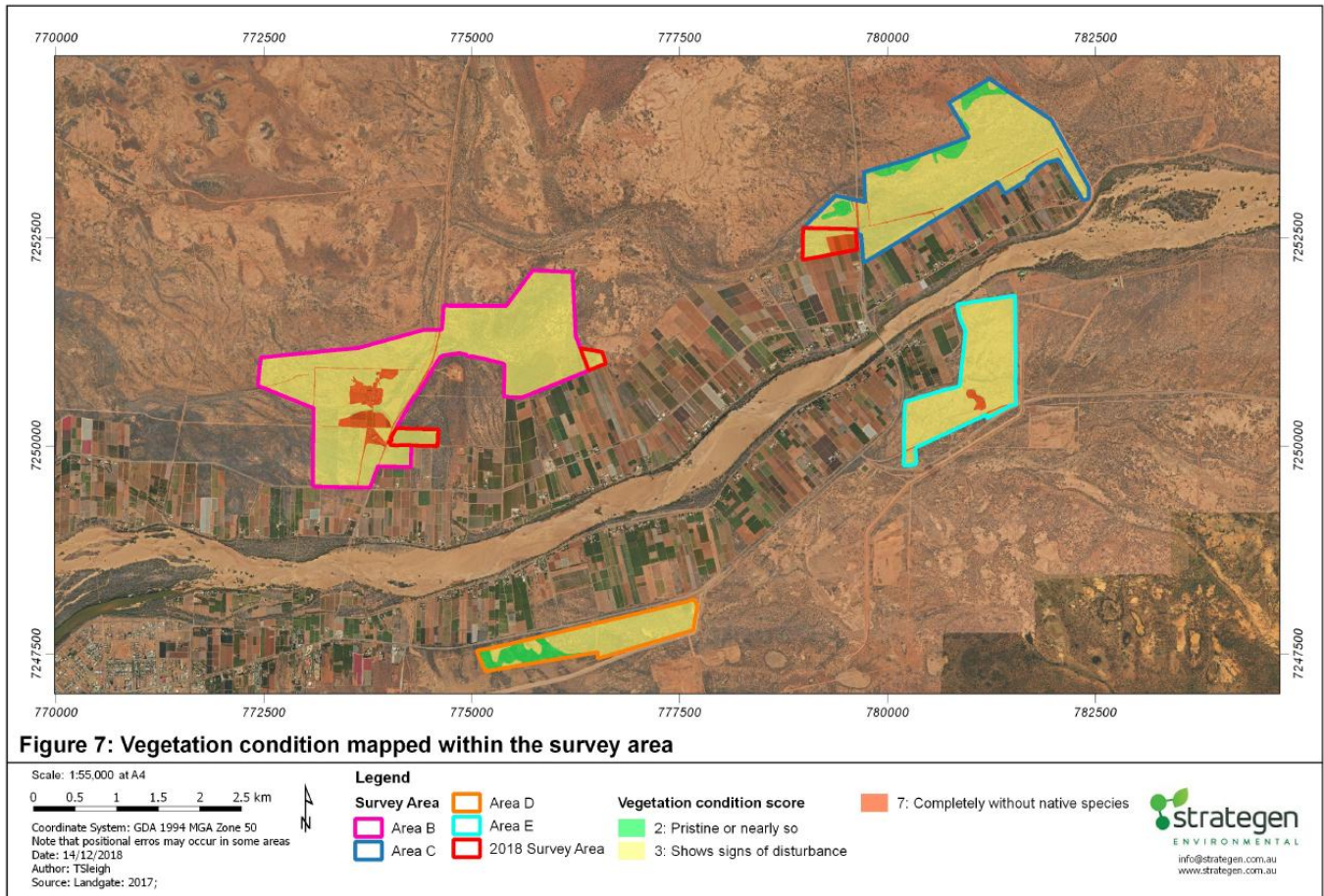
Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from Trudgen, M.E. (1991) *Vegetation condition scale* in National Trust (WA) 1993 Urban Bushland Policy. National Trust of Australia (WA), Wildflower Society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

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

Condition	Description
Excellent	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement.
Very good	Some relatively slight signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement. For example, some signs of damage to tree trunks caused by repeated fire, the presence of some relatively non-aggressive weeds, or occasional vehicle tracks.
Good	More obvious signs of damage caused by human activity since European settlement, including some obvious impact on the vegetation structure such as that caused by low levels of grazing or slightly aggressive weeds.
Poor	Still retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it after very obvious impacts of human activities since European settlement, such as grazing, partial clearing, frequent fires or aggressive weeds.
Very poor	Severely impacted by grazing, very frequent fires, clearing or a combination of these activities. Scope for some regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Usually with a number of weed species present including very aggressive species.
Completely degraded	Areas that are completely or almost completely without native species in the structure of their vegetation; i.e. areas that are cleared or 'parkland cleared' with their flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Appendix D. Biological survey information excerpts





Appendix E. Sources of information

E.1. GIS databases

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

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)

- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- ICMS (Incident Complaints Management System) – Points and Polygons
- Threatened Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened Fauna
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

E.2. References

Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) (2025) Climate Data Online. Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, ACT. Available from: <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/> (accessed December 2025).

Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (CSLC) (2025) *Additional advice from Buddy Wheaton for clearing permit application CPS 11259/1*, received 9 December 2025. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia (DWER Ref: DWERDT1257206).

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

Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (2013). *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation*. Perth. Available from: https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/your-environment/native-vegetation/Guidelines/Guide2_assessment_native_veg.pdf.

Department of 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/> (accessed December 2025).

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.

Douglas Otway (2025) *Clearing permit application CPS 11259/1*, received 10 September 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1230168).

Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (2016). *Technical Guidance - Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment*. Available from: http://www.epa.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Policies_and_Guidance/EPA%20Technical%20Guidance%20-%20Flora%20and%20Vegetation%20survey_Dec13.pdf.

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