GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 11279/1
Permit Holder:	Shire of Mundaring
Duration of Permit:	From 10 January 2026 to 10 January 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 road upgrades.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 504 on Deposited Plan 57125, Hovea
Lot 900 on Deposited Plan 423295, Hovea
Richardson Road Reserve (PIN 11418627), Hovea
Lot 101 on Deposited Plan 423295, Hovea
Lot 405 on Deposited Plan 241716 Hovea
Lot 404 on Deposited Plan 189157, Hovea

3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.036 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

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

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

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

5. Weed 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.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

6. 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 avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 4; and (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with condition 5.

7. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 6 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in Table 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 *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
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.
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
dieback	means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
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 – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; 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

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Date: 2025.12.18 14:04:16 +08'00'

Caitlin Conway
Manager
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

18 December 2025

Schedule 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the map below (Figure 1).

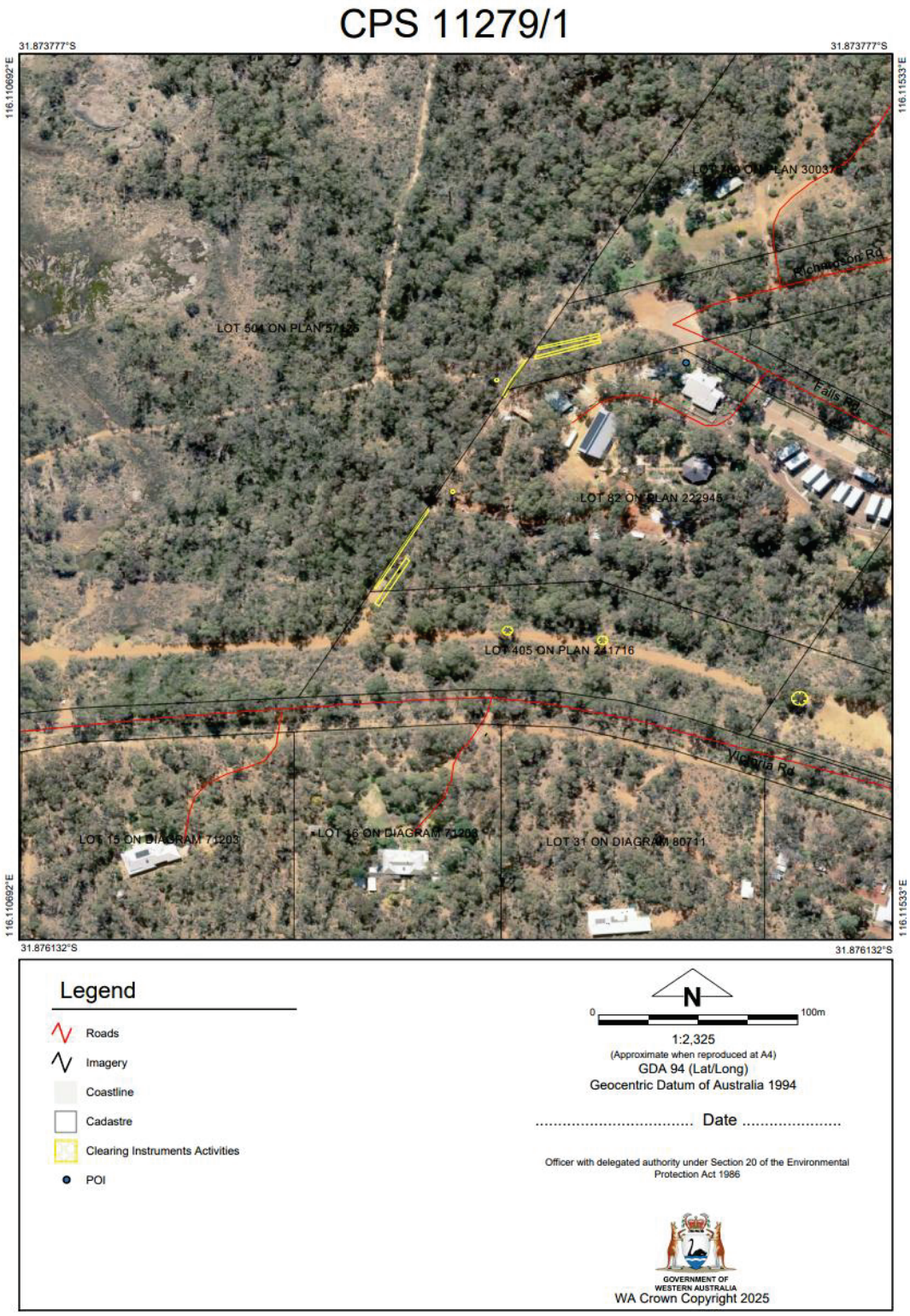

Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 11279/1
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Shire of Mundaring
Application received:	26 September 2025
Application area:	0.036 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Road upgrades
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 504 on Deposited Plan 57125 Lot 900 on Deposited Plan 423295 Lot 101 on Deposited Plan 423295 Lot 405 on Deposited Plan 241716 Lot 404 on Deposited Plan 189157 Richardson Road Reserve (PIN 11418627)
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Mundaring
Localities (suburb/s):	Hovea

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is distributed across several separate areas (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The applicant proposes to upgrade an existing gravel road, by sealing and widening, to improve its condition for emergency access and driver safety The applicant proposes to selectively clear vegetation on either side of the existing access track that intrudes into the proposed upgraded emergency access way.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	18 December 2025
Decision area:	0.036 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 that the clearing is for the purpose of constructing an Emergency Access Way (EAW).

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures, the Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing is not likely to lead to an unacceptable risk to the environment. The Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit with standard management conditions.

1.5. Site map

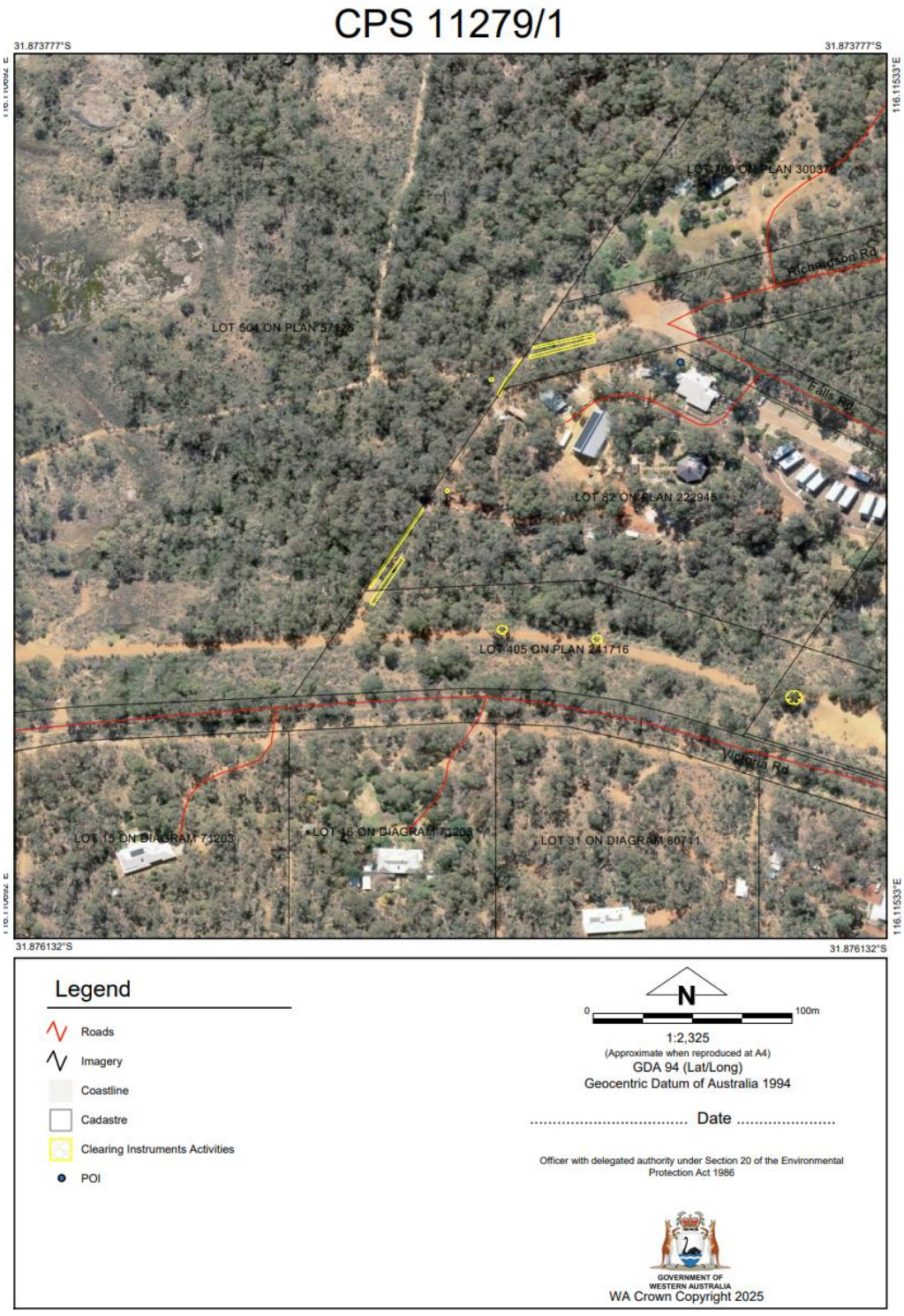

Figure 1. Map of the application area.The area(s) crosshatched yellow indicate the area(s) authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

2 Legislative context

The clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia is regulated under the EP Act and the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004* (Clearing Regulations).

In addition to the matters considered in accordance with section 51O of the EP Act (see Section 1.4), the Delegated Officer has also had regard to the objects and principles under section 4A of the EP Act, particularly:

- the precautionary principle
- the principle of intergenerational equity
- the principle of the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity.

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) (CALM Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *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

Evidence was submitted by the applicant, demonstrating that avoidance and mitigation measures have been appropriately applied to minimise clearing while still maintaining safe access and egress from the property. 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.

The Shire of Mundaring advised that the works include upgrades to an emergency access way for fire truck access and fire escape for a local residence. The project has been designed in such a way that impacts on vegetation are minimized through vegetation retention and pruning rather than clearing where possible.

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 ten clearing principles identified that the native vegetation proposed to be cleared is not likely to provide habitat for conservation significant flora and fauna and does not contain, or form a part of a threatened or priority ecological community. At the bioregion (Jarrah Forrest) and local (5-kilometre radius from the perimeter of the application area) scale, over 50 per cent of the pre-European native vegetation extent remains. The application area is adjacent to conservation areas and includes a limited number of plant individuals with foraging value for black cockatoos. Noting the extent of better-quality foraging resource within the local area, the small extent and selective method of clearing, it unlikely the clearing will cause short or long term environmental impacts to these values.

Clutterbug Creek (Jane Brook) intersects the application area however clearing at this location is limited to a few small shrubs. The proposed clearing is not likely to lead to appreciable land degradation, impacts to surface and groundwater quality or increase in the risk of flooding.

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

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is at variance to clearing principal f and is not likely to be at variance with the remaining clearing principles.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The application area intersects Wooroloo Regional Park. DBCA's Parks and Wildlife Service, who are responsible for coordinating the management of regional parks, had no comment on the proposed clearing (DBCA, 2025).

One Aboriginal site of significance, associated with Clutterbug Creek, has been mapped in close proximity to the application area. It is the permit holder's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

End

Appendix A. Site characteristics

A.1 Site characteristics

<table>
<tr><th>Characteristic</th><th>Details</th></tr>
<tr><td>Local context</td><td>The area proposed to be cleared is a 0.036-hectare part of an expansive tract of native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is surrounded by bushland with pockets of semi-rural properties.

Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains over 50 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ecological linkage</td><td>The vegetation within the application area is part of an east-west ecological corridor mapped by the Perth Ecological Linkages Project.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Conservation areas</td><td>The vegetation proposed to be cleared is within DBCA managed lands including John Forest National Park and Wooroloo regional park.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vegetation description</td><td>Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of semi mature eucalyptus trees with patches of undergrowth. Representative photos are available in Appendix DD.

This is consistent with the mapped vegetation type(s):
• Murray 2, which is described as Open forest of Eucalyptus marginata subsp. thalassica-Corymbia calophylla-Eucalyptus patens and woodland of Eucalyptus wandoo with some Eucalyptus accedens on valley slopes to woodland of Eucalyptus rudis-Melaleuca rhaphiophylla on the valley floors in semiarid and arid zones.

The mapped vegetation type retain approximately 69.04 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vegetation condition</td><td>Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in degraded to good (Keighery, 1994) condition, described as:
• 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.

The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C. Representative photos are available in Appendix DD.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Climate and landform</td><td>The application area is within the Mundaring local government area which has an average temperature of 17.4 ^{O}C and has an annual rainfall of 546mm.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Soil description and land degradation risk</td><td>The soil within the application area is mapped as Murray 3 Phase which is described as: very gentle to moderately inclined side slopes and lower slopes (<15%) with very few areas of rock outcrop and variable moderately well to well drained duplex and gradational soils.

Land degradation risks mapped within the application area are included in the table below:
<table>
<tr><th>Risk categories</th><th>Land Unit 1</th></tr>
<tr><td>Wind erosion</td><td>H1: 50-70% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk</td></tr>
<tr><td>Salinity</td><td>L2: 3-10% of the map unit has a moderate or high hazard or is presently saline</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Characteristic</th><th>Details</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td><table>
<tr><td>Subsurface Acidification</td><td>H2: >70% of map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid</td></tr>
<tr><td>Phosphorus export risk</td><td>M1: 10-30% of map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Waterbodies</td><td>The application area intersects one watercourse, namely Jane Brook.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hydrogeography</td><td>The application area is mapped within an aquifer of rocks of low permeability, fractured and weathered rocks - local aquifers of granitoid lithology.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Flora</td><td>Spatial data indicates that there are 41 known records of conservation significant flora within the local area (10-kilometre area). The nearest known record of conservation significant flora is Tetratheca pilifera (approximately 800 metres south of the application area). Three locally found conservation significant flora have habitat requirements consistent with the application area including:

• Acacia oncinophylla subsp. oncinophylla – a shrub favouring granitic soils
• Persoonia sulcata – an erect spreading to decumbent shrub favouring lateritic or granitic soils
• Tetratheca pilifera – a spreading shrub that prefers gravelly soils</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ecological communities</td><td>There are no threatened or priority ecological communities mapped within the application area.

The vegetation within the application area is contiguous with vegetation mapped as Central Northern Darling Scarp Granite Shrubland Community Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) located approximately 200 metres west of the application area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fauna</td><td>Spatial data indicates that there are 30 records of conservation significant fauna within the local area. The closest record of conservation significant fauna is Dasyurus geoffroii (chuditch) approximately 200 metres south of the application area.

The application area is within the known foraging, roosting and breeding ranges for three species of conservation significant black cockatoo species. The closest known records of roosting black cockatoos are approximately 300 metres southeast of the application area and the closest known records of breeding black cockatoos are approximately 300m south of the application area.

The vegetation within the application area is likely to provide suitable habitat for the following conservation significant fauna:
• Dasyurus geoffroii (chuditch)
• Zanda baudinii (Baudin’s cockatoo)
• Zanda latirostris(Carnaby's cockatoo)
• Calyptorhynchus banksia naso (forest red-tailed black cockatoo)
• Isoodon fusciventer (quenda, southwestern brown bandicoot)

The application area may include habitat suitable for the following conservation significant species.
• Ctenotus delli (Dell's skink, Darling Range southwest ctenotus)
• Euoplos inornatus (inornate trapdoor spider (northern Jarrah Forest))
• Idiosoma sigillatum (Swan Coastal Plain shield-backed trapdoor spider)
• Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger (south-western brush-tailed phascogale, wambenger)</td></tr>
</table>

A.2. Fauna analysis table

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]
Calyptorhynchus banksii naso - forest red-tailed black cockatoo	VU	Y	Y	0.49	378	N
Dasyurus geoffroii - chuditch, western quoll	VU	Y	Y	0.19	65	N
Isoodon fusciventer - quenda, southwestern brown bandicoot	P4	Y	Y	0.34	1545	N
Zanda baudinii - Baudin's cockatoo	EN	Y	Y	0.38	186	N
Zanda latirostris - Carnaby's cockatoo	EN	Y	Y	0.31	697	N

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

Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared does not contain significant flora, fauna, habitats, assemblages of plants. Approximately 34, 000 hectares of remnant vegetation has been mapped within a 15 km radius of the application area. Suitable foraging vegetation within the application area represents less than 0.01 per cent of available foraging habitat for locally breeding individuals. Selective clearing of native vegetation in the highest disturbance areas along existing tracks are not representative of significant habitat for any conservation significant flora, fauna or ecological communities.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (b): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared contains limited foraging habitat for black cockatoos, namely one marri tree of 50-centimetre diameter at breast height. This individual tree is not likely to represent a significant foraging resource in the context of 34,000 hectares of available foraging resource locally. No hollows for breeding are present.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment:	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain habitat for threatened flora species listed under the BC Act.		
Principle (d): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared does not contain species that can indicate a threatened ecological community.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
Principle (e): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared."* Assessment: The extent of the mapped vegetation type and 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 mapped as comprising part of a regional ecological linkage in the local area, however, is not critical to the ecological function of this linkage.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (h): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area."* Assessment: Given the selectiveness of clearing, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of adjacent conservation areas.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: land and water resources		
Principle (f): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."* Assessment: Given one water courses is recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing may include vegetation associated with a watercourse. Noting there is an existing access track and the selective clearing of vegetation for emergency access, it is unlikely the vegetation impacted will have short or long term environmental impacts on the watercourse.	At variance	No
Principle (g): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."* Assessment: The mapped soils are not highly susceptible to water erosion, nutrient export or salinity. Noting the extent and method of clearing (selective individuals) of the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (i): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water."* Assessment: There is one water course within the application area, however noting there is an existing access track and that the clearing is selective, it is unlikely the vegetation impacted will have short or long term environmental impacts on the surface water quality.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Principle (j): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."* Assessment: The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area do not indicate the limited extent of the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding.	Not 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.
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. Photographs of the vegetation


DIRECTION
333 deg(T)
31.87516°S
116.11279°E
ACCURACY 5 m
DATUM WGS84
2023-12-14
08:33:34+08:00


DIRECTION
199 deg(T)
31.87543°S
116.11262°E
ACCURACY 5 m
DATUM WGS84
2023-12-14
08:40:47+08:00


DIRECTION
213 deg(T)
31.87502°S
116.11292°E
ACCURACY 5 m
DATUM WGS84
2023-12-14
08:31:29+08:00


DIRECTION
19 deg(T)
31.87523°S
116.11274°E
ACCURACY 5 m
DATUM WGS84
2023-12-14
08:33:54+08:00

Figure 2: Photographs supplied by the applicant (Shire of Mundaring, 2025)

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

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

Shire of Mundaring (2025) *Clearing permit application CPS 11279/1*, received 26 September 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1203837).

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

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Department of Parks and Wildlife (2025). Parks and Wildlife advice provided regarding CPS 11279/1. DWER ref: DWERDT1248862

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.

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

Government of Western Australia. (2019) *2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of March 2019.* WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics

Heddle, E. M., Loneragan, O. W., and Havel, J. J. (1980) *Vegetation Complexes of the Darling System, Western Australia*. In Department of Conservation and Environment, Atlas of Natural Resources, Darling System, Western Australia.

Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

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