



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 11322/1
File Number: DWERVT20363
Duration of Permit: From 25 June 2026 to 25 June 2033

PERMIT HOLDER

City of Belmont

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 501 on Plan 69812, Ascot

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

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

CONDITIONS

1. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 25 June 2028.

2. Rehabilitation action - planting

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

- (a) undertake deliberate *planting* of at least 3 (three) *Eucalyptus rudis* (flooded gum) trees within the area shaded red on Figure 1 of Schedule 1, by;
 - (i) ensuring only *local provenance* species are used;
 - (ii) ensuring *planting* is undertaken at the *optimal time*
- (b) undertake *weed* control and watering of *plantings* for at least three years post *planting*;
- (c) the permit holder must within 24 months of *planting* the 3 trees in accordance with condition 2(a) of this permit:

- (i) assess the health of the *plantings* and determine whether the 3 *planted* trees will survive.
- (ii) if the determination made under condition 2(c)(i) is that 3 trees will not survive, the permit holder must *plant* additional trees that will result in 3 trees persisting within the area shaded red on Figure 1 of Schedule 1.
- (d) where additional *planting* of trees is undertaken in accordance with condition 2(c), the permit holder must repeat the activities required by condition 2(a) and 2(b) of this permit.

3. 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 date that the tree was cleared.
2.	In relation to <i>planting</i> pursuant to condition 4	(b) the date(s) on which <i>planting</i> was undertaken; (c) the locations of where the 3 trees were <i>planted</i> (recorded digitally as a shapefile); (d) a description of the <i>planting</i> activities undertaken, including actions taken to implement watering and <i>weed</i> control; (e) a description of any remedial actions undertaken pursuant to conditions 3(c)(ii) and 3(d), when it was determined that <i>planted</i> trees will not survive.

4. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 3 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)
Local provenance	local provenance means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 50 kilometres and the same IBRA subregion of the area cleared.
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
optimal time	means the period from May to July/early August for undertaking planting.
planting	means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species.
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.

END OF CONDITIONS



Meenu Vitarana
MANAGER
 NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

2 June 2026

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 (yellow) and the boundary of the area within which specific conditions apply (red)



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 11322/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	City of Belmont
Application received:	3 November 2025
Application area:	1 native tree
Purpose of clearing:	Removal of dangerous tree
Method of clearing:	Mechanical removal
Property:	Lot 501 on Plan 69812
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Belmont
Localities (suburb/s):	Ascot

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The application is to clear a single *Eucalyptus rudis* (flooded gum) in Garvey Park adjacent to the existing playground. The tree has been determined to be post-mature, and the Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) calculated by the City of Belmont's arborist indicates an unacceptable level of risk to park users. Given this, the applicant proposes the tree is removed for hazard reduction.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	2 June 2026
Decision area:	1 native tree as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was submitted, accepted, assessed and determined in accordance with sections 51E and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) advertised the application for 21 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A), relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), photographs of the application area (see Appendix C), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix B), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration the application is for hazard reduction of a tree which has seen a decline in health and structure.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the removal of one native tree within an extensively cleared landscape.

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 is unlikely have long-term adverse impacts on environmental values.

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

- Avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing
- Take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds
- Undertake planting of three trees within Lot 501 on Plan 69812.

1.5. Site map



Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur (yellow) and the boundary of the area within which specific conditions apply (red)

2 Legislative context

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

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

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

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

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

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation* (DER, December 2013)
- *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits* (DWER, October 2019)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The applicant submitted that the tree proposed to be cleared has been maintained and assessed regularly as part of the City of Belmont's routine urban forest maintenance. Remedial pruning by qualified arborists has been undertaken in response to all limb failures.

Three *Eucalyptus rudis* (flooded gum) will be planted ≥ 15 m from the playground footprint, remaining within the locality of the tree proposed to be cleared. (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). Additional widespread planting has occurred within the wider Garvey Park area including conversion of over 16 hectares of underutilised unirrigated grass to native vegetation.

The above revegetation measures were input into the DWER WA environmental offsets calculator to determine the quantum of mitigation afforded by these measures. A summary of these calculations is available in Appendix E. The Delegated Officer determined that the revegetation action was sufficient that no significant residual impact remained.

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 the impacts of the proposed clearing are limited and able to be managed to be environmentally acceptable with standard avoid and minimise management conditions.

3.2.1. Significant remnant vegetation - Clearing Principles (e)

Assessment

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

The application area is situated within the Swan Coastal plain IBRA Bioregion which retains approximately 33.5 percent of remnant vegetation (Government of Western Australia, 2019). The application area is mapped as the Swan Complex, which is described as fringing woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum), *Melaleuca raphiophylla* (Swamp Paperbark) with localised occurrence of low open forest of *Casuarina obesa* (Swamp Sheoak) and

Melaleuca cuticularis (Saltwater Paperbark) (Shepherd et al, 2001). However, noting the application area is parkland with a weed grass understorey the vegetation is not considered representative of this complex (Shepherd et al, 2001).

The local 10-kilometre radius of the application area retains approximately 6.5 percent of native vegetation remaining, which is less than the 30 percent target of national objectives and targets. Given this the removal of one tree does constitute a significant residual impact.

The applicant's proposal of revegetation of three *Eucalyptus rudis* (flooded gum) adjacent to the application area was sufficient to counterbalance the significant residual impacts of clearing of native vegetation within an extensively cleared landscape.

Conclusion

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

For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing can be managed through planting of three *Eucalyptus rudis* (flooded gum) to counterbalance the significant residual impacts.

Conditions

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

- Planting of three *Eucalyptus rudis* (flooded gum) adjacent to the application area

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

Garvey Park is located within an extensively cleared local area and within the Swan Canning Development Control Area which is subject to the Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006 and the Swan and Canning Rivers Management Regulations 2007.

DBCA was contacted to comment of the proposed clearing however no comments were received.

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

End

Appendix A. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	<p>The application area is one tree within the Parks and Recreation/regional open space in the City of Belmont. The application area is within the intensive land use zone of Western Australia, situated within Garvey Park, directly adjacent to an existing playground (northeast).</p> <p>Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 6.5 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.</p>
Ecological linkage	<p>The application area is located within an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) due to its proximity to Swan Coastal Plain (SCP) and ANCA wetlands (within 50 m) and is also situated within two ecological linkages, the Gnangara Sustainability Strategy Linkage and a Perth regional linkage.</p>
Conservation areas	<p>The application area is not mapped within any conservation areas. The nearest mapped conservation area is Swan River trust reserve under the (Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006) which is located approx. 60 metres from the application area.</p>
Vegetation description	<p>The application area is within the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA region. Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of a single flooded gum (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>) with a weed grass understorey. Representative photographs are available in Appendix C.</p> <p>This is inconsistent with the mapped vegetation type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swan Complex - fringing woodland of <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> (Flooded Gum) - <i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i> (Swamp Paperbark) with localised occurrence of low open forest of <i>Casuarina obesa</i> (Swamp Sheoak) and <i>Melaleuca cuticularis</i> (Saltwater Paperbark) (Shepherd et al, 2001). <p><i>The mapped vegetation type retain approximately 6.5 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).</i></p>
Vegetation condition	<p>Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the application area is in completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, described as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D.</p>
Climate and landform	<p>The application area is situated on the Swan Coastal Plain which consists of a Mediterranean climate of warm and dry summers and cool wet winters. Annual rainfall</p>

Characteristic	Details
	is typically between 800 to 900 millimetres (BoM ,2025). The application area is situated on relatively flat topography.
Soil description	The application area is within the EnvGeol Ms4 Phase (213Pj), described as sandy silt - light yellow brown, blocky, mottled, some fine to medium-grained sand, soft when moist, variable clay content (DPIRD 2019).
Land degradation risk	EnvGeol Ms4 Phase (213Pj) is susceptible to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High to extreme risk of wind erosion • High to extreme risk of water erosion • Moderate to very high risk of waterlogging • High risk of water repellence • High risk of subsurface acidification • High to extreme risk of phosphorus export • High to moderate risk of acid Sulphate Soil
Waterbodies	The application area is within a floodplain area and is mapped within the South Garvey Park/ on Swan Conservation category Wetland. No mapped waterbodies intersect the application area, the nearest is the Swan River approximately 60m north of the application area.
Hydrogeography	The application area is within the Swan Avon Lower Swan Hydrographic catchment.
Flora	The desktop assessment identified a total of 21 conservation significant flora species that have previously been recorded within the local area. These include 7 threatened species (T), one priority two flora species (P2) six priority three flora species (P3) and six priority four flora species (P4) (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). None of these existing records occur within the application area, with the closest record being <i>Johnsonia pubescens subsp. cygnorum</i> (P2) recorded approximately 2.89 kilometres from the application area.
Ecological communities	There are no mapped ecological communities within the application area. The closest mapped TEC is a Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh of the Swan Coastal Plain Threatened Ecological Community (Vulnerable; EPBC Act, Priority 3; BC Act), located approx. 252 metres northeast of the application area.
Fauna	There are no mapped records of conservation significant fauna within the application area. The desktop assessment identified a total of 64 conservation significant fauna species that have previously been recorded within the local area. These include 46 bird (21 migratory) species, 9 mammals, 4 reptiles and 5 invertebrates. The nearest mapped record is the crested tern (<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>) located 20 metres from the application area.

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></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared does not contain locally significant flora, fauna, habitats, assemblages of plants.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (b):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared may contain foraging habitat for black cockatoo however, given only one post-mature tree is to be cleared, it is not likely to have a significant impact.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (c):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain habitat for 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></p> <p>The application area does not contain species that can indicate a threatened ecological community (TEC).</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></p> <p>The extent of native vegetation in the local area is inconsistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The application area is within the constrained area as defined by the EPA, it is below the revised 10 per cent threshold target. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is considered to be part of two significant ecological linkage in the local area.</p>	At variance	Yes <i>Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.</i>
<p><u>Principle (h):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The application area does not intersect any conservation areas. Given only one post-mature tree is to be cleared, it is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
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>:</p> <p>The application area is situated within the South Garvey Park/ on Swan Conservation category Wetland. However, noting the extent of the clearing is one tree and given the condition of the tree it is unlikely to impact the surrounding 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>:</p> <p>The mapped soil is moderately to extremely susceptible to wind and water erosion, nutrient export, salinity, flooding and waterlogging. Noting the extent and the location of the application area and given the completely degraded condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (i)</u>: <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment</u></p> <p>Noting the extent of the clearing it is unlikely surface or ground water quality would be impacted.</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>:</p> <p>Noting the extent of the proposed clearing, it is unlikely to exacerbate instances of flooding.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No

Appendix C. Photographs of the vegetation



Figure 2: *Euc. rudis* (flooded gum) proposed to be cleared

Appendix D. Vegetation condition rating scale

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

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from

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.

Condition	Description
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 E. Revegetation action calculation with justification

Calculation	Score (Area)	Rationale
Conservation significance		
Description	Clearing within an extensively cleared landscape	The application area is within an extensively cleared landscape (<10% extent remaining)
Type of environmental value	Vegetation/habitat	Remnant Vegetation
Conservation significance of environmental value	Terrestrial native vegetation complex - <10% extent remaining in a constrained area	The mapped vegetation type (swan complex) retains approximately 6.5 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
Landscape level value impacted	Yes/No	The impact to remnant vegetation
Significant impact		
Description	Clearing 1 native tree within an extensively cleared landscape	
Significant impact (hectares)	0.01	Clearing 1 trees (converted to 0.01 ha per tree)
Quality (scale)	3	Factors influencing quality score: - The tree has been determined to be post-mature - A Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) calculated by the City of Belmont's arborist indicates an unacceptable level of risk to park users.
Rehabilitation credit		
Description	0	Planting of three (3) <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> (Flooded Gum) trees will be undertaken to compensate for the clearing of one existing flooded gum.

Calculation	Score (Area)	Rationale
Proposed rehabilitation (area in hectares)	0.03	Planting 3 trees (converted to 0.03 ha or 0.01 per tree)
Current quality of rehabilitation site /Start number (of type of feature)	0	Area will be bare where trees are planted. No native vegetation present.
Future quality WITHOUT rehabilitation (scale)	0	Very limited capacity to regenerate without management actions.
Future quality WITH rehabilitation (scale)	6	Expect that good condition vegetation will be achievable
Time until ecological benefit (years)	10	10 years for trees to revegetate with management actions.
Confidence in rehabilitation result	80%	Reasonably high level of confidence this revegetation will be established
Offset		
Description	NA	Offset not required. Rehabilitation action reduces the total quantum of impact that no significant residual impact remains from clearing.

Appendix F. Sources of information

F.1. GIS databases

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

- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)

- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – System

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)

F.2. References

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