GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS
Area Permit Number: 7403/1
File Number: DER2016/000409
Duration of Permit: From 12 May 2017 to 12 May 2019

PERMIT HOLDER
Red Moon Property Holdings Pty Ltd

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE
Lot 1 on Plan 8940, Beedelup

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY
The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 48.12 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 7403/1.

CLEARING NOT AUTHORISED
This Permit does not authorise the Permit Holder to clear native vegetation between 1 May and 31 September of any given year.

CONDITIONS

1. **Dieback and weed control**
   When undertaking any clearing or other activity authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the 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 *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.

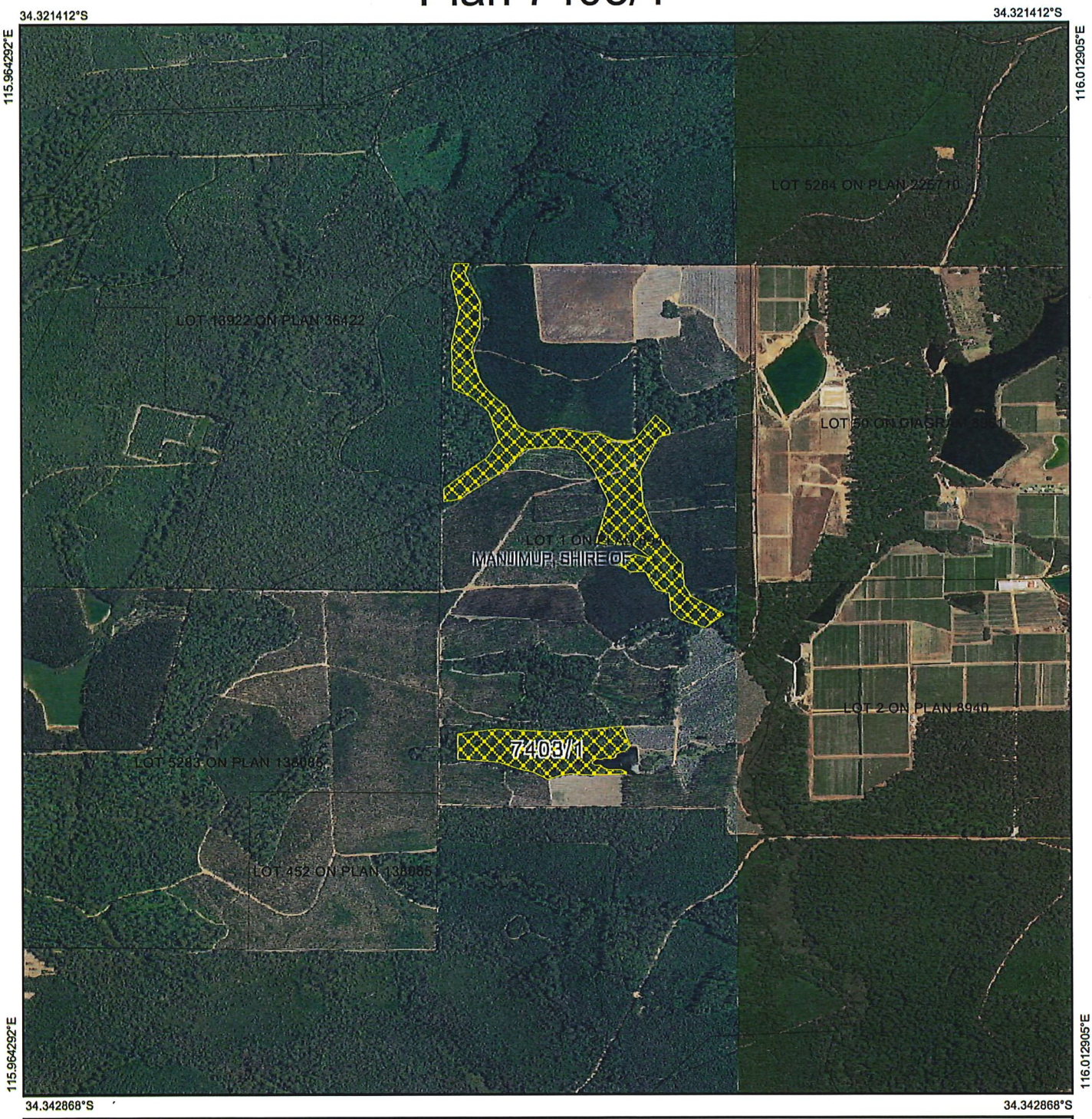
DEFINITIONS
The following meanings are given to terms used in this Permit:
dieback means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation;
fill means material used to increase the ground level, or fill a hollow;
mulch means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation;
weed/s 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 Parks and Wildlife Regional Weed Rankings Summary, regardless of ranking; or
(c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

Samara Rogers
A/MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

11 April 2017

Plan 7403/1



Legend

- Imagery
- Clearing Instruments Activities
- Local Government Authority

N

0 1km

1:23,696

(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

GDA 94 (Lat/Long)

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

..... Date 11/4/17

Samara Rogers

Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Government of Western Australia
Department of Environment Regulation

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 7403/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Red Moon Property Holdings Pty Ltd ATF the Red Moon Property Trust

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 1 ON PLAN 8940, BEEDELUP
Local Government Authority: MANJIMUP, SHIRE OF
DER Region: South Coast
DPaW District: DONNELLY
Localities: BEEDELUP

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
48.12		Mechanical Removal	Dam construction or maintenance

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Granted
Decision Date: 11 April 2017
Reasons for Decision: The clearing permit application was received on 14 December 2016, and has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with section 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. It has been concluded that the proposed clearing is at variance to principle (f), may be at variance to principles (g), (h), (i) and (j) and is not likely to be at variance to any of the remaining clearing principles.

The Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing may impact the environmental values of Donnelly State Forest and Greater Beedelup State Forest through the possible introduction or spread of weeds and dieback. Weed and dieback management measures will minimise impacts to State Forest.

The Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing may cause appreciable land degradation, in the form of water erosion, causing deterioration of surface water quality. The Delegated Officer considers that a condition to not authorise clearing between 1 May and 31 September will ensure that clearing occurs during the dryer months of the year which mitigates the potential impacts from water erosion.

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description	Clearing Description	Vegetation Condition	Comment
The application area has been mapped as the following vegetation types: Beard vegetation association 1144: Tall forest; karri & marri (*Corymbia calophylla*). Beard vegetation association 3: Medium forest; jarrah-marri. (Shepherd et al., 2001) Mattiske vegetation complex WH1: Tall open forest of *Eucalyptus diversicolor-Corymbia calophylla* on slopes and tall open forest of *Eucalyptus patens* on valley floor in perhumid and humid zones.	The applicant proposes to clear 42.86 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 1 on Plan 8940, Beedelup, for the purpose of dam construction.	Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994). To Very Good; Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994).	The condition and description of the vegetation was determined via a site inspection conducted by Department of Environment Regulation officers on 30 January 2017. The majority of the application area is closed forest consisting predominately of *Eucalyptus diversicolor* (Karri) and *Allocasuarina decussata*. The application area has previously been cleared and has regenerated to very good (Keighery, 1994) condition (DER, 2017). Bracken fern and *Malvaceae sp.* were dominant understorey species. *Lasiopetalum floribundum* was also common throughout (DER, 2017).

Mattiske vegetation complex YN1: Mixture of tall open forest of *Eucalyptus diversicolor* and tall open forest of *Corymbia calophylla-Eucalyptus patens-Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata* over *Agonis flexuosa* and *Agonis juniperina* on valleys in perhumid and humid zones.

Mattiske vegetation complex CRb: Tall open forest of *Corymbia calophylla-Eucalyptus diversicolor* on upper slopes with *Allocasuarina decussata-Banksia grandis* on upper slopes in hyperhumid and perhumid zones.

(Mattiske and Havel, 1998)

One area of peppermint trees was observed within the application area (DER, 2017).

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

(a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.

Comments

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The applicant proposes to clear 48.12 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 1 on Plan 8940, Beedelup, for the purpose of dam construction.

The predominant vegetation type observed within the application area is closed forest consisting predominately of *Eucalyptus diversicolor* (Karri) and *Allocasuarina decussata* (DER, 2017).

Two priority and two rare flora species have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius). The first priority species is a priority 1 species which is an erect, tufted annual, grass-like or herb, known from a range of approximately 200 kilometres east-west with four locations – Perup, the Stirling Ranges and two near Manjimup. The Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) advised that there are only six WA Herbarium records for this species, with three having habitat information (Parks and Wildlife, 2017). One of the Manjimup locations was recorded on a ridge top on sandy loam in karri, the Perup location was recorded on a plain with gravelly brown clay in open jarrah-marri forest and the Stirling Range population was recorded from a mountain top on brown loam in heathland. This species could potentially occur within the application area given one location has been recorded in karri. However given its range of habitat types it does not appear to be habitat specific and as a grass species it is likely to have been overlooked and so under-collected. It is likely that this species occurs in more locations than are currently known for these reasons, and so the proposed clearing would not be considered to have a significant impact on this species if present (Parks and Wildlife, 2017).

The second priority species is priority 3. Priority 3 species are generally known from collections from several different localities not under imminent threat. This species prefers swampy areas and therefore may occur within the application area. However, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on the conservation status of the species given the large tracts of similar habitat, within conservation estate, surrounding the application area.

Based on observed vegetation and soil type, the application area is not likely to contain the two rare flora species.

As discussed in principle (b), seven fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* (WC Act) have been recorded within the local area. Given that the local area retains approximately 76 per cent native vegetation, the majority of which is held in conservation estate, the application area is not likely to contain significant habitat for indigenous fauna.

No priority ecological communities (PEC) have been formally mapped within the local area. Parks and Wildlife Warren Region has advised that a priority 3 PEC has been recorded to the south of Duck Fonti Road in association with the Four Mile Brook and therefore has the potential to occur within the application area (Parks and Wildlife, 2017). It was further advised that the proposed clearing may impact this PEC if the application proposed to clear a significant area of mature karri. A site inspection identified that the area had previously been cleared and the karri within the application is secondary regrowth and therefore the proposed clearing is not likely to impact this PEC.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology

References:
DER (2017)
Parks and Wildlife (2017)

GIS Database:
SAC Bio datasets – Accessed January 2017

(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 indigenous to Western Australia.

Comments

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

Seven fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the WC Act have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius), being; Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*), forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*), western mud minnow (*Galaxiella munda*), numbat (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*), southern brush-tailed phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa* subsp. *tapoatafa*),western ringtail possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) and quokka (*Setonix brachyurus*) (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-).

Baudin's cockatoo and forest red-tailed cockatoo are listed as vulnerable under the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Black Cockatoos breed in large hollow-bearing trees, generally within woodlands or forests or in isolated trees (Commonwealth of Australia, 2012). These species nest in hollows in live or dead trees of karri, marri, wandoo, tuart, salmon gum, jarrah, flooded gum, York gum, powder bark, bullich and blackbutt (Commonwealth of Australia, 2012).

Black Cockatoos have a preference for foraging habitat that includes jarrah and marri woodlands and forest heathland and woodland dominated by proteaceous plant species such as *Banksia* sp., *Hakea* sp. and *Grevillea* sp. (Commonwealth of Australia, 2012).

The predominant vegetation type observed within the application area is closed forest consisting predominately of *Eucalyptus diversicolor* (karri) and *Allocasuarina decussata* (DER, 2017). Therefore, the application area is not likely to provide significant foraging habitat for black cockatoos.

Given the presence of karri within the application area it is considered suitable breeding habitat for black cockatoos. However, the majority of the karri trees observed within the application area were not old, or large enough to contain hollows. Larger karri trees observed within the application area did not appear to contain hollows.

Suitable habitat for western mud minnow, western ringtail possum, southern brush-tailed phascogale and quokka was observed within the application. However, given that the local area retains approximately 76 per cent native vegetation, the majority of which is held in conservation estate, the proposed clearing is not likely to remove significant habitat for these species.

Numbat prefer an open understory which was not observed within the application area, therefore significant habitat for this species is not likely to be located within the application area.

No mapped ecological linkages have been recorded within the application area. The closest mapped linkage is 2.5 kilometres south of the application area.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology

References:
Commonwealth of Australia (2012)
DER (2017)
Parks and Wildlife (2007-)

(c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.

Comments

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

Two rare flora species have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius).

The first species is known from populations between Nannup and Albany. It usually inhibits paperbark (*Melaleuca*) and flooded gum (*Eucalyptus rudis*) swamps and flats, which are inundated for several months of the year, but may also be found along creek lines is jarrah and karri forest (Brown et al., 1988). This species grows on sandy loam (WA Herbarium, 1968-). The soils mapped and observed within the application area are red gravely earths and therefore is not the preferred soils type for this species.

The second species is a tall shrub which is found in association with coastal mallee and grows in grey sand (WA Herbarium, 1968-). The predominant vegetation type observed within the application area was closed forest consisting predominately of *Eucalyptus diversicolor* (karri) and *Allocasuarina decussata* (DER, 2017). Therefore, habitat for this species is not found within the application area.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology

References:
Brown et al.(1998)
DER (2017)
WA Herbarium (1998-)

GIS Database:
SAC Bio datasets – Accessed January 2017

(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.

Comments

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle
No threatened ecological communities (TEC) have been mapped within the local area (10 kilometre radius).

The closest mapped TEC is the Scott River Ironstone Association which has been recorded approximately 43 kilometres west of the application area.

The Scott River Ironstone Association is described as a low to tall seasonally inundated shrubland or heathland, occurring on patches of shallow soils over massive ironstone formations of the Scott Coastal Plain in south-west Western Australia (Department of the Environment, 2013). It is listed as endangered under the EPBC Act and the WC Act.

The application area does not consist of this vegetation type.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology

References:
DoE (2013)

GIS Database:
SAC Bio datasets – Accessed January 2017

(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.

Comments

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle
The application area is located within the Warren Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion. This IBRA bioregion has approximately 79 per cent of its pre-European vegetation extent remaining (Government of Western Australia, 2015).

The application area is mapped as Beard vegetation associations 3 and 1144. These vegetation associations have approximately 78 and 80 per cent of their pre-European extent remaining in the Warren bioregion, respectively (Government of Western Australia, 2015). Approximately 87 and 92 per cent of these vegetation associations are held within conservation estate, respectively.

The application area has also been mapped as Mattiske vegetation complexes WH1, YN1 and CRb. These vegetation complexes retain approximately 81, 82 and 86 per cent of their pre-European extent remaining, respectively (Parks and Wildlife, 2015). Approximately 73, 77 and 82 per cent of these vegetation complexes are held within conservation estate, respectively.

The Shire of Manjimup retains approximately 84 per cent native vegetation.

Aerial imagery and available GIS datasets indicate that the local area (10 kilometre radius) retains approximately 76 per cent vegetation. The local area retains approximately 33,172 hectares of native vegetation.

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-1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001).

Given the vegetation extents described above the application area is not located within an area that has been extensively cleared.

The application area does not contain significant habitat for fauna, priority or rare flora and therefore it is not considered to be a significant remnant.

The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in Parks and Wildlife Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Warren	833,986	660,310	79	85
Shire*				
Shire of Manjimup	697,368	586,852	84	94
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*				
3	250,263	195,369	78	87
1144	159,668	128,191	80	92
Mattiske Vegetation Complex ***				
WH1	20,321	16,363	81	73
YN1	23,494	19,248	82	77
CRb	52,753	45,392	86	82

Methodology

References:
Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
Government of Western Australia (2015)
Parks and Wildlife (2015)

GIS Databases:
Imagery
Pre-European Vegetation

(f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.

Comments

Proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle
The application is for the purpose of constructing dams and therefore the application area intersects a number of minor, non-perennial watercourses. Clearing is proposed within the riparian zone of these watercourses.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle.

The removal of the vegetation within the watercourse is not expected to have a significant impact on the watercourse.

Methodology

GIS Databases:
Geomorphic Wetlands, Augusta to Walpole
Hydrography, linear
Hydrography, hierarchy

(g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.

Comments

Proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle

Soil observed within the application area was red gravelly earth (DER, 2017).

Land Degradation Risk Category	**Wheatley Subsystem** (80% of application area)	**Yanmah Subsystem** (20% of application area)
Definition	Soils are loamy gravels, sandy gravels and loamy earths.	Soils are loamy gravels, sandy gravels and deep sands with non-saline soils on the valley floors.
Wind erosion	<3% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk	30-50% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk
Water erosion	50-70% of map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk	30-50% of map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk
Waterlogging	<3% of map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk	10-30% of map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk
Salinity risk	30-50% of map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline	30-50% of map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline
Flood risk	<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk	3-10% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk

The application area has an elevation that ranges from 160 metres to 190 metres. The northern dam is the steepest area within the application. Given the steep slope of the application area (especially the northern dam) and the mapped water erosion risk (see above table), the proposed clearing may cause appreciable land degradation in the form of water erosion. To minimise water erosion the Department of Water (DoW) has advised that clearing should take place during the dry period for the year, when flows are at their lowest and erosion is least likely (DoW, 2017a). The requirement to undertake clearing during dryer months (October to April) will assist to minimise the risk of water erosion.

Due to the slope of the application area the proposed clearing is not likely to cause waterlogging. Waterlogging may occur within the depressions associated with the watercourses, however it is noted that the application is for the purpose of creating dams.

Given the hard red earths mapped and observed during the site inspection the proposed clearing is not likely to cause wind erosion.

The proposed clearing has the potential to cause land degradation in the form of water erosion. Therefore, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology

References:
DoW (2017a)
DER (2017)

References:
Annual Rainfall, Statewide
Soils, Statewide
Topography

(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.

Comments

Proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle

Donnelly State Forest is located adjacent to the application area and surrounds the property in 360 degrees.

Greater Beedelup State Forest is also located adjacent to a small portion of the application area.

The disturbance caused by the proposed clearing may increase the risk of weeds being spread in Donnelly State Forest and Greater Beedelup State Forest. Weed management practices will assist in mitigating this risk.

No mapped ecological linkages have been recorded within the application area. The closest mapped linkage is 2.5 kilometres south of the application area. Given that the local area (10 kilometre radius) retains approximately 76 per cent native vegetation, the majority of which is held in conservation estate, the proposed clearing is not likely to inhibit the movement of fauna across the landscape.

Given the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
Parks and Wildlife Tenure

(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.

Comments **Proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle**
The application is for the purpose of constructing dams and therefore the application area intersects a number of minor, non-perennial watercourses.

The northern dam is located on a relatively steep slope and slopes towards the watercourse. The proposed clearing has the potential to increase water erosion and consequently increase sedimentation and turbidity of the watercourse. To minimise the impacts related to the proposed clearing, DoW has advised that clearing should take place during the dry period for the year, when flows are at their lowest and erosions is least likely (DoW, 2017a).

Groundwater salinity mapped within the application is 500-1,000 milligrams per litre (measured as total dissolved solids). This level of groundwater salinity is considered to be marginal. The proposed clearing of 48.12 hectares in a local area (10 kilometre radius) that retains approximately 76 per cent (33,172 hectares) vegetation is unlikely to increase groundwater salinity.

Given the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology References:
DoW (2017a)

GIS Databases:
Hydrography, linear
Hydrography, hierachy
Geomorphic Wetlands, Augusta to Walpole
Groundwater salinity

(j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Comments **Proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle**
The application area consists of hard red gravely soils and has an elevation that ranges from 160 metres to 190 metres. Given these two factors the proposed clearing will increase run off which will pool in the depression associated with the watercourse. The proposed clearing may cause minor, localised flooding, however it is noted that the purpose of the proposed clearing is for dams.

Given the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
Annual Rainfall, Statewide
Soils, Statewide

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

Comments

The application area is located within the Warren River and Tributaries Surface Water Area, which is an area proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act).

To minimise the risk of erosion and nutrient input into the waterway, DoW recommends that the proponent carries out best practice measures, including:

- To minimise turbidity and erosion, clearing to take place during the dry period of the year, when flows are at their lowest and erosion is least likely.
- Having drainage channels properly located and designed to minimise erosion and nutrient transport.
- Establishing perennial grasses between planted rows to control erosion and attenuate nutrients.
- Contour plantings in steep areas to minimise erosion.
- The use of fertilisers, pesticides and fertilizers follow best management practices such as applications during the dry period of the year in accordance with the manufactures instructions; and the use of slow release fertilisers and low environmental impact pesticides/herbicides.
- The use of organic fertilisers / soil amendments like manure, compost and mulch is encouraged.
- In particular, DoW recommends that the proponent consider excluding the riparian zone from clearing/cultivation to minimise water quality impacts.

DoW advised that there is an application pending for a permit to interfere with 'bed and banks' and surface water licence for Lot 1 (DoW, 2017a). DoW also advised that "Water has been modelled as being available and the applicant demonstrated an ability to meet the bypass requirements to support downstream flows to the environment and other users" (DoW, 2017c) and once a copy of the permit is provided to the applicant DoW can then finalise the RiWI decisions (DoW, 2017c).

The application area lies within the 1 September 1978 *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* (CAWS Act) gazetted Warren River Water Reserve (DoW, 2017b). This catchment has been subject to CAWS Act native vegetation clearing controls since December 1978 to prevent salinization of the water resources (DoW, 2017b).

The application area is located within Zone D of the catchment. This is a low salinity risk area where DoW Policy and Guidelines for the 'Granting of Licences to Clear Indigenous Vegetation' provide for the grant of a licence to clear subject to the statutory requirement of 10 per cent of the land in question remains uncleared (DoW, 2017b).

Analysis of 2014 aerial imagery of the land owner's holding, indicated that 477.75 hectares of native vegetation remains on the holding (42 per cent). If a clearing permit were granted approximately 413.95 hectares (36 per cnet) of native vegetation would remain on the holding (DoW, 2017b). Consequently, DoW has no objection to the proposed clearing under the CAWS Act (DoW, 2017b).

The application area is also located within the Lefroy Brook Catchment Area which is a 'Priority Not Assigned' Public Drinking Water Source Area (DoW, 2017a).

The Shire of Manjimup advised that the land is zoned as 'Priority Agriculture' and planning approval is required for clearing of native vegetation if the edge of the dam and/or dam wall is to be situated less than 20 metres from the lot boundary (Shire of Manjimup, 2017). In an email dated 29 March 2017 the applicant confirmed that the dam wall will not be located within 20 metres of the property boundary and provided a letter from the Shire advising as a result of the 20 setback planning approval is not required (Red Moon, 2017).

The application was advertised in *The West Australian* newspaper on 9 January 2017 by DER inviting submissions from the public within a 21 day period. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

No Aboriginal Sites of Significance have been recorded within the application area.

Methodology

References:
DoW (2017a)
DoW (2017b)
DoW (2017c)
Red Moos (2017)
Shire of Manjimup (2017)

GIS Databases:
Aboriginal Sites of Significance
RIWI, Surface Water Areas
CAWSA Areas

4. References

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Department of Water (DoW) (2017a) *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* advice for Clearing Permit Application CPS 7403/1 (DER Ref: A1365275).
Department of Water (DoW) (2017b) *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* advice for Clearing Permit Application CPS 7403/1 (DER Ref: A1374333).
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