GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 9036/1

File Number: DWERVT6449

Duration of Permit: From 10 March 2023 to 10 March 2025

PERMIT HOLDER

Weber Holdings Au Pty Ltd

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 3 on Diagram 31544, Forrestdale

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.27 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 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.

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 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 Geocentric Datum Australia 1994/2020 (GDA94/GDA 2020), 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; and (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with condition 2.

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 *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.
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)
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 – (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

Meenu Vitarana
Manager
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

15 February 2023

SCHEDULE 1

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

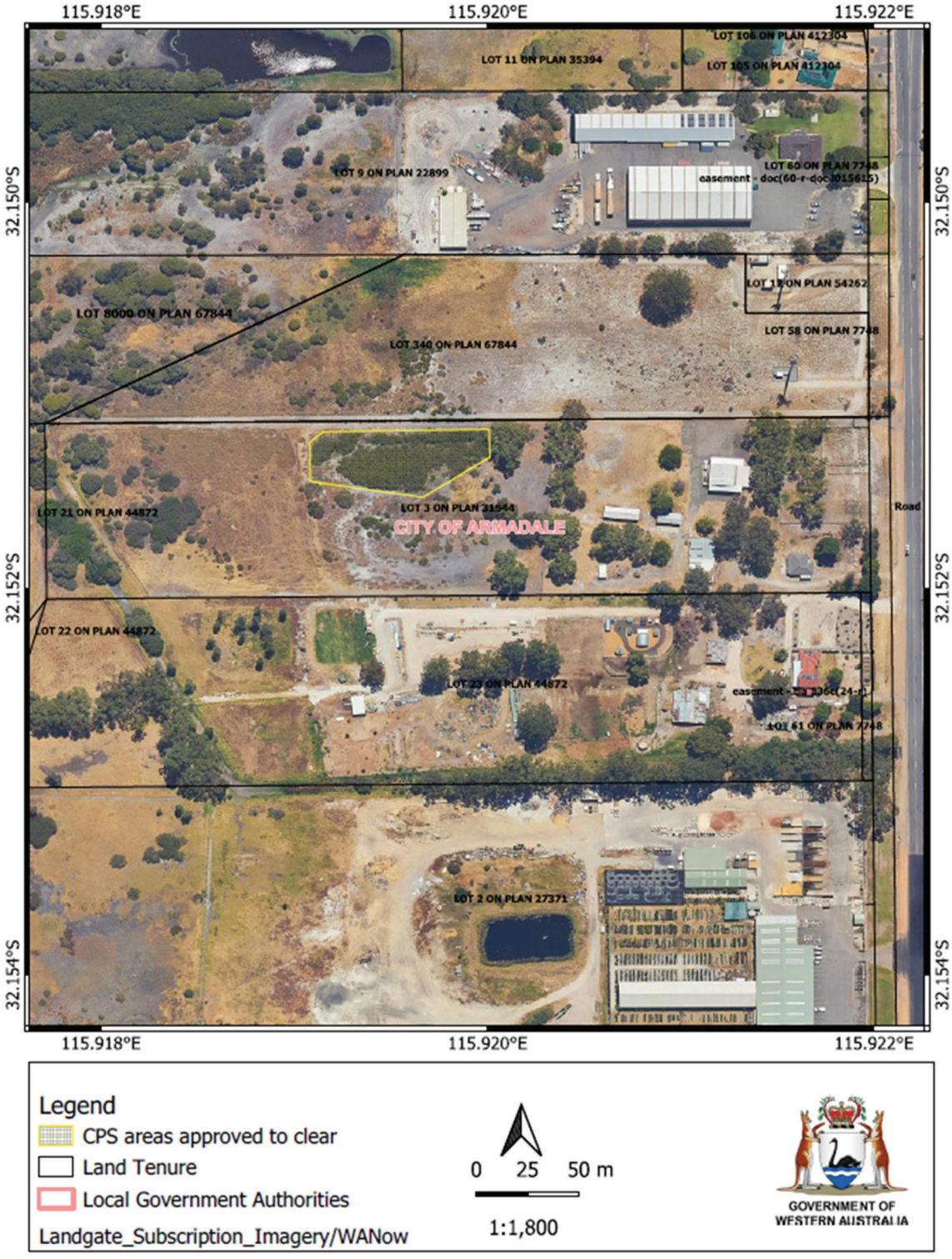

Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

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 9036/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Weber Holdings Au Pty Ltd
Application received:	7 September 2020
Application area:	0.27 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	horse paddock
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 3 on Diagram 31544, Forrestdale
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Armadale
Localities (suburb/s):	Forrestdale

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 a 0.27 hectare parcel of vegetation on the northern portion of Lot 3 on Diagram 31544 for the purpose of a horse paddock in association with an adjacent veterinary clinic. The vegetation must be cleared for this purpose as it provides cover for rabbits which have dug warrens which present a risk to horses. The delegated officer took into account that native trees will be planted to provide shade to the horses, which will replace existing vegetation to some extent.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	15 February 2023
Decision area:	0.27 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 0), relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see 0), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration the purpose of the clearing is to improve the safety of horses treated at the adjacent veterinary clinic by removing feral rabbit and fox borrows which have infested the vegetation within Lot 3 on Diagram 31544, Forrestdale.

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 to lead to long-term adverse impacts on environmental values and can be minimised and managed to unlikely lead to an unacceptable risk to 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

1.5. Site map

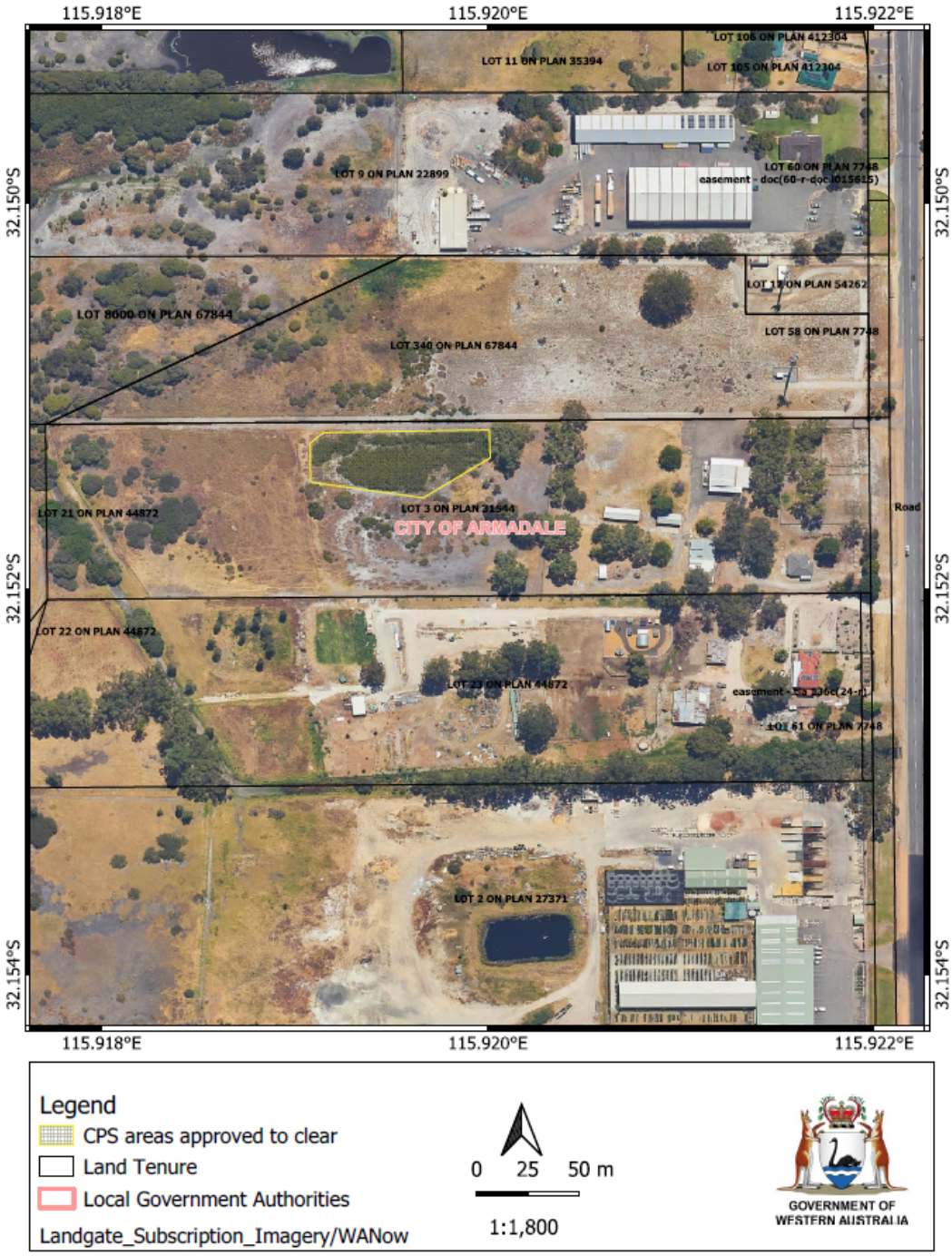

Figure 1 Map of the application area

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)
- *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

Information was submitted by the applicant demonstrating that avoidance and mitigation measures were considered to avoid the requirement for clearing. When determining the area to be developed, the applicant chose to avoid the larger trees on the property, selecting the current area as it would require no large trees to be impacted upon (Appendix D).

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.

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3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see 0) 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 identified the impacts of the proposed clearing are limited and able to be managed to an environmentally acceptable standard with standard avoid / minimise, and hygiene management conditions.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The City of Armadale has advised DWER that the proposed clearing area is zoned as 'Rural Living' under the City's Town Planning Scheme No.4 which consist of number of factors to consider with respect to remnant vegetation protection. The City has advised they have no objection to the clearing permit application however the proposal will require development approval for the removal of native vegetation (City of Armadale, 2020). The development approval was issued on 23 January 2023 and a copy of the approval was submitted by the applicant (Weber Holdings, 2023).

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

A.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is a 0.27-hectare isolated patch of native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. The proposed clearing area is located along the northern boundary of the property adjacent to a firebreak. The majority of the proposed clearing area is surrounded by cleared land with the exception of some trees to the east of the application area. Aerial imagery indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 22 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	Application area is not within any mapped formal ecological linkages.
Conservation areas	The Gibbs Road Nature Reserve is located approximately 200 metres west of the application area; Bush Forever Site 344 is located approximately 80 metres north of the application area; Bush Forever Site 345 is located approximately 370 metres east of the application area; and Forrestdale Lake Nature Reserve is approximately 1.1 kilometres away from the application area.
Vegetation description	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the application area consists of predominantly *Kunzea glabrescens* over weeds (Appendix D). The vegetation type is mapped as Heddle Vegetation Complex Southern River which is described as: • Open woodland of *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) - *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) - Banksia species with fringing woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum) - *Melaleuca rhaphiophylla* (Swamp Paperbark) along creek beds (Heddle et al., 1980). Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation does not appear to be consistent with the vegetation type mapped within the application area.
Vegetation condition	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, described as: • Degraded: Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in 0. Representative photos are available in Appendix D.
Climate and landform	Mean annual rainfall: 900 mm Landform: Extremely low to very low relief dunes, undulating sandplain and discrete sand rise Topography: 25 m AHD
Soil description	The soil is mapped as deep bleached grey sands sometimes with a pale yellow B horizon or a weak iron-organic hardpan at depths generally greater than 2 metres.

Characteristic	Details
Land degradation risk	All forms of land degradation risks are low except phosphorous export risk and subsurface acidification risk.
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicate that the application area is mapped as a resource enhancement wetland. The resource enhancement wetland is mapped as covering an area of approximately 24.2 hectares. Majority of the resource wetland has been cleared and consist of paddocks and development.
Hydrogeography	The application area lies within the Jandakot Groundwater Area.
Flora	There are 51 flora records in the local area (10-kilometre radius). There are records of 13 threatened flora within 10 kilometres, three of which are found on the same soil type as the application area.
Ecological communities	'Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain' priority ecological community is located approximately 0.2 kilometres west of the application area.
Fauna	58 fauna records have been identified within the 10-kilometre radius and 49 black cockatoo roost sites with the closest one recorded 2.4 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*					
Swan Coastal Plain	1,501,221	579,813	38.6	222,916	14.85
Vegetation complex					
Southern River	58,781	10,832	18.43	940.36	1.6
10km radius	316521254.6	70059083.35	22.13	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

**Government of Western Australia (2019b)

A.3. Land degradation risk table

Risk categories	*Land Unit 1*
Wind erosion	H1: 50-70% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk
Water erosion	L1: <3% of map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk
Salinity	L1: 30-50% of map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline
Subsurface Acidification	H2: >70% of map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid
Flood risk	L1: <3% of the map unit has a moderate to high hazard
Water logging	L2: 3-10% of the map unit has a moderate to very high to risk
Phosphorus export risk	H2: >70% of map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk

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 proposed clearing area is not likely to contain locally or regionally significant flora, fauna, habitats or assemblages of plants.	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: Vegetation within the application area may provide habitat for *Isoodon fusciventer* (Quenda, southwestern brown bandicoot) (P4). The quenda prefers areas with dense understorey vegetation, particularly around swamps and watercourses that provides protection from predators (DEC, 2012). This species is also commonly found around wet areas adjacent to dryland vegetation (DEC, 2012). Given the small extent of the application area, the degraded condition (including rabbit infestation) and that the vegetation is largely isolated from other vegetation, it is unlikely to provide significant habitat for this species.	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: Due to the Degraded vegetation condition, the limited groundcover (threatened flora that may occur in the area are low lying herbaceous plants) and the infestation of rabbits the proposed clearing area is unlikely to contain habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act. Review of photographs provided by the applicant shows (see Appendix D) the vegetation within the application area is not likely to represent threatened flora species recorded within the local area. It is therefore unlikely that the proposed clearing will result in the removal of vegetation that is necessary for the continued existence of threatened flora.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
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 proposed clearing area does not contain species that can indicate a threatened ecological community under the BC Act 2016.	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 native vegetation in the local area is inconsistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005 include a target to have clearing controls in place that prevent clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-1750 (Commonwealth of Australia 2001). In the Perth Metropolitan and Bunbury regions, the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) has a modified objective to retain at least 10 per cent of the pre-clearing extent of vegetation complexes for defined constrained areas (intensely developed) (EPA, 2015; EPA, 2003; Government of Western Australia, 2000). The application area is located within a constrained area. Vegetation in the proposed clearing area is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area. Noting the extent of the proposed clearing and that the application area is not likely to include flora or ecological communities of conservation significance or comprise significant habitat for indigenous fauna, the application area is unlikely to be significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.	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 distance to the nearest conservation area and the lack of continuous vegetation with this conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby 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: A portion of the resource enhancement wetland (approximately 20.2 hectares) occurs within the application area. This wetland appears to have been used for agricultural purposes, including dams and buildings. Aerial imagery also suggests that approximately 80 per cent of the wetland has been cleared, with remaining vegetation being scattered in small, isolated patches. Based on this, it would appear the wetland has been significantly modified and no longer represents the values of a resource enhancement wetland.	At variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Although the wetland may have once been contributed to nearby wetlands in the local area, these values are likely to be lost and noting the small amount of clearing and the current conditions of the vegetation, it is unlikely the water quality or hydrological functions in the local area will be significantly impacted upon from the proposed clearing.		
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 susceptible to wind erosion and subsurface acidification, however noting the extent of the proposed clearing, 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: Noting the extent of the proposed clearing and that it is an isolated patch of vegetation along with the relatively flat topography, the clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality.	Not likely to be at variance	No
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: Given the extent of the clearing and mapped soil types, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to flooding.	Not likely to be 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.

Condition	Description
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 (Weber Holdings, 2020a)

Photo locations and directions

Photo-point 1

Photo-point 2

Photo-point 3

Photo-point 4

Photo-point 5

Photo-point 6

Photo-point 7

Photo-point 8

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)
- 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)
- 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

City of Armadale (2020) *Advice for clearing permit application CPS 9036/1*, received 06 October 2020 (DWER Ref: DWERDT347476).

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://dpird.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=662e8cbf2def492381fc915aaf3c6a0f/ (accessed 27 January 2023).

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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Shah, B. (2006) *Conservation of Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo on the Swan Coastal Plain, Western Australia*. December 2006. Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo Recovery Project. Birds Australia, Western Australia.

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Valentine, L.E. and Stock, W. (2008) *Food Resources of Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris) in the Gnangara Sustainability Strategy Study Area*. Edith Cowan University and Department of Environment and Conservation. December 2008.

Weber Holdings (2020) *Clearing permit application CPS 9036/1*, received 07 September 2020 (DWER Ref: A1935791).

Weber Holdings (2020a) *Supporting information for clearing permit application CPS 9036/1,* received 5 October 2020 (DWER Ref: DWERDT346830).

Weber Holdings (2023) *Supporting information for clearing permit application CPS 9036/1- Development approval,* received 13 January 2023 (DWER Ref: DWERDT711162).

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