



GOVERNMENT OF
With PaWESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 9066/1
File Number: DWERVT6646
Duration of Permit: From 19 March 2021 to 19 March 2023

PERMIT HOLDER

Ms Frida Carmela Walther

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 2 on Diagram 83074, Brookhampton

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.97 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), 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 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 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.
dieback	means the effect of <i>Phytophthora</i> species on native vegetation.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
mulch	means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation.
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
weeds	means any plant – (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


Ryan Mincham
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Ryan Mincham
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

24 February 2021

SCHEDULE 1

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

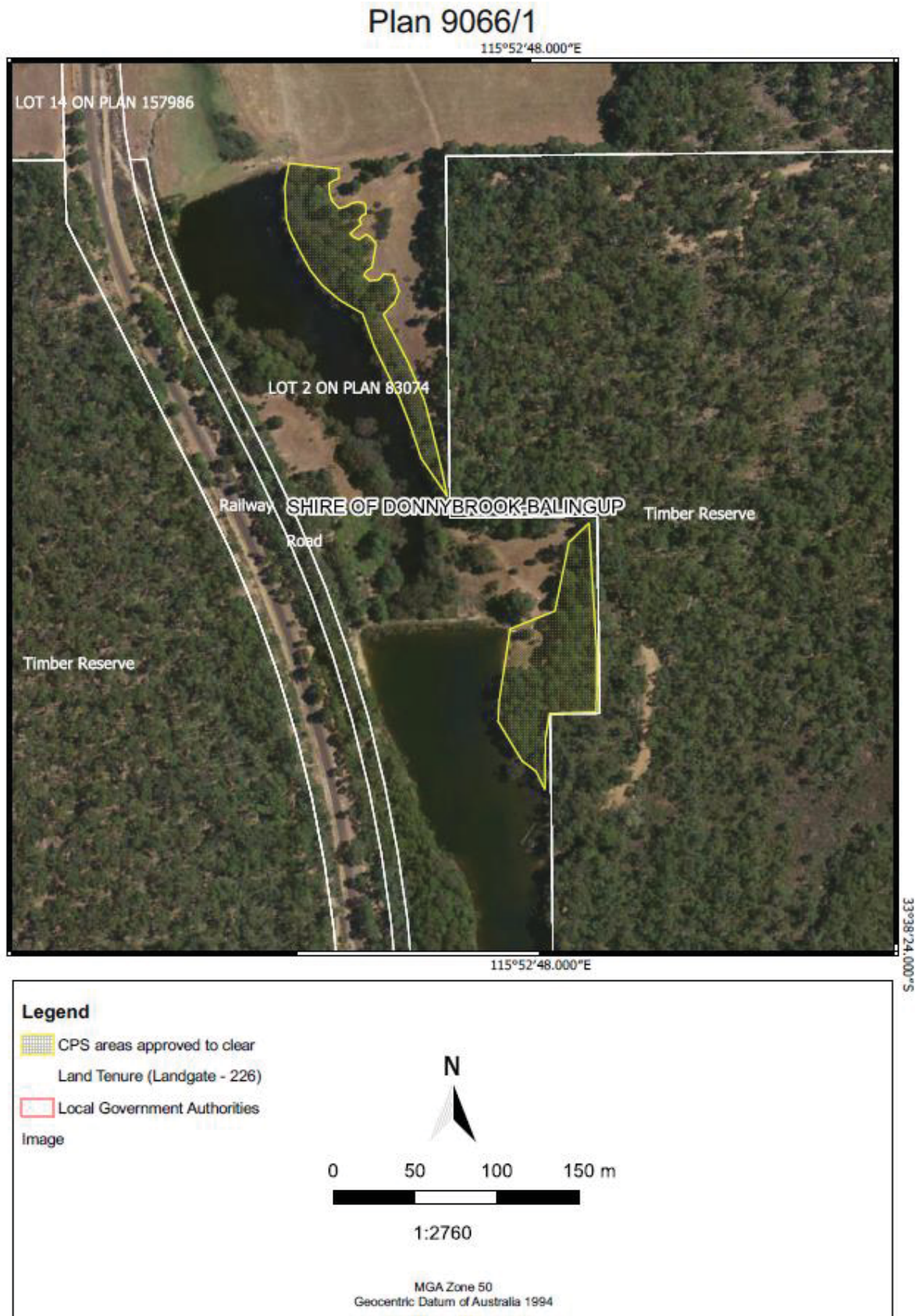


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 9066/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Ms Frida Carmela Walther
Application received:	27 September 2020
Application area:	0.97 hectares
Purpose of clearing:	Providing access to dams
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 2 on Diagram 83074
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup
Localities (suburb/s):	Brookhampton

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is distributed across two separate areas on the eastern side of two pre-existing dams. These dams are constructed on a minor non-perennial drainage line running south to north. The application areas are separated by a distance of approximately 80 metres (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The southern clearing area shares an existing fence line with Timber Reserve 7331 which is to the east. The clearing will be conducted mechanically for the purpose of access to the dams for agricultural purposes.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	24 February 2021
Decision area:	0.97 hectares, 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 14 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (Appendix A) relevant datasets (Appendix E), on site photographs provided by the applicant (Appendix D), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (Appendix B), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3).

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the potential introduction and spread of weeds and dieback into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values

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 appreciable land degradation or have long-term adverse impacts on environmental values.

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

- avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing;
- implement hygiene measures to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds

1.5. Site map – Figure 1

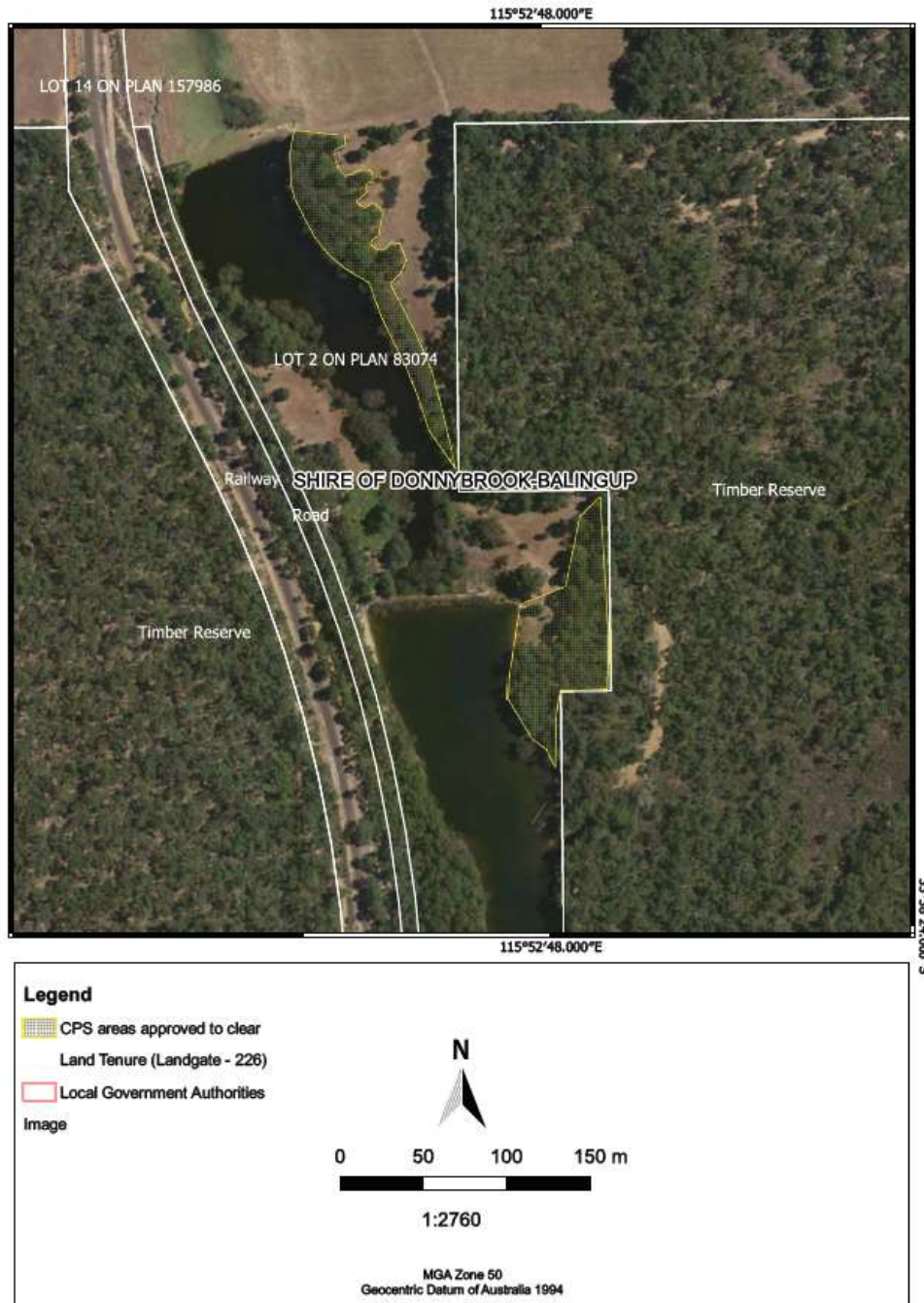


Figure 1 Map of the application area

The areas cross-hatched yellow indicate the areas 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)

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 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 by selecting areas predominantly comprised of regrowth along a historic fence line.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (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 (Appendix B) identified the impacts of the proposed clearing are limited and able to be managed to be environmentally acceptable with standard conditions for avoiding and minimising the impacts of clearing, as well as the implementation of hygiene management practices.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup advised that local government approvals are not required, and that the proposed clearing is consistent with the Shire's Local Planning Scheme. The Shire did not have any objections to the proposed clearing (DWERDT356981).

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	<p>The vegetation proposed to be cleared is distributed across two separate areas on the eastern side of two pre-existing dams. These dams are constructed on a minor non-perennial drainage line running south to north. The application areas are separated by a distance of approximately 80 metres (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The southern clearing area shares an existing fence line with Timber Reserve 7331 which is to the east. The clearing will be conducted mechanically for the purpose of access to the dams for agricultural purposes. The vegetation proposed to be cleared does not comprise a significant ecological linkage between parcels of remnant vegetation.</p> <p>Aerial imagery and spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains over 37 per cent of the original native vegetation cover, with approximately 7,300 hectares (or 62 per cent) occurring within Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) managed estate.</p>
Ecological linkage	<p>The application area is approximately 550 metres south of a mapped roadside ecological linkage.</p>
Conservation areas	<p>The application area is immediately adjacent to Timber Reserve 7331 which is located to the east.</p> <p>Other conservation areas within the local area are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Kirup State Forest (3.74 kilometres) • Mullalyup State Forest (3.74 kilometres) • Wilga State Forest (5.3 kilometres) • Boyanup State Forest (6.48 kilometres) • Jarrahwood State Forest (7.25 kilometres)
Vegetation description	<p>Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of jarrah forest with mixed groundcover species including invasive weeds such as <i>Taraxacum officinale</i>. Representative photos are available in Appendix D.</p> <p>This is consistent with the mapped vegetation type to some extent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grimwade – which is described as tall open forest to open forest of <i>Corymbia calophylla-Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i> with <i>Eucalyptus patens</i> on slopes and <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> over some <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> on lower slopes in the humid zone.
Vegetation condition	<p>Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in Good to Completely Degraded condition (Keighery, 1994). These vegetation conditions are, described as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>To,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Characteristic	Details
	The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C. Representative photos are available in Appendix D.
Climate and landform	Rainfall: 1000 ml per annum Evapotranspiration: 700 ml per annum Geology: Marine and continental sedimentary rocks
Soil description	The soil is mapped as Grimwade Subsystem; which is described as moderately deep valleys (30-70m) in granite. Soils are loamy earths and loamy gravels.
Land degradation risk	The soil is mapped as having a very low risk of salinity, wind erosion, water erosion, acid/alkalinity, flood risk and water repellence. The mapped soil has a moderate risk of sub-soil compaction.
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that there is one minor, non-perennial watercourse which has been developed as two dams along the western boundary of the application area.
Hydrogeography	Not within a CAWS Act area Low risk of salinity and water degradation (DPIRD, 2019). Groundwater Salinity (Total Dissolved Solids): 500-1000 mg/L
Flora	Nine flora species of conservation significance have been recorded in the local area consisting of one Threatened species, six Priority 3 species and two Priority 2 species. The closest record of the Threatened flora species (<i>Banksia squarrosa</i> subsp. <i>argillacea</i>) is 8.72 kilometres away and there are two records of Priority 3 species within one kilometre. None of these conservation significant species are recorded as occurring on the same soil type as that found within the application area and the vegetation complex within the application area is not an ideal representation of the type associated with these species.
Ecological communities	No Threatened Ecological Communities or Priority Ecological Communities are mapped within the local area.
Fauna	According to available databases, there are 15 records of conservation significant fauna species within the local area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This includes one Critically Endangered, three Endangered, one Priority 1, one Priority 3, four Priority 4, four Vulnerable and one species of Conservation Interest. • The closest record of the Critically Endangered species western ringtail possum (<i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i>) is 3 kilometres away. • All three black cockatoo species have been recorded within the local area. The Carnaby's Cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>) is recorded as occurring 8.33 kilometres away. Forest Red Tailed Cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>) is recorded as occurring 2.84 kilometres away and Baudin's Cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i>) is recorded as occurring 8.84 kilometres away. • The habitat within the application area is not typical of the habitat characteristics preferred by any of these conservation significant species.

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*					
Jarrah Forest	4,506,660.25	2,399,838.15	53.25	1,673,614.25	37.14
Vegetation complex					
Grimwade	22,046.59	11,083.33	50.27	9,556.2	43.35

*Government of Western Australia (2019)

1. Flora, fauna and ecosystem analysis

With consideration for the site characteristics set out above and relevant datasets (see Appendix E), the following conservation significant fauna species may utilise the area proposed to be cleared.

A.3. 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]
<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>	EN	N	Y	9.25	20924	N/A
<i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i>	EN	N	Y	8.93	4076	N/A
<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	VU	N	Y	2.9	3360	N/A
<i>Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger</i>	CD	N	Y	1.5	1795	N/A
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	P3	Y	Y	9.92	92	N/A
<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	P4	Y	Y	8.5	813	N/A

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		
<p><u>Principle (a):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared does not contain locally or regionally significant flora, fauna, habitats, or assemblages of plants. No TEC's or PEC's have been mapped within the local area. The vegetation, although riparian, is not likely to contribute a significant ecological function in the local area. The vegetation condition (Keighery, 1994) ranges from 'good' to 'completely degraded' and the areas under application do not comprise of vegetation which</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<p>is unique within the local area. The area proposed to be cleared is adjacent to a large area of remnant vegetation held in conservation estate which is likely to be in better condition and comprise higher biodiversity values than those present within the application area.</p>		
<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>Based upon photos provided by the applicant, the proposed clearing areas do not comprise significant breeding, foraging or roosting habitat for black cockatoo species. The vegetation may provide habitat for the native water-rat rakali (P4) which may feed upon marron (a native crustacean) stocked within the dams, however, due to the abundance of nearby suitable habitat, the vegetation proposed for clearing is not considered necessary for the maintenance of this species. The masked owl (P3) has been recorded 9.92 kilometres from the application areas and may utilise the vegetation proposed for clearing, however, due to its broad distribution and the close proximity of vegetation in better condition, it is not considered that the vegetation within the application areas provides habitat necessary for the maintenance of this species. Site characteristics do not indicate that that the vegetation provides preferred habitat for other fauna species of conservation significance recorded within the local area.</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>Based upon currently available database records and site characteristics including soil types and vegetation condition, the area proposed to be cleared is not likely to contain threatened 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>There are no state listed TEC's mapped within the local area. Site photographs provided by the applicant do not indicate the area proposed for clearing to be representative of a state listed 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 the mapped vegetation type and remnant native vegetation in the local area is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia which includes a target that prevents the clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 percent of that present Pre-European settlement (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001).</p> <p>The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<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>Given the application area is immediately adjacent to a Timber Reserve managed by the DBCA, there is a risk that the clearing of this vegetation may impact on the environmental values of the conservation area through the introduction of dieback and weeds. The risk of the spread of weeds and dieback can be suitably managed through clearing permit management conditions.</p>	May be at variance	No
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>As the vegetation proposed to be cleared is adjacent to a dam, which is fed by a minor, non-perennial watercourse, the proposed clearing is at variance with this principle. However, given this vegetation is predominantly regrowth which varies in condition (Keighery, 1994) from ‘good’ to ‘completely degraded’ and there are large areas of riparian vegetation on the western and southern sides of the dams (as well as upstream which is entirely lined with remnant vegetation), the vegetation proposed for clearing is not considered to be significant riparian vegetation.</p>	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 soils are not susceptible to wind or water erosion, nutrient export, salinity and have a low risk of all other land degradation risks. Noting the relatively small area proposed for clearing of the application area (0.97 hectares), 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>The vegetation proposed for clearing is on the upstream side of two dams which are fed by a minor, non-perennial watercourse. Given that the vegetation proposed for clearing covers a relatively small area and is on the upstream side of the dams, it is not likely to provide a significant sedimentation or nutrient buffer to environments downstream from the dams. The application area is not within a Public Drinking Water Source Area. Given the above the proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly impact surface or groundwater quality.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (j):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>Although a minor, non-perennial watercourse is adjacent to the application area, the mapped soils and topographic contours within and surrounding the</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
application area do not indicate that the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to an increased incidence, or intensity of flooding.		

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 provided by applicant



Photo 1: Showing Degraded vegetation along historical and damaged fence line.



Photo 2: Showing Degraded regrowth vegetation with closer picture of historical fence post.



Photo 3: Showing cleared path with dense vegetation in the background outside the clearing envelope.



Photo 4: Showing regrowth vegetation on the edge of the dam. Fence post can be seen on the left protruding from regrowth vegetation.



Photo 5: showing Completely Degraded vegetation on the edge of the dam.



Photo 6: Showing Degraded regrowth vegetation on the edge of the dam.



Photo 7: Regrowth vegetation on the edge of the dam. Historic fence line runs through this vegetation fringing the dam.



Photo 8: Completely Degraded vegetation within clearing envelope.



Photo 9: Completely Degraded vegetation within clearing envelope.

Appendix E. Sources of information

E.1. GIS databases

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

- 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:

- 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

Applicant (2020) *Clearing permit application CPS 9066/1*, received 27 September 2020 (DWER Ref: A1938875).

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

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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 18 December 2020).

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>

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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