



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 9109/1
File Number: DWERVT6933
Duration of Permit: From 29 March 2021 to 29 March 2023

PERMIT HOLDER

Kimberley Ports Authority

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 698 on Deposited Plan 209491, Minyirr
Lot 621 on Deposited Plan 70861, Minyirr

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.17 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. **Erosion management**

When undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit, the permit holder must take the following measures to minimise the risk of erosion:

- a) The permit holder must commence construction of offloading facilities no later than three (3) months after undertaking the authorised clearing activities to reduce the potential for wind and water erosion;

- b) If clearing activities occur during the period of November to April in any given year the permit holder must;
 - i. place biodegradable erosion matting within the areas cleared; and
 - ii. ensure materials placed under Condition 2 (b) i of this Permit are maintained until construction activities under Condition 2 (a) of this Permit can be undertaken.

3. Weed 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*

- (a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- (b) ensure that no known 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.

4. 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); (e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 1; (f) actions taken to manage erosion in accordance with condition 2; and (g) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback in accordance with condition 3.

5. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 4 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.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994 (WA)</i> and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)</i>
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



Meenu Vitarana
A/Manager

NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

4 March 2021

SCHEDULE 1

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

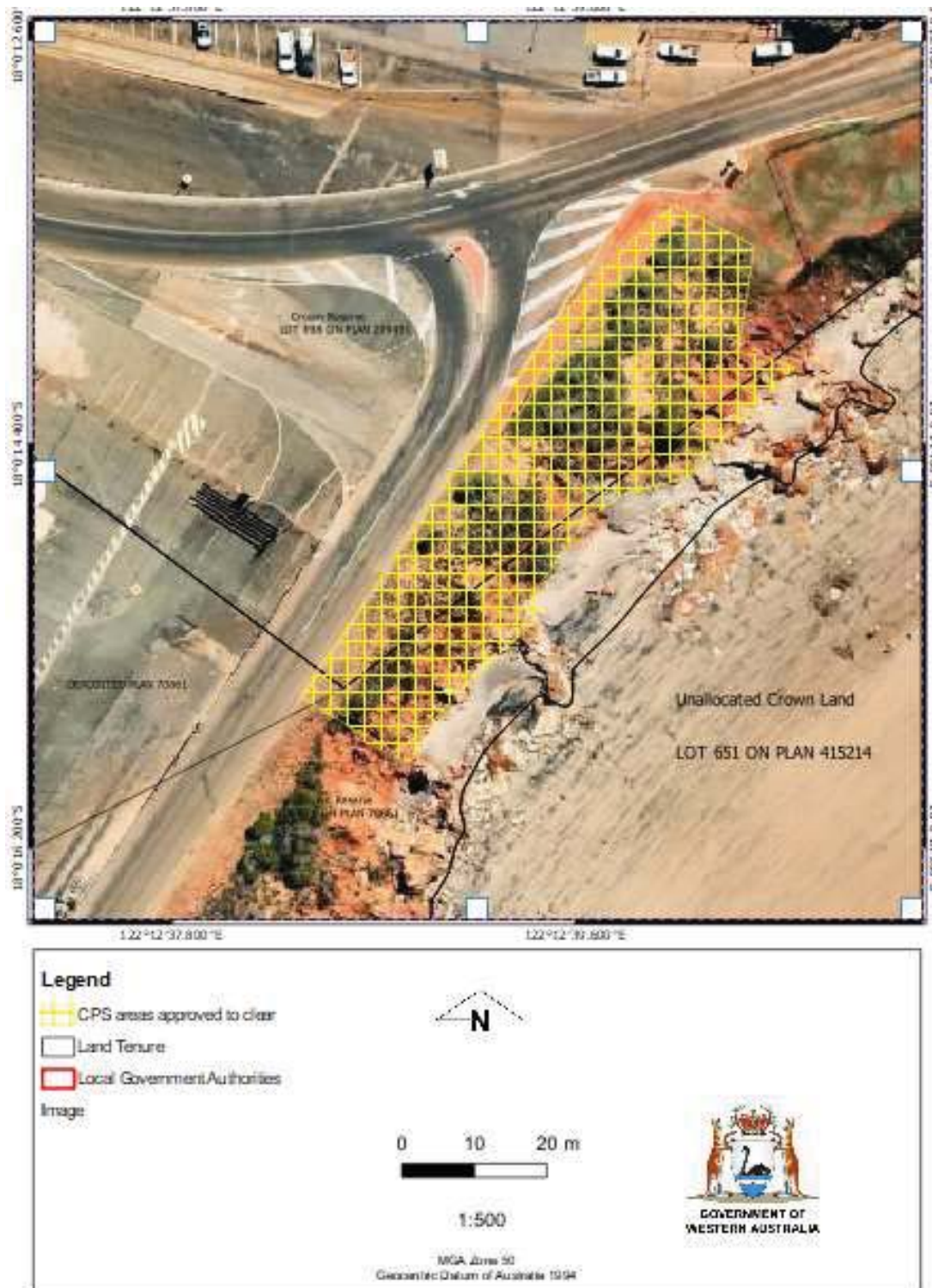


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 9109/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Kimberley Ports Authority
Application received:	11 November 2020
Application area:	0.17 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Development of the Kimberley Marine Offloading Facility
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 698 on Deposited Plan 209491 Lot 621 on Deposited Plan 70861
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Broome
Localities (suburb/s):	Minyirr

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) that wraps around the coast bound and is bound between the coast and existing infrastructure. The application is to vegetation to facilitate the development of the Kimberley Marine Offloading Facility within the land parcels listed above which are reserves under statute for the purpose of 'harbour purposes'.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	4 March 2021
Decision area:	0.17 hectares of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

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

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A), relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1) and the findings of a biological survey (see Appendix D), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix B), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3) and noting that the proposal for the facility was previously referred to the EPA with the determination made that the proposal would not be assessed under Part IV of the EP Act. The Delegated Officer also took into consideration the construction of the facility will align to the existing, or improved Kimberley Port Authority standards (EPA, 2020).

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the loss of native vegetation that is suitable habitat for shorebirds (*Leipoa ocellata*) and is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared;
- the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values; and
- potential land degradation in the form of wind erosion.

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 local or regional environmental values. The applicant has suitably demonstrated avoidance and minimisation measures.

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; and
- Undertaking clearing within the dry season only to minimise land degradation impacts.

1.5. Site map

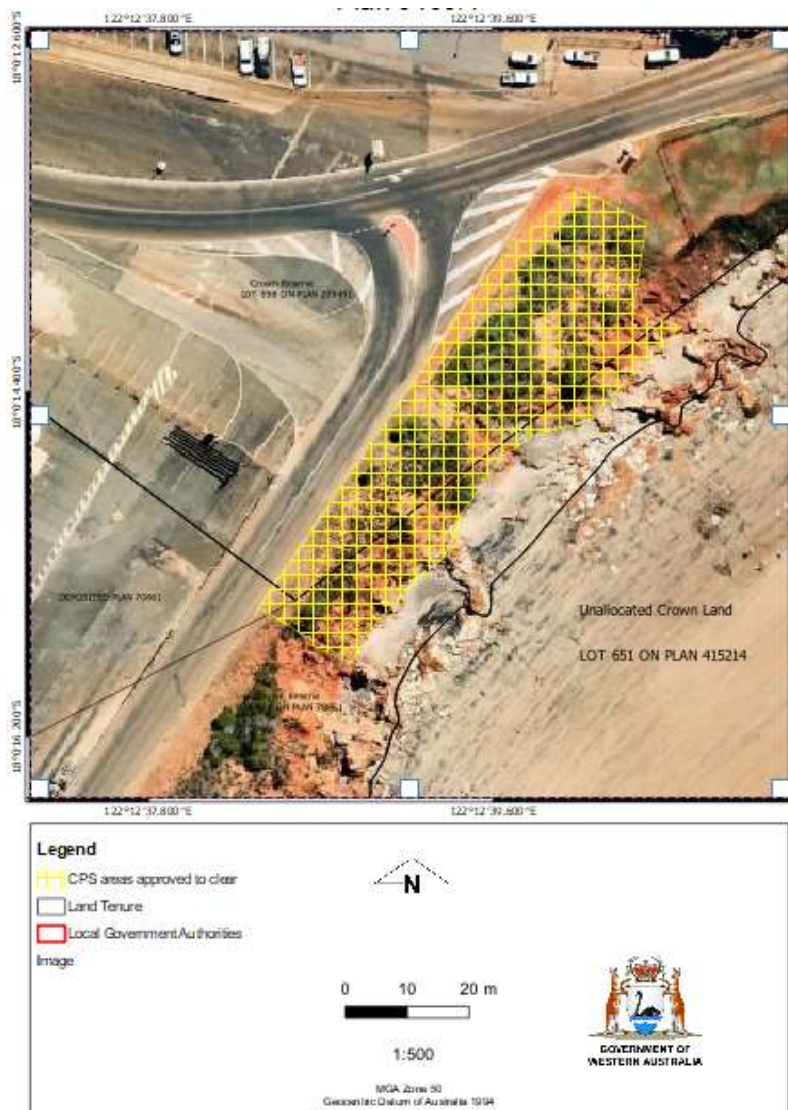


Figure 1: Map of the application area

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)
- *Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA) (P&D 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)
- Technical guidance – *Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)
- Technical guidance – *Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

Evidence was provided by the applicant, demonstrating the following:

- A precautionary approach was applied to avoid clearing vegetation where possible with changes made during the planning stage to minimise the amount of clearing
- The location was identified as the most suitable crossover from the marine facility and the road
- Biological surveys covered a larger area to determine the most appropriate location for the smallest possible impact and to avoid locations identified as being representative of 'Monsoon Vine Thickets on the coastal sand dunes of the Dampier Peninsular 'Threatened Ecological Community (TEC)

The Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A) and the extent to which the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological, conservation, or land and water resource values.

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

3.2.1. Environmental value: land and water resources - Clearing Principles (g and j)

Assessment

Noting the sandy soil type, the land degradation risk assigned to this type of soil and the seasonal high rainfall of the area, it is considered that the proposed clearing may lead to minor amounts of wind and water erosion (depending on the season) and minor amounts of short-term change to water quality depending on tides and season.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing may result in water and wind erosion at a small scale.

For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing on water and wind erosion can be managed by ensuring additional measures are taken if clearing activities are to occur during the wet season (November to April).

Conditions

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

- If clearing activities occur during the period of November to April in any given year the permit holder must place biodegradable erosion matting within the areas cleared and ensure they are maintained until construction activities are to be undertaken.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

Other relevant authorisations required for the proposed land use include:

- *Port Authorities Act 1999*
- *Planning and Development Act 2005*

The Shire of Broome noted that no development approvals have been applied for or granted in relation to the proposal. The Kimberley Ports Authority advised DWER that local government approvals are not required due to the provisions of s 38 of the *Port Authorities Act 1999*.

An Aboriginal site of significance have been mapped within the application area (Registered site 12873, Entrance Point/Yinyara). It is the permit holder's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

End

Appendix A. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	<p>The area proposed to be cleared is part of a contiguous strip of vegetation along a coastline within the extensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is adjacent to existing port infrastructure.</p> <p>Aerial imagery indicates the local area (50-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 95 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.</p>
Ecological linkage	<p>The application area is not part of any mapped linkage and is not considered likely to form part of any informal linkage due to the area being a thin linear strip between port infrastructure and coastline.</p>
Conservation areas	<p>The Roebuck Bay Marine Park is located approximately five kilometres from the application area and comprises a marine, mangrove and tidal area.</p>
Vegetation description	<p>Vegetation surveys (EcoLogical Australia 2020) describe the vegetation within the application area to be: <i>Acacia bivenosa</i>, <i>Acacia ampliceps</i>, <i>Crotalaria cunninghamii</i> tall sparse shrubland over <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>, <i>Tinospora smilacina</i>, <i>Euphorbia ?myrtoides</i> low isolated shrubs and <i>*Cenchrus ciliaris</i>, <i>Spinifex longifolius</i> low sparse tussock grassland</p> <p>The full survey descriptions and representative photographs are available in Appendix D.</p> <p>This is consistent with the closest mapped vegetation association being Beard vegetation association 750, also described as the 'Pindan Woodland' (Shepherd et al 2001). This vegetation association is defined as <i>Acacia</i> thicket with <i>Eucalypt</i> species woodland over spinifex, Pindan Wattle (<i>Acacia tumida</i>), Darwin Box (<i>Eucalyptus tectifica</i>), <i>Corymbia grandifolia</i>, Soft Spinifex (<i>Triodia pungens</i>) and <i>Triodia bitextura</i> (Shepherd et al 2001). The nearest mapped occurrence of this vegetation association is situated approximately 700 metres to the north of the application area.</p> <p>The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 99 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).</p>
Vegetation condition	<p>Vegetation survey (Ecological Australia, 2020) indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in very good to good (Trudgen, M.E. 1991) condition, described as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very good - Some relatively slight signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement. For example, some signs of damage to tree trunks caused by repeated fire, the presence of some relatively non-aggressive weeds, or occasional vehicle tracks; to • Good - More obvious signs of damage caused by human activity since European settlement, including some obvious impact on the vegetation structure such as that caused by low levels of grazing or slightly aggressive weeds. <p>The full Trudgen, M.E. (1991) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C. Representative photos and the full survey descriptions and mapping are available in Appendix D.</p>
Climate and landform	<p>There are no topographic contours mapped within the application area and due to tidal variations, it is estimated that the proposed clearing area remains 0.5 to 5 meters above sea level.</p>
Soil description	<p>The soil is mapped as the Carpentaria Low Subsystem which is described as Bare coastal mudflats, minor sandy margins and seaward margins, little vegetation except for mangrove fringing thickets.</p>
Land degradation risk	<p>The tidal nature of the area combined with sandy soils indicates the area may be susceptible to water and wind erosion.</p>

Characteristic	Details
Waterbodies	The application area is within a coastal tidal zone.
Hydrogeography	The application area is within the Broome Groundwater Area proclaimed under the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> .
Flora	Five conservation significant flora species have been recorded within the local area. None of these records occur within the application area with the closest record being a threatened flora species <i>Seringia exastia</i> located approximately 1.2 kilometres from the application area.
Ecological communities	The application area is within 50 meters of a mapped community 'Species-rich faunal community of the intertidal mudflats of Roebuck Bay'. The application area is also within 400 meters of the ecological community 'Monsoon Vine Thickets of the Coastal Sand Dunes Dampier Peninsula ranked Endangered' listed under the <i>Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> and the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> .
Fauna	Within the local area, there are 89 records of conservation significant fauna species. Of these species, 23 are marine species and 64 species are shorebird species most of which are migratory.

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> The area proposed to be cleared does not contain locally or regionally significant flora, fauna, habitats, assemblages of plants.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (b):</u> "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."</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared does not contain significant habitat for conservation significant fauna.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (c):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (d):</u> "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."</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared does not contain species that can indicate a threatened ecological community.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<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> The extent of the mapped vegetation type and the native vegetation in the local area is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<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 distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.</p>	Not likely to 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> Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within six kilometres the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on- or off-site hydrology and water quality.</p>	Not 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> The mapped soils are moderately susceptible to wind and water erosion, particularly if left exposed. Noting the extent of the vegetation to be cleared, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.</p>	May be at variance	Yes <i>Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.</i>
<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> Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded five kilometres the application area, the proposed clearing unlikely to impact surface water quality. Short term changes to water quality in the tidal area may occur if cleared soils are exposed for a duration of time.</p>	May be at variance	Yes <i>Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.</i>
<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> The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area do not indicate the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding.</p> <p>Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within five kilometres of the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to waterlogging.</p>	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 Trudgen, M.E. (1991) *Vegetation condition scale* in National Trust (WA) 1993 Urban Bushland Policy. National Trust of Australia (WA), Wildflower Society of WA (Inc.), and the Tree Society (Inc.), Perth.

Measuring vegetation condition for the Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces (Trudgen, 1991)

Condition	Description
Excellent	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement.
Very good	Some relatively slight signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement. For example, some signs of damage to tree trunks caused by repeated fire, the presence of some relatively non-aggressive weeds, or occasional vehicle tracks.
Good	More obvious signs of damage caused by human activity since European settlement, including some obvious impact on the vegetation structure such as that caused by low levels of grazing or slightly aggressive weeds.
Poor	Still retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it after very obvious impacts of human activities since European settlement, such as grazing, partial clearing, frequent fires or aggressive weeds.
Very poor	Severely impacted by grazing, very frequent fires, clearing or a combination of these activities. Scope for some regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Usually with a number of weed species present including very aggressive species.
Completely degraded	Areas that are completely or almost completely without native species in the structure of their vegetation; i.e. areas that are cleared or 'parkland cleared' with their flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Appendix D. Biological survey information excerpts

3.2.2 Vegetation assessment

One vegetation community has been mapped within the Proposal Area by both APM (2020) and ELA (2019; Table 2). The vegetation community identified by APM (2020) is considered representative of

the vegetation previously identified by ELA (2019) due to the dominant species identified in both. In addition, APM (2020) also mapped areas devoid of native vegetation; Sand and Rock outcrops (Table 2).

Table 2: Vegetation associations within the Proposal area

Vegetation Association (ELA 2019)	Vegetation association (APM 2020)	Extent (ha)	Portion of proposed clearing (%)
Vegetation Community 3 - <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> , <i>Acacia ampliceps</i> , <i>Crotalaria cunninghamii</i> tall sparse shrubland over <i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> , <i>Tinospora smilacina</i> , <i>Euphorbia myrtilloides</i> low isolated shrubs and * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> , <i>Spinifex longifolius</i> low sparse tussock grassland.	Vegetation association 1 (VA1) – <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> and <i>Crotalaria cunninghamii</i> subsp. <i>cunninghamii</i> shrubland over <i>Spinifex longifolius</i> and <i>Panicum decompositum</i> grassland.	0.11	62.71
Not mapped	Sand and Rock outcrops – no vegetation	0.05	27.11
Cleared/ disturbed	Cleared/ disturbed	0.01	10.17
	Total	0.17	100

The vegetation community defined by APM and ELA is considered representative of Woodman's Floristic Community Types (FCT) 1 (Woodman 2008):

FCT 1 – Shrubland dominated by *Acacia bivenosa* and *Crotalaria cunninghamii* subsp. *cunninghamii* with occasional *Bauhinia cunninghamii* and *Santalum lanceolatum* over grassland dominated by *Spinifex longifolius* on pale brown sand on foredunes and on leeward side of foredunes.

The excerpt above is from supporting information provided with the clearing permit application (Ecological, 2020)



Figure 2: Representative vegetation within the application area (Ecological, 2020)

Appendix E. Sources of information

E.1. GIS databases

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

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

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

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