GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 9124/3
Permit Holder:	Shire of Esperance
Duration of Permit:	1 May 2021 to 1 May 2036

The Permit Holder is authorised to clear native vegetation subject to the following conditions of this permit.

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Clearing authorised (purpose)

The Permit Holder is authorised to clear native vegetation for the purposes of:

- constructing a dual shared-use path
- Installation of pump stations.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 20 on Deposited Plan 251103, Bandy Creek
Lot 881 on Deposited Plan 217292, Bandy Creek
Lot 9003 on Deposited Plan 69443, Bandy Creek
Lot 991 on Deposited Plan 220456, Castletown

3. Clearing authorised

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 1.80 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figures 1-3 of Schedule 1.

4. Period during which clearing is authorised

The Permit Holder must not clear any native vegetation after 1 May 2026

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. Directional clearing

The permit holder must conduct clearing activities of the area authorised to be cleared under condition 3 of this Permit, in a slow, progressive manner from one side to another, to allow fauna to move into adjacent native vegetation ahead of the clearing activity.

8. Retain vegetative material and topsoil, and rehabilitation

(a) The Permit Holder must retain the vegetative material and topsoil removed by clearing authorised under this Permit and stockpile the vegetative material and topsoil in an area that has already been cleared.

(b) The Permit Holder must within 12 months of undertaking clearing authorised under this Permit and no later than 1 May 2027, *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the areas that are no longer required for the purpose for which they were cleared under this Permit to establish a sustainable vegetation cover to control erosion by:

  (i) re-shaping the surface of the land so that it is consistent with the surrounding 5 metres of uncleared land;

  (ii) ripping the ground on the contour to remove soil compaction;

  (iii) laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under Condition 8(a) on the cleared area;

  (iv) deliberately *planting* native vegetation that will result in similar species composition, structure and density of native vegetation to the surrounding

vegetation within the areas that are no longer required for the purpose for which they were cleared;

(v) ensuring only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material are used to *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the area. In the event that *local provenance* material cannot be obtained, *locally endemic* species must be used;

(vi) undertake a pre-*planting weed* control program where required; and

(vii) install and maintain a *fence* to exclude public access from the *revegetation* area; and

(viii) install educational signage to inform reserve users of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities being undertaken.

(c) The Permit Holder must within 18 months of laying the vegetative material and topsoil on the cleared area in accordance with condition 8(b) of this Permit:

(i) engage an environmental specialist to determine the species composition, structure and density of the vegetation of area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*;

(ii) engage an environmental specialist to make a determination as to whether the composition, structure and density determined under condition 8(c)(i) of this Permit will, without further *revegetation*, result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area; and

(iii) undertake *weed* control activities to maintain a weed coverage consistent with the surrounding areas of native vegetation.

(d) If the determination made by the environmental specialist under condition 8(c)(ii) is that the species composition, structure, and density determined under condition 8(c)(i) will not, without further *revegetation*, result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, the Permit Holder must *revegetate* the area by deliberately *planting* and/or direct seeding native vegetation seeds that will result in a similar species composition, structure, and density of native vegetation to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area and undertake further weed control activities.

(e) Where additional *planting* or direct seeding of native vegetation is undertaken in accordance with condition 8(d), the Permit Holder must repeat the activities required by condition 8(c) and 8(d) within 12 months of undertaking the additional *planting* or direct seeding of native vegetation.

(f) Where a determination is made by an environmental specialist under condition 8(c)(ii) that the composition, structure and density within areas *revegetated* and rehabilitated will result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, that determination shall be submitted to the CEO within three months of the determination being made by the environmental specialist.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

9. 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 (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 5 of this permit; (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and dieback in accordance with condition 6 of this permit; and (g) actions taken in accordance with condition 7 of this Permit.
2.	In relation to the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* areas pursuant to condition 8 of this Permit	(a) The location of any areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees; (b) A description of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities undertaken; (c) The size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* (in hectares); (d) The species composition, structure and density of *revegetation* and *rehabilitation*; (e) The number of plants and species installed; (f) The source of *local provenance* seeds and propagating material; (g) The description of *weed* management activities undertaken; (h) The description of a *fence* installed to exclude public access from the revegetation areas; (i) Any remedial actions undertaken; and (j) A copy of the *environmental specialist*'s report.

10. Reporting

(a) The Permit Holder must provide to the *CEO* on or before 30 June of each year, a written report:

(i) of records required under condition 9 of this Permit; and

(ii) concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding calendar year.

(b) If no clearing authorised under this Permit was undertaken between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar year, a written report confirming that no clearing under this Permit has been carried out, must be provided to the *CEO* on or before 30 June of each year.

(c) Prior to 1 February 2036 the Permit holder must provide to the *CEO* a written report of records required under condition 9 of this Permit, where these records have not already been provided under condition 10(a) of this Permit.

DEFINITIONS

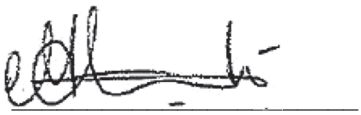
In this permit, the terms in Table 2 have the meanings defined.

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.
Direct seeding	means a method of re-establishing vegetation through establishment of a seed bed and the introduction of seeds of the desired plant species.
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).
Fence	means a barrier or other appropriate means to control access to the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* area(s).
Fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
Locally endemic	means plant species that have been recorded as naturally occurring within the Shire of Esperance coastal foreshore.
Local provenance	means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 100 kilometres and the same Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) subregion of the area cleared.
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.

Term	Definition
Planting	means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species.
Rehabilitate, rehabilitated and rehabilitation	means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of that area using methods such as natural *regeneration*, *direct seeding* and/or *planting*, so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area.
Revegetate/ed/ion	means the re-establishment of a cover of local provenance native vegetation in an area using methods such as natural regeneration, direct seeding and/or planting, so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area.
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

11 June 2025

Schedule 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the maps below

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

Figure 2: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

Figure 3: 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 9124/3
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Shire o Esperance (the Shire)
Application received:	12 December 2024
Application area:	1.8 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Constructing a dual shared-use path Installation of pump stations on the Bandy Creek Sand Backpass pipeline
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 20 on Deposited Plan 251103 Lot 881 on Deposited Plan 217292 Lot 9003 on Deposited Plan 69443 Lot 991 on Deposited Plan 220456
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Esperance
Localities (suburb/s):	Bandy Creek and Castletown

1.2. Description of clearing activities

This amendment is to increase the area of clearing by approximately 0.01 hectares (88.74m^2) across two areas, an additional along the Castletown foreshore (see Figures 2, Section 1.5) and west of Bandy Creek to install booster pumps for the sand backpass pipeline (see Figure 3, Section 1.5). The pipeline was required to provide a long-term solution to the coastal erosion along Esperance Bay.

The total amount of proposed clearing is 1.8 hectares within Lot 20 on Deposited Plan 251103, Lot 881 on Deposited Plan 217292, Lot 9003 on Deposited Plan 69443 and Lot 991 on Deposited Plan 220456 for the purpose of constructing a dual shared-use path and for the installation of pump stations on the Bandy Creek Sand Backpass pipeline (shire of Esperance, 2024).

The entire clearing permit footprint sought under CPS 9124/3 is 1.93 hectares. Records submitted by the applicant indicates that 1.51 hectares of clearing has been undertaken under CPS 9124/2, since the commencement of the permit in 2021 (Shire of Esperance, 2024).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	11 June 2025
Decision area:	1.8 hectares of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was made in accordance with section 51E of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and was received by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) on 12 December 2024. DWER advertised the amended application for public comment for a period of 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 D1), the findings of a site inspection survey (Appendix C), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3).

The assessment identified that the proposed additional clearing of 0.01 hectares will have negligible impact on habitat for flora, fauna and ecological communities, conservation areas and /or wetlands.

Additional vegetation to be cleared is described as common immediate coastal fore-dune shrubland with swales. The Delegated Officer considered the impacts of the proposed clearing are not likely to have any long-term adverse impacts on the coastal vegetation.

After consideration of current available information, the Delegated Officer determined that the proposed additional clearing is not likely to lead to an unacceptable risk to the environment and that the assessment against the clearing principles have not changed from the Clearing Permit Decision Report CPS 9124/1 and 9124/2.

The Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit with management conditions consistent with CPS 9124/2.

1.5. Site maps

The areas crosshatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

Figure 1 Map of the application area (this area has not changed from CPS 9124/2)

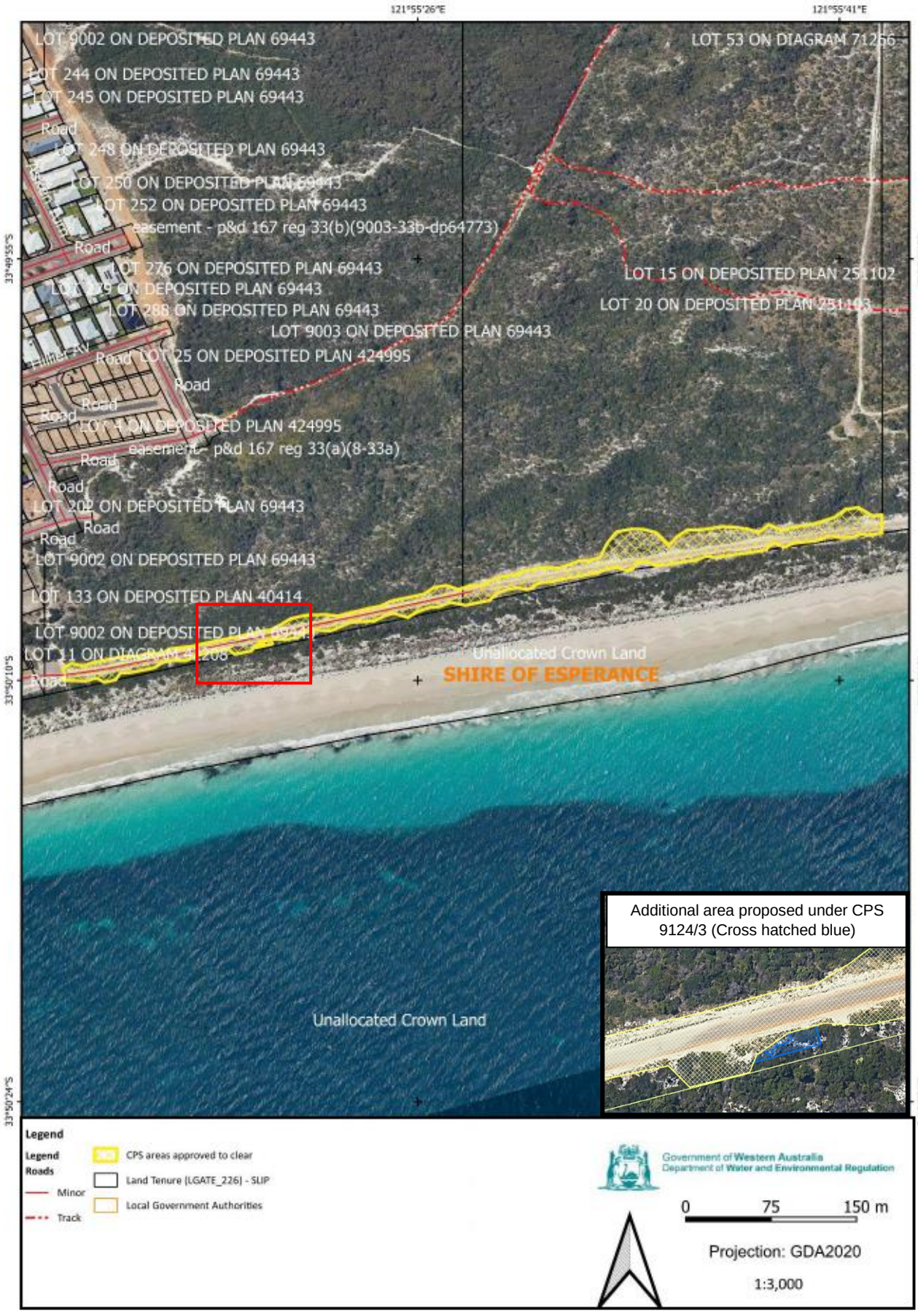


Figure 2 Map of the application area including additional areas proposed under CPS 9124/3

Figure 3 Map of the application area (second additional area proposed under CPS 9124/3)

2 Assessment of application

2.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

To avoid additional clearing of native vegetation, applicant has selected the smallest pumps and have been placed as much as possible into the existing cleared areas. 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 noting the small scale and low impact of the clearing it was deemed that no further consideration is required to minimise impacts on environmental values (Shire of Esperance, 2024).

2.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

The assessment of the additional 0.01 hectares of proposed clearing within booster pump two (2) and three (3) locations are identified that the proposed clearing will have negligible impact on habitat for flora, fauna and ecological communities, conservation areas and/or wetlands.

The Delegated Officer reviewed the information available at the time of the amendment (Appendix D1) and noted that the site characteristics (Appendix A) and assessment against the clearing principles have not changed from the Clearing Permit Decision Report CPS 9124/2.

2.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The assessment against the clearing principles has not changed and can be found in Clearing Permit Decision Report CPS 9124/2.

The proposed clearing area is within and adjacent to the CPS 7548/2 and REF 10516/1. However, the clearing of 0.01 hectares within degraded areas is unlikely to have a cumulative impact in the local area.

Appendix A Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The application area is mapped within the Esperance Plains IBRA bioregion and is part of a larger, approximately 95 ha in size, area of native vegetation. This area is surrounded by a residential development and the coastline. Spatial data indicate the local area (20 km radius of the application area) retains approximately 39.4 per cent (84,000 ha) of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The application area is not within mapped ecological linkages. The closest mapped ecological linkage is South Coast Linkage (axis ID 34) approximately 1.2 km north of the application area.
Conservation areas	Approximately 11.4 per cent of the local area (approximately 9,500 ha) occurs within DBCA managed estate. The application area is not part of any conservation area. The closest conservation area is Woody Lake Nature Reserve (Class A) located approximately 1.9 km north of the application area.
Vegetation description	The Flora survey conducted by the Shire (2020b) indicates the vegetation within the application area consists of immediate coastal fore-dune shrubland, with swales dominated by *Lepidosperma gladiatum* and *Tetragonia implexicoma*, the slopes by *Acacia cochlearis* and *Rhaggodia baccata*, and the ridges dominated by *Spyridium globulosum*. Representative photos are available in Appendix D. This is consistent with the Beard vegetation association 42 mapped in the application area which is described as shrublands; mallee & acacia scrub on south coastal dunes (Shepherd et al, 2001) The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 95 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019). Representative photos and the Flora survey summary (Shire of Esperance, 2020b) are available in Appendix D.
Vegetation condition	The Flora survey (the Shire, 2020b) indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area ranges from very good (Keighery, 1994) to completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C Representative photos and the Flora survey summary (Shire of Esperance, 2020b) are available in Appendix D.
Climate and landform	*Rainfall:* 700 millimetres *Evapotranspiration:* 400 millimetres *Groundwater Salinity (Total Dissolved Solids):* 500-1000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids
Soil description	The soil subsystem within the application area is mapped as Tooregullup 5 Subsystem (Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, 2021) described as level plain with moderately inclined dune ridges and associated swales with occasional swamps Calcareous deep sands associated pale deep sands and minor calcareous shallow sands (Northcote et al., 1968).
Land degradation risk	The soils subsystem mapped in the application area has a high risk of water repellency, water storage and microbial purification and elevated risk of sub surface compact. Risks of salinity, flood, waterlogging, instability, water and wind erosion are very low.

Characteristic	Details
Waterbodies	No wetlands are mapped within the application area. The closest wetland is the Ramsar category wetland, Lake Warden System mapped approximately 2 km north of the application area. No watercourses intersect the application area. The closest watercourses from the application area is Bandy Creek mapped approximately 460 m northeast of the application area.
Hydrogeography	The application area is mapped within a proclaimed Esperance Groundwater Area and is not mapped within any proclaimed Surface Water Area.
Flora	According to available databases, 40 Priority listed flora species have been recorded within the local area. No flora species listed as threatened under the BC Act have been recorded in the local area. Based on the similarities shared between the soil and vegetation types within the application area and the habitats within which these flora taxa have been identified, some flora species may occur within the application area.
Ecological communities	Two federally listed TECs, which area also state listed Priority 3 ecological communities, have been mapped within the local area: • Proteaceae dominated kwongkan shrublands of the southeast coastal floristic province of Western Australia • Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh.
Fauna	According to available databases, 55 conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within the local area (DBCA, 2007). Given the boundary of the local area overlaps the ocean, the majority of the recorded species are exclusively associated with marine, estuarine or freshwater habitats that do not occur within the application area.

Appendix B 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 C Extract from shire's site inspection report

The site inspection summary

A site inspection was conducted by Julie Waters (Environmental Coordinator) of the Shire of Esperance on the 8 November 2024 at Booster Pump 3. Booster Pump 2 was inspected on 12 December 2024. The shire confirmed that sites were characterised by costal foredunes.

A single vegetation community was identified within the proposed clearing area. It was described as common immediate coastal fore-dune shrubland, with swales dominated by *Lepidosperma gladiatum* and *Tetragonia implexicoma*, the slopes by *Acacia cochlearis* and *Rhagodia baccata*, and the ridges dominated by *Spyridium globulosum.* This is consistent with the Beard vegetation association 42 mapped in the application area which is described as shrublands; mallee & acacia scrub on south coastal dunes (Shepherd et al, 2001).

Vegetation condition varied between a very good and degraded condition at Booster Pump 2. Booster Pump 3 site was all in degraded condition with heavy weed invasion seen at the site. (Keighery, 1994) (see below figures).

Figure1: Booster pump 2 site location

Figure 2: Booster pump 3 site location

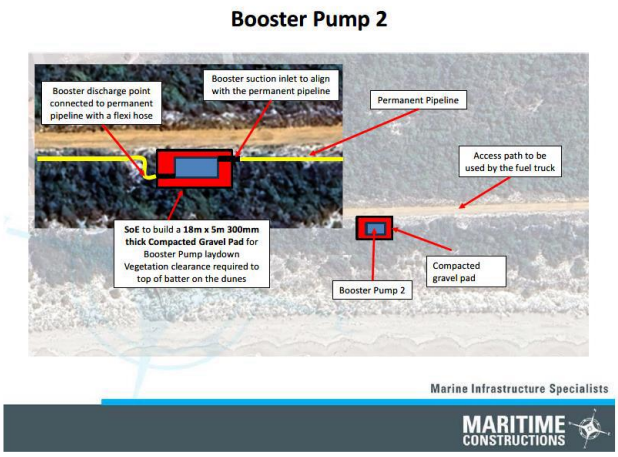


Figure 3: Booster pump 2 setup

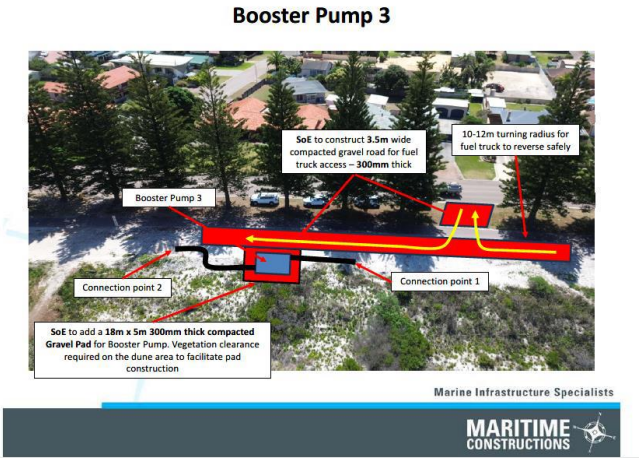


Figure 4: Booster ump 3 setup

Following the site survey the shire confirmed that vegetation at the sites does not meet either Kwongkan or Saltmarsh TEC. No Proteaceae or saltmarsh species were identified within either pump sites.

The shire confirmed that the site may contain the suitable habitat for Quenda due to the presence of a thick sedge layer of *Lepidosperma gladiatum. It is unlikely to impact any other significant fauna species that was identified through the desktop assessment in local area.*

The shire confirmed that no threaten or priority flora species identified in the desktop assessment were detected, and a post-survey likelihood of occurrence assessment indicated no species were likely to occur due to a lack of significant limitations in detectability or suitable habitat (shire of Esperance, 2024).

The assessment against the clearing principles has not changed and can be found in Clearing Permit Decision Report CPS 9124/2.

Appendix D Sources of information

D1 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)

D2 References

Shire of Esperance (2024) *Clearing permit application form and supporting information for CPS 9124/3*, received 12 December 2024 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1049891).

Shire of Esperance (2025) *Comments on Draft clearing Permit CPS 9124/1*. Received by DWER on 14 May 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1131021).