

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details and outcomes

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	9656/3
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	L & G Granite Contracting Pty Ltd
Application received:	19 August 2026
Application area:	4.58 hectares
Purpose of clearing:	Quarry operations
Method of clearing:	Mechanical removal
Tenure:	Mining Lease 70/1300
Location (LGA area):	Shire of Dowerin
Colloquial name:	Manmanning Quarry

1.2. Description of clearing activities

L & G Granite Contracting Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 4.58 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 4.58 hectares, for the purpose of continuing quarrying operations (L & G Granite Contracting Pty Ltd, 2026a). The project is located approximately 25.5 kilometres northeast of Dowerin, within the Shire of Dowerin (GIS Database).

Clearing permit CPS 9656/1 was granted by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (now the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration) on 25 August 2022 and was valid from 17 September 2022 to 16 September 2024 (DEMIRS, 2024b). The permit authorised the clearing of up to 4.58 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 4.58 hectares, for the purpose of quarry operations (DEMIRS, 2024b).

On 31 July 2024, the Permit Holder applied to amend CPS 9656/1 to extend the permit duration for an additional two years (DEMIRS, 2024b). The area of clearing authorised and the permit boundaries remained unchanged (DEMIRS, 2024b). CPS 9656/2 was granted on 3 September 2024 and was valid from 17 September 2022 to 16 September 2026, authorising the clearing of up to 4.58 hectares of native vegetation within a boundary of approximately 4.58 hectares, for the purpose of quarry operations (DEMIRS, 2024a; 2024b).

On 19 August 2026, the permit holder applied to amend CPS 9656/2 to extend the permit duration by two years (L & G Granite Contracting Pty Ltd, 2026a).

The applicant reports that Area 5 (location shown in Figure 1, Section 1.5) was cleared on 15 September 2025 (L & G Granite Contracting Pty Ltd, 2026b). No other clearing has been conducted. Therefore, a total of 0.18 hectares of native vegetation have been cleared under the permit (L & G Granite Contracting Pty Ltd, 2026b).

1.3. Decision on application and key considerations

Decision:	Grant
Decision date:	15 September 2026
Decision area:	4.58 hectares of native vegetation

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was submitted, accepted, assessed, and determined in accordance with sections 51KA(1) and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE) advertised the application for a public comment for a period of seven 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](#)), photographs of vegetation provided by the applicant ([Appendix D](#)), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act ([Appendix B](#)), and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (Section 3.3).

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing may result in:

- the potential introduction and spread of weeds 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 (Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing is unlikely to lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values.

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

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing; and
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds.

The assessment has not changed since the assessment for CPS 9656/2. The Delegated Officer determined that the proposed extension of duration is not likely to lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values.

1.5. Site map

A site map of proposed clearing is provided in Figure 1 below.

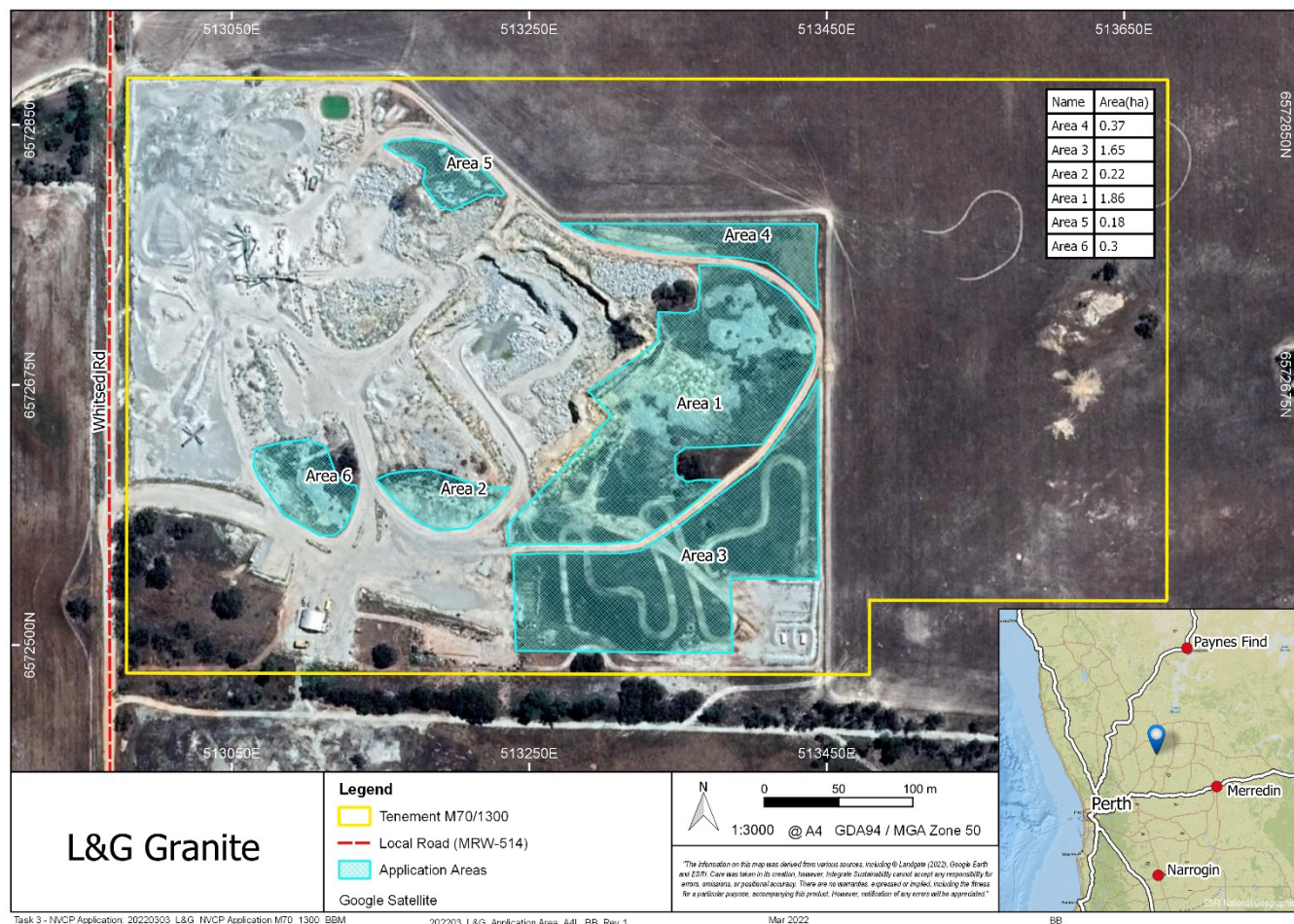


Figure 1. Map of the application area. The blue areas indicate the areas within which conditional authorised clearing can occur under the granted clearing permit.

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 (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)
- *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act)
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) (CALM Act)
- *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* (WA) (CAWS Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Mining Act 1978* (WA)
- *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:
CPS 9656/3

- A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation (DER, 2014)
- Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits (DWER, 2021)

3. Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

No evidence of avoidance or mitigation measures was provided to support the amendment application (L & G Granite Contracting Pty Ltd, 2026a).

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

A review of current environmental information ([Appendix A](#)) reveals that the assessment against the clearing principles has not changed significantly from the clearing permit decision report CPS 9656/2.

3.2.1. Biological values and significant remnant vegetation - Clearing principles (a), (b) and (e)

Assessment

Flora

The desktop assessment identified one priority flora species which was not considered in the assessment of CPS 9656/2. This is the Priority 2 species, *Androcalva fragifolia* (DBC, 2026; GIS Database). *Androcalva fragifolia* grows on the edge of granitic heath, or over outcropping or boulders (WAH, 1998-; Wilkins & Whitlock, 2012). Considering this habitat preference, *Androcalva fragifolia* could occur within the application area (WAH, 1998-; Wilkins & Whitlock, 2012). The nearest record of *Androcalva fragifolia* is located approximately ten kilometres northwest of the application area, in the Manmanning Nature Reserve (GIS Database). *Androcalva fragifolia* is known from 14 Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) records across two bioregions, including records within the conservation estate (Wilkins & Whitlock, 2012; GIS Database). Considering this, and that potentially suitable habitat within the application area is degraded, the proposed clearing of is unlikely to impact the conservation of *Androcalva fragifolia* (GIS Database).

The impact assessment for the remaining 13 threatened or priority flora species occurring within ten kilometres of the application area remains consistent with the assessment contained in the clearing permit decision report CPS 9656/2.

Fauna

The desktop assessment considered the following two conservation significant fauna species to be possibly occurring, as they have been recorded within 20 kilometres of the application area and potentially suitable habitat occurs within the application area (GIS Database).

Peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus*), Other Specially Protected, can occur in most habitats (Australian Museum, 2026). As suitable habitat for this species is widespread, and the species is highly mobile and wide ranging, it is unlikely to be impacted by the proposed clearing (Australian Museum, 2026).

Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*), Endangered, has been recorded within 20 kilometres of the application area, and a confirmed black cockatoo breeding site occurs approximately 15 kilometres from the application area (GIS Database). Carnaby's cockatoos utilise a variety of trees species for breeding and roosting (Commonwealth of Australia, 2022). According to aerial imagery and site photographs, the application area does not contain any large trees, and therefore does not contain habitat suitable for Carnaby's cockatoo breeding or roosting (Commonwealth of Australia, 2022; L & G Granite Contracting Pty Ltd, 2026b; GIS Database). Carnaby's cockatoos forage on the seeds, nuts and flowers of a large variety of plants including Proteaceous species (*Banksia*, *Hakea* and *Grevillea*), as well as *Allocasuarina* and *Eucalyptus* species, *Corymbia calophylla* and a range of introduced species (EPA, 2019). Critical foraging and supporting habitat occurs within 12 kilometres of breeding sites and includes habitat that maintains connectivity in the landscape (EPA, 2019). Based on photographs of the application area and the distance from the nearest known breeding site, the application area is unlikely to represent critical foraging habitat (L & G Granite Contracting Pty Ltd, 2026b; GIS Database).

Remnant vegetation

The vegetation of the application area is broadly mapped as Beard vegetation association 1024 (GIS Database). Vegetation association 1024 is a thicket vegetation type, with thickets categorised as vegetation consisting of shrubs over one metre tall with a 30 to 70 percent projective foliage cover (PFC) (Beard et al., 2013). Based on the photographs provided, vegetation within the application area is not representative of this vegetation type ([Appendix D](#)). The application area does not contain any pre-European remnant vegetation, with the majority of the tenement having been cleared for agriculture circa 1920 (L & G Granite Pty Ltd, 2022). The vegetation proposed to be cleared consists of weeds and native regrowth, with all areas of pre-European remnant vegetation having been excised from the permit boundary (L & G Granite Pty Ltd, 2022).

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in significant impacts to conservation significant flora or fauna, or their habitats. As the application area does not represent the mapped pre-European vegetation, and has a history of disturbance, the application area is unlikely to be significant as a remnant of native vegetation.

Conditions

The conditions currently imposed on clearing permit CPS 9656/2 are considered adequate to manage the impacts of the clearing.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The clearing permit amendment application was advertised on 1 September 2026 by the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received in relation to this application.

The permit area is within the South West Native Title Settlement area (DPLH, 2026). This settlement resolves Native Title rights and interests over an area of approximately 200,000 square kilometres within the southwest of Western Australia. The mining tenure has been granted in accordance with the future act regime of the *Native Title Act 1993* and the nature of the act (i.e. the proposed clearing activity) has been provided for in that process, therefore the granting of a clearing permit is not a future act under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

There are no registered Aboriginal Sites of Significance within the application area (DPLH, 2026). It is the proponent's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

Other relevant authorisations required for the proposed land use include:

- A Mining Development and Closure Proposal approved under the *Mining Act 1978*

It is the proponent's responsibility to liaise with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation and the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, to determine whether a Works Approval, Water Licence, Bed and Banks Permit, or any other licences or approvals are required for the proposed works.

End

Appendix A. Site characteristics

A.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The application area is in the Avon Wheatbelt bioregion, Merredin subregion and the Shire of Dowerin (GIS Database). The application areas represent patches of vegetation within an operational quarry on Mining Lease 70/1300 (GIS Database). Remnant vegetation is present adjacent to the application area as a patch to the south and as a vegetative corridor along a creekline, running to the southwest of the application area (GIS Database). The majority of the area surrounding the application area has been cleared for agriculture (GIS Database). Spatial data indicates the local area (10 kilometre radius from the application area) retains approximately 5.4 percent of the original native vegetation cover (GIS Database).
Ecological linkage	According to available databases, the application area does not contain any known or mapped ecological linkages (GIS Database). Aerial imagery indicates the application area does not form a significant ecological linkage (GIS Database).
Vegetation description	The vegetation of the application area is broadly mapped as the following Beard vegetation association: 1024: Shrublands; mallee & casuarina thicket (Government of Western Australia, 2019; GIS Database). No flora or vegetation surveys were submitted with the application for CPS 9695/1 or the subsequent amendment applications (DEMIRS, 2024b; L & G Granite Contracting Pty Ltd, 2026a).
Vegetation condition	The site photos provided by the applicant (Appendix D) indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in degraded to completed degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C.
Soil description and land degradation risk	The application area is mapped as the Kwolyin, Kwelkan 1 phase, described as gently undulating to undulating rises; soils consisting of brown sandy earth, shallow loamy duplex, deep loamy duplex, deep and shallow sand.; and supporting vegetation including York gum, Jam, <i>Melaleuca</i> spp., <i>Acacia</i> spp., <i>Tammer</i> spp., Salmon gum., and Quandong (DPIRD, 2026). The application area is mapped as having a high to extreme wind erosion hazard level, and a high susceptibility to subsurface acidification (DPIRD, 2026). The application area does not have a high risk of increased salinity, water erosion, land instability or waterlogging and inundation (DPIRD, 2026).
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that a minor, non-perennial watercourse occurs adjacent to the application area running in a south-westerly direction (GIS Database). Additionally, the application area is mapped as an undefined granite outcrop wetland according to the <i>Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1</i> spatial layer (GIS Database). Supporting information for this spatial layer states, "all granite outcrops have been identified as wetlands on the assumption that all outcrops have the capacity to hold water in the form of one or multiple pools" (DEC, 2008).
Hydrogeography	The nearest Public Drinking Water Source Area is the Yerecoin Water Reserve located approximately 63 kilometres west-northwest of the application area (GIS Database). The application area is located within the Avon River System Surface Water Area proclaimed under the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> (GIS Database). The groundwater salinity is mapped as 14,000 to 35,000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids which is described as saline (BoM, 2019; GIS Database).
Flora, fauna and ecological communities	The desktop assessment identified 14 threatened or priority flora species which with records within ten kilometres of the application area (GIS Database). An occurrence of <i>Androcalva fragifolia</i> (Priority 2) was noted, in addition to the species listed in the assessment of CPS 9656/2 (DEMIRS, 2026b; GIS Database). The desktop assessment identified 11 conservation significant fauna species with records within 20 kilometres of the application area (GIS Database). These species are listed in Appendix A.3. The desktop assessment identified one threatened or priority listed ecological community occurring within five kilometres of the application area (GIS Database). This is the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt ecological community (GIS Database). This community is a Priority 3 Priority Ecological Community (PEC) under state listing, and a Critically Endangered Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) under federal listing (GIS Database).

A.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre-European area (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current extent in all DBCA Managed Land (proportion of pre-European extent) (%)
IBRA Bioregion - Avon Wheatbelt	9,517,109.95	1,761,187.42	~19	174,980.68	1.84
IBRA Subregion - Merredin	6,524,180.55	1,367,565.48	~21	126,804.59	1.94
Local Government - Shire of Dowerin	186,267.96	13,770.43	~7	1,760.83	0.95
Beard vegetation associations - State					
Veg Assoc No. 1024	742,950.54	87,192.44	~12	8,762.67	1.18
Beard vegetation associations - Bioregion (Avon Wheatbelt)					
Veg Assoc No. 1024	738,926.59	84,606.91	~11	0.91	0.90
Beard vegetation associations - Subregion (Merredin)					
Veg Assoc No. 1024	670,960.97	77,423.51	~12	5,056.76	0.75

Government of Western Australia (2019)

A.3. Fauna analysis table

The following conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within 20 kilometres of the application area (GIS Database).

The likelihood of occurrence for these species were determined by potentially suitable habitat within the application area, species distribution, and known regional records (Commonwealth of Australia, 2008; DEMIRS, 2024b; L & G Granite Contracting Pty Ltd, 2026b; GIS Database).

Species name		Conservation status		Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Likelihood of occurrence
Common	Scientific	WA	EPBC			
Malleefowl	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	VU	VU	N	7.1	Unlikely
Shield-backed trapdoor spider	<i>Idiosoma nigrum</i>	EN	VU	N	8.7	Unlikely
A brine shrimp (Wheatbelt)	<i>Parartemia contracta</i>	P1	-	N	10.6	Unlikely
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	OS	-	Y	11.4	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.1
Boodie (inland)	<i>Bettongia lesueur graii</i>	EX	EX	N	16.3	Highly unlikely
Minnivale trapdoor spider	<i>Teyl sp. MYG693</i>	CR	-	N	16.3	Unlikely
Blue-billed duck	<i>Oxyura australis</i>	P4	-	N	16.4	Unlikely
Tree-stem trapdoor spider	<i>Idiosoma castellum</i>	P4	-	N	16.8	Unlikely
Quenda	<i>Isodon fusciventer</i>	P4	-	N	17.2	Unlikely
Carnaby's cockatoo	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	EN	EN	Y	17.2	Possible – discussed in Section 3.2.1
Western spiny-tailed skink	<i>Egernia stokesii badia</i>	VU	EN	N	17.3	Unlikely

T: threatened, CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, MI: migratory, CD: conservation dependent, OS: other specially protected, P: priority, EX: extinct

Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
Principle (a): <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."</i> <u>Assessment:</u> Given the history of disturbance from agricultural and quarry activities and the degraded condition of the vegetation, the area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain significant flora, fauna, habitats or assemblages of plants.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 9656/2)	Yes <i>Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.</i>
Principle (b): <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> <u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared does not contain critical habitat for conservation significant fauna.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 9656/2)	Yes <i>Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.</i>
Principle (c): <i>"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."</i> <u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 9656/2)	No
Principle (d): <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> <u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared does not contains vegetation that indicates the occurrence of the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt threatened ecological community (L & G Granite Contracting Pty Ltd, 2026b; TSSC, 2015; GIS Database). No other threatened ecological communities are mapped within the local area (10 kilometre radius of the application area) (GIS Database).	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 9656/2)	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
Principle (e): <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> <u>Assessment:</u> While the extent of the mapped vegetation type and native vegetation in the local area is inconsistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia, the vegetation proposed to be cleared does not represent remnant pre-European vegetation (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001; Appendix A.2). Additionally, the application area is unlikely to be significant as a linkage.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 9656/2)	Yes <i>Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.</i>
Principle (h): <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> <u>Assessment:</u> Given the distance to the nearest conservation area (approximately seven kilometres), the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas (GIS Database).	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 9656/2)	No
Environmental value: land and water resources		
Principle (f): <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> <u>Assessment:</u> Aerial imagery and photographs of the vegetation within the application area does not indicate any riparian vegetation occurs within the application area (GIS Database). Therefore, the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in the clearing of riparian vegetation.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 9656/2)	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<u>Principle (g):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation." <u>Assessment:</u> The application area is mapped as having a high to extreme wind erosion hazard level, and a high susceptibility to subsurface acidification (DPIRD, 2026). Noting the extent of the application area and the condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 9656/2)	No
<u>Principle (i):</u> "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." <u>Assessment:</u> Given the relatively small extent of the application area and the condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to have a significant impact on surface or groundwater quality.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 9656/2)	No
<u>Principle (j):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding." <u>Assessment:</u> The application area does not have a high risk of waterlogging or inundation (DPIRD, 2026). Considering the scale of the application area and the type of vegetation present, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding or waterlogging (L & G Granite Contracting Pty Ltd, 2026b; GIS Database).	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 9656/2)	No

Appendix C. Vegetation condition rating scale

Vegetation condition is a rating given to a defined area of vegetation to categorise and rank disturbance related to human activities. The rating refers to the degree of change in the vegetation structure, density and species present in relation to undisturbed vegetation of the same type. The degree of disturbance impacts upon the vegetation's ability to regenerate. Disturbance at a site can be a cumulative effect from a number of interacting disturbance types.

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

Measuring vegetation condition for the South West and Interzone Botanical Province (Keighery, 1994)

Condition	Description
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance.
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, with disturbance affecting individual species; weeds are non-aggressive species.
Very good	Vegetation structure altered, with obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and/or grazing.
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
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

The below photographs have been provided in support of the application (L & G Granite Contracting Pty Ltd, 2026b).

	August 2026	2024
Area 1		
Area 2		

Area
3



Trees located in the background of the image are not within the application area.



Trees located in the background of the image are not within the application area.

Area
4



Area
5



Area 5 is reported to have been cleared (L & G Granite Contracting Pty Ltd, 2026b). Aerial image of the area supplied, as the location is obstructed by rock bunding (L & G Granite Contracting Pty Ltd, 2026b). The red circled area represents Area 5.



Area
6



Appendix E. Sources of information

E.1. GIS datasets

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

- 2 metre contours (DPIRD-072)
- Cadastre (Polygon) (LGATE-217)
- CAWSA Part 2A Clearing Control Catchments (DWER-004)
- Clearing Instruments Activities (Areas Approved to Clear) (DWER-076)
- Clearing Regulations - Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Clearing Regulations - Schedule One Areas (DWER-057)
- Consanguineous Wetlands Suites (DBCA-020)
- DBCA - Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA - Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- DBCA Fire History (DBCA-060)

- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia - Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- EPA Referred Schemes Pending (DWER-121)
- EPA Referred Significant Proposals (DWER-120)
- EPA Referred Significant Proposals Pending (DWER-103)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- IBSA Survey Details (DWER-118)
- Local Government Area (LGA) Boundaries (LGATE-233)
- Localities (LGATE-234)
- Medium Scale Topo Water (Line) (LGATE-018)
- Native Vegetation Extent (DPIRD-005)
- Pre-European Vegetation (DPIRD-006)
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Rivers (DWER-036)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Mapping - Best Available (DPIRD-027)
- Townsites (LGATE-248)
- WA Now Aerial Imagery
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- Black Cockatoo Roosting Sites
- Forest Red Tailed Black Cockatoo Breeding Sites
- White-Tailed Black Cockatoo Breeding Sites
- Black Cockatoo BC Feeding SCP
- Black Cockatoo Feeding JF
- Black Cockatoo Feeding Areas Buffered
- Black Cockatoo Baudin's Distribution
- Black Cockatoo Forest Red Tail Distribution
- Black Cockatoo Carnaby's Distribution
- Threatened and Priority Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened and Priority Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened and Priority Fauna
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

E.2. References

- Australian Museum (2026) Peregrine falcon. Australian Museum, August 2026. [Peregrine Falcon - The Australian Museum](#) (Accessed 31 August 2026).
- Beard, J. S., Beeston, G. R., Harvey, J. M., Hopkins, A. J. M. and Shepherd, D. P. (2013) The vegetation of Western Australia at the 1:3,000,000 scale, Explanatory memoir, Second edition. Conservation Science Western Australia, 9(1), 1-252. [VOLUME 5 PT 3](#)
- Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) (2019) Bureau of Meteorology Website – Groundwater Information – Average Salinity. Bureau of Meteorology. <https://www.bom.gov.au/water/groundwater/insight/metadata.shtml> (Accessed 31 August 2026).
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2008) Species Profile and Threats Database. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Australia. <https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl> (Accessed 28 August 2026).
- Commonwealth of Australia (2022) Referral guideline for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species: Carnaby's Cockatoo, Baudin's Cockatoo and the Forest Red-tailed Black- cockatoo, Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Canberra.
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2026) Threatened and Priority Flora List – July 2026. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, July 2026. Available from: [Threatened species and communities | Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions](#)
- Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS) (2024a) Clearing permit CPS 9656/2, granted 3 September 2024. [Area Permit](#)
- Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS) (2024b) Clearing permit decision report, CPS 9656/2, permit granted 3 September 2024. [Decision Report](#)
- Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) (2008) Regional identification of specific wetland types in the Wheatbelt region of Western Australia: methodology and outcomes. Species and Communities Branch, Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia, October 2008.

- Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (2014) A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation. Perth. https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/your-environment/native-vegetation/Guidelines/Guide2_assessment_native_veg.pdf
- Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) (2026) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System. Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. <https://espatial.dplh.wa.gov.au/ACHIS/index.html?viewer=ACHIS> (Accessed 28 August 2026).
- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2026) NRInfo Digital Mapping. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development. Government of Western Australia. <https://dpiird.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=662e8cbf2def492381fc915aaf3c6a0f> (Accessed 31 August 2026).
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2021) Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits. Joondalup. <https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2024-11/procedure-native-vegetation-clearing-permits.pdf>
- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (2019) EPA Technical Report: Carnaby's Cockatoo in Environmental Impact Assessment in the Perth and Peel Region. Advice of the Environmental Protection Authority under Section 16(j) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
- 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.
- L & G Granite Contracting Pty Ltd (2026a) Clearing permit application form, CPS 9656/3, received 19 August 2026.
- L & G Granite Contracting Pty Ltd (2026b) Dowerin Quarry: 2026 photographic survey of CPS 9656/2 permitted area & reporting of clearing activity. Received 19 August 2026.
- L & G Granite Pty Ltd (2022) L & G Granite Pty Ltd Native Vegetation Clearing Permit Application Supporting information. Received 11 March 2022.
- Threatened Species Scientific Committee (TSSC) (2015) *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) Approved Conservation Advice (including listing advice) for the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt. [Approved Conservation Advice \(including listing advice\) for the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt](#)
- Western Australian Herbarium (WAH) (1998-) FloraBase - the Western Australian Flora. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia. <https://florabase.dbca.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed 28 August 2026).
- Wilkins, C. F. and Whitlock, B. A. (2012) A new Australian genus *Androcalva* separated from *Commersonia* (Malvaceae s.l. or Byttneriaceae). Australian Systematic Botany, 25(1), 82. https://doi.org/10.1071/SB10032_CO

Glossary

Acronyms:

BC Act	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> , Western Australia
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
DAA	Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Western Australia (now DPLH)
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia (now DPIRD)
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Australian Government
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia
DEMIRS	Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (now DMPE)
DER	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (now DWER)
DMIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Western Australia (now DMPE)
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia (now DMPE)
DMPE	Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration
DoEE	Department of the Environment and Energy (now DCCEEW)
DoW	Department of Water, Western Australia (now DWER)
DPaW	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia (now DBCA)
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australia
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Western Australia
DRF	Declared Rare Flora (now known as Threatened Flora)
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> , Western Australia
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia

EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth Act)</i>
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – commonly known as the World Conservation Union
PEC	Priority Ecological Community, Western Australia
RIWI Act	<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> , Western Australia
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community

Definitions:

DBCA (2023) Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora and Fauna. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia:

Threatened species

T Listed by order of the Minister as Threatened in the category of critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable under section 19(1), or is a rediscovered species to be regarded as threatened species under section 26(2) of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act).

Threatened fauna is the species of fauna that are listed as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable threatened species.

Threatened flora is the species of flora that are listed as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable threatened species.

The assessment of the conservation status of threatened species is in accordance with the BC Act listing criteria and the requirements of [Ministerial Guideline Number 1](#) and [Ministerial Guideline Number 2](#) that adopts the use of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) [Red List of Threatened Species Categories and Criteria](#), and is based on the national distribution of the species.

CR Critically endangered species

Threatened species considered to be “*facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*”.

Listed as critically endangered under section 19(1)(a) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 20 and the ministerial guidelines.

EN Endangered species

Threatened species considered to be “*facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*”.

Listed as endangered under section 19(1)(b) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 21 and the ministerial guidelines.

VU Vulnerable species

Threatened species considered to be “*facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines*”.

Listed as vulnerable under section 19(1)(c) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 22 and the ministerial guidelines.

Extinct species

Listed by order of the Minister as extinct under section 23(1) of the BC Act as extinct or extinct in the wild.

EX Extinct species

Species where “*there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died*”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 24 of the BC Act).

EW Extinct in the wild species

Species that “*is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; and it has not been recorded in its known habitat or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form*”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 25 of the BC Act).

Currently there are no threatened fauna or threatened flora species listed as extinct in the wild.

Specially protected species

SP Specially protected species

Listed by order of the Minister as specially protected under section 13(1) of the BC Act. Meeting one or more of the following categories: species of special conservation interest; migratory species; cetaceans; species subject to international agreement; or species otherwise in need of special protection.

Species that are listed as threatened species (critically endangered, endangered, or vulnerable) or extinct species under the BC Act cannot also be listed as specially protected species.

MI Migratory species

Fauna that periodically or occasionally visit Australia or an external Territory or the exclusive economic zone; or the species is subject of an international agreement that relates to the protection of migratory species and that binds the Commonwealth; and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 15 of the BC Act).

Migratory species include birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) or The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and fauna subject to the *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals* (Bonn Convention), an environmental treaty under the United Nations Environment Program. Migratory species listed under the BC Act are a subset of the migratory animals, that are known to visit Western Australia, protected under the international agreements or treaties, excluding species that are listed as Threatened species.

CD Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent fauna)

Species of special conservation need that are dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as threatened, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 14 of the BC Act).

Currently only fauna are listed as species of special conservation interest.

OS Other specially protected species

Species otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 18 of the BC Act).

Currently only fauna are listed as species otherwise in need of special protection.

Priority species

P Priority species

Priority is not a listing category under the BC Act. The Priority Flora and Fauna lists are maintained by the department and are published on the department's website.

All fauna and flora are protected in WA following the provisions in Part 10 of the BC Act. The protection applies even when a species is not listed as threatened or specially protected, and regardless of land tenure (State managed land (Crown land), private land, or Commonwealth land).

Species that may possibly be threatened species that do not meet the criteria for listing under the BC Act because of insufficient survey or are otherwise data deficient, are added to the Priority Fauna or Priority Flora Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3. These three categories are ranked in order of prioritisation for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to potential listing as threatened.

Species that are adequately known, meet criteria for near threatened, or are rare but not threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species list or conservation dependent or other specially protected fauna lists for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. These species require regular monitoring.

Assessment of priority status is based on the Western Australian distribution of the species, unless the distribution in WA is part of a contiguous population extending into adjacent States, as defined by the known spread of locations.

P1 Priority One - Poorly-known species – known from few locations, none on conservation lands

Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation, for example, agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, road and rail reserves, gravel reserves and active mineral leases; or otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation.

Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements for threatened listing and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. These species are in urgent need of further survey.

P2 Priority Two - Poorly-known species – known from few locations, some on conservation lands

Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, for example, national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other lands with secure tenure being managed for conservation.

Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements for threatened listing and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. These species are in urgent need of further survey.

P3 Priority Three - Poorly-known species – known from several locations

Species that are known from several locations and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat or

from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat.

Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from several locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them. These species need further survey.

P4 Priority Four - Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring

- (a) Rare. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands.
- (b) Near Threatened. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that are close to qualifying for vulnerable but are not listed as a conservation dependent specially protected species.
- (c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species or lists of conservation dependent or other specially protected species, during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.
- (d) Other species in need of monitoring.

Principles for clearing native vegetation:

- (a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.
- (b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna.
- (c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.
- (d) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.
- (e) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.
- (f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.
- (g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.
- (h) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.
- (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.
- (j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.