



## CLEARING PERMIT

*Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

### PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 9806/1  
File Number: DWERVT10568  
Duration of Permit: From 13 December 2022 to 13 December 2024

### PERMIT HOLDER

Lakelands Country Club Inc

### LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 9501 on Deposited Plan 413790, Gnangara

### AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 15 *native trees* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

### CONDITIONS

#### 1. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 13 December 2024.

#### 2. 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.

#### 3. 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 *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*-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"> <li>(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area;</li> <li>(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;</li> <li>(c) the date that the area was cleared;</li> <li>(d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares);</li> <li>(e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 2; and</li> <li>(f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of <i>dieback</i> in accordance with condition 3.</li> </ul>

#### 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 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 <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.
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
dieback	means the effect of <i>Phytophthora</i> species on native vegetation.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)
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 trees	means <i>Macrozamia fraseri</i> (Zamia palms)
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.

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## END OF CONDITIONS



**Mathew Gannaway**

**MANAGER**

**NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION**

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

18 November 2022

# SCCHEDULE 1

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

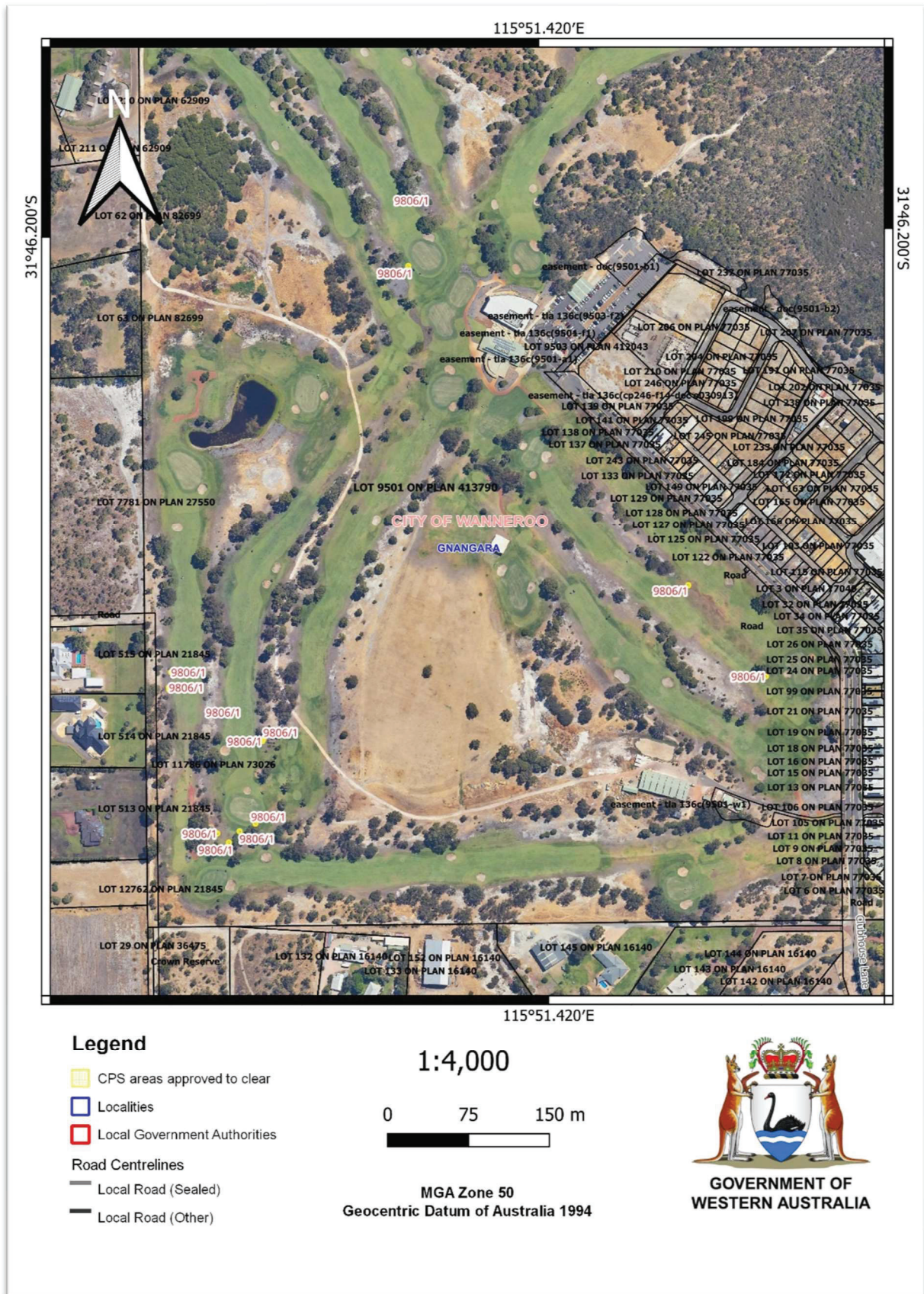


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur.





# Clearing Permit Decision Report

## 1 Application details and outcome

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 9806/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Lakelands Country Club Inc
Application received:	12 July 2022
Application area:	15 <i>Macrozamia fraseri</i> (Zamia palms)
Purpose of clearing:	Landscaping purposes
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 9501 on Deposited Plan 413790
Location (LGA area/s):	Gnangara
Localities (suburb/s):	City of Wanneroo

### 1.2. Description of clearing activities

The application is to selectively remove 15 *Macrozamia fraseri* (Zamia palms) native trees distributed alongside the golf fairways within Lot 9501 on Deposited Plan 413790, Gnangara, whilst retaining any understorey vegetation (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The applicant advised they will be transplanting the Zamia palms to a more protected location with like plants within Lot 9501 (Figure 6).

### 1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	18 November 2022
Decision area:	15 native trees, 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 H.1), 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). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration that the cleared native trees would be translocated within the same lot.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing may result in the potential introduction and spread of dieback into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values.

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing is unlikely to lead to appreciable land degradation or lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values.

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

- Avoid and minimise native vegetation clearing
- Take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of dieback.

### 1.5. Site map

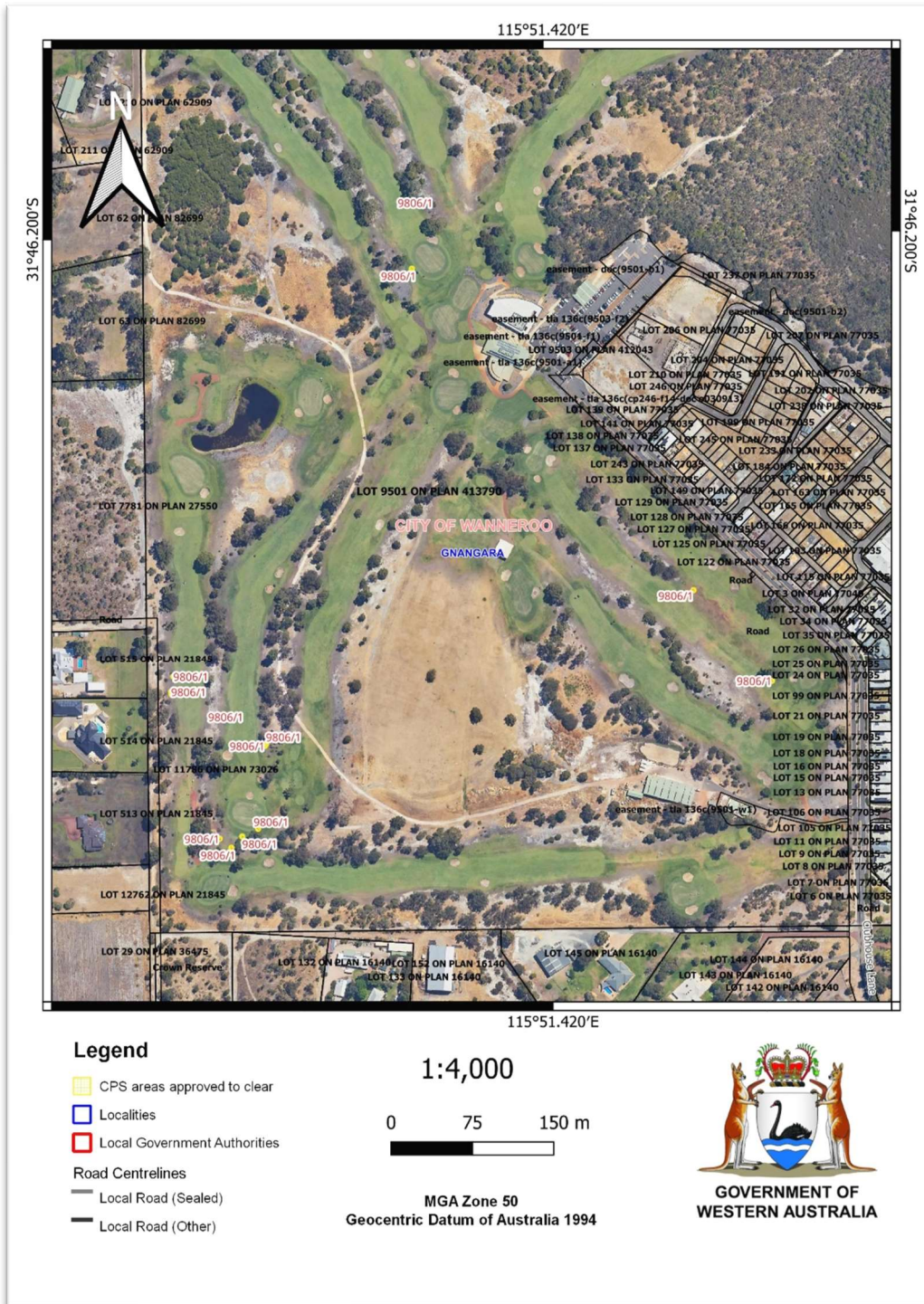


Figure 1: Map of the application area CPS 9806/1. The areas crosshatched yellow indicate the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

## 2 Legislative context

The clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia is regulated under the EP Act and the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004* (Clearing Regulations).

In addition to the matters considered in accordance with section 51O of the EP Act (see Section 1.4), the Delegated Officer has also had regard to the objects and principles under section 4A of the EP Act, particularly:

- the precautionary principle
- the principle of intergenerational equity
- the principle of the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity.

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) (CALM Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA) (P&D Act)
- *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* (WA)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation* (DER, December 2013)
- *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits* (DWER, October 2019)

## 3 Detailed assessment of application

### 3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values. Out of the 89 *Zamia* palms located directly adjacent to the golf fairway on Lot 9501, only 15 have been identified as requiring removal. The applicant has proposed to transplant the 15 palms removed to a different location within the property, to give them greater protection and assist with a broader biodiversity environmental plan being undertaken across the property (Lakelands Country Club Inc, 2022).

### 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 that the impacts of the proposed clearing do not present a risk to biological values, significant remnant vegetation or land and water resources. Further consideration of impacts is not required.

### 3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The City of Wanneroo advised DWER that local government approvals are not required, and that the proposed clearing is consistent with the City's Local Planning Scheme. As the 15 *Zamia* Palms identified are being relocated and not removed (as noted on the applicant's application form), the City does not object to the proposal, subject to the works being completed within one year of commencement (City of Wanneroo, 2022).

The application area is located on Country that is mapped under the Native Title (Indigenous Land Use Agreements) (LGATE-067), registered as a Whadjuk People Indigenous Land Use Agreement (WI2017/015). Several Aboriginal sites of significance have been mapped within the application area. It is the permit holder's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

**End**

## Appendix A. Site characteristics

The information provided below describes the key characteristics of the area proposed to be cleared and is based on the best information available to DWER at the time of this assessment. This information was used to inform the assessment of the clearing against the Clearing Principles, contained in Appendix B.

### A.1 Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is comprised of 15 <i>Macrozamia fraseri</i> (Zamia palms) native trees, distributed alongside golf fairways, over manicured lawns. The proposed clearing will be followed by replantation of the removed Zamia palms, to a more protected and suitable location for the palms, within the same property. It is proposed that the understorey vegetation will be retained.
Ecological linkage	According to available databases, Gngangara Mound Ecological Linkage is mapped directly adjacent to the application areas to the north and east, as well as approximately 856 metres away, along the western side. Proposed clearing will not impact this linkage.
Conservation areas	According to available databases and aerial mapping, Gngangara-Moore River State Forest is located 1.43 kilometres east of the application area. There are several Bush Forever (Regional Scheme – DPLH-022) Sites on properties surrounding Lot 9501 containing the application area, however, none are overlapping with the application area or the Lot it lies on. The nearest Bush Forever site is approximately 860 metres to the west of the most westerly tree proposed to be cleared.
Vegetation description	<p>The mapped vegetation complex within the proposed area is Bassendean Complex-Central and South 44, which is described as vegetation that ranges from woodland of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> (jarrah) - <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> (sheoak) - Banksia species to low woodland of Melaleuca species, and sedgelands on the moister sites. This area includes the transition of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> (jarrah) to <i>Eucalyptus tottiana</i> (pricklybark) in the vicinity of Perth (Mattiske and Havel, 1998).</p> <p>Aerial imagery indicates the local area (10 kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 21.13 per cent of the pre-European extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019a).</p> <p>Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area does not reflect the Bassendean Complex-Central and South 44 vegetation complex, as the area consists of cleared fairways and small patches of vegetation. Representative photos are available in Appendix F.</p>
Vegetation condition	<p>Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in Completely Degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition.</p> <p>The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C. Representative photos are available in Appendix D.</p>
Climate and landform	The application is located within the Bassendean System comprising gently undulating dunes made up of well-bleached white-grey sands. The climate of the area is warm and temperate. The winter months have higher rainfall than summer months with an annual rainfall of around 755 millimetres.
Soil description	<p>The soil is mapped as 212Bs__Ja - Bassendean System - Bassendean, Jandakot Phase - Jandakot low dunes. Slopes &lt;10% and generally more than 5m relief. Grey sand over pale yellow sands generally underlain by humic and iron podsols; <i>Banksia spp.</i> low open woodland with a dense shrub layer.</p> <p>One of the trees proposed to be cleared is on the border of soil type 211Sp__Ky - Spearwood System - Karrakatta Sand Yellow Phase - Low hilly to gently undulating terrain. Yellow sand over limestone at 1-2 m. Banksia spp. woodland with scattered emergent <i>E. gomphocephala</i> and <i>E. marginata</i> and a dense shrub layer.</p>



Characteristic	Details
Land degradation risk	Please see Land Degradation Table in Section A.3.
Waterbodies	<p>Available mapping and aerial photography indicate that there are ten waterbodies within the Lot 9501, consisting of four natural perennial lakes, four natural non-perennial lakes and seven natural perennial swamp wetlands, however, none of which intersect the areas proposed to be cleared. The closest waterbody to the application area is a natural perennial swamp which is located 302.63m away.</p> <p>All of these waterbodies within the Lot are classified as Multiple use Wetlands under the Geomorphic Wetland - Swan Coastal Plain evaluation, except for the floodplain area for natural perennial swamp (OBJECTID - 226819) which has been classified as Conservation Category Wetland (CCW). This CCW is located approximately 143 metres east of the most northern tree proposed to be cleared. Proposed clearing is not going to impact the values of these wetlands.</p>
Hydrogeography	The application area is located within the South West Hydrographic Catchment and the Coastal Plain Hydrological Zone - Major aquifers: Leederville, Yarragadee and Cockleshell Gully Fms. The eastern Yoganup Fm, is a major recharge area; discharge to the Indian Ocean. It is also located within the Wanneroo Groundwater Area (UFI 1) proclaimed under the RIWI Act.
Flora	<p>There are records of 27 conservation significant flora species recorded with the local area (10 kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared). None of these flora records occur within the application area. Photos received of the application area indicate a low likelihood of conservation significant flora occurring due to the completely degraded condition of the vegetation and the surrounding area used as a golf fairway (Appendix D).</p>
Ecological communities	<p>There are four Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) found within the local area of proposed clearing. The closest community is approximately 78 metres from the application area, mapped as federally listed as Endangered - Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Region under the EPBC Act. The other TECs mapped within the local area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Banksia attenuata</i> woodlands over species rich dense shrublands (floristic community type 20a as originally described in Gibson et al. (1994))</li> <li>- Tuart (<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>) woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain</li> <li>- <i>Banksia attenuata</i> woodlands over species rich dense shrublands (floristic community type 20a as originally described in Gibson et al. (1994)).</li> </ul> <p>The application area does not align with impacting any of the abovementioned TECs.</p>
Fauna	<p>There are records of 40 different fauna taxon of conservation significance within the local area, 28 of which are on the threatened list and 12 are priority listed. The nearest record to the application area is the Priority 3 listed <i>Idiosoma sigillatum</i> (Swan Coastal Plain shield-backed trapdoor spider), recorded approximately 38 metres away. These records are closely followed by the <i>Zanda latirostris</i> (Carnaby's black cockatoo) and <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i> (forest red-tailed black cockatoo) (listed as endangered and vulnerable, respectively, under the BC Act and the EPBC Act) which are located approximately 600 metres from the application area in neighbouring Lots.</p> <p>The application area and the majority of the local area is mapped as Carnaby's black cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo distribution area. No suitable black cockatoo foraging habitat is mapped within the application area.</p> <p>The proposed clearing does not comprise of suitable habitat for conservation significant fauna recorded in the local area.</p>

## A.2 Vegetation extent

	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre-European extent in all DBCA managed land
<b>IBRA bioregion**</b>					
<b>Swan Coastal Plain - BASSENDEAN_949</b>	209,983.26	120,287.93	57.28	67,844.75	32.31
<b>Swan Coastal Plain (Hedde) Vegetation Associations in IBRA Bioregion*</b>					
<i>Bassendean Complex-Central and South 44</i>	87,476.26	23,508.66	26.87	4,377.36	5.00
<b>Local area</b>					
10km radius	33,196.51	7,013.15	21.13	-	-

\*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

\*\*Government of Western Australia (2019b)

## A.3 Land degradation risk table

	Bassendean System - Bassendean, Jandakot Phase (14 trees)	Spearwood System - Karrakatta Sand Yellow Phase (1 tree)
Wind erosion	H1: 50-70% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk	H2: >70% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk
Water erosion	L1: <3% of map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk	
Water logging	L1: <3% of map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk	
Water Repellence	H2: >70% of map unit has a high water repellence risk	L2: 3-10% of map unit has a high water repellence risk
Sub-surface Acidification	H2: >70% of map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid	
Phosphorous export	H2: >70% of map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk	L2: 3-10% of map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk
Salinity	L1: 30-50% of map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline	
Flooding	L1: <3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk	

## Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<b>Environmental value: biological values</b>		
<p><u>Principle (a):</u> "Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared does not contain locally significant flora, fauna, habitats, or assemblages of plants.</p>	Not 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>	Not at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared does not contain foraging, roosting, breeding, critical or significant habitat for any conservation significant fauna.</p>		
<p><u>Principle (c):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>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> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared does not contain species that indicate a threatened ecological community.</p>	Not at variance	No
<b>Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas</b>		
<p><u>Principle (e):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The extent of the mapped vegetation in the local area is inconsistent 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 or comprises of a significant remnant.</p>	Not 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 adjacent conservation areas.</p>	Not at variance	No
<b>Environmental value: land and water resources</b>		
<p><u>Principle (f):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is not growing in association with an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland. 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></p> <p>The mapped soils are highly susceptible to wind erosion, nutrient export and water repellence. Noting the size of clearing activity, and the presence of a curated fairway adjacent the clearing area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<p><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.”</p> <p><u>Assessment</u>:</p> <p>Given no wetlands or Public Drinking Water Sources Areas are recorded within the application area, the proposed is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality.</p>	Not at variance	No
<p><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.”</p> <p><u>Assessment</u>:</p> <p>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>	Not at variance	No

### Appendix C. Vegetation condition rating scale

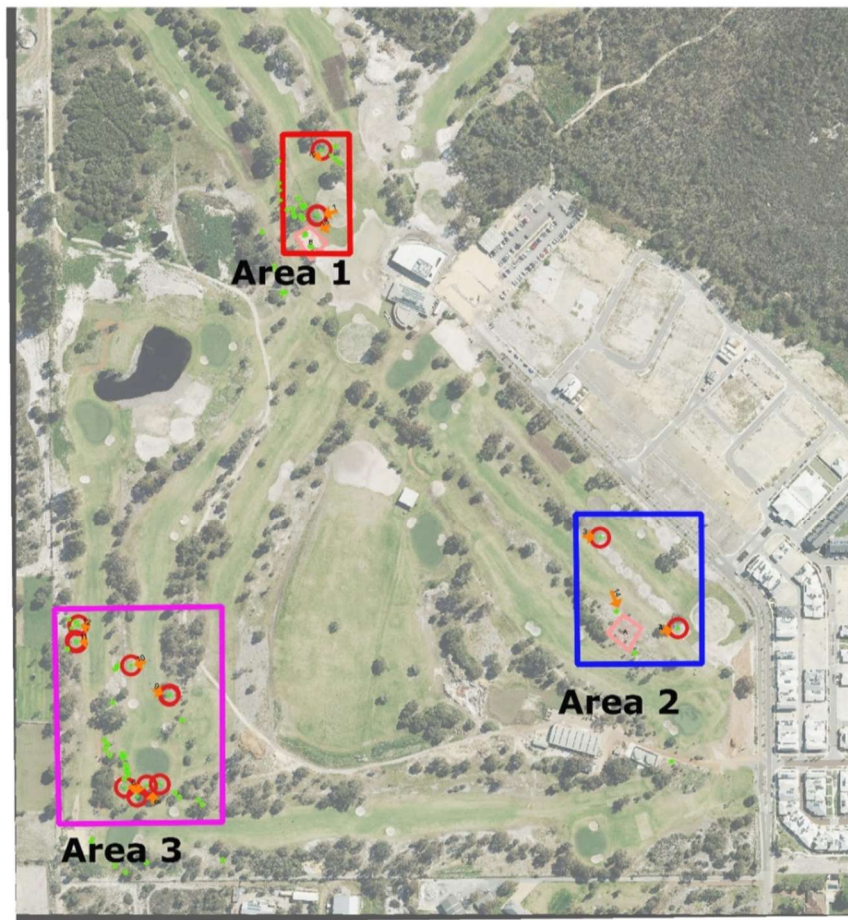
Vegetation condition is a rating given to a defined area of vegetation to categorise and rank disturbance related to human activities. The rating refers to the degree of change in the vegetation structure, density and species present in relation to undisturbed vegetation of the same type. The degree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

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

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

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





**Lakelands Country Club**  
**Proposal for Transfer of**  
**Zamia Plants**  
**Imagery dated October**  
**2020**  
**under licence Landgate**

**Legend**  
Zamia Locations  
○ Proposed to be moved  
● To Remain  
□ Zamia Planting Areas

0 50 100 150 m



Figure 2: Map of the current location of Zamia palms within Lot 9501 on Deposited Plan 413790, Gngangara, indicating which trees are proposed to be retained and which ones are proposed to be moved under clearing application CPS 9806/1.



## Clearing Permit Decision Report

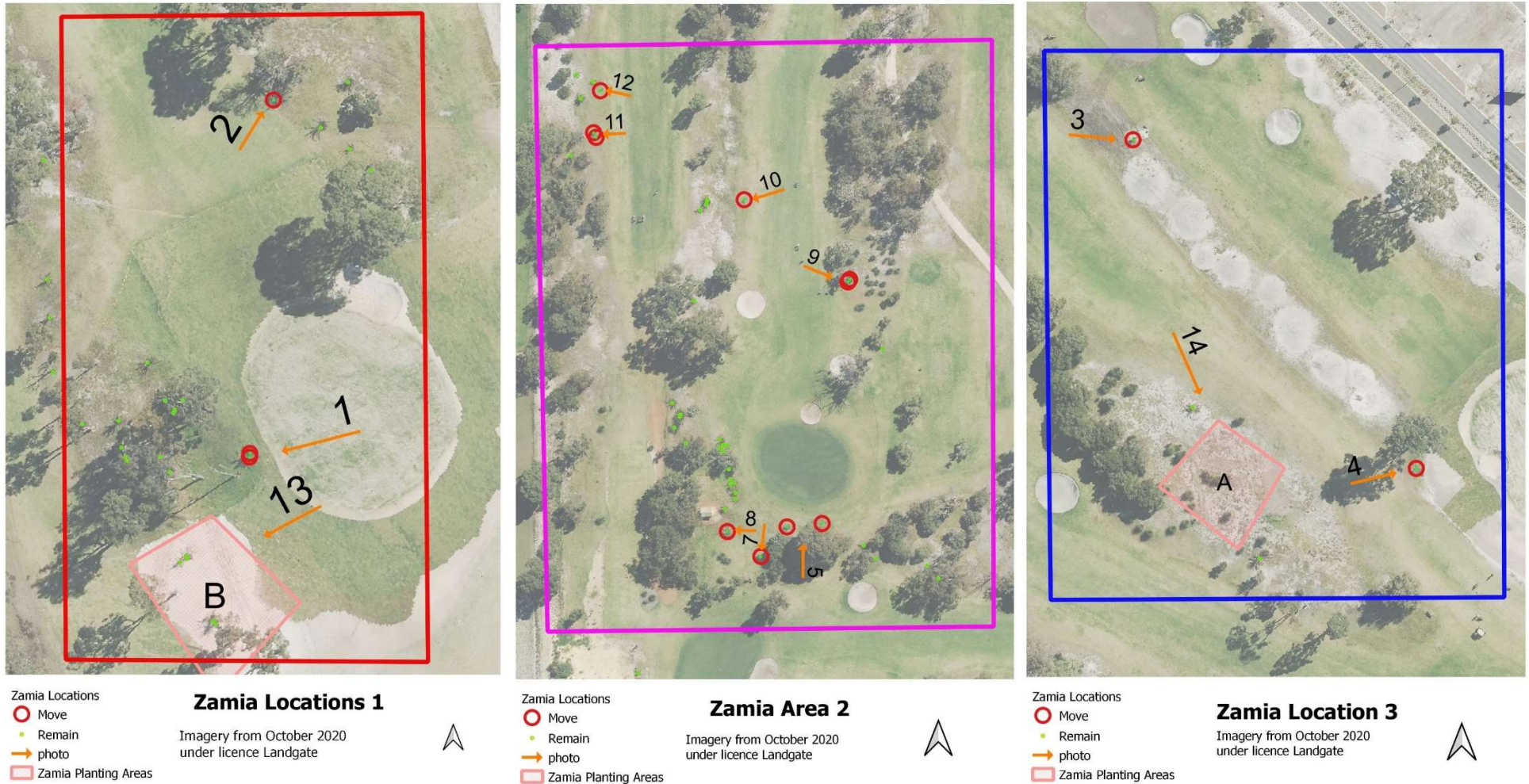


Figure 3: Maps indicating the location and direction photos in shown in Figure 4 to 6 have been taken, for clearing application CPS 9806/1.





## Clearing Permit Decision Report



Figure 4: Photos of Zamia palms proposed to be cleared and relocated on Lot 9501 on Deposited Plan 413790, Gnangara, under clearing application CPS 9806/1.





Photo 8



Photo 9



Photo 10



Photo 11



Photo 12

Figure 5: Photos of Zamia palms proposed to be cleared and relocated on Lot 9501 on Deposited Plan 413790, Gngara, under clearing application CPS 9806/1.





## Clearing Permit Decision Report



Figure 6: Proposed transplantation locations of the 15 *Zamia* palms proposed to be moved on Lot 9501 on Deposited Plan 413790, Gnangara, under clearing application CPS 9806/1.

## Appendix H. Sources of information

### H.1. GIS databases

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

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

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- 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)

### H.2. References

City of Wanneroo (2022) *Advice for clearing permit application CPS 9806/1*, received 29 August 2020 (DWER Ref: DWERDT650865).

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