



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 9852/1
Permit Holder:	Proten Western Australia Pty Ltd
Duration of Permit:	From 5 December 2022 to 5 December 2027

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 purpose of power installation.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 26 on Plan 17657, Orange Springs
Lot 1254 on Diagram 5564, Orange Springs
Lot 12211 on Plan 17657, Orange Springs

3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.35 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

4. 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.

5. 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.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

6. 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area;(b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994/2020 (GDA94/2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;(c) the date that the area was cleared;(d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); and(e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 4; and(f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of <i>weeds</i> and <i>dieback</i> in accordance with condition 5.

7. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 6 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS

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

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> .
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
dieback	means the effect of <i>Phytophthora</i> species on native vegetation.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
mulch	means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation.
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
weeds	means any plant – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i> ; or (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

END OF CONDITIONS



Meenu Vitarana

Manager

NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

11 November 2022

Schedule 1

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



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



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 9852/1
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Proten Western Australia Pty Ltd
Application received:	17 August 2022
Application area:	0.35 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Power installation
Method of clearing:	Manual falling, manual limb trimming, and ground cover slashing
Property:	Lot 26 on Plan 17657 Lot 1254 on Diagram 5564 Lot 12211 on Plan 17657 (Crown reserve 44811)
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Gingin
Localities (suburb/s):	Orange Springs

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is contained within a single contiguous area (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The applicant is seeking approval to clear up to 0.47 hectares (ha) of native vegetation to support the safe access, and maintenance of the high voltage (HV) powerlines and poles during operations. The native vegetation targeted for removal is along the Moore River.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	11 November 2022
Decision area:	0.35 hectares of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

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

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see 0), relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see 0), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration that the purpose of the clearing is to allow safe access and provide suitable clearing for ongoing maintenance of high voltage (HV) powerlines and poles.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation

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 have long-term adverse impacts on environmental values (land and water resources) and can be minimised and managed to unlikely lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values. The applicant has suitably demonstrated avoidance and minimisation measures.

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

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

1.5. Site map



Figure 1: Map of the application area

The area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

2 Legislative context

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

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

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

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

Evidence was submitted by the applicant, demonstrating that where possible, areas of vegetation are being avoided. In addition to this, the applicant provided the following avoidance and mitigation measures:

- The proposed high voltage (HV) powerline corridor alignment was determined by situating the linear infrastructure to ensure that it appropriately ties into Western Power's existing infrastructure (i.e., overhead powerlines, and transformer) to ultimately reduce the footprint (i.e., reducing the length of the alignment), and subsequent native vegetation clearing requirements as far as reasonably practicable.
- An additional realignment of the proposed corridor was made near the Moore River to avoid intersecting an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA).
- In consultation with Western Power, the proposed infrastructure corridor width was also reduced from 20 metres wide to 16 metres wide in the portion where it traverses the Moore River. This reduces the potential impacts to native vegetation along the Moore River.
- The proposed clearing area shall be marked by flagging prior to mobilising the vegetation clearing personnel. Access to and from the easement for clearing purposes shall be along the approved conductor route to minimise ground disturbance.
- The vegetation (trees) proposed to be cleared, will be lopped at their base, and their root systems and stumps will remain in-situ. However, where practicable and safe to do so, only the limbs of the trees will be removed to allow a safe clearance for the overhead conductors, rather than removing the entire tree to the base. Existing understory (smaller shrubs and grasses) will not be removed. Larger shrubs may need to be trimmed back but will not be removed.

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

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see 0) 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 present a risk to land and water resources. The consideration of these impacts, and the extent to which they can be managed through conditions applied in line with sections 51H and 51I of the EP Act, is set out below.

3.2.1. Land and water resources (riparian vegetation) - Clearing Principles (f)

Assessment

Two palusplain wetlands (ufi 9770 and 12035) associated with the Moore river are recorded within the application area. The photographs supplied by the applicant indicate that the application area consists of *Eucalyptus rudis* (flooded gum) and *Melaleuca raphiophylla* (swamp paperbark), which are riparian in nature. The vegetation is in a degraded to a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition with trees over weeds. Native understorey and midstorey species were not observed within the application area (Proten WA, 2022a).

Given the extent of the proposed clearing, and an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland, the proposed clearing will impact riparian vegetation associated with the mapped wetlands and watercourse. Applicant intends to mitigate impacts to riparian vegetation by reducing the proposed application area's width from 20 metres to 16 metres where it traverses the Moore River to reduce the direct clearing impacts to the Moore River and to native vegetation clearing within the application area where practicable.

Application area falls within the proclaimed Gingin Groundwater Area (DWER-034) and Surface Water Area proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act). The applicant holds a permit (PMB207322(1)) for the purpose of installation of high voltage powerlines by the banks of the watercourse and the proposed clearing will not involve significant disturbance to bed and banks of a watercourse.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in clearing of riparian vegetation. However, due to the degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the vegetation and noting wetlands are not of conservation category, the proposed clearing is not likely to have a significant impact on the values of these wetlands. Application area includes a mapped watercourse. Although the proposed clearing will involve clearing of riparian vegetation, considering the size of the application area, and the short-term impact of the proposed purpose of clearing, it is not likely the loss will have a significant residual impact on the wetlands or deteriorate the quality of groundwater or surface water.

Conditions

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

- Avoid, minimise, and reduce impacts and extent of clearing
- Weed and dieback measurement

4 Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The Shire of Gingin advised DWER that the Letter of Authority submitted by the applicant is valid and that the Shire does not have any objections to the proposed clearing (Shire of Gingin, 2022).

Applicant undertook an Archaeological and Ethnographic Heritage Survey of the application area. The survey did not identify any previously unrecorded Aboriginal heritage sites. The Traditional Owners have given consent to the proposed overhead high voltage line relocation project going ahead (Proten WA, 2022b, c). It is the permit holder's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

End

Appendix A. Site characteristics

A.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	<p>The area proposed to be cleared is a 0.35-hectare isolated patch native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. The application area intersects the Moore river. The application area is located approximately 1.5 km west of the Brand Highway in the Shire of Gingin, approximately 100 km north of Perth, Western Australia (WA).</p> <p>Aerial imagery indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 55 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.</p>
Ecological linkage	The application area does not intersect any formally mapped ecological linkages. The application area forms part of an informal ecological linkage.
Conservation areas	The closest conservation area is located approximately 1.5 kilometres east of the application area, separated by historically cleared land.
Vegetation description	<p>Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> (Flooded Gum) - <i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i> (Swamp Paperbark) with a degraded understorey comprising of weeds.</p> <p>The following vegetation complexes are mapped within the application area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bassendean Complex-North, which is described as Vegetation ranges from a low open forest and low open woodland of Banksia species <i>Eucalyptus tottiana</i> (Pricklybark) to low woodland of <i>Melaleuca</i> species and sedgeland which occupy the moister sites. • Moore River Vegetation Complex, which is described as Fringing woodland of <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> (Flooded Gum) - <i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i> (Swamp Paperbark). <p>Representative photos are available in Appendix D. This vegetation is consistent with the mapped Moore River Vegetation type.</p>
Vegetation condition	<p>Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in degraded to completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, described as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in 0. Representative photos are available in Appendix D.</p>
Climate and landform	<p>Average rainfall: 620.1mm</p> <p>Landform: Application area lies in a low elevation topography</p>
Soil description	<p>The soils are mapped as:</p> <p>Moore River 2 Subsystem: Relict floodplain. yellow deep sand</p>

Characteristic	Details
	Moore River 1 Subsystem: River channel, water, sandy and loamy earths and duplexes
Land degradation risk	The application area has high risk of subsurface acidification.
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that Palusplain (flat seasonal wetland system) lies on the east portion of the application area. Moore River transects the area proposed to be cleared on lot 1254 on Plan 5564.
Hydrogeography	The application area falls within the 'Moore River and certain Tributaries Surface Water Area' and 'Gingin Groundwater Area', as proclaimed under the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> (RIWI Act).
Flora	32 flora species have been recorded in the local area. There are six threatened flora species identified within the local area, two of which (<i>Darwinia acerosa</i> and <i>Darwinia carnea</i>) are found on the same soil and vegetation type as the application area.
Ecological communities	A section of the application area lies in a mapped occurrence of the 'Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Region' priority ecological community (PEC). However, noting the condition and type of vegetation present within the application area, the vegetation does not represent the Bankia PEC.
Fauna	There are records of eight fauna of conservation significance within the local area and 32 breeding records for black cockatoos within the ten-kilometre radius, with the closest record approximately eight kilometres away.

A.1 Land degradation risk table

Risk categories	Land Unit 1
Wind erosion	M2: 30-50% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk
Water erosion	M L2: 3-10% of map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk L1: 10-30% of map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk
Salinity	L1: 30-50% of map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline
Subsurface Acidification	H2: >70% of map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid
Flood risk	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk
Water logging	M2: 30-50% of map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk
Phosphorus export risk	M2: 30-50% of map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk

Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
Principle (a): "Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity." <u>Assessment:</u>	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Noting the extent of the proposed clearing and the lack of native understorey, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact locally significant flora, fauna habitats, and assemblages of plants.		
<p><u>Principle (b):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>Carnaby’s cockatoo is known to breed on flooded gums, however the trees within the application area provides limited breeding habitat for Carnaby’s cockatoos, noting the lack of hollow bearing trees. Any potential impacts are further mitigated noting not all trees will be completely felled.</p> <p>The area proposed to be cleared does not contain significant habitat for conservation significant fauna.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (c):</u> <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 is not dominated by species that can indicate a threatened ecological community. The photographs, vegetation type and condition does not indicate the presence of Banksia PEC species within the application area.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
<p><u>Principle (e):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The extent of the mapped vegetation type is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (h):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: land and water resources		
<p><u>Principle (f):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p>	At variance	Yes <i>Refer to Section 3.2.1,</i>

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Noting that Moore River transects the application area, the proposed clearing is likely to impact native vegetation growing in an environment associated with a watercourse.		<i>above.</i>
<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 pose risk to land degradation. Applicant advised that standard erosion and sedimentation control measures will be implemented during clearing activities.</p> <p>Noting the size of the area proposed to be cleared, the condition of the vegetation, method of clearing (existing understory such as smaller shrubs and grasses will not be removed, and root systems and stumps will remain in-situ), the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (i):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>Noting that two Palusplain wetlands (ufi 9770 and 12035) are recorded within the application area, and that Moore River transects the application area, the proposed clearing may impact surface or ground water quality. However, the proposed clearing includes riparian vegetation over weeds and grasses, of which, the removal is not likely to have a significant impact on the quality of groundwater or surface water. Furthermore, considering the size of the clearing it is unlikely that the clearing will to pose a long-term risk to these qualities.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (j):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u></p> <p>The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area do not indicate the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding.</p> <p>Given a watercourse transects the application area, the mapped land degradation risks indicate the proposed clearing may moderately contribute to waterlogging.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No

Appendix C. Vegetation condition rating scale

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

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from

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 Southwest 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 (Proten WA, 2022a)



Figure D- 1: Photograph 1



Figure D- 2: Photograph 2



Figure D- 3: Photograph 3

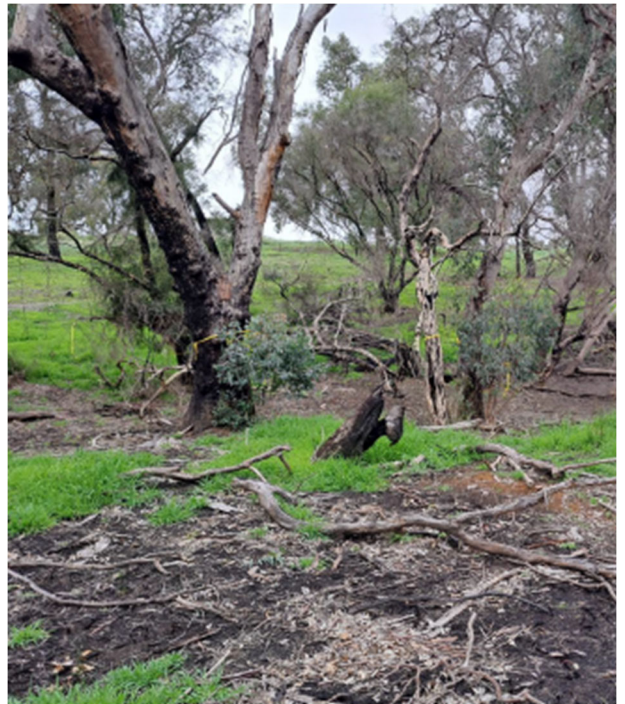


Figure D- 4: Photograph 4



Figure D- 5: Photograph 5



Figure D- 6: Photograph 6



Figure D- 7: Photograph 7



Figure D- 8: Photograph 8

Appendix E. Sources of information

E.1. GIS databases

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

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- 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

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- Threatened Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened Fauna
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

E.2. References

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) *National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005*, Canberra.
- Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (2013). *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation*. Perth. Available from: https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/your-environment/native-vegetation/Guidelines/Guide2_assessment_native_veg.pdf.
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2019). *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits*. Joondalup. Available from: https://dwer.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Procedure_Native_vegetation_clearing_permits_v1.PDF.
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (Regulatory Services – Water) (2022) *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 advice for clearing permit application CPS 9852/1*, received 19 October 2022 (DWER Ref: DWERDT673750).
- Government of Western Australia (2019) *2018 South West Vegetation Complex Statistics. Current as of March 2019*. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Perth, <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca>
- Government of Western Australia. (2019) *2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of March 2019*. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics>
- Hedde, E. M., Loneragan, O. W., and Havel, J. J. (1980) *Vegetation Complexes of the Darling System, Western Australia*. In Department of Conservation and Environment, Atlas of Natural Resources, Darling System, Western Australia.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Molloy, S., Wood, J., Hall, S., Wallrodt, S. and Whisson, G. (2009) *South West Regional Ecological Linkages Technical Report*, Western Australian Local Government Association and Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.
- Northcote, K. H. with Beckmann G G, Bettenay E., Churchward H. M., van Dijk D. C., Dimmock G. M., Hubble G. D., Isbell R. F., McArthur W. M., Murtha G. G., Nicolls K. D., Paton T. R., Thompson C. H., Webb A. A. and Wright M. J. (1960-68) *Atlas of Australian Soils*, Sheets 1 to 10, with explanatory data. CSIRO and Melbourne University Press: Melbourne.
- Proten Western Australia (WA) (2022) *Clearing permit application CPS 9852/1*, received 17 August 2022 (DWER Ref: A2120704).
- Proten WA (2022a) *Supporting information for clearing permit application (Representative photographs) CPS 9852/1*, received 17 October 2022 (DWER Ref: DWERDT671776).

- Proten WA (2022b) *Supporting information for clearing permit application (Heritage survey) CPS 9852/1*, received 17 October 2022 (DWER Ref: DWERDT671775).
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