



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 9960/4
File Number: DWERVT11431
Duration of Permit: From 13 April 2023 to 13 April 2025

PERMIT HOLDER

City of Wanneroo

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Reef Break Road reserve (PIN 12063086, 12063087, 12421538), Two Rocks
Two Rocks Road reserve (PIN 12225492), Yanchep and Two Rocks

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 1.05 hectares of *native vegetation* 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 April 2025.

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. 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.

4. Directional clearing

The permit holder must:

- (a) conduct *clearing* activities in a slow, progressive manner towards adjacent *native vegetation*; and
- (b) allow a reasonable time for fauna present within the area being cleared to move into adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the *clearing* activity.

5. Wind erosion management

The permit holder must commence unexploded ordinance search no later than two (2) months after undertaking the authorised clearing activities to reduce the potential for wind erosion.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) the date that the area was cleared; (d) the direction of clearing; (e) the date unexploded ordinance search commenced; (f) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); (g) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 2; and (h) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of <i>weeds</i> and <i>dieback</i> in accordance with condition 3.

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 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.
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.
dieback	means the effect of <i>Phytophthora</i> species on native vegetation.
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

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 Temika Mathieson
 Date: 2024.10.29
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Temika Mathieson
 A/MANAGER
 NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

29 October 2024

SCHEDULE 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the maps below (Figures 1 and 2).

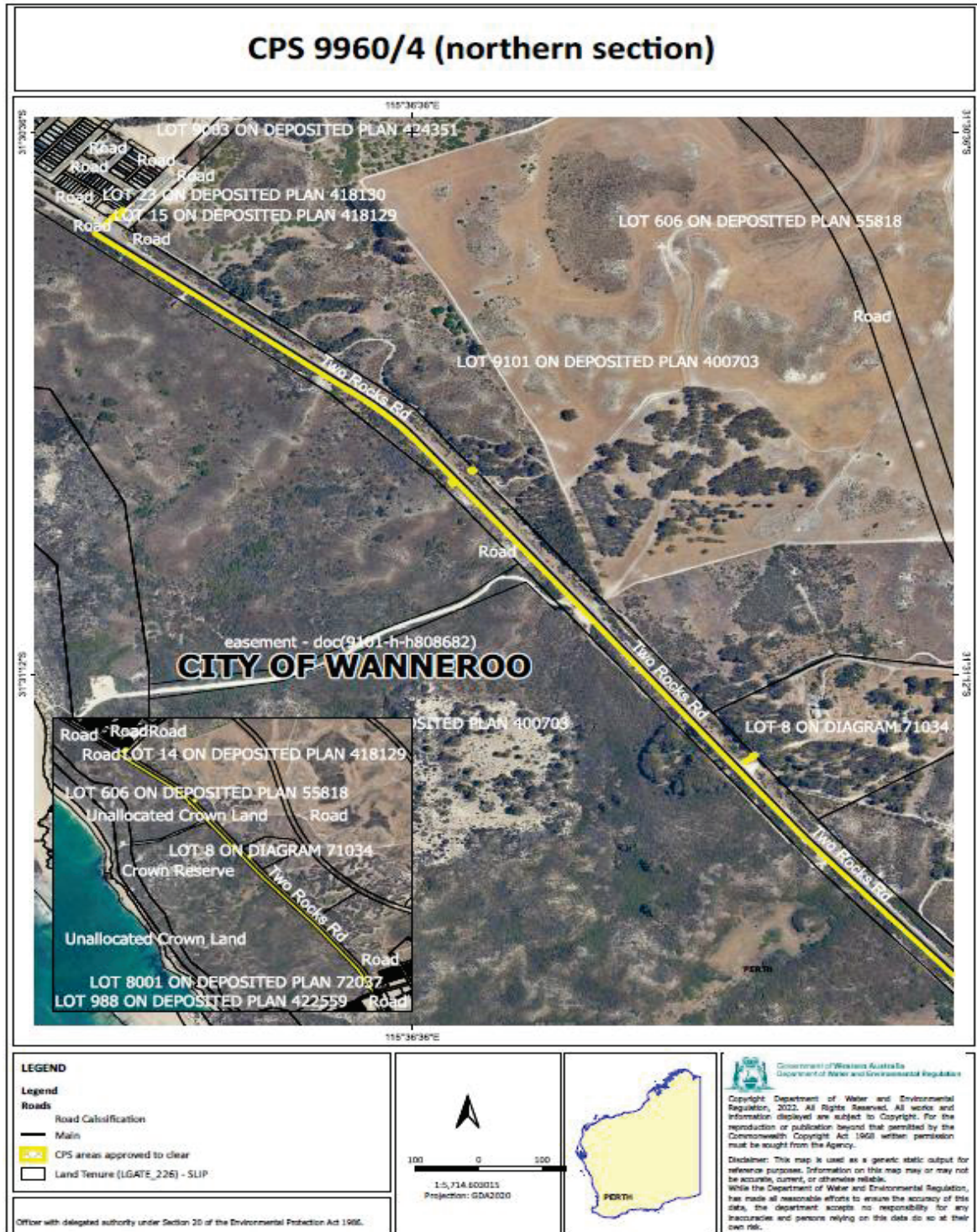


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur.

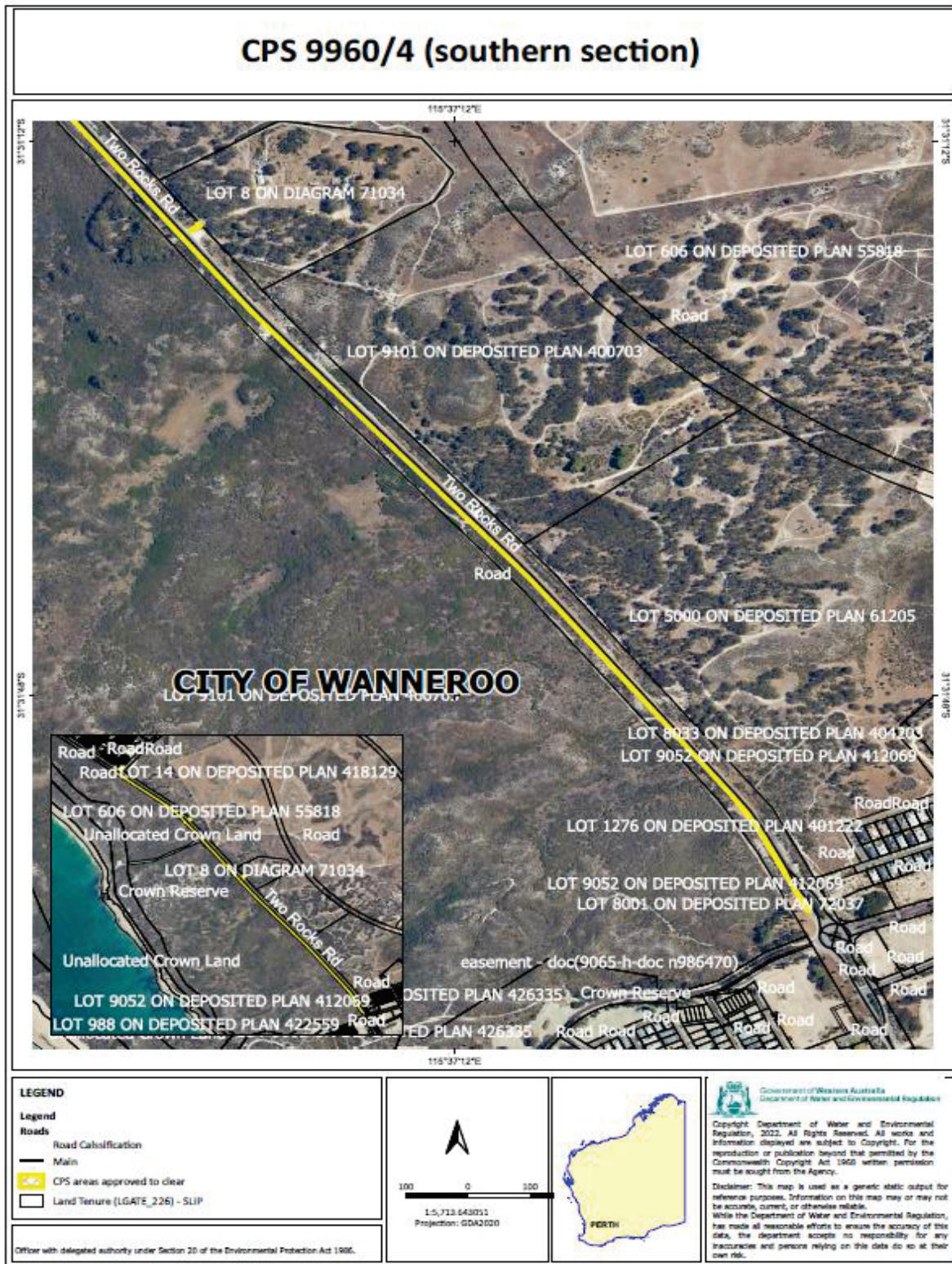


Figure 2: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur.



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 9960/4
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	City of Wanneroo
Application received:	24 July 2024
Application area:	1.05 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Facilitating the completion of an Unexploded Ordinance (UXO) remediation search and installation of street lighting
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Reef Break Road reserve (PIN 12063086, 12063087, 12421538), Two Rocks Two Rocks Road reserve (PIN 12225492), Yanchep and Two Rocks
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Wanneroo
Localities (suburb/s):	Two Rocks and Yanchep

1.2. Description of clearing activities

This amendment is to increase the area of clearing by 0.0136 hectares to a total of 1.05 hectares, to facilitate the installation of streetlights along Two Rocks Road as part of the Blackspot program. (see Figure 1, Section 1.5).

CPS 9960/3 allowed for the clearing of 1.03 hectares within a single continuous area spanning approximately three (3) kilometres along Two Rocks Road in Yanchep and Two Rocks.

The applicant has advised that 0.1317 hectares of clearing has been undertaken under CPS 9960/3, since the commencement of the permit (City of Wanneroo, 2024).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	29 October 2024
Decision area:	1.05 hectares of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

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

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A), relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), the findings of a Environmental Impact Assessment by the City of Wanneroo (City of Wanneroo, 2024; See Appendix D), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix B), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3). The

Delegated Officer also took into consideration the State Black Spot Program development and management guidelines and that the installation of street lighting is anticipated to improve road used safety.

The assessment has not changed since the assessment for CPS 9960/3. However, a minor change to the directional clearing condition on clearing permit 9960/4 has been updated to align with current departmental policies and practices. The Delegated Officer determined that the proposed that the additional clearing of 0.0136 hectares is not likely to lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values.

The Delegated Officer determined to issue an amended permit to increase the area of clearing by 0.0136 hectares to align with the final approved streetlight and powerline installation.

1.5. Site map



Figure 1 Map of the application area
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)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA) (P&D Act)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

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

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

No avoidance and mitigation measures were provided as additional areas were required by Western Power to install low-voltage supply points and for maintenance of direct line of sight between the street poles (City of Wanneroo, 2023). The current streetlight design by Western Power, places the street light poles within a three metre 'Danger Zone' of the high voltage (HV) overhead line. For safety reasons, four streetlights will not be installed until the HV overhead alignment is adjusted and moved three metres away from the proposed streetlights. The additional proposed clearing is needed to accommodate the construction of the new HV overhead line at a safer distance from the streetlights (City of Wanneroo, 2024).

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 from the Clearing Permit Decision Report CPS 9960/1 (DWER, 2023).

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

Several Aboriginal sites of significance have been mapped within the local 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.

The remaining assessment against planning instruments and other matters is unchanged and can be found in the Clearing Permit Decision Report CPS 9960/1 (DWER, 2023).

End

Appendix A. Site characteristics

A.1 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 C.

Characteristic	Details
Local context	<p>The area proposed to be cleared comprises of 1.05 hectares of roadside remnant native vegetation along Two Rocks Road reserve in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is surrounded by areas zoned as urban development in the Yanchep area but has mostly intact native vegetation.</p> <p>Aerial imagery indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 70.41 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.</p>
Ecological linkage	<p>The application area does not intersect any formally mapped ecological linkages. A mapped conceptual linkage associated with Bush Forever areas under the Gngangara Mound ecological linkages framework is located approximately 200 metres west of the application area.</p>
Conservation areas	<p>No conservation areas are mapped within the application area. The closest conservation area is Bush Forever Site 140 which is located approximately 290 metres west of the application area.</p>
Vegetation description	<p>The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) (City of Wanneroo, 2023) indicates the vegetation within the proposed clearing areas consists of both native and weed species including <i>Acacia rostellifera</i>, <i>A. lasiocarpa</i>, <i>Acanthocarpus preissii</i>, <i>Callitris preissii</i>, <i>Melaleuca cardiophylla</i>, and <i>Spyridium globulosom</i> and the weed <i>*Erharta longiflora</i>, <i>*Eragrostis curvula</i> and <i>*Leontodon rhagadioloides</i> and <i>*Trifolium campestre</i>, with the northern additional area consisting of only weed species. Only three additional species were found in the 2023 survey that were not recorded previously; <i>Templetonia retusa</i>, <i>*Cyperus rotundus</i> and <i>*Leptospermum laevigatum</i>.</p> <p>The full flora species list (City of Wanneroo, 2024) and representative photos are available in Appendix D.</p> <p>This is mostly consistent with the mapped vegetation type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quindalup vegetation complex (system 6 ID 55) described as coastal dune complex consisting mainly of two alliances – the strand and fore-dune alliance and the mobile and stable dune alliance. Local variations include the low closed forest of <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> (Rottnest Teatree) – <i>Callitris preissii</i> (Rottnest Island Pine), the closed scrub of <i>Acacia rostellifera</i> (Summer-scented Wattle) and the low closed <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> (Peppermint) forest of Geographe Bay (Hodges et. al, 1980). <p>The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 60.49 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).</p>
Vegetation condition	<p>The EIA (City of Wanneroo, 2023) indicates the native vegetation within the proposed clearing area is sparse throughout, with vegetation in a 'Good' to 'Completely Degraded' (Keighery, 1994) condition. It is estimated that approximately 30-40 per cent of the total clearing area consists of native vegetation, with the remainder consisting of cleared ground and weed species.</p> <p>The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C.</p> <p>Representative photos are available in Appendix D.</p>

Characteristic	Details
Climate and landform	<p>The climate experienced in the area is a Mediterranean climate, with dry, hot summers and cool, wet winters. The nearest weather station is Gingin Airport which is approximately 19 kilometres from Yanchep (BOM, 2023).</p> <p>The mean maximum temperature is the highest in January and February at 33.2 degrees Celsius with the lowest in July at 18.4 degrees Celsius. The mean minimum temperature is the highest in February at 17 degrees and lowest in July and August at 6.5 degrees Celsius. The average annual rainfall is 639.1 millimetres.</p>
Soil description	<p>The soil is mapped as the following subsystems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quindalup South deep sand flat Phase which is described as undulating landscapes with deep calcareous sands overlying limestone. Soils have dark grey-brown sand to about 50 cm and then pale brown sand. Remnants of hummocks are often present. • Quindalup South oldest dune Phase which is described as the oldest phase. Dunes or remnants with low relief. Calcareous sands have organic staining to about 30 cm, overlying pale brown sand with definite cementation below 1 m. • Quindalup South second dune Phase which is described as the second phase. A complex pattern of dunes with moderate relief. Calcareous sands have organic staining to about 20 cm, passing into pale brown sand; some cementation below 1 m. • Quindalup South shallow sand flat Phase which is described as Undulating landscapes with shallow calcareous sands over limestone and much rock outcrop.
Land degradation risk	The soils in the application area are mapped as having a moderate risk of wind erosion (DPIRD, 2024).
Waterbodies	There is one important wetland in the local area, the Loch McNess system which is located 4 kilometres east of the application area with one small manmade lake 700 metres northwest of the application area.
Hydrogeography	The application area is within the Yanchep Groundwater Area and the Perth Coastal and Gwelup underground water pollution control area public drinking water source area as proclaimed under the <i>Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909</i> .
Flora	<p>The desktop assessment identified that 24 conservation significant flora species have been recorded within the local area (10-kilometre buffer).</p> <p>None of these records occur within the application area. Nine conservation significant flora occur in the same soil and vegetation type.</p> <p>One additional priority flora species, <i>Stylidium striatum</i> was recorded in the updated desktop assessment but has not been recorded within the same soil and vegetation type as the application area. On that basis, <i>S. striatum</i> is considered unlikely to be impacted by the proposed clearing.</p> <p>No threatened or priority flora were found within the application area during the 2023 survey (City of Wanneroo, 2023).</p>
Ecological communities	The desktop assessment identified that five conservation significant ecological communities have been mapped within the local area. None of these records occur within the application area.
Fauna	<p>The desktop assessment identified that 37 conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within the local area. Of these, 25 fauna species are associated with marine, estuarine or freshwater habitats that do not occur within the application area.</p> <p>Of the 12 terrestrial fauna species, the nearest records are <i>Isoodon fusciventer</i> (quenda; Priority 4) and <i>Zanda latirostris</i> (Carnaby's cockatoo; Endangered) located approximately 0.02 kilometres and 0.72 kilometres from the application area, respectively. The nearest confirmed black cockatoo roost site is located approximately 1.79 kilometres from the application area. There are a total of nine black cockatoo roosting sightings within a 12-kilometre buffer of the application area.</p>

Characteristic	Details
	<p>The City's Environmental Planning Considerations Report (EPCR) (City of Wanneroo, 2023) and the City's 'Desktop Assessment Report for Native Vegetation Clearing (NVC) Application' did not identify any instances of threatened or priority fauna species within the selected footprint. However, protected fauna species were identified within a 5-kilometre radius of the selected area.</p>

Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
<p><u>Principle (a):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The EIA identified no conservation significant flora or ecological communities. A total of 43 flora species were identified during the survey, including 17 native flora and 26 weed species (City of Wanneroo, 2023). The application area is not deemed to comprise a high area of biodiversity.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	Yes As per CPS 9960/1
<p><u>Principle (b):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The application area includes suitable habitat for conservation significant fauna and may be used by fauna traversing the landscape</p>	Not likely to be at variance	Yes As per CPS 9960/1
<p><u>Principle (c):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	Yes As per CPS 9960/1
<p><u>Principle (d):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared does not contain species that can indicate a threatened ecological community (TEC). The EIA did not record any TECs within the application area (City of Wanneroo, 2023). The vegetation within the application area is not likely to comprise the whole or a part of, or be necessary for the maintenance of, a TEC.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No As per CPS 9960/1
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
<p><u>Principle (e):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The extent of the mapped vegetation type in the local area is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No As per CPS 9960/1
<p><u>Principle (h):</u> “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.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> 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. The closest Bush Forever site is located approximately 290 metres west of the application area.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No As per CPS 9960/1
Environmental value: land and water resources		
<p><u>Principle (f):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> No watercourses, wetlands or vegetation is growing in association with a watercourse or wetland in the application area. The native vegetation proposed for clearing is not growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No As per CPS 9960/1.

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<p><u>Principle (g):</u> “Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.”</p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> Given the sandy soils present mapped within the application area, it is considered that the proposed clearing may cause land degradation in the form of water and wind erosion.</p>	May be at variance	No As per CPS 9960/1
<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> No water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area. Soils will not be excavated at depth and risks to groundwater are low. The proposed clearing therefore is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No As per CPS 9960/1
<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> 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 likely to be at variance	No As per CPS 9960/1

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 (City of Wanneroo, 2023)

Two Rocks Road YANCHEP/TWO ROCKS Black Spot Project - Lighting Upgrades VEGETATION ASSESSMENT Assessment Point 9 (Western Area)	
NATIVE SPECIES	WEED/PLANTED SPECIES
<i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i>	<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>
<i>Acacia rostellifera</i>	<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>
<i>Allocasuarina lehmanniana</i>	<i>Euphorbia exigvra</i>
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	<i>Lupinus cosentinii</i>
<i>Exocarpus sparteus</i>	<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	
<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>	
<i>Olearia axillaris</i>	
<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>	
<i>Spyridium globulosom</i>	
Two Rocks Road YANCHEP/TWO ROCKS Black Spot Project - Lighting Upgrades VEGETATION ASSESSMENT Assessment Point 9 (Eastern Area)	
NATIVE SPECIES	WEED/PLANTED SPECIES
<i>Acacia rostellifera</i>	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>
<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>	<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>
<i>Spyridium globulosom</i>	<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>
	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>
	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>
	<i>Euphorbia exigvra</i>
	<i>Euphorbia exigvra</i>
	<i>Lupinus cosentinii</i>
	<i>Lupinus cosentinii</i>
	<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>
	<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>
	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>

Figure 2. Updated flora list, 11 July 2024, (City of Wanneroo, 2024)



Figure 3. Native vegetation located on the western area (City of Wanneroo, 2024)



Figure 4. Native vegetation located on the western area (City of Wanneroo, 2024)

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)
- 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)

E.2. References

Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) (2024) Climate statistics for Australian locations, Summary statistics for GinGin Aero. Available from: http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/cw_009178.shtml accessed 2 October 2024.

City of Wanneroo (2024) *Clearing permit application and supporting information for CPS 9960/4*, received 24 July 2024 (DWER Ref: DWERT11431).

- 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.
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