GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Area Permit Number:	CPS 11125/1
Duration of Permit:	9 November 2026 to 9 November 2028

PERMIT HOLDER

Henderson Industrial Property Investments Pty Ltd

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 22 on Plan 9403, Henderson

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.0154 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

CONDITIONS

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. Records that must be kept

The permit holder must maintain records relating to the listed relevant matters in accordance with the specifications detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Records that must be kept

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised *clearing* activities generally	(a) the location where the *clearing* occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to GDA2020, expressing the coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (b) the date that the area was cleared; (c) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); (d) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of *clearing* in accordance with *condition* 1; and (e) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with *condition* 2.

4. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under *condition* 3 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 *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 2.
dieback	means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on *native vegetation*.
EP Act	means the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (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.

Term	Definition
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 *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

END OF CONDITIONS

Meenu Vitarana
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

16 October 2026

Schedule 1

The boundary of the area authorised to clear is shown in Figure 1.

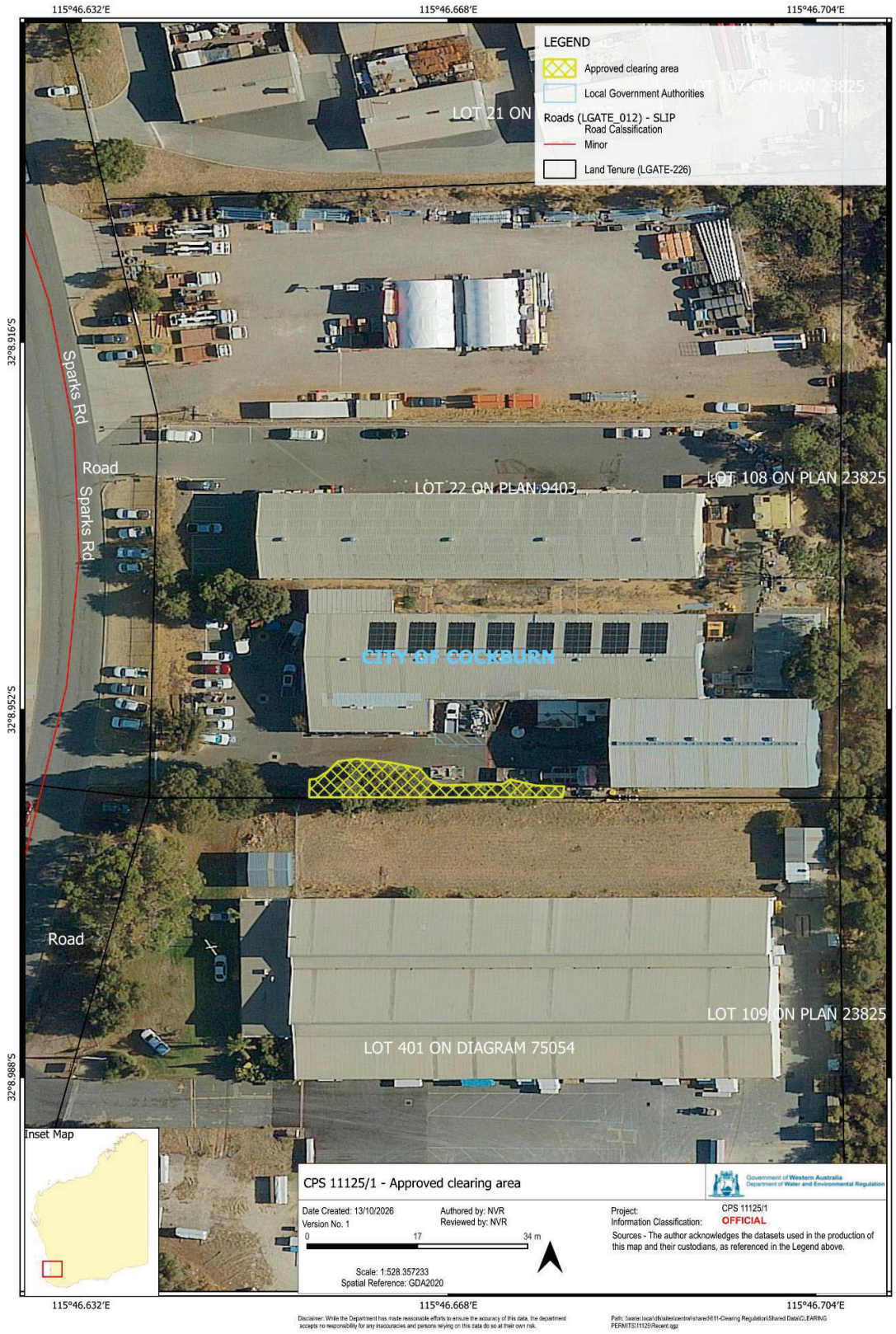


Figure 1: The area cross-hatched yellow indicates the area authorised to clear under this clearing permit.

Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 11125/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Henderson Industrial Property Investments Pty Ltd
Application received:	10 June 2025
Application area:	0.0154 hectares of native vegetation (reduced from 0.08 hectares)
Purpose of clearing:	Refurbishment of fencing, and yard access, to allow office expansion.
Method of clearing:	Mechanical Removal
Property:	Lot 22 on Plan 9403
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Cockburn
Localities (suburb/s):	Henderson

1.2. Description of application

The application is for the proposed clearing of 0.0154 hectares of native vegetation to facilitate fencing upgrades, provide greater access to the industrial yard and expand the current office location (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The application area is within the Henderson industrial area and is surrounded by industrial properties.

The application area comprises planted native and non-native trees over largely bare ground, with some weeds (DWER, 2026).

The applicant has provided supporting information via an arborist report to confirm the necessity of clearing. The report notes that the removal of the trees under application is required to allow the new fence and associated access improvements to be carried out in a practical, safe, and functional manner. Specifically, the report noted that the trunks, root flare and lower growth occupy the area required for fence installation, post holes, footings, machinery access, parking layout, and future maintenance, and therefore the works are impractical without removal of the affected trees (Screening Trees WA, 2026).

The applicant has obtained development approval from the City of Cockburn for the proposed works. The application area has been reduced from 0.08 hectares to 0.0154 hectares to align with the tree retention plan set out in the development approval.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	16 October 2026
Decision area:	0.0154 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 to:

- the site characteristics (see Appendix A);
- relevant datasets (see Appendix D);
- the findings of a DWER site inspection;
- the necessity of clearing, confirmed by an arborist report;
- the applicant's avoidance and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1);
- the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix B);
- the Development Approval issued by the City of Cockburn; and
- other relevant matters (see Section 3).

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing of 7 planted native and non-native trees that comprise *Agonis flexuosa*, *Callistemon* sp., and juvenile *Corymbia ficifolia* (DWER, 2026) over largely bare areas in an industrial lot, is not likely to result in any environmental impacts. A DWER site inspection confirmed that these trees did not contain hollows that would provide breeding habitat for any native bird species (DWER, 2026). The assessment against the clearing principles is contained within Appendix B.

Historical aerial imagery indicates that the trees within the application area were planted in the 1980s. Given the applicant was not the landowner at the time the trees were planted, there is uncertainty regarding the purpose of the historical planting. Under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* and *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004*, intentionally planted trees are considered native vegetation if the planting was required under another written law or was undertaken by a person who was not the landowner for conservation purposes. As the purpose of the historical planting cannot be conclusively determined, the applicant has erred on the side of caution and submitted a clearing permit application. DWER has therefore assessed the application on the basis that the indigenous vegetation within the application area constitutes native vegetation for the purposes of Part V Division 2 of the EP Act.

In considering the above, the Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing is not likely to result in an unacceptable impact to the environment, and therefore decided to grant a clearing permit subject to standard conditions requiring the applicant to:

- undertake avoid and minimise actions to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing; and
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback into adjacent native vegetation.

1.5. Site map

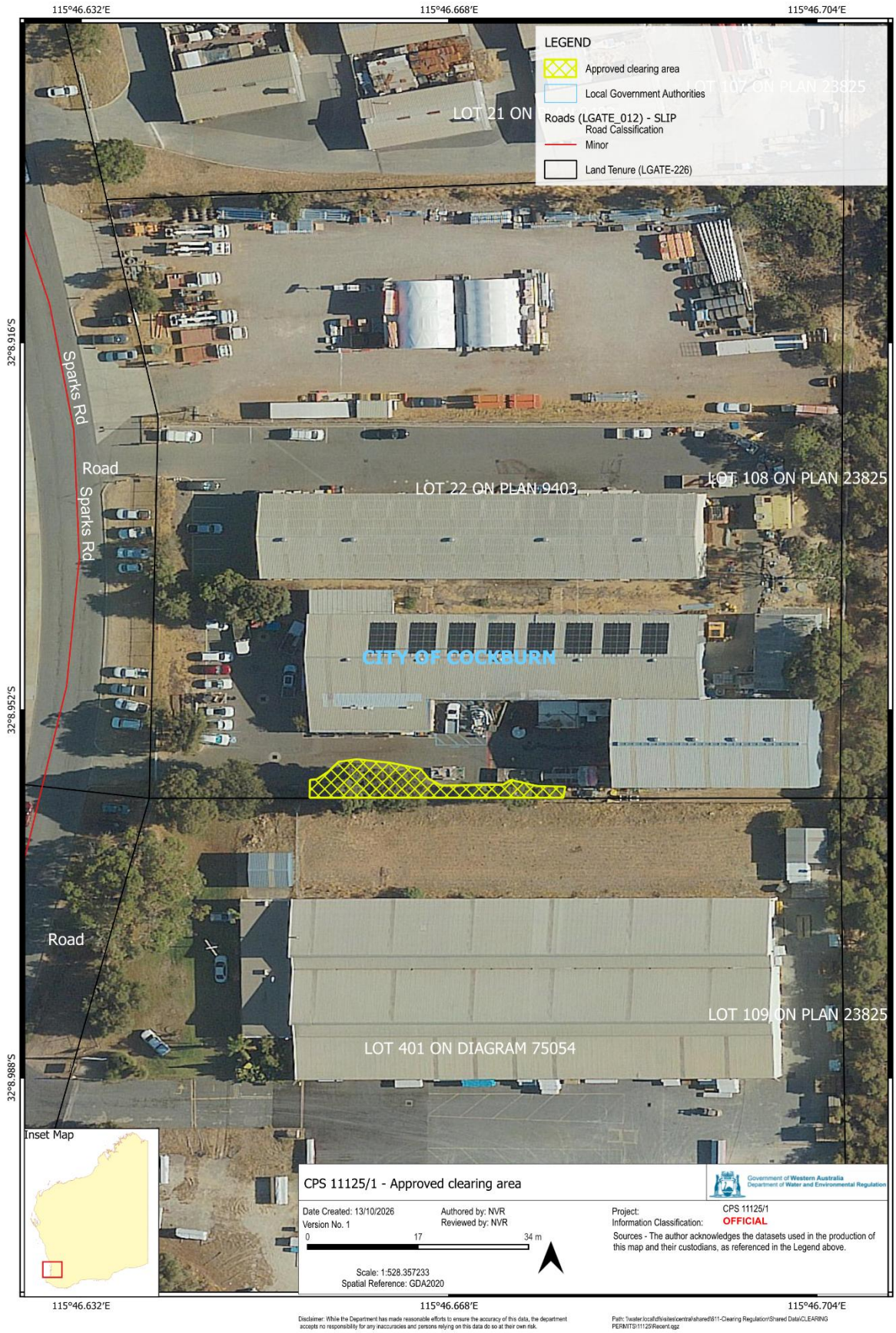


Figure 1. The area cross-hatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

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.

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*.

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The applicant has avoided a *Eucalyptus decipiens* tree at the rear of the property which will be pruned rather than cleared (DWER, 2026).

Through the development approval process with the City of Cockburn, the applicant also committed to the retention of several other trees within and beyond the initial application area, including *Agonis flexuosa*, and *Corymbia ficifolia* trees. This has resulted in the application area being reduced from 0.08 hectares to 0.0154 hectares, which aligns with the development approval.

The applicant has advised that additional measures to completely avoid tree clearing are not practicable given the trees proposed for clearing are within or immediately adjacent to the active works corridor (Henderson Industrial Property Investments, 2026). This view has been confirmed by an arborist report provided in support of the application (Screening Trees WA, 2026) (see Section 1.2).

The applicant has further advised that (Henderson Industrial Property Investments, 2026):

- following completion of works, replacement tree planting will be undertaken in areas appropriate to setbacks and long-term maintenance requirements; and
- a pre-clearing inspection for active bird nests will be undertaken and clearing deferred where any bird nests are identified.

Given the extent of clearing proposed and site context, the Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid and minimise the impacts of clearing in this instance.

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 environmental impacts of the proposed clearing are limited and can be appropriately managed to prevent an unacceptable risk to the environment through conditions on the clearing permit (see Section 1.4).

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The application area is zoned as ‘Industrial’ under the Metropolitan Region Scheme and ‘Strategic Industry’ under the local town planning scheme.

The applicant has obtained development approval for the proposed development from the City of Cockburn (City of Cockburn, 2026).

The application area does not intersect any mapped Aboriginal Heritage Sites. It is the permit holder's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

Appendix A. Site characteristics

A.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The application area is a 0.0154-hectare isolated patch of vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is surrounded by industrial development in the Henderson area. The application area is subsequently highly modified. Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre (km) radius from the centre of the application area) retains approximately 23.04 % of its original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The application area is mapped within a Perth Regional Ecological Linkage, however, does not substantially contribute to linkage values.
Conservation areas	The application area does not intersect a formal conservation area. The closest conservation area is Henderson Conservation Park (Bush Forever area 346) located 430 metres (m) away.
Vegetation description	The vegetation within the application area is mapped as the Cottesloe Complex-Central and South (System 6 ID 52) (Heddle et al. 1980). The complex is described as mosaic of woodland of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) and open forest of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) - *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) - *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri), and closed heath on the Limestone outcrops. DWER's site inspection indicates the vegetation within the application area consists of planted *Agonis flexuosa*, *Eucalyptus decipiens, Corymbia ficifolia* and non-native *Callistemon* species over bare ground (DWER, 2026). This is not consistent with the mapped vegetation type.
Vegetation condition	DWER's site inspection indicates that the vegetation within the application area is in completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition (DWER, 2026). The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C.
Climate and landform	The climate experienced in the area is Mediterranean, with dry, hot summers and cool, wet winters. Average rainfall is 816 millimetres per annum with the majority falling between June and August. The mapped landform consists of lower slopes of dune ridges with moderately deep to deep siliceous yellow-brown sands, or pale sands with yellow-brown subsoils, and minor limestone outcropping.
Soil description and land degradation risk	The soil is mapped as Spearwood S2a Phase - 211Sp__S2a, described as yellow deep sands, pale deep sands & loams, calcareous deep sands & yellow/brown shallow sands, semi-wet soil & wet soil. These soils are highly susceptible to wind erosion.
Waterbodies	The application area is 590 m from Lake Coogee and 450 m from a mapped sumpland to the east.
Hydrogeography	The application area is located within the Cockburn Groundwater Area proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*. The application area is not located within a proclaimed surface water area.
Flora	There are 29 conservation listed flora species recorded in the local area including three threatened species. The closest record is the priority 4 species *Dodonaea hackettiana,* recorded 2.19 km from the application area.
Ecological communities	The scattered trees present in the application area do not represent any threatened ecological communities (TEC), and no TEC's are mapped in the application area.
Fauna	There are 79 conservation listed fauna species recorded in the local area. The nearest record is the Endangered *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo) located 400 m from the application area.

Characteristic	Details
	The application area is within the mapped distribution of Carnaby's cockatoo. No Carnaby's cockatoo breeding has been recorded within the local area.

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
IBRA bioregion*					
Swan Coastal Plain	1,501,221.93	579,813.47	38.62	222,916.97	14.85
Vegetation complex**					
Cottesloe Complex-Central and South (52)	45,299.61	14,567.87	32.16	6,606.12	14.58
Local area					
10 km radius	17,804.24	4,102.84	23.04	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

**DWER (2025)

A.3. Flora and fauna analysis

With consideration of the site characteristics, relevant datasets, and DWER's site inspection (DWER, 2026), the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on any conservation listed flora or fauna known from the local area.

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."* Assessment: The application area does not contain locally or regionally significant flora, fauna, habitats, assemblages of plants or ecological communities and does not comprise a high level of biodiversity.	Not at variance	No
Principle (b): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna."* Assessment: The small *Corymbia ficifolia* trees in the application area provide foraging habitat for Baudin's cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*) (Endangered; BC Act and EPBC Act), forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) (Vulnerable; BC Act and EPBC Act), and Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) (Endangered; BC Act and EPBC Act) (black cockatoos). No foraging evidence was identified during a site inspection (DWER, 2026).	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
The *Corymbia ficifolia* are juvenile and are in a thin strip of landscape planted trees over bare ground in the middle of the Henderson industrial area. It is unlikely that these trees provide a significant foraging resource for black cockatoos. This is also noting a lack of confirmed black cockatoo breeding trees in the local area. The Delegated Officer also considered that *Corymbia ficifolia,* while native to Western Australia, is not naturally occurring in the local area (known from Manjimup to Stirling Ranges). The trees appear to have been landscape planted in the application area in the last 20 years. The trees in the application area did not contain any hollows that provide breeding habitat for black cockatoos or any other native fauna species, and no bird nests were identified in any of the trees (DWER, 2026). There is no ground cover on site that would provide habitat for quenda (*Isoodon fusciventer*) (Priority 4) or other conservation listed ground dwelling fauna. Given the above, the application area is unlikely to provide significant habitat for fauna.		
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: There are no threatened flora mapped in or nearby the application area. The application area is in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition (DWER, 2026) and is not considered necessary for the existence of threatened flora.	Not at variance	No
Principle (d): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community."* Assessment: There are no threatened ecological communities (TEC) mapped in the application area. The closest mapped TEC is the 'Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain' (Critically Endangered; EPBC Act) mapped 335 m south of the application area. The completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) application area, which does not contain tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) trees, is not representative of a TEC.	Not at variance	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
Principle (e): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared."* Assessment: The application area is within a constrained area (areas of urban development in cities and major towns) of the Swan Coastal Plain. The minimum vegetation retention threshold (of pre-clearing extent) of a vegetation complex in constrained areas is 10% (EPA, 2008). The extent of native vegetation in the local area (23.04%) is above this minimum threshold, as is the remaining vegetation extent of the mapped Cottesloe Complex-Central and South Vegetation Complex (32.16%). The application area does not contain locally or regionally significant flora, fauna, habitats, assemblages of plants or ecological communities, and is not considered a significant remnant.	Not at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Principle (h): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area."* Assessment: Given the distance to the nearest conservation area (Henderson Conservation Park, 430 m east), and lack of connectivity between the application area and this area, the proposed clearing will not have an impact on the environmental values of the Henderson Conservation Park or any other conservation areas.	Not at variance	No
Environmental value: land and water resources		
Principle (f): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."* Assessment: There are no watercourses or wetlands mapped within the application area. The application area does not contain riparian vegetation (DWER, 2026).	Not at variance	No
Principle (g): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."* Assessment: The mapped soils are highly susceptible to wind erosion. However, noting the extent of proposed clearing and its location within a built-up industrial lot, the proposed clearing will not result in appreciable land degradation.	Not at variance	No
Principle (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."* Assessment: The application area does not intersect, nor is it connected to or within close proximity to any waterways or wetlands. Therefore, the proposed clearing will not impact on the quality of surface water. The removal of several planted trees over bare ground within a heavily built-up industrial lot is not likely to impact on groundwater quality through a perceptible rise in the watertable or otherwise.	Not at variance	No
Principle (j): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."* Assessment: Noting the highly permeable soils mapped within the application area, the proposed clearing of vegetation in a completely degraded condition will not cause or exacerbate flooding.	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 several 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 (1994).

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. Sources of information

D.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
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- ICMS (Incident Complaints Management System) – Points and Polygons
- Threatened Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened Fauna
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers).

D.2. References

City of Cockburn (2026) *Notice of Determination on Application for Development Approval. Approval to Commence Development. Issued 11 February 2026* (DWER Reference: DWERDT13198180).

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 Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2019). *NRInfo Digital Mapping. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.* Government of Western Australia. URL: https://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrm-info/.

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2025) Swan Coastal Plain and Region Schemes 2024 Remnant Vegetation Statistics, data.wa.gov.au. Current as of June 2025.

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2026) *Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 11125/1,* 6 May 2026. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia (DWER Reference: DWERDT1319825).

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

Heddle, 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.

Henderson Industrial Property Investments (2026a) *Clearing permit application CPS 11125/1*. Received 10 June 2025 (DWER Reference: DWERDT1139086).

Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

Screening Trees WA (2026) *Clearing Permit Application CPS 11125/1, Response Regarding Necessity of Proposed Clearing* (DWER Reference: DWERDT1312399).

Western Australian Herbarium (1998-). *FloraBase - the Western Australian Flora*. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia. https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/ (Accessed May 2026)