GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 11495/1

File Number: DWERVT20756

Duration of Permit: From 16/08/2026 to 16/08/2028

PERMIT HOLDER

Djarindjin Aboriginal Corporation

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 297 on Deposited Plan 93256, Dampier Peninsula

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 4.95 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 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*:

(a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;

(b) ensure that no known *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. Directional clearing

The permit holder must conduct clearing activities in a slow, progressive manner from southeast to northwest to allow fauna to move into adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the clearing activity.

4. Fauna management

The permit holder must restrict clearing activities to day-light hours to avoid the possibility of injury to fauna.

5. Stagged clearing

The permit holder must commence activities related to the purpose of the clearing, no later than three (3) months after undertaking the authorised clearing activities.

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	(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 2020 (GDA2020), 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); (e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 1; (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with condition 2; (g) actions undertaken in accordance with condition 3; and (h) the date activities related to the purpose of the clearing commenced.

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 *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 3.
EP Act	*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.
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

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Caitlin Conway
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

24 JULY 2026

SCHEDULE 1



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

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 11495/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Djarindjin Aboriginal Corporation (DAC)
Application received:	3 March 2026
Application area:	4.95 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Construction of a housing project
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 297 on Deposited Plan 93256
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Broome
Localities (suburb/s):	Dampier Peninsular

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 purpose of the clearing is for the construction of the proposed GornGorn-Ma Housing Project which plans to construct 70 new housing units, ensuring comfortable and safe residency for community members (the Project) (WE, 2025).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	24 July 2026
Decision area:	4.95 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 0A), relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), the findings of a fauna survey (see Appendix DD), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see 0B), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration the purpose and the benefits of the permit.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing:

- will result in the loss of native vegetation that is suitable but not significant, habitat for multiple conservation significant fauna species;
- in the absence of flora surveys, has the potential to result in the clearing of priority flora species, although is unlikely to have significant impacts to this species; and

- may result in the introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values.

After considering the available information and the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (Section 2.1), the Delegated Officer determined the clearing is not expected to result in long-term adverse environmental impacts and can be managed to an acceptable level of risk. 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
- undertake slow, progressive one directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity
- undertake clearing during daylight hours.

1.5. Site map



Figure 1. Map of the application area. The area crosshatched yellow indicate 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* (DWER, October 2019)
- Technical guidance – *Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2020)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

Evidence was submitted by the applicant (Western Environmental, 2025a) to demonstrate consideration of avoidance and mitigation of clearing impacts:

- The proposed clearing footprint has been minimised as far as possible to provide adequate space for the necessary infrastructure as well as mitigation of bushfire risks.
- A CEMP may be developed to minimise the risk of environmental impacts during construction of the project.
- The assessment against the ten clearing principles has identified the need for pre-clearing and clearance protocols to minimise the risk of environmental impacts during construction of the Project. These may be implemented through a CEMP, or similar, developed by the contractor. Mitigation measures may include:
    - Delineation of clearing footprint and provision of GPS coordinates to clearing contractors to minimise the risk of unauthorised clearing.
    - Use of cleared areas within the necessary APZ for uses such as vehicle parking, equipment storage, and material laydown to avoid incidental impacts to adjacent vegetation.
    - Pre-clearance walkthroughs to ensure fauna are absent from the clearing area.
    - Directional clearing to allow fauna to move away from machinery during clearing into adjacent habitat.
    - Vehicle speed limits and signage to minimise risk of vehicle strike.
    - Dust suppression measures (e.g. use of water cart) if required.
    - Minimise time between clearing and construction activities.
    - Construct batters, as needed, to direct and contain stormwater to minimise uncontrolled runoff to adjacent vegetation.
    - Application of standard hygiene measures to minimise the risk of weed and/or pathogen introduction and spread.
    - Appropriate waste management.

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 0A) 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 0B) identified the risk of impacts of the proposed clearing to biological values (flora and fauna) required further consideration. 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. Assessment values (Biodiversity, fauna and flora) – Clearing Principles (a, b and c)

Assessment

Fauna

The desktop assessment identified 49 conservation significant fauna species within the 50-kilometre radius buffer (local area) of the application area (excluding the area which extended into the ocean). Vegetation within the application area was considered likely to provide habitat for three of these. In addition, Western Environmental (WE) (WE, 2025b) considered that the open eucalypt woodland habitat type recorded within the application area provided habitat for a further five species of conservation significance. As such, the following eight conservation significant fauna species required further consideration:

- *Tiliqua scincoides intermedia* (northern blue-tongued skink) (Critically Endangered)
- *Macrotis lagotis* (Bilby, dalgyte, ninu) (Vulnerable)
- *Ozimops Cobourgianus* (Northen coastal free-tailed bat) (Priority 1)
- *Simoselaps minimus* (Dampierland burrowing snake) (Priority 2)
- *Lerista separanda* (Dampier plain slider) (Priority 2)
- *Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis* (northern brushtail possum) (Priority 4)
- *Erythrura gouldiae* (Gouldian finch) (Priority 4)
- *Falco peregrinus* (peregrine falcon) (Other specially protected)

Northern blue-tongued skink

The northern blue-tongued skink is the northern subspecies of the abundant and common blue tongue skink and occurs from Broome to Kununurra in Western Australia (WEPL,2025b). WEPL (2025b) advised that the blue-tongued skink was opportunistically sighted by the surveyors at Cygnet bay Pearl Farm, 13-kilometres North-East of the survey area (application area), in similar habitat (Open Acacia and Eucalypt woodland transitioning to rocky coastline) to that mapped within the application area. Most, but not all, detections have occurred near seasonal or permanent water (DCCEEW, 2023a). Northern blue-tongue skinks are recorded sheltering under shrubs and thick grasses, in leaf litter, within burrows, and under built structures and discarded household items, and tend to avoid areas with bare ground (DCCEEW, 2023a).

Given that WEPL (2025b) did not record evidence of this species in the application area, surveys for a nearby clearing permits have also not detected this species (WEPL, 2025c), and the distance of the application area to a waterbody, the likelihood that northern blue tongue skink is present within the application area is considered to be low. Furthermore, noting the range of this species and the availability of similar vegetation within the local area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to have a significant impact to the conservation significance of the species at the local, regional, or conservation level. Slow and directional clearing would minimise impacts to any individuals that were present during clearing.

***Macrotis lagotis* (Bilby, dalgyte, ninu)**

The bilby largely occupies three major vegetation types; open tussock grassland on uplands and hills, mulga woodland or shrubland growing on ridges and rises, and hummock grassland in plains and alluvial areas (DCCEEW, 2023b). Bilbies are found in a range of habitats from arid rocky soils with little ground cover to semi-arid shrublands and woodlands (DAWE, n.d). A targeted bilby assessment was conducted throughout the application area and did not identify evidence of bilby activity (footprint, scats and digging) within the application area (WE, 2025). is known from four records within the local area, only one of these is north of Beagle Bay on the Dampier Peninsula, and this record was from 1975. A survey of bilby presence in the Dampier Peninsula in 2018 (DBCA, 2018) also did not record any bilbies in plots north of Beagle Bay. As such, it is considered unlikely that the bilby would inhabit the application area. Slow and directional clearing would minimise impacts to any individuals that were present during clearing.

***Erythrura gouldiae* (Gouldian Finch)**

The Gouldian finch is known to inhabit Eucalyptus woodlands with suitable hollows for breeding during the dry season and inhabit lowland drainage areas with native grasses such as Sorghum in the wet season; often associated with recently burnt areas with exposed seeds. The Gouldian finch exclusively nests in tree hollows or holes in termite mounds with the breeding season ranging from January to April (Australian Museum, 2020).

According to the fauna survey, core habitat for the Gouldian finch consists of Eucalypt Woodland over dense grasses on stony plain, usually near fresh water and the species exclusively nests in tree hollows or holes in termite mounds within the breeding season, ranging from January to April (WEPL, 2025b). The fauna habitat present within the survey area does comprise of Eucalypt Woodland, however the ground cover of grasses was not considered dense enough to constitute as core foraging habitat for the Gouldian finch, and the application area is not close to a fresh water source. As such, while Gouldian finch may use vegetation within the application area, the application area is not considered to be core habitat for the species. Given this, and noting the extent of the application area in the context of the availability of similar vegetation within the local area, the proposed clearing is not considered to have a significant impact on habitat for Gouldian finch. Slow and directional clearing would minimise impacts to any individuals that were present during clearing.

Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis **(northern brushtail possum)**
The Northern Brushtail Possum (NBP) (Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis) are nocturnal arboreal omnivores that makes nests within balls of vegetation (dreys) and large tree hollows (WE,2025b). WE (2025b) observed that while the application area contained a number of large eucalypts with hollows, none of them appeared suitable to support NBP nesting. WE (2025) also noted that NBP usually prefer dense eucalypt woodland or forest with a connected canopy, whereas the application area had an estimated canopy cover of 30% which is comparatively sparse, and as such it does not constitute core habitat for this species. Given this, and noting the extent of the application area in the context of the availability of similar vegetation within the local area, the proposed clearing is not considered to have a significant impact on habitat for NBP. Slow and directional clearing would minimise impacts to any individuals that were present during clearing.

Ozimops cobourgianus **(northern coastal free-tailed bat)** are a mangrove specialist bat that roosts in mangrove hollows (WE, 2025b). As the application area does not contain mangroves, while the northern coastal free-tailed bat may transiently visit the application area, the application area is not considered to provide significant habitat for this species.

Simoselaps minimus **(Dampierland Burrowing snake (DBS))** is poorly known and has a characteristic habitat which is the pindan woodland (iNaturalist, n.d). The basic fauna survey identified that the application area would have a medium likelihood of occurrence, given that the previous records of DBS have occurred in sand dune habitats, which are not present within the application area (WE, 2025b). However, noting that there are relatively recent records of these species within the local area, it is considered that the Dampierland burrowing snake may be a transient visitor within the application area while foraging and dispersing. Slow and directional clearing would minimise impacts to any individuals that were present during clearing.

Lerista separanda **(Dampier plain slider)** are cryptic, nocturnal, subterranean reptiles endemic to the Dampier Peninsula (WE, 2025b). Due to these cryptic habits, very little is known about this species, however all previous records of this species have been from sand dunes and dune adjacent habitat. As such it is considered that this species would only be a transient visitor within the application area. Slow and directional clearing would minimise impacts to any individuals that were present during clearing.

Falco peregrinus **(peregrine falcon)** is found in most habitats, from rainforests to the arid zone, and at most altitudes, from the coast to alpine areas (Australian Museum). It requires abundant prey and secure nest sites and prefers coastal and inland cliffs or open woodlands near water and may even be found nesting on high city buildings. This species is widespread and highly mobile and is found in various habitats (Birdlife, n.d). It is likely that the Peregrine falcon may overfly the application area but based on the habitat preference and the large home range of this bird, the proposed clearing will not have a significant impact on the Peregrine falcon.

Flora

According to the desktop assessment, the following conservation significant flora species is found in the same soil type, vegetation type and habitat to the application area and required further consideration:

- *Triodia acutispicula* (Priority 3)

Triodia acutispicula occurs in sandy soils in a variety of habitats, including river levees, pindan plains, rocky hillslopes and outcrops (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). It has been recorded in *Eucalyptus minata* woodland (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). Surveys conducted in the surrounding area have not recorded this species (Biota,

2020 (immediately east of the application area); GHD, 2021 and 2023 (750 metres southwest)), although GHD (2023) considered that suitable habitat for this species was found to be present in *Eucalyptus miniata* and *Corymbia greeniana* woodland (i.e. similar vegetation to the application area). In the absence of surveys, it is considered that the application area could contain *Triodia acutispicula.* However, noting that there are 43 records of this species in Western Australia, several of which are in the Dampier Peninsula, and considering the extent of the application area in the context of the extensive suitable habitat surrounding the application area, it is considered that if *Triodia acutispicula* were to be present, impacts to this species would not be significant.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in significant impacts to habitat for conservation significant fauna species. However, the proposed clearing may result in fauna fatalities should they occur within the application area during the clearing. Conducting the clearing in a slow progressive manner from one direction towards the adjacent vegetation will allow any fauna present to move into the adjacent native vegetation ahead of the clearing activity. Restricting the proposed clearing to day-light hours will further avoid potential injuries to fauna.

In the absence of a flora survey, it is considered that the application area has the potential to contain *Triodia acutispicula*. However, if present, impacts to this species are unlikely to be significant.

Conditions

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

- clearing to be conducted during daylight hours
- undertake slow, progressive one directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

Other relevant authorisations required for the proposed land use include:

- Development approval under the *Planning and Development Act 2005* (issued by the Shire of Broome).

The Shire of Broome advised DWER that they have no objections to the proposed clearing (Shire of Broome, 2026). The applicant provided development approval from the Shire of Broome; however, this approval only covers part of the application area (see Figure D-3, Appendix D). Given this, a condition will be applied to the permit restricting clearing activities to the approved portion of the application area until development approval has been obtained for the remaining areas.

End

Appendix A. Site characteristics

A.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is part of a part of an expansive tract of native vegetation in the extensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is surrounded by expansive native vegetation that covers most of the Dampier Peninsula and is directly adjacent to an existing campground. Aerial imagery indicates the local area (50-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared with ocean removed from the buffer) retains approximately 99 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The application area is not part on any mapped formal ecological linkage and given the extensive vegetation in the surrounding area, is not considered to comprise an integral portion of an informal or local ecological linkage.
Conservation areas	There are no conservation areas mapped within the application area. The closest being the Bardi Jawi Gaarra Marine Park Class A, located approximately 2 kilometres to the southwest of the application area.
Vegetation description	The fauna survey (WE, 2025b) supplied by the applicant indicates the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of and open eucalypt woodland. The full survey descriptions and maps are available in Appendix DD. This is consistent with the mapped vegetation type(s): • Beard vegetation association 750, which is described as Acacia thicket with eucalypt woodland over spinifex *Acacia tumida, Eucalyptus tectifica, Corymbia grandifolia, Triodia pungens, T. bitextura* (Shepherd et al, 2001) The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 99 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
Vegetation condition	The fauna survey (WE, 2025b) indicates the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in Very Good (Trudgen, 1991) condition, described as: • Some relatively slight signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement. For example, some signs of damage to tree trunks caused by repeated fire, the presence of some relatively non-aggressive weeds, or occasional vehicle tracks. The full Trudgen (1991) condition rating scale is provided in 0C. The full survey descriptions and mapping are available in Appendix DD.
Climate and landform	The supporting information (WE, 2025) describes the climate as: The Dampier Peninsula is characterized by a semi-arid climate which experiences warm/dry winters and hot/humid summers with occasional tropical cyclones in the summer months. The majority of rainfall occurs in the summer months followed by an average of five to six cooler months of low rainfall. The Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) Cygnet Bay Station (ID-003057) provides the closest and most consistent long term weather data for the site (1985-2025). Mean daily maximum temperatures ranges from 28.1 in June to 35.3 in November (BoM, 2025). Summary of daily temperature statistics below in Graph 1. The mean annual rainfall for Cygnet Bay Bureau Station is 820.2 mm and in the 2024/2025 season presurvey was 1019.9 mm (199.7mm above average). Rainfall primarily falls during the months of October-April. Mean monthly rainfall ranges between 0.9 mm in August to 246.5 mm in January (BoM, 2025). Summary of monthly rainfall statistics below in Graph 1.

Characteristic	Details
Soil description land degradation risk	The soil mapped within the application area is the Yeeda System (335Ye) which is described as: • Red sandplains supporting pindan vegetation with dense acacia shrubs, scattered bloodwood and grey box trees and curly spinifex and ribbon grass. Soils that match this description are not typically prone to land degradation risks unless it is exposed to grazing and burning. (*Schoknecht & Payne, 2011)*
Waterbodies and hydrogeography	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicate that there are no watercourses or wetlands within the application area, with the nearest watercourse being a non perennial minor river located approximately 3.2 kilometres to the south-west. The application area is mapped within the RiWI Canning–Kimberly groundwater area, where groundwater salinity levels (Total Dissolved Solids) are classified as less than 500 milligrams per litre (fresh) (DWER 026), and it is situated within the Timor Sea catchment zone, specifically the Cape Leveque Basin.
Fauna	There are records of 49 fauna of conservation significance within the local area with 29 species found within the same mapped habitat. The closest record was *Chloebia gouldiae* (Gouldian Finch) 400 metres from the application area. Western Environmental (2025) conducted a basic fauna survey across the application area and an area north of the application area, which entailed a field survey undertaken 7th and 8th August 2025. This included targeted transect searches for *Macrotis lagotis* (bilby) and *Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis* (northern brushtail possum). The survey identified two fauna habitats were identified within the application area: open eucalypt woodland, and bare ground with built structures. The open eucalypt woodland habitat type was considered to be core habitat for northern blue-tongued skink, supporting habitat for Gouldian finch and northern brush-tailed possum and not significant habitat for *Falco peregrinus* (peregrine falcon), bilby, *Ozimops cobourgianus* (northern coastal free-tailed bat), *Lerista separanda* (Dampier plain slider) and *Simoselaps minimus* (Dampier burrowing snake). There were no observations of, or secondary evidence recorded, for threatened and priority fauna within the application area or wider survey area.
Flora	There are records of 19 priority flora and no threatened flora within a 50-kilometre radius, ten of which are found on the same soil type as the application area. The closest record is P3 species *Triodia acutispicula,* 800 metres from the application area.
Ecological communities	There are no formal threatened ecological communities mapped with the application area.

A.2. Flora analysis table

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features ? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Suitable soil type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Triodia acutispicula	3	Y	Y	Y	0.86	4	N

T: threatened, CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, P: priority

A.3. Fauna analysis table

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Erythrura gouldiae - Gouldian finch	P4	Y	Y	0.41	23	Y
Macrotis lagotis - Bilby, dalgyte, ninu	VU	Y	Y	8.75	4	Y

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Simoselaps minimus - Dampierland burrowing snake	P2	Y	Y	5.71	5	Y

T: threatened, CR: critically endangered, EN: endangered, VU: vulnerable, P: priority

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 area proposed to be cleared may contain priority listed flora and contains habitat for conservation significant fauna.	May be at variance	Yes *(Refer to Section 3.2.1 above).*
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 application area contains habitat for conservation significant fauna.	At variance	Yes *(Refer to Section 3.2.1 above).*
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act.	Not likely to be at variance	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: The area proposed to be cleared does not contains species that can indicate a threatened ecological community.	Not likely to be 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 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.	Not likely to be at variance	No
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, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.	Not likely to be 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:	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on- or off-site hydrology and water quality.		
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 not susceptible to wind water erosion, nutrient export or salinity. Further, noting the extent of the application area and the condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.	Not likely to be at variance	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: Given the distance to the nearest surface waterbodies and that no sensitive groundwater resources are present in the vicinity of the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality.	Not likely to be 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: The proposed clearing may increase the risk of localised flooding following periods of heavy rainfall, which is commonly experienced by the region. Given the soil within application area is sands which is highly permeable, the localised flooding that may occur will be short-term and is not likely to have a significant environmental impact. Given no water courses are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to waterlogging and exacerbate flooding.	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 Trudgen (1991) scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared.

Measuring vegetation condition for the Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces (Trudgen, 1991)

Condition	Description
Excellent	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement.
Very good	Some relatively slight signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement. For example, some signs of damage to tree trunks caused by repeated fire, the presence of some relatively non-aggressive weeds, or occasional vehicle tracks.
Good	More obvious signs of damage caused by human activity since European settlement, including some obvious impact on the vegetation structure such as that caused by low levels of grazing or slightly aggressive weeds.

Condition	Description
Poor	Still retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it after very obvious impacts of human activities since European settlement, such as grazing, partial clearing, frequent fires or aggressive weeds.
Very poor	Severely impacted by grazing, very frequent fires, clearing or a combination of these activities. Scope for some regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Usually with a number of weed species present including very aggressive species.
Completely degraded	Areas that are completely or almost completely without native species in the structure of their vegetation; i.e. areas that are cleared or 'parkland cleared' with their flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Appendix D. Biological survey information excerpts

Fauna Habitat Type	Habitat Description	Total Area, Proportion of the Survey Area (ha)	Representative Photo
FHT-01 Open Eucalypt woodland	Open eucalypt woodland dominated by *Corymbia greeniana* and *Eucalyptus miniata*. Canopy dominated by moderate combined cover of 30% *C. greeniana* and *E. miniata*, with occasional *Acacia*, open midstory, mostly saplings, high ground cover of tussock grass. light leaf litter cover with exposed soil, brown red pindan sand with high burrowing suitability, moderate cover of woody debris, moderate presence of small to medium tree hollows (<10 cm diameter), low presence of large (>10 cm diameter) tree hollows, isolated large rocks on ground. Habitat within the Survey Area is contiguous with approximately 500 ha of the same habitat bounded by sand/dirt tracks approximately 5 - 15 m wide. From a review of aerial images, a grove of mangroves and an extensive area of sand dunes occur approximately 2.5 km west of the Survey Area. Due to this proximity, mangrove and dune specialist species have been assigned a medium likelihood of occurrence Core habitat for: • *Tiliqua scincoides intermedia* (Northern blue tongued skink). Supporting habitat for: • Erythrura gouldiae (Gouldian Finch). • Trichosurus vulpecula arnhemensis (NBP).	8.5 ha 90.8 %	
Fauna Habitat Type	Habitat Description	Total Area, Proportion of the Survey Area (ha)	Representative Photo
	Not significant habitat for: • *Falco peregrinus* (peregrine falcon). • *Macrotis lagotis* (bilby). • *Ozimops cobourgianus* (northern coastal free-tailed bat). • *Lerista separanda* (Dampier plain slider). • *Simoselaps minimus* (Dampier burrowing snake).		
BG- Bare ground and built structure	Unvegetated surfaces such as road or fire break, and built structures included houses and garages No Fauna Habitat Value	0.9 ha 9.2 %	
Total		8.5 ha	

Figure D-1. Description of fauna habitat in the application area (WE, 2025b)



Figure D-2. Map of fauna habitat within survey area (WE, 2025b)



Figure D-3. The areas (533, 534 and 535(a)) where the applicant has currently obtained development approval.

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)
- 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 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
- 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)

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