GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 11559/1

File Number: DWERVT22304

Duration of Permit: From 11 November 2026 to 11 November 2028

PERMIT HOLDER

Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions

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 0.5 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*:

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

(c) ensure that no known *weed*-affected soil, *mulch, fill*, or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and

(d) 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 south to north to allow fauna to move into adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the clearing activity.

4. Fauna management – time of clearing

The permit holder must restrict clearing activities to *daytime hours* to avoid the possibility of injury to fauna.

5. 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); and (e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with *condition* 1; and (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* in accordance with *condition* 2. (g) Actions taken in accordance with *condition* 3; and (h) Actions taken in accordance with *condition* 4.

6. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 5 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.
daytime hours	means the duration starting half an hour before sunrise and ending half an hour after sunset.
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

Meenu Vitarana
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

19 October 2026

SCHEDULE 1

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



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

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 11559/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions
Application received:	20 April 2026
Application area:	0.5 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	constructing an operations base
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 297 on Plan 93256 (LR3123/260)
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 an operations base that includes temporary accommodation, office buildings, sheds and hard landscaping (DBCA, 2026).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	19 October 2026
Decision area:	0.5 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 Appendix B), relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1), photographs of the vegetation (see Appendix ED), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix C), 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 the 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 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* (DWER, October 2019)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The applicant stated that they will try an identify trees that they would like to identify the trees that they would like to remain with the footprint of the construction. They will also protect that native vegetation from the impacts of construction through environmental plans (DBCA, 2026a).

Following the request for further information, the applicant proposed the following:

- A suitably qualified and licensed fauna spotter will undertake pre-clearance inspections of the project area.
- Any active bilby burrows identified during surveys will be clearly marked and avoided until confirmed to be vacant.
- If bilbies or active burrows are present within the clearing footprint, management actions will be undertaken in accordance with approved fauna management procedures and relevant DBCA requirements.
- A licensed fauna handler will be present during clearing activities to monitor works and manage any fauna encountered.
- A fauna spotter will remain available during vegetation clearing to facilitate the safe relocation of any displaced fauna.

To further reduce the risk of impacts to native fauna, the following measures will be implemented:

- A fauna spotter will undertake pre-clearance inspections within two weeks prior to the commencement of vegetation clearing.
- If clearing does not commence within one week of the inspection, the pre-clearance survey will be repeated.
- Foot-based searches will be undertaken immediately ahead of clearing activities where practicable.
- Any fauna identified within the clearing area will be captured and relocated to nearby suitable habitat in accordance with current Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) Standard Operating Procedures.
- Relocation sites will be selected in consultation with relevant regulatory requirements and may include specialised release methodologies where necessary.
- A fauna spotter will be present during clearing activities to monitor operations and safely relocate any fauna displaced by vegetation clearing.

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 Appendix BB) 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 C) 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. Vegetation within the application area was considered likely to provide habitat for three of these:

- *Macrotis lagotis* (Bilby, dalgyte, ninu) (Vulnerable)
- *Simoselaps minimus* (Dampierland burrowing snake) (Priority 2)
- *Erythrura gouldiae* (Gouldian finch) (Priority 4)

***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). Targeted bilby assessments for nearby applications did not identify evidence of bilby activity (footprint, scats and digging) within the application area (WE, 2025a and b). The bilby 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.

***Simoselaps minimus* (Dampierland Burrowing snake (DBS))** is poorly known and has a characteristic habitat which is the pindan woodland (iNaturalist, n.d). 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.

***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. ground cover of grasses within the application area 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.

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*.

The Shire of Broome advised DWER that under the Shire of Broome Local Planning Scheme No. 7, the subject land is zoned 'Settlement'. The proposed native vegetation clearing is not considered to raise any land use planning concerns having regard to the objectives of Local Planning Scheme No. 7 and the Shire's Local Planning Strategy. The current referral relates solely to native vegetation clearing and does not constitute development approval for any future land use or built development. Any future development associated with the proposed operations base may require separate development approval from the Shire of Broome (Shire of Broome, 2026).

DBCA advised that they have liaised with Shire of Broome, since May 2026 regarding the proposed development. The most recent correspondence from the Shire confirmed that it is prepared to provide a Letter of Support for a DBCA Public Works application, which will be submitted to the Shire together with all associated supporting documentation (DBCA, 2026b). The Shire of Broome advised they will provide a letter of support for the Public Works application.

No Aboriginal sites of significance have been mapped within the application area. It is the permit holder's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

End

Appendix A. Additional information provided by applicant

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
The applicant proposed addition avoidance and mitigation measures and a letter of support from the Shire of Broome was provided (DBCA, 2026b and Shire of Broome, 2026b)	A request for further information was sent the applicant, requested to provide additional avoidance and mitigation measures and evidence of development approval.

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.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 Peninsular and is directly adjacent to an existing campground and the Dampier Peninsula MFPF Police Station. 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.
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	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of open eucalypt woodlands with low scrub. Representative photos are available in Appendix EE. 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 retain approximately 99 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
Vegetation condition	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate 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 Appendix D. Representative photos are available in Appendix E.
Climate and landform	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.

Characteristic	Details
	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.
Soil description	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.
Flora	There are records of 19 priority flora within 50-kilometre radius, ten of which are found on the same soil type as the application area. The closest record is *Triodia acutispicula* approximately 700 metres from the application area.
Ecological communities	There are no formal ecological communities mapped with the application area. The closest threatened ecological community is the Monsoon vine thicket 1.6 kilometres west of the application area.
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) 250 metres from the application area.

B.2. Flora analysis table

With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1), impacts to the following conservation significant flora required further consideration.

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	0.67	4	N

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

B.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]
Chloebia gouldiae - Gouldian finch	P4	N	Y	0.25	23	N
Macrotis lagotis – Greater Bilby	VU	Y	Y	9.59	4	N
Simoselaps minimus – Dampierland Burrowing Snake	P2	Y	Y	6.43	5	N

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

Appendix C. 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 habitat for regionally significant flora and fauna. Given the state of the high levels of remanent vegetation surrounding the application area, it is unlikely that the clearing will have an impact on the levels of biodiversity.	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 supporting information identified that the area proposed to be cleared does contain habitat for conservation significant fauna such as *Macrotis lagotis* (Bilby), *Chloebia gouldiae* (Gouldians Finch) and *Simoselaps minimus* (Dampierland Burrowing Snake). Whilst there were no surveys provided, the surrounding fauna surveys do not have any records of threatened fauna found in the surrounding area.	May be 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 not likely to contain habitat for threatened flora species listed under the BC Act. It is unlikely that the clearing will have an impact on the threatened flora.	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 contain 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 any nearby conservation areas.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
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: Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact riparian native vegetation.	Not likely to be 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 not susceptible to wind water erosion, nutrient export or salinity. Noting the extent of the application area, 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 no water courses are recorded within 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: Given no water courses are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to waterlogging.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Appendix D. 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

Trudgen, M.E. (1991) *Vegetation condition scale* in National Trust (WA) 1993 Urban Bushland Policy. National Trust of Australia (WA), Wildflower Society of WA (Inc.), and the Tree Society (Inc.), Perth.

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 E. Photographs of the vegetation



a



b
Figure xx a – b: Photographs of the application area supplied by the applicant

Appendix F. Sources of information

F.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)

F.2. References

Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2026) *Clearing permit application CPS 11559/1*, received 20 April 2026 (DWER Ref: DWERVT22304).

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