GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 11659/1

File Number: DWERVT21017

Duration of Permit: From 21 September 2026 to 21 September 2028

PERMIT HOLDER

City of Mandurah

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Darwin Terrace Road Reserve (PIN 11277808), Dudley Park

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.011 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 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* 2; and (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with *condition* 3.

4. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under *condition* 4 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*

Term	Definition
	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.
dieback	means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation.
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

28 August 2026

SCHEDULE 1

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



Figure 1 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 11659/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	City of Mandurah
Application received:	26 March 2026
Application area:	0.011 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Drainage
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Darwin Terrace Road reserve (PIN 11277808)
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Mandurah
Localities (suburb/s):	Dudley Park

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is contained within a single area (see Figure 1, Section 1.5).

The application is to clear native vegetation shrubs, juvenile trees and weeds along a road reserve, located outside the conservation wetland fence boundary. The area proposed to be cleared is an approximately 30 metre strip on the western side of the road reserve containing vegetation of a mix of weeds and native shrubs, with seasonally waterlogged soil.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	28 August 2026
Decision area:	0.011 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 A), relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), photographs of the vegetation proposed to be cleared (see Appendix D), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix B), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration that the clearing is necessary to maintain the drainage sump. The vegetation is impeding the water from draining, resulting in standing water, creating a health hazard by allowing mosquitoes to breed (City of Mandurah, 2026).

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

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

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing can be minimised and managed to unlikely lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values. The applicant has suitably demonstrated avoidance and minimisation measures.

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

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

1.5. Site map

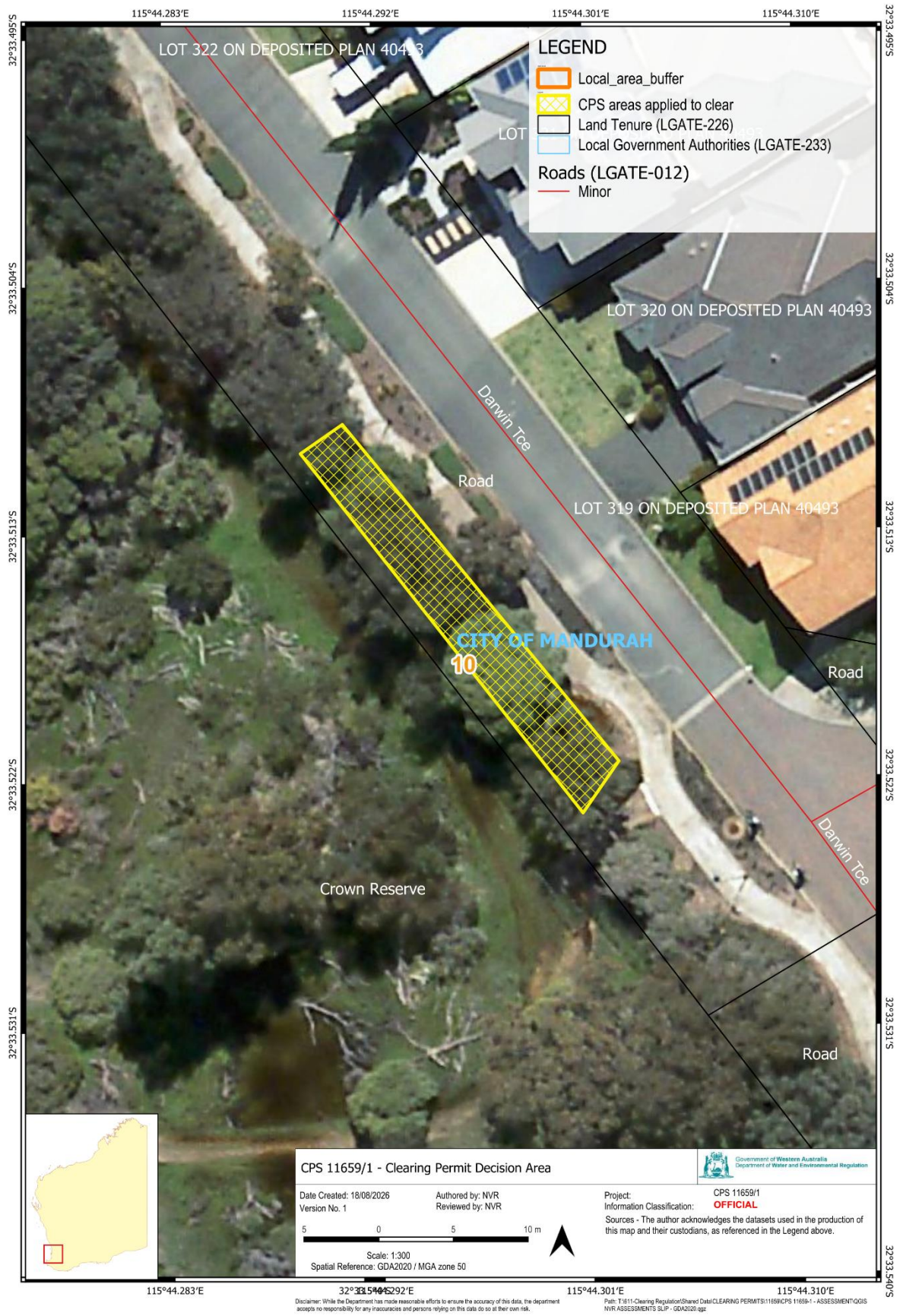


Figure 1 Map of the application area

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

2 Legislative context

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

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

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

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

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

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

Evidence was submitted by the applicant, demonstrating the following avoidance and mitigation measures (City of Mandurah, 2026);

- Vegetation surrounding the proposed area to be cleared will be avoided and not damaged. Trees proposed to be removed are all under 10cm DBH.
- Larger trees within the proposed clearing footprint will not be removed and only pruned if deemed necessary.

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 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 the impacts of the proposed clearing are limited and able to be managed to be environmentally acceptable with standard avoid and minimise management conditions.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The City of Mandurah did not have any objections to the proposed clearing.

There is an Aboriginal sites of significance registered site 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. Site characteristics

A.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is an isolated patch of native and invasive vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is adjacent to an estuary wetland located to the west and a road on the east of the application area. A fence is separating the application area from the vegetation connected to the estuary, severing the connectivity values between the vegetated areas. Special data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 25 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The application area is not mapped within any formal ecological linkages. Based on aerial imagery and site photographs, the application area is not considered to be part of an informal ecological linkage.
Conservation areas	Part of the application area is mapped as a conservation category wetland and within a Ramsar site, Peel-Yalgorup System. The application area is on the border of the estuary vegetation, separated by a fence.
Vegetation description	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of *Allocasuarina, huegeliana, Juncus kraussii, Lobelia anceps, Machaerina juncea* and *Typha orientalis* (City of Mandurah, 2026*).* Representative photos are available in Appendix D. This is inconsistent with the mapped vegetation type: • Swan Coastal Plain Vasse Complex, which is described as Mixture of the closed scrub of Melaleuca species fringing woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum) - Melaleuca species and open forest of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) - Eucalyptus marginata (Jarrah) - *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri). *The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 31.61 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 good to degraded condition (Keighery, 1994) The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C. Representative photos are available in Appendix D.
Climate and landform	The average monthly rainfall is at its highest during June at an average maximum of 118.7mm. The average monthly temperature is at its highest during February at a maximum average of 29.1 degrees Celsius (BOM, 2026). According to available data, the topography is relatively flat, with no mapped contour lines adjacent to the application area.
Soil description	The soil is mapped as Coastal Plain South Surveys (amalgamated JAN, PHN, MB, PHS, ROK), described as Upper level sandy terrace and gently undulating beach ridges with deep grey or bleached pale brown siliceous sands overlying soft shelly limestone.
Land degradation risk	According to available data, the application area is at risk of water repellence, subsurface acidification, and phosphorus export.

Characteristic	Details
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and images of the vegetation indicated that the application area is mapped within the Peel Harvey Estuary and is on the east side of a high value wetland mapped within the Directory of Important Wetlands, however is not situated within the wetland boundary.
Hydrogeography	The application area is mapped within a salinity of 1000-3000 Total dissolved solids, indicating it is moderately saline.
Flora	According to available data, there are 33 flora records in local area with the nearest record located 0.36 hectares east of the application area. No flora records are within the same soil type as the application area and 22 records within the same vegetation complex. The closest flora record is located 0.37 kilometres from the application area
Ecological communities	The application area is mapped 0.1 kilometres from Priority 3 Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh ecological community.
Fauna	According to available data, there are records of 61 fauna species of conservation significance within the local area, with the closest records being migratory bird species and Carnaby cockatoo records.

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	977183.94	327360.32	33.50	140616.72	14.389995
Vegetation complex					
Vasse Complex	15691.63	4960.27	31.61	2331.30	14.86
Local area					
10km radius	16,856.21	4,212.81	24.99	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

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:	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
The application area is adjacent to vegetation which is significant for biodiversity of a high value conservation category wetland. The adjacent wetland vegetation is considered as having significant biodiversity value, however the application area is separated from the wetland vegetation by an existing fence and is situated within a road reserve. Although the vegetation within the application area contains riparian species, waterlogging results from altered drainage patterns associated with the adjacent road reserve, where water accumulates alongside the roadway. The hydrological conditions are considered to be influenced by road infrastructure and are unlikely to represent the natural vegetation community or hydrology that would occur in the absence of the road reserve. Given the limited extent of the proposed clearing, the existing separation from the wetland vegetation, and the roadside modifications, the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in a significant impact on the biodiversity values, ecological function, or impacts to the adjacent High Value Conservation Category Wetland. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not representative of the nearest Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh Priority Ecological Community, located 0.1 kilometres from the application. The vegetation does not contain regionally significant flora, fauna, habitats, assemblages of plants.		
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 area proposed to be cleared does not contain significant habitat for conservation significant fauna and is separated from any fauna connectivity values to vegetation containing fauna habitat. There are no trees suitable for black cockatoo foraging and no hollow bearing trees.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: Given the small area of clearing, and the degraded condition, it is unlikely for the area to contain habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act. The vegetation composition observed within the application area does not provide habitat characteristics typically associated with recorded conservation significant flora species in the locality. No threatened flora records occur within the application area, and the vegetation present is not considered suitable habitat for listed flora species.	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 nearest TEC is the Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain, located 2 kilometres from the application area. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not representative of this TEC, and the clearing will not impact the TEC.	Not at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
The area proposed to be cleared does not contain species that indicate a threatened ecological community.		
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 and the native vegetation in the local area is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.	Not 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: Although the application area is mapped within the Ramsar site, Peel-Yalgorup System, the vegetation proposed to be cleared is separated from the wetland vegetation by an existing fence and occurs within a modified road reserve environment. Given the small extent of clearing and existing disturbance, the proposal is unlikely to adversely impact the environmental values of the adjacent wetland.	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: The application area is mapped within a high value conservation category wetland associated with a Ramsar site (Peel-Yalgorup System) and the vegetation contains riparian vegetation species. The area proposed to be cleared has been substantially modified by historical road construction and drainage activities. The vegetation proposed to be cleared occurs within an artificial drainage environment associated with the road reserve and does not represent intact wetland vegetation. The proposed clearing is unlikely to alter wetland hydrology and watercourse hydrology or the extent of native vegetation associated with the adjoining wetland. The purpose of the project is to decrease waterlogging caused by the adjacent road reserve. Clearing the vegetation will improve the area from an environmental perspective as well as a road operation perspective.	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 susceptible to water repellence, subsurface acidification, and phosphorus export. 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

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
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 small extent of the clearing and the drainage maintenance purpose, the proposal is unlikely to result in significant changes to groundwater quality or surface water quality. Standard hygiene and avoidance measures will further minimise potential impacts.	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 mapped soils indicate the application area is susceptible to water repellence, however the purpose of the clearing is to improve drainage within and around the application area, therefore the risks of flooding or waterlogging will decrease.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Appendix C. Vegetation condition rating scale

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

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

Measuring vegetation condition for the South West and Interzone Botanical Province (Keighery, 1994)

Condition	Description
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance.
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, with disturbance affecting individual species; weeds are non-aggressive species.
Very good	Vegetation structure altered, with obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and/or grazing.
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Completely degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

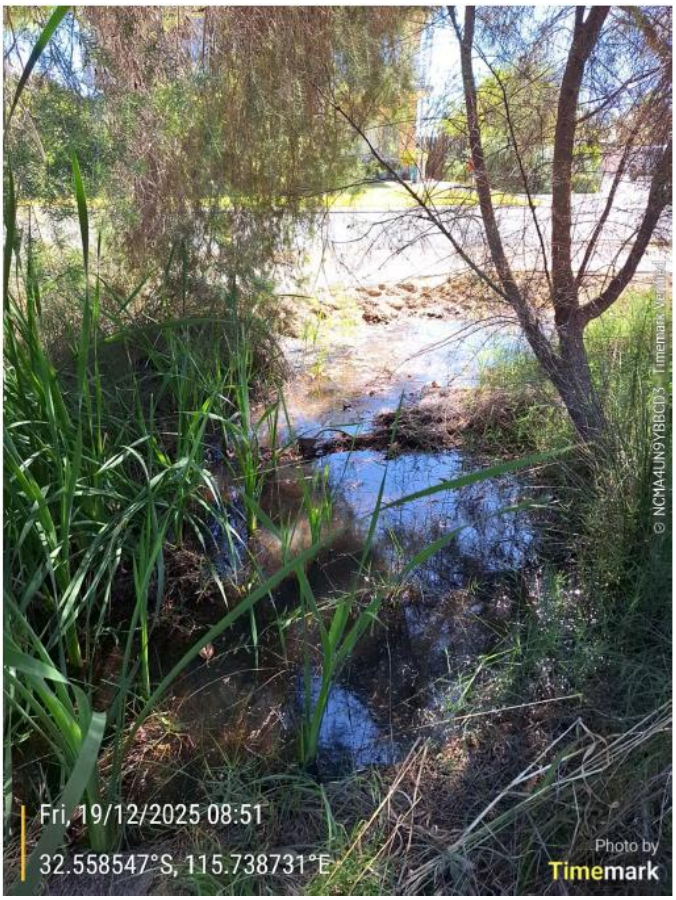
Appendix D. Photographs of the vegetation

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is shown within the images provided below including species of *Allocasuarina, huegeliana, Juncus kraussii, Lobelia anceps, Machaerina juncea* and *Typha orientalis* (figure 2 - 14)






Fri, 19/12/2025 08:59
32.558606°S, 115.738230°E
Photo by
Timemark


Fri, 19/12/2025 08:51
32.558547°S, 115.738731°E
Photo by
Timemark


Fri, 19/12/2025 09:00
32.558614°S, 115.738256°E
Photo by
Timemark


Fri, 19/12/2025 09:00
32.558435°S, 115.738483°E
Photo by
Timemark


Fri, 19/12/2025 08:55
32.558607°S, 115.738447°E
Photo by
Timemark


Fri, 19/12/2025 08:56
32.558052°S, 115.738161°E
Photo by
Timemark


Fri, 19/12/2025 08:59
32.558594°S, 115.738578°E
Photo by
Timemark


Fri, 19/12/2025 08:51
32.558687°S, 115.738275°E
Photo by
Timemark


Fri, 19/12/2025 08:56
32.558606°S, 115.738206°E
Photo by
Timemark


Fri, 19/12/2025 08:48
32.558700°S, 115.738383°E
Photo by
Timemark


Fri, 19/12/2025 08:56
32.558606°S, 115.738206°E
Photo by
Timemark

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)

E.2. References

Bureau of Meteorology. (2026). Climate statistics for Australian locations: Mandurah (Station 009977). Australian Government. Accessed August 2026

City of Mandurah (2026) Clearing permit application CPS 11659/1, received 26 March 2026 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1352970).

City of Mandurah (2026) *Supporting information for clearing permit application CPS 11659/1,* received 26 March 2026 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1350509).

Commonwealth of Australia (2001) *National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005*, Canberra.

Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (2013). *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation*. Perth. Available from: https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/your-environment/native-vegetation/Guidelines/Guide2_assessment_native_veg.pdf.

Department of 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/ (accessed 30 June 2020).

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2019). *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits*. Joondalup. Available from: https://dwer.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Procedure_Native_vegetation_clearing_permits_v1.PDF.

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (Regulatory Services – Water) (2026) *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914 advice for clearing permit application CPS 11659/1*, received 20 June 2026 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1362489).

Government of Western Australia (2019) *2018 South West Vegetation Complex Statistics. Current as of March 2019*. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Perth, https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca

Government of Western Australia. (2019) *2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of March 2019.* WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics

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.

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

Molloy, S., Wood, J., Hall, S., Wallrodt, S. and Whisson, G. (2009) *South West Regional Ecological Linkages Technical Report*, Western Australian Local Government Association and Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.

Northcote, K. H. with Beckmann G G, Bettenay E., Churchward H. M., van Dijk D. C., Dimmock G. M., Hubble G. D., Isbell R. F., McArthur W. M., Murtha G. G., Nicolls K. D., Paton T. R., Thompson C. H., Webb A. A. and Wright M. J. (1960-68) *Atlas of Australian Soils*, Sheets 1 to 10, with explanatory data. CSIRO and Melbourne University Press: Melbourne.

Schoknecht, N., Tille, P. and Purdie, B. (2004) *Soil-landscape mapping in South-Western Australia – Overview of Methodology and output*s Resource Management Technical Report No. 280. Department of Agriculture.

Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R. and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001) *Native Vegetation in Western Australia, Extent, Type and Status*. Resource Management Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

Valentine, L.E. and Stock, W. (2008) *Food Resources of Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris) in the Gnangara Sustainability Strategy Study Area*. Edith Cowan University and Department of Environment and Conservation. December 2008.

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