GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 10971/1

File Number: DWERVT17708

Duration of Permit: From 20/06/2025 to 20/06/2027

PERMIT HOLDER

Ednah Street Pty Ltd

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 42 on Deposited Plan 4998, South Yunderup

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 20 native trees 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;

(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* 1; and (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with *condition* 2.

4. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under *condition* 3 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in Table 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*

Term	Definition
	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

C Robertson
27.05.2025
3.09PM

Caron Robertson
A/ Manager
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

27 May 2025

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 10971/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Ednah Street Pty Ltd
Application received:	24 February 2025
Application area:	20 native trees
Purpose of clearing:	Plumbing hazard reduction
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 42 on Plan 4998
Location (LGA area/s):	Shire of Murray
Localities (suburb/s):	South Yunderup

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is within three areas on Banksia Terrace, South Yunderup, a waterside residential area along the Murray River (see Figure 1, Section 1.5).

The applicant is applying to clear 20 native trees on their property due to the roots of the trees interfering with the plumbing of the property and neighbouring properties.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	27 May 2025
Decision area:	20 native trees, 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), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix B), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration the purpose of clearing being for maintenance of infrastructure associated with an existing building.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- The loss of native vegetation that is suitable foraging and roosting habitat for all three species of black cockatoo species

Given there is no evidence of foraging and that the local area retains approximately 20% native vegetation, all of which is mapped as foraging resource for black cockatoos, clearing of 20 native trees in the application area is not likely to have significant long term residual impacts on the continuance black cockatoos in the local area.

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

1.5. Site map

Figure 1: Map of the application area

The areas 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)
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) (CALM Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA) (P&D Act)
- *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* (WA)

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 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.

Evidence was submitted by the applicant, demonstrating that the root system on trees on the property is impacting underground pipes, though it is not possible to determine exactly which trees are causing the issues due to their close proximity. 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 resource values.

The assessment against the clearing principles (see Appendix B) identified the impacts of the proposed clearing are able to be managed to be environmentally acceptable with avoid and minimise and weed and dieback management conditions.

3.2.1. Biological values and - Clearing Principles (a) & (b)

Assessment

The desktop assessment identified 43 conservation significant fauna species in the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the application area). In determining the likelihood of each species to occur in the application area, the following was considered:

• the preferred habitat and vegetation types of the species and
• their recorded proximity to the application.

The likelihood analysis identified six conservation significant fauna species which may occur in the application area (see Appendix A.3). Of these, three species are likely to occur: *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo; EN), *Zanda baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo; EN), and *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (forest red-tailed black cockatoo; VU).

The application area provides suitable habitat for threatened fauna, including:

- *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* – (forest red-tailed black cockatoo)
- *Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger* – (south-western brush-tailed phascogale, wambenger)

- *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* – (western ringtail possum, ngwayir)
- *Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* – (Masked Owl)
- *Zanda baudinii* – (Baudin's cockatoo)
- *Zanda latirostris* – (Carnaby's cockatoo)

Black Cockatoos

The application area is in the known distribution of Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo, and forest red-tailed black cockatoo (referred to as black cockatoos). According to available databases, the closest recorded confirmed breeding site is about 10.3 kilometres from the application area. There are 12 known roost sites in the local area; the closest is about 820 metres from the application area. Two of the trees applied to clear are mature *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (tuart), which may provide habitat for black cockatoos (see appendix D for photographs for the application area).

Breeding habitat

Suitable breeding habitat for black cockatoos includes trees which either have a suitable nest hollow or are of a suitable diameter at breast height (DBH) to develop a nest hollow (DAWE, 2022). Suitable breeding habitat consists of both live and dead *Eucalyptus* and *Corymbia* species with a DBH of 500 millimetres. Two of the trees in the application area, based on a visual assessment of the photographs, are likely to be of suitable size to be potential habitat trees for Black cockatoos. Photographs provided by the applicant do not show any hollows suitable for black cockatoos.

Night Roost sites

Black cockatoo night roosts are usually located in the tallest trees of an area, and in close proximity to both a food supply and surface water (DAWE, 2022). Known night roosting species include jarrah, marri, karri, flooded gum, blackbutt, tuart, salmon gum, wandoo and introduced eucalyptus (DAWE, 2022). Within the local area, there are 12 known roost sites, with the closest mapped 820 metres from the application area. Two tuart trees within the application area are of sufficient height that they could provide roosting habitat for local black cockatoo individuals.

Other species

The clearing is unlikely to have an impact on the following species: south-western brush-tailed phascogale, western ringtail possum and masked owl. These species occur in low numbers, a distance from the application area and given the condition of the vegetation and other vegetation in the local area in better condition, it is unlikely for these species to be reliant on the vegetation within the application area for their continued existence.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will reduce potential roosting and foraging habitat for black cockatoos. Given the extent of vegetation available locally and close proximity of the vegetation to buildings limiting the long term survival potential of these individual trees, the clearing is not likely to have significant long term residual impacts on the continuance of these species at this location.

Conditions

To minimise the above impacts, measures to avoid and minimise clearing will be imposed as conditions on the clearing permit.

Appendix A: Site characteristics

A.1. Site characteristics

<table>
<tr><th>Characteristic</th><th>Details</th></tr>
<tr><td>Local context</td><td>The area proposed to be cleared is part of an isolated patches of native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is within a residential area along the canals of the Murray River in south Yunderup.

Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 20 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ecological linkage</td><td>There is no formally mapped ecological linkages within the application area. The closest is the south west regional ecological linkage, mapped 60 metres from the application area. The vegetation within the application is not contiguous with this linkage line.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Conservation areas</td><td>There are no conservation areas within the application area. The closest conservation area is a DBCA Conservation Park about 1.5 kilometres from the application area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vegetation description</td><td>Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of established Eucalyptus and Allocasuarina species. Representative photos are available in Appendix D.

This is consistent with the mapped vegetation type:
The vegetation is mapped within the 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). Will include areas dominated by Tecticornia and Sarcocornia species (Samphire) near Mandurah and south of the Capel River. (Shepherd et al, 2001)
The mapped vegetation type retain about 31.4 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vegetation condition</td><td>Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, described as:
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.
The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix E. Representative photos are available in Appendix G.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Climate and landform</td><td>The application area is within the Shire of Murray, which receives an annual rainfall of 440 millimetres (mm).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Soil description</td><td>The soil is mapped as gently undulating beach ridges similar to V6, but formed from reworked Pleistocene Bassendean sands. Deep bleached grey acidic siliceous sands with iron-organic hardpan.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Land degradation risk</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Risk categories</th><th>Land Unit 1</th></tr>
<tr><td>Wind erosion</td><td>H1: 50-70% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk</td></tr>
<tr><td>Water Repellence</td><td>H1: 50-70% of map unit has a high water repellence risk</td></tr>
<tr><td>Subsurface Acidification</td><td>H1: 50-70% of map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid</td></tr>
<tr><td>Flood risk</td><td>L1: <3% of the map unit has a moderate to high hazard</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Characteristic	Details
	Phosphorus export risk: H1: 50-70% of map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk
Waterbodies	The application area is on the shore of the Murray river, a tributary of the Peel-Harvey inlet. This shoreline has been highly modified as part of a residential estate.
Hydrogeography	The application area is mapped with both the Murray River system and the Murray groundwater area
Flora	48 flora records in local area (10-kilometre radius), nearest record being *Jacksonia gracillima* and *Diuris drummondii* about 500 metres away in different soils than occur within the application area.
Ecological communities	There are no Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities (TEC/PEC) mapped within the application area. The closest known TEC or PEC is the banksia woodland on the swan coastal plain TEC located about 400 metres to the north. The vegetation within the application area is not diagnostically similar to any known TEC or PEC.
Fauna	Spatial data records 55 threatened species within in local area (10-kilometre radius), the nearest record being a crested tern (*Thalasseus bergii)* located 400 metres from the application area. There is a known black cockatoo roosting site 820 metres and known breeding trees about 10.3 kilometres from the application area.

A.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre-European extent in all DBCA managed land
IBRA bioregion*					
Swan Coastal Plain	1,501,221.93	579,813.47	38.62	222,916.97	38.48
Vegetation complex					
Vasse Complex	15,691.63	4926.97	31.40	2,294.43	14.62
Local area					
10km radius	25145	5125.6	20.38	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

**Government of Western Australia (2019b)

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]
Calyptorhynchus banksii naso - forest red-tailed black cockatoo	VU	Y	Y	1.49	104	N/A
Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger - south-western brush-tailed phascogale, wambenger	CD	Y	Y	2.04	4	N/A

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]
Pseudocheirus occidentalis - western ringtail possum, ngwayir	CR	Y	Y	1.03	2	N/A
Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae – Masked Owl	P3	Y	Y	8.84	1	N/A
Zanda baudinii - Baudin's cockatoo	EN	Y	Y	1.36	4	N/A
Zanda latirostris – Carnaby's cockatoo	EN	Y	Y	2.45	409	N/A

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 contains locally fauna habitat being foraging and roosting trees for conservation significant black cockatoos.	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 area proposed to be cleared contains suitable foraging and roosting habitat for black cockatoos. Given there is no evidence of foraging within the application area and that the local area retains approximately 20% native vegetation, all of which is mapped as foraging resource for black cockatoos, clearing of 20 native trees in the application area is not likely to have significant long term residual impacts on the continuance black cockatoos in the local area.	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. Given that the vegetation is completely degraded, highly modified and located on an urban block, it is unlikely that any threatened flora have suitable habitat within the application area.	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 (TEC) and is not necessary for the maintenance of a known TEC.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
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 national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia has a target to prevent clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001). The local area retains about 20% native vegetation cover which is inconsistent with the national biodiversity targets. In constrained areas, modified targets of 10% retention are used. This application falls within a constrained area and the extent of native vegetation in the local area is consistent with this modified target. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area but does include foraging and roosting habitat for black cockatoo. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is in an extensively cleared area and contains suitable habitat for conservation significant fauna however, given there is no evidence of foraging within the application area and that the local area retains approximately 20% native vegetation, all of which is mapped as foraging resource for black cockatoos, the 20 native trees in the application area are not likely to be significant for the continuance black cockatoos in the local area.	May 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: The closest conservation area is about 1.5 kilometres from the application area. Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have a direct or indirect impact on the environmental values this 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: Given that the application area is on the bank of the Murray River, the proposed clearing is likely to impact vegetation growing in association with a watercourse. The vegetation is located 10 metres from a water course and is likely to be hydrologically connected. However, the vegetation occurs within a highly modified urban block, including physical barriers between the application area and adjacent watercourse. It is not likely that the proposed clearing will impact this watercourse to a greater extent than the initial development.	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:	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
The mapped soils highly susceptible to wind, water erosion, nutrient export and subsurface acidification. However, the vegetation occurs within a highly modified urban block, including physical barriers between the application area and adjacent watercourse. It is not likely that the proposed clearing will have land degradation impacts to a greater extent than the initial development.		
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 Murray River is 10 metres of the application area, the vegetation proposed to be cleared is likely to be hydrologically connected to local surface and groundwater. However, the vegetation occurs within a highly modified urban block, including physical barriers between the application area and adjacent watercourse. It is not likely that the proposed clearing will impact this watercourse to a greater extent than the initial development.	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 and topographic contours in the surrounding area do not indicate the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding. Furthermore, despite the close proximity of the application area to the Murray River, the vegetation occurs within a highly modified urban block, including physical barriers between the application area and the watercourse. It is not likely that the proposed clearing will impact the incidence or intensity of flooding to a greater extent than the initial development.	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.

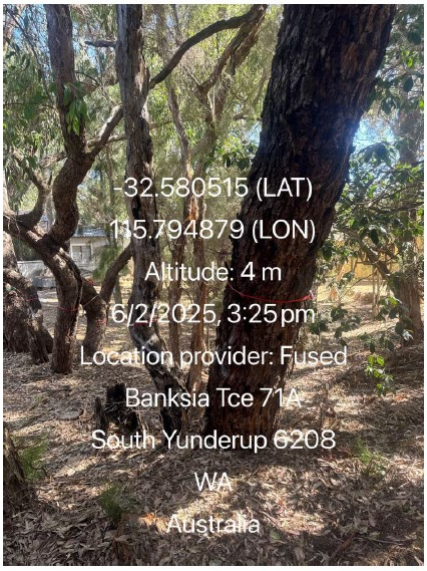
Measuring vegetation condition for the South West and Interzone Botanical Province (Keighery, 1994)

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.

Condition	Description
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


-32.580518 (LAT)
115.794857 (LON)
Altitude: 4 m
6/2/2025, 3:25 pm
Location provider: Fused
Banksia Tce 71B
South Yunderup 6208
WA
Australia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115.794879 (LON)
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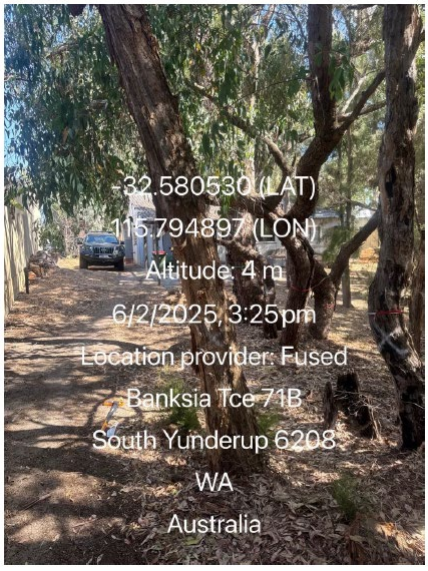
6/2/2025, 3:25 pm
Location provider: Fused
Banksia Tce 71A
South Yunderup 6208
WA
Australia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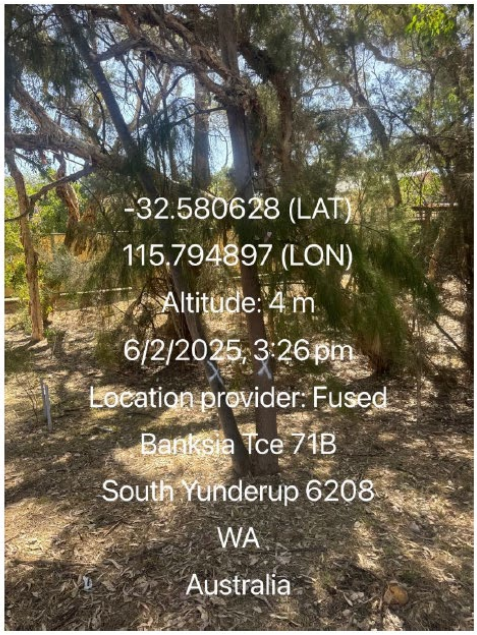
115.794897 (LON)
Altitude: 4 m
6/2/2025, 3:25 pm
Location provider: Fused
Banksia Tce 71B
South Yunderup 6208
WA
Australia


-32.580611 (LAT)
115.794928 (LON)
Altitude: 4 m
6/2/2025, 3:26 pm
Location provider: Fused
Banksia Tce 71B
South Yunderup 6208
WA
Australia


-32.580655 (LAT)
115.794939 (LON)
Altitude: 4 m
6/2/2025, 3:27 pm
Location provider: Fused
Banksia Tce 71B
South Yunderup 6208
WA
Australia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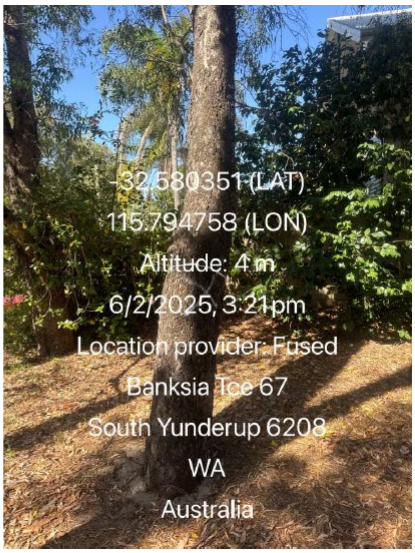
115.794897 (LON)
Altitude: 4 m
6/2/2025, 3:26 pm
Location provider: Fused
Banksia Tce 71B
South Yunderup 6208
WA
Australia


Eucalypt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115.794758 (LON)
Altitude: 4 m
6/2/2025, 3:21 pm
Location provider: Fused
Banksia Tce 67
South Yunderup 6208
WA
Australia


-32.580368 (LAT)
115.794736 (LON)
Altitude: 4 m
6/2/2025, 3:22 pm
Location provider: Fused
Banksia Tce 67
South Yunderup 6208
WA
Australia

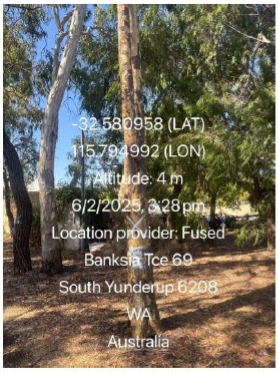

-32.580334 (LAT)
115.794688 (LON)
Altitude: 4 m
6/2/2025, 3:22 pm
Location provider: Fused
Banksia Tce 67
South Yunderup 6208
WA
Australia

Eucalypt

Dead Eucalypt

Lemon scented gum

Eucalypt



Gum tree

Eucalypt

Eucalypt

Dead Eucalypt

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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