GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 10982/1

File Number: DWERVT18105

Duration of Permit: From 9 October 2025 to 9 October 2032

PERMIT HOLDER

City of Busselton

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Gunn Street Road reserve (PIN 11408527), West Busselton

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.02 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

CONDITIONS

1. Period during which clearing is authorized

The permit holder must not clear any native vegetation after 9 October 2027.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Fauna management – western ringtail possums

(a) In relation to the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1, the permit holder must engage a *fauna specialist* to inspect that area immediately prior to, and for the duration of clearing activities, for the presence of western ringtail possum(s) (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*).

(b) Clearing activities must cease in any area where fauna referred to in condition 4(a) are identified until either:

(i) the western ringtail possum(s) individual has moved on from that area to adjoining *suitable habitat*; or

(ii) the western ringtail possum(s) individual has been removed by a *western ringtail possum specialist*.

(c) Any western ringtail possum(s) individual removed in accordance with condition 3(b)(ii) must be relocated by a *western ringtail possum specialist* to a *suitable habitat* or as otherwise approved by the *CEO*.

(d) Where fauna is identified under condition 4(a), the permit holder must within 14 calendar days provide the following records to the *CEO*:

(i) the number of individuals identified;

(ii) the date each individual was identified;

(iii) the location where each individual was identified recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;

(iv) the number of individuals removed and relocated;

(v) the relevant qualifications of the *western ringtail possum specialist* undertaking removal and relocation;

(vi) the date each individual was removed;

(vii) the method of removal;

(viii) the date each individual was relocated;

(ix) the location where each individual was relocated to, recorded using a GPS unit set to GDA94, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees; and

(x) details pertaining to the circumstances of any death of, or injury sustained by, an individual.

5. Revegetation and rehabilitation

The permit holder must:

(a) within 12 months of the commencement of clearing authorised under this permit:

(i) undertake deliberate *planting* of at least 15 *Agonis flexuosa* (peppermint) plants within the area hatched red in Figure 2 of Schedule 1, ensuring only *local provenance* propagating material is used for *planting* activities and *planting* is undertaken at an *optimal time*; and

(ii) ensure *Agonis flexuosa* (peppermint) plants *planted* in accordance with condition 5(a)(i) are *planted* at a density similar to similar pre-clearing vegetation types;

(b) undertake *weed* control and watering of plantings undertaken in accordance with condition 5(a), as required, for at least three years post *planting*.

(c) within 24 months of planting the *Agonis flexuosa* (peppermint) plants in accordance with condition 5(a) of this permit:

(i) engage an *environmental specialist* to make a determination as to whether at least of the 15 *Agonis flexuosa* (peppermint) plants *planted* in accordance with condition 5(a) will survive;

(ii) if the determination made by the *environmental specialist* under condition 5(c)(i) is that at least 15 *planted Agonis flexuosa* (peppermint) plants will not survive, the permit holder must *plant* additional plants that will result in at least 15 *planted Agonis flexuosa* (peppermint) plants persisting within the area cross-hatched red in Figure 2 of Schedule 1; and

(d) repeat the activities required under condition 5(a)(ii)-(iii) and condition 5(b) of this permit where additional *planting* of trees is required to be undertaken in accordance with condition 5(c)(ii).

6. Records that must be kept

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

Table 1: Records that must be kept

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised *clearing* activities generally	(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
		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. (g) actions taken to manage and mitigate impacts to western ringtail possums in accordance with condition 4.
2.	In relation to *planting* pursuant to condition 5	(a) the date(s) on which the *planting* was undertaken; (b) the boundaries of the area *planted* (recorded digitally as a shapefile); (c) a description of the *planting* activities undertaken pursuant to condition 5(a), including planted species composition and number; (d) actions taken to implement watering and weed control pursuant to condition 5(b); (e) a copy of the *environmental specialist*'s monitoring report and determination pursuant to condition 5(c)(i); and (f) a description of any remedial actions undertaken pursuant to conditions 5(c)(ii) and 5(d) where the *environmental specialist* determination pursuant to condition 5(c) indicates that *planted* trees will not survive.

7. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 6 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in Table 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.
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.
environmental specialist	means a person who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent, and has a minimum of 2 years work experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this permit, or who is approved by the CEO as a suitable environmental specialist
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression
local provenance	means native vegetation seeds and propagation material from natural sources within the same IBRA subregion of the area cleared.
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.
optimal time	means the period from May to September for undertaking planting and seeding.
priority flora	means those plant taxa described as priority flora classes 1, 2, 3, or 4 in the *Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions Threatened and Priority Flora List for Western Australia* (as amended)
planting/ed	means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired
rehabilitate	means the re-establishment of a cover of local provenance native vegetation in an area using methods such as natural regeneration, direct seeding and/or planting, so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area
revegetate/ion	means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of the area.
suitable habitat (western ringtail possum)	means habitat known to support western ringtail possums *(Pseudocheirus occidentalis)* within the known current distribution of the species, typically characterised by abundant foliage, presence of suitable nesting structures such as tree hollows, as well as high canopy cover and continuity. Known habitat includes peppermint *(Agonis flexuosa)* dominated woodlands, jarrah *(Eucalyptus marginata)* and marri *(Corymbia calophylla)* forests, riparian vegetation with a canopy of Bullich *(Eucalyptus megacarpa)* or flooded gum *(Eucalyptus rudis),*

Term	Definition
	karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor)* forests, sheoak (*Allocasuarina fraseriana)* dominated woodlands, and other stands of myrtaceous trees growing near swamps, watercourses or floodplains.
threatened flora	means a threatened flora as defined in: (a) the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* section 5(1); or (b) the Commonwealth Environment Act section 528.
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.
western ringtail possum specialist	means a fauna specialist who holds a tertiary qualification specialising in environmental science or equivalent, has a minimum of two years of work experience in western ringtail possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) identification, surveys of western ringtail possums and capture and handling of western ringtail possums, and holds a valid fauna licence issued under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.

END OF CONDITIONS

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Caitlin Conway
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

16 September 2025

SCHEDULE 1

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

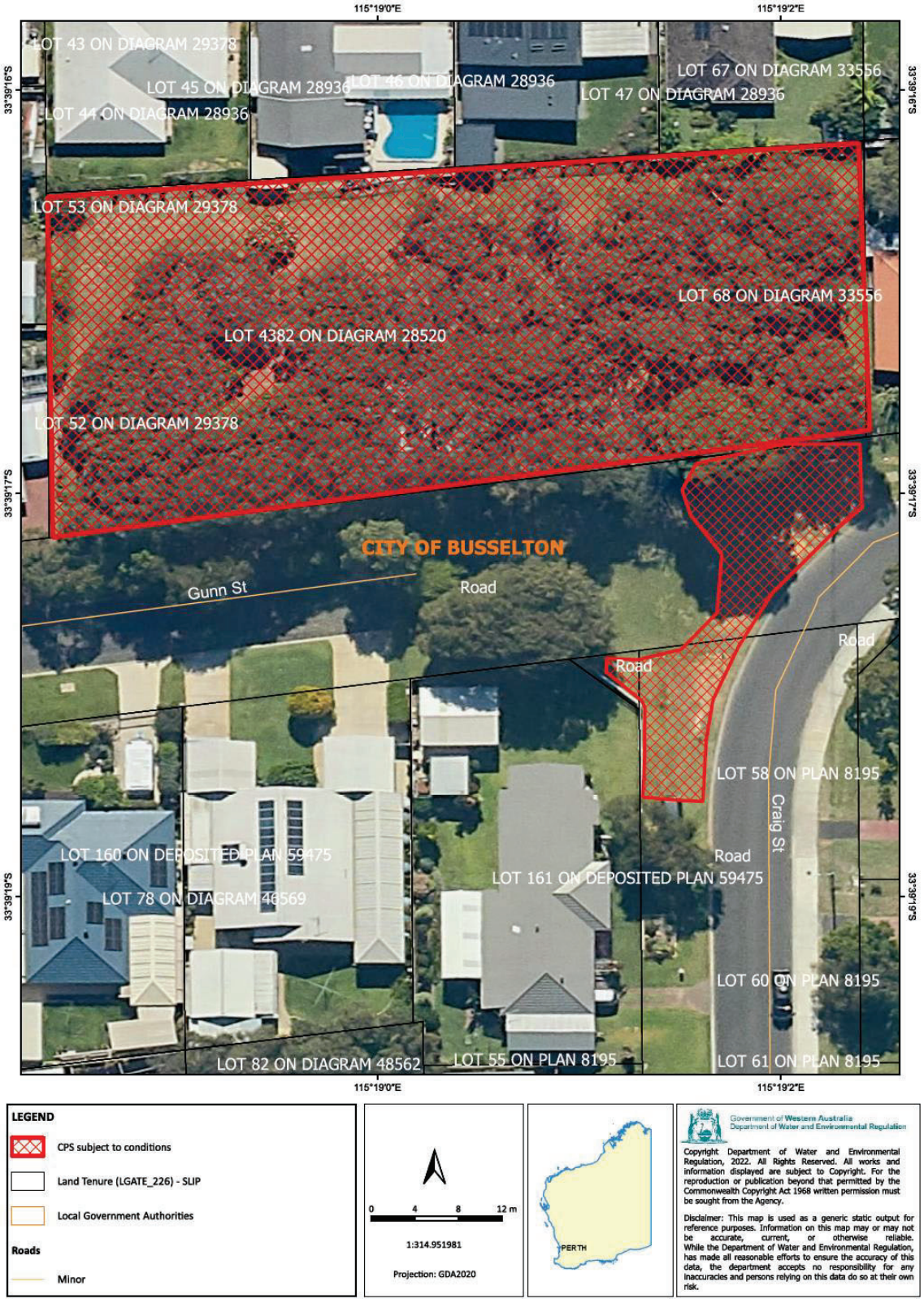

Figure 2: The location crossed-hatched red indicates the area conditioned for revegetation under condition 5 of the clearing permit.

Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1 Application details and outcome

1.1. Permit application details

Permit number:	CPS 10982/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	City of Busselton
Application received:	7 March 2025
Application area:	0.02 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Road works upgrade
Method of clearing:	Mechanical or hand clearing
Property:	Gunn Street Road reserve (PIN 11408527)
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Busselton
Localities (suburb/s):	West Busselton

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is contained within a single contiguous area within the existing Gunn and Craig Road (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The purpose of the clearing is to carry out road, kerbing and drainage upgrade works to improve the safety of Gunn Street, West Busselton, within the City of Busselton. To accommodate the works, selective clearing of up to four individual Peppermint trees *(Agonis flexuosa*) will be required to be removed.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	16 September 2025
Decision area:	0.02 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 one submission was received. Consideration of matters raised in the public submission is summarised in Appendix A.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for:

- the site characteristics (see Appendix B),
- relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1),
- the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix C) and
- relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3.3).

The Delegated Officer also took into consideration the purpose of the clearing is to improve community safety.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the loss of native vegetation that is suitable habitat for Western Ringtail Possum (WRP) (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*);
- the loss of remnant native vegetation within an area that has been extensively cleared; and
- 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 is unlikely to have long-term adverse impacts on biological values and can be minimised and managed through conditions on the permit such that it is unlikely to 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 to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds
- engage a fauna specialist to inspect the area prior to, and for the duration of clearing activities and if required, appropriately relocate any individual western ringtail possums presenting at the application area to suitable habitats prior to the clearing
- mitigate impact to western ringtail possum habitat and clearing of vegetation significant within an extensively cleared area by planting 15 peppermint trees in an area adjacent to the application area.

1.5. Site maps

Figure 1: Map of the application area. The area cross-hatched yellow indicate the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

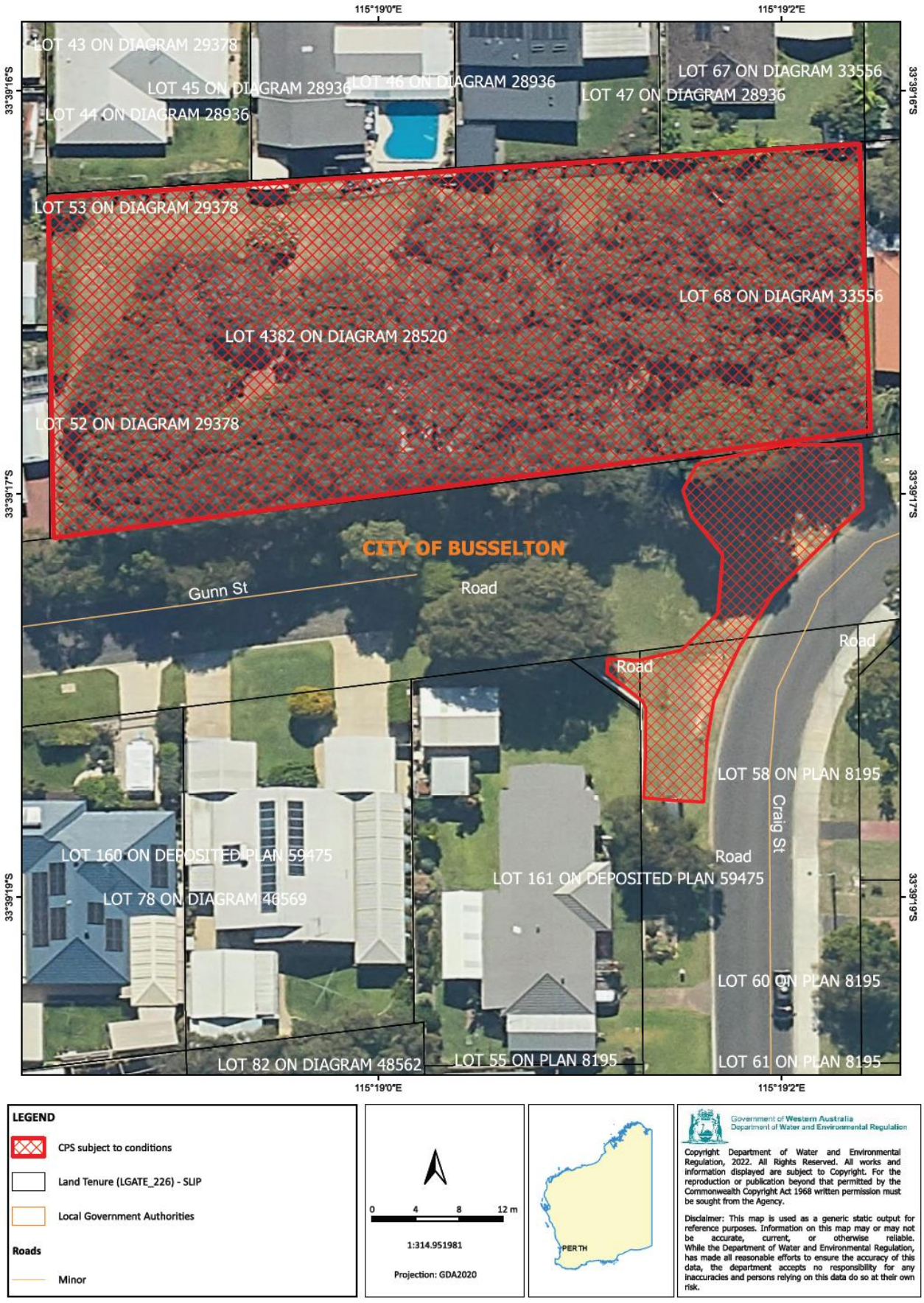

Figure 2: The location crossed-hatched red indicates the area conditioned for planting under condition 5 of the clearing permit.

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 polluter pays
- 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)

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 (City of Busselton, 2025b) has advised that the clearing and proposed works at Gunn Street are necessary due to the following:

- residents of Gunn Street had concerns regarding ongoing school traffic and parking issues,
- the adjacent school raised concerns about pedestrian safety and parking,
- the road infrastructure in this location is aging, and
- to enable City's waste trucks and other large vehicles to turn around at the cul-de-sac head of Gunn Street, as currently they are required to reverse down the street, posing operational and safety risks to the City and the general public.

The applicant considered alternative proposals (City of Busselton, 2025b), which were ruled out for the following reasons:

- Connecting Gunn Street and Craig street by constructing an intersection
    - This was deemed to change the function of Gunn Street and adversely affect residents due to increased through traffic and potential queuing of vehicles during school pick ups and drop offs;
- Creating a cul-de-sac at the corner of Gunn Street fronting Lot 71:
    - The City reviewed this option in detail, with multiple locations of the cul-de-sac tested. Placing the cul-de-sac head to avoid relocation of the power pole would significantly impact the verge of Lot 71 and would result in a poor alignment of their crossover, imp[acting the resident's ability to reverse into the driveway. The image below shows the impact on the power pole (shown in solid red) if the cul-de-sac was positioned to minimise impact on residential verges. It is also noted this options still does not allow large vehicles to turn around at the end of Gunn Street.
- Smaller cul-de-sac size:
    - Through the concept design phase the City tested different sizes of the cul-de-sac. 18 metres wide if the minimum standard based on modelling and rea life experience of vehicle turning circles. Other local governments also use 18 metrs as the minimum standard diameter. Reduction of the cul-de-sac diameter generally requires an increased sweep radius (transition to cul-de-sac head radius), which would require vehicles to turn around using forward and reverse movements, reducing the safety benefits. Even if the cul-de-sac diameter were reduced in its current location, the impact to the 4 trees would not be reduced as larger transitions are required.

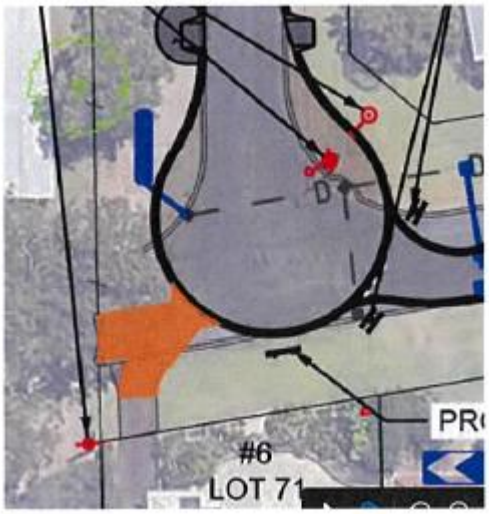

Figure 3. Map of alternative cul-de-sac locations considered by the applicant at the corner of Gunn Street fronting Lot 71, power pole location in red (City of Busselton, 2025b).

The applicant submitted supporting information (City of Busselton, 2025a and 2025b and SW Environmental, 2025) demonstrating the actions they have taken to avoid and minimise the impacts of the proposed clearing, including:

- modified the preferred clearing extent to retain additional remnant trees where possible. The road design ensures that no clearing will be required to vegetation within the adjacent City of Busselton managed reserve;
- while a maximum of four trees will require removal, one of the four trees within the application area may only require pruning and will be retained if possible;
- proposed mitigation of western ringtail possums habitat loss via planting of additional *Agonis flexuosa* trees in an area adjacent to the impact. This will provide long term benefits by enhancing the available habitat and ecological connectivity with larger areas of adjacent vegetation. During the assessment of the application, it was determined that planting of 15 trees would mitigate the impacts to western ringtail possum habitat, and as such this was conditioned on the permit (see Section 3.2.1).
- minimised the curb area to avoid adjacent impacts.
- engagement of an authorised fauna specialist to be present prior to and during clearing due to the potential for western ringtail possums to occur, which has been conditioned on the permit (see Section 3.2.1). and
- demarcation of vegetation to be retained, or retained wherever possible, to avoid unnecessary or accidental vegetation impacts.

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 B) 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 that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological values (fauna) and significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas. 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. Biological values (biodiversity and Fauna) - Clearing Principles (a) and (b)

Assessment

The proposed clearing area comprises of four peppermint trees *(Agonis flexuosa)* (City of Busselton, 2025). According to available databases a total of 53 conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the application area), which includes 38 bird species, three reptile species, nine mammal species and three invertebrate species. Due to the niche habitat requirements (associated with watercourse) and/or the long distance of historical records from the proposed clearing area (over 0.1 kilometres),

the recorded reptile and invertebrate species are unlikely to occur within the application area, however relevant conservation significant bird and mammal species have been considered below.

Birds

Most of the bird species recorded in the local area are associated with coastal, estuarine or wetland habitat which are most likely not to occur in the application area due to the variations in habitat. The application area may provide habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoo *(Zanda latirostris),* Baudin's cockatoo *(Zanda baudinii)* and Forest red-tailed black cockatoo *(Calyptorhynchus banksii naso);* collectively referred to as black cockatoos (BC), Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus),* and masked owl (southwest) *(Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae)*.

Black cockatoos

The proposed clearing area is located within the mapped distribution areas of the three threatened BC species. There are 45 BC records within the local area. One BC roost site was recorded in the local area, approximately 7.4 kilometres from the application area, however the application area is not mapped as BC feeding habitat.

BC habitat can be considered in terms of foraging habitat, roosting habitat and breeding habitat. BC will utilise the habitat of a particular location depending on the quality of foraging habitat to support populations at breeding sites or night roost sites. According to Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) (2022), any tall trees, generally close to riparian environments, can be potential roosting habitat of BC. For a BC breeding site to be viable, there must be sufficient foraging habitat available within 6 to 12 kilometres of a nesting site (DCCEEW, 2022).

The peppermint trees within the application area are not preferred roosting trees (DCCEEW, 2022). However, peppermint trees are a potential food resource for Carnaby's black cockatoos (Groom, 2021) but not a preferred foraging source (DCCEEW, 2022). In the context of the application area, BC are most likely to utilise the landscape along the river to the east where extensive tracts of native vegetation, including preferred BC foraging species, occur. Given this, the possibility of BC using the trees within the application area for foraging is low and the removal of 0.02 hectares of native vegetation is not likely to have a significant residual impact species on the persistence of these species locally.

Other birds

The peregrine falcon naturally nests on rocky ledges in tall, vertical cliff faces and gorges, or in tall trees associated with drainage lines and can hunt in a range of habitat types including timbered watercourses, riverine environments, wetlands, plains, open woodlands, and pylons and spires of buildings (Australian Museum, 2019). Given its closeness to existing records, the application area may provide suitable foraging habitat for the peregrine falcon. However, noting that the peregrine falcon is a highly mobile species with a large home range that does not rely on special habitats, the peregrine falcon is likely to be transient in the application area. Based on the above information, it is unlikely that the application area represents significant habitat for this species.

The masked owl (southwest) inhabits open forests and woodlands, preys on small mammals, possums, reptiles, birds and insects (Australian Museum, 2019). The main requirements for this species are tall trees with suitable hollows for nesting and roosting, and adjacent areas for foraging. Given the completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of trees in the application area, the lack of tall trees and the urban landscape setting with better-quality vegetation nearby, the proposed clearing area is unlikely to provide significant habitat for the masked owl.

Mammals

Among the nine mammals species recorded in the local area, four species are considered likely to occur within the application area due to their proximity, the number of individuals observed locally and habitat preferences. These species include:

- Western ringtail possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) – Critically Endangered
- Western quoll (*Dasyurus geoffroii*) - Vulnerable
- Quenda (*Isoodon fusciventer)* – Priority 4
- South-western brush-tailed phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger)* – specially protected

Western ringtail possum

The western ringtail possum (WRP) is listed as critically endangered under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act* 2016 (BC Act). The application area is mapped as highly suitable habitat for WRP and 10183 records have been identified within the local area (10-kilometre radius). Western ringtail possum is a medium-sized nocturnal species that roams through the trees at night, feeding on leaves of eucalypt, marri and peppermint trees and other fruits and flowers. It has a long, thin tail with a white tip that helps it to move through the trees and carry nesting material. It is only found in the south-west of Western Australia (DCCEEW, 2023). They spend most of their time in trees, particularly in the canopy of peppermint and Eucalyptus trees (DCCEEW, 2021). Western ringtail possums were historically widely

distributed throughout the southwestern forests of WA, extending to southeast of Geraldton and to the southern edge of the Nullarbor Plain. Their current distribution is patchy and largely restricted to near coastal areas of peppermint woodland and peppermint/tuart associations from the Australind/Eaton area to east of Albany at Waychinicup National Park, and in the southern forest near Manjimup (DEC, 2012a).

According to the recovery plan for WRP (DBCA,2017), habitat critical to survival for western ringtail possums is not well understood and is therefore based on the habitat variables observed where western ringtail possums are most commonly recorded. These appear to vary between key management zones. The common themes however are high nutrient foliage availability for food, suitable structures for protection/nesting, and canopy continuity to avoid/escape predation and other threats. Long-term survival of the species requires linkages between suitable habitat patches and as such habitat critical to survival incorporates this. Vegetation communities critical to the species include long unburnt mature remnants of peppermint *(Agonis flexuosa)* woodlands with high canopy continuity and high foliage nutrients (high in nitrogen and low toxin levels); jarrah *(Eucalyptus marginata)*/marri *(Corymbia calophylla)* forests and woodlands with limited anthropogenic disturbance (unlogged or lightly logged, and a low intensity and low frequency fire history), that are intensively fox-baited and have low indices of fragmentation; coastal heath, jarrah/marri woodland and forest, peppermint woodlands, myrtaceous heaths and shrublands, Bullich *(Eucalyptus megacarpa)* dominated riparian zones and karri forest (DBCA, 2017).

Noting the habitat requirements for WRP, vegetation within the application area is ideal habitat for WRP, and is consistent with habitat considered critical to survival for western ringtail possums by DBCA (2017). SW Environmental (2025) recorded two WRP dreys and several scats within the application area in 2024, and multiple WRP record are present within the local area. The proposed clearing may also impact a local linkage for WRP (refer to Section 3.2.2 below). Considering the above, the proposed clearing is considered to have a significant residual impact on WRP habitat.

To mitigate impacts to WRP habitat, the applicant has agreed to the planting of 15 peppermint trees within an area adjacent to the application area (shown on Figure 2, Section 1.5) as a condition on the permit. Revegetation in this area will support the local WRP population within Reserve 27067 and surrounds and may provide an alternative linkage for WRP to move between vegetation to the south and Reserve 27067. Using the 'rehabilitation credit calculation' element within the significant residual impact module of the WA environmental Offsets Calculator, DWER has determined that planting 15 peppermint trees (equating to a 0.075 hectare area when considering the natural density of peppermint trees in the area) will counterbalance the impacts to the loss of 0.02 hectares of habitat for WRP.

Based on the habitat preferences of this species, the presence of dreys and scats (SW Environmental, 2025) and the extensive local records of the species, it is highly likely that western ringtail possum could be present within the application area at the time of clearing. Given there is a high risk of individual WRP being present on site at the time of clearing, impacts to individuals will be mitigated and managed through western ringtail possum management conditions on the clearing permit.

Other mammal species

The proposed clearing area is located along a road verge in a developed urban setting which is characterised by peppermint trees vegetation in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition. Based on the habitat preferences and extent of better-quality habitat nearby, the application area is not likely to provide significant habitat for western quoll, quenda and south-western brush-tail phascogale.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will impact 0.02 hectares of significant habitat for WRP and has the potential to impact individuals present at the time of clearing. Short term impacts to WRP individuals present at the time of clearing can be managed through fauna management conditions on the clearing permit. Replanting of 15 peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa)* trees within an area adjacent to the application area will counterbalance impacts to significant habitat for WRP.

The applicant will be required to obtain an authorisation from the Minister for Environment under section 40 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* obtained from the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) for the translocation of any threatened fauna species.

Conditions

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

- engage a fauna specialist to inspect the application area immediately prior to, and for the duration of clearing activities, for the presence of WRP, and if required a WRP specialist is required to move the any WRP individuals from the application area to adjoining suitable habitat,
- undertake planting of 15 peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa)* trees within an area adjacent to the application area, and
- avoidance and minimisation to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing.

3.2.2. Significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas – Clearing Principles (e) and (h)

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 percent of that present pre-1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001).

As indicated in Table B.2, the extent of native vegetation remaining within the local area is below the minimum 30 percent representation threshold. Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius) is approximately 13 percent vegetated.

The vegetation within the application area is part of an informal ecological linkage for fauna between vegetation in the reserve to the north and scattered vegetation in properties to the south and the removal of these four trees will increase fragmentation of adjacent Reserve 27067 and may increase the spread of weeds of disease into adjacent conservation areas. The vegetation is also critical habitat for WRP as described under section 3.2.1.

Based on the above, the vegetation within the application area is significant as a remnant in an extensively cleared landscape and may negatively impact the environmental values of the adjacent conservation area.

The department considers that on-site planting will mitigate the impacts of the proposed clearing. The applicant has agreed to planting of 15 Agonis flexuosa (peppermint) trees within an area adjacent to the cleared area (shown on Figure 2, Section 1.5) as a condition of the permit. The department used the 'rehabilitation credit calculation' element within the significant residual impact module of the WA environmental Offsets Calculator and determined that planting of 15 trees will counterbalance the impacts to the loss of native vegetation within an extensively cleared landscape by more than 100 per cent. The revegetation would also providing some ecological linkage between Reserve 27067 to the north and vegetation to the south.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in the loss of remnant native vegetation within an area that has been extensively cleared and may negatively impact the environmental values of the adjacent conservation area. To mitigate impacts of clearing within an extensively cleared area, the applicant is required to undertake the planting of 15 peppermint trees within an area adjacent to the application area as a condition of the permit. It is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing on adjacent Reserve 27067 can be further managed by taking steps to minimise the risk of introduction and spread of weeds and dieback.

Conditions

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

- undertake planting of 15 peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa)* trees within an area adjacent to the application area;
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback to adjacent vegetation; and
- avoidance and minimisation to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

DWER advised that the application area is located within the Busselton-Capel Groundwater Area, as proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act) and there are no concerns from a water regulation perspective, under the RIWI Act (DWER, 2025).

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. Details of public submissions

One submission was received for this clearing permit application (Submission, 2025). The issued raised in the submission and DWER's consideration of these comments is detailed below.

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
Assertion that it is incorrect that that the trees the subject to removal are Completely Degraded (as described in supporting documentation) given the quality and nature of the trees and that they provide coverage for two dreys.	The vegetation in the application area is consistent with Completely Degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, noting it is parkland cleared (refer to Appendix D). It is acknowledged the trees themselves are healthy and that they provide habitat for western ringtail possum (WRP) and contain dreys. The impacts of the clearing to WRP are considered in Section 3.2.1
Trees may also provide some night shelter/roosting for birds	Impacts to conservation significant birds have been considered in Section 3.2.1. Revegetation actions required as a condition of the permit are expected to mitigate impacts to other birds more generally.
Issue with planted *Callistemon* to be removed	As these *Callistemon* are not native, this clearing permit assessment has not considered the impacts of removal of these plants.
Issue with assertion in supporting document that some plants are considered that planted cultivar *Agonis flexuosa* 'Nana' and not included in application area	This clearing permit assessment has considered the area applied for by the applicant only and does not have the relevant information to comment on this.
Large trees should be considered for their significance to WRP not just black cockatoo	The impacts of the clearing to WRP are considered in Section 3.2.1
Concern about potential impacts to adjacent remaining trees (including within Reserve 27067) from the proposed road	Impacts of the road works have not been considered in this clearing permit assessment
Removal of habitat providing a linkage between WRP habitat to the south and Reserve 27067 to the north. WRP have been observed using these trees	Refer to section 3.2.1 and 3.2.2
Vegetation provides significant habitat for WRP	The impacts of the clearing to WRP are considered in Section 3.2.1
The proposed clearing is at variance to principle (e), as the Busselton locality has had extensive clearing of Agonis flexuosa and the preservation of all remaining remnant vegetation is of importance given the declining health of this vegetation and its importance to the WRP	The clearing is considered to be at variance with principle (e), as discussed in Appendix C, and discussed in Section 3.2.2. Revegetation is considered to mitigate impacts to this, as discussed in Section 3.2.2.
The proposed clearing is at variance with principles (f) and (h) and may be at variance with (g), and the roadworks will have impacts on groundwater and surface water flows and may have impacts on soils	As discussed in Appendix C, the clearing is not considered to be at variance with principles (f) and (g). The impacts of the actual roadworks are not assessed under the clearing principles.
The City of Busselton is not the landowner, it is owned by the crown or state	The City of Busselton are responsible for the care, control and management of this road reserve and have the authority to access and clear this property
The total area subject to clearing and road works is greater than 0.02ha.	This clearing permit assessment considers only the 0.02 hectares of native vegetation to be cleared.
The description of the "Purpose" or reason for clearing is misleading. The explanation to improve "road safety" is vague no need for clearing is not justified. It is considered that the reversing of vehicles up the road is not problematic, and as such the road works are not necessary.	The clearing purpose is described in Section 1.2 and the necessity of clearing is elaborated on in Section 3.1, which includes information obtained from the applicant on these mattrers during the assessment process in response to this submission (City of Busselton, 2025b). DWER is satisfied with the information provided by the applicant in this regard

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
No discussion of alternative to the clearing were provided in the application form. The applicant should consider alternatives to the clearing, including to cul-de-sac the road at the north-south leg of Gunn Street where no vegetation is likely to require removal	DWER sought further information from the applicant regarding this during this assessment (City of Busselton, 2025b). This information is considered in Section 3.1
Questioning that an attempt will be made to save one of the trees as described by the applicant	DWER sought further information from the applicant regarding this during assessment (City of Busselton, 2025b) and the applicant reiterated they will try and retain this one tree if possible. However, this assessment has assumed that all four trees applied for will be cleared.
The period within which the clearing is to be undertaken is confusing as the 10th of April 2025 has lapsed	The applicant will not be able to clear until after the permit start date
It is concerning that the applicant has not had a pre-application scoping meeting with environmental agencies	The section of the form referred to by the submitter relates only to pre-scoping meetings with DWER for clearing permit applications. Such meetings are optional
No construction drawings have been provided.	DWER sought further information from the applicant regarding this during assessment (City of Busselton, 2025b) and the applicant advised that they provided a detailed concept phase drawing during the consultation phase
The proposed mitigation planting along Craig Street is undesirable as it may result in WRP trying to cross Craig Street to the Busselton Health Campus to the east. This planting may also stop open vision to the playground in Reserve 27067.	DWER sought further information from the applicant regarding this during assessment (City of Busselton, 2025b) and the applicant advised that the proposed revegetation creates a linkage along the western side of Craig Street and Reserve 27067, and that the trees should be able to be pruned beneath the canopy such that passive surveillance of the playground is possible. Much of the WRP habitat in the area is in road reserves and it is considered that given Craig Street is not a major road and has a speed limit of 50 km/hr, that the risk to WRP of revegetation in this area is acceptable.
Concern that the application has not been referred to the Commonwealth prior to the clearing application being lodged.	It is the applicant's responsibility to obtain any Commonwealth approvals required.

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is part of a patch of native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is adjacent to a building on the south, reserve to the north and lies within Gunn and Craig Street Road reserves in the City of Busselton. Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 13.0 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	No mapped formal ecological linkages have been identified within the application area. The application area may contribute to a local ecological linkages between vegetation in residential properties to the south and Reserve 27067 to the north.

Characteristic	Details
Conservation areas	The application area is 10 m south of a reserve with the purpose of public recreation. Other closest conservation areas are Ngari Capes marine park (northern portion) and Broadwater nature reserve (southern portion) 250 meters and 690 meters respectively from the application area.
Vegetation description	A vegetation assessment (SW Environmental, 2025) indicates the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of 4 *Agonis flexuosa* trees over introduced grasses. Representative photos are available in Appendix E. This is consistent with the mapped vegetation type: Quindalup complex, which is described as coastal dune complex consisting mainly of two alliances - the strand and fore-dune alliance and the mobile and stable dune alliance. Local variations include the low closed forest of *Melaleuca lanceolata* (Rottnest Teatree) - *Callitris preissii* (Rottnest Island Pine), the closed scrub of *Acacia rostellifera* (Summer-scented Wattle) and the low closed *Agonis flexuosa* (Peppermint) forest of Geographe Bay. The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 60.49 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
Vegetation condition	The vegetation assessment supplied by the applicant (SW Environmental, 2025) indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in Completely Degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D Representative photos are available in Appendix E.
Climate and landform	Climate: Mean maximum temperature is 22.0 degrees Celsius. Mean minimum temperature is 10.4 degrees Celsius. Rainfall: Mean annual rainfall is 805.4 millimetres. Landform: Relict foredunes and gently undulating beach ridge plain
Soil description	The soil is mapped as Quindalup South Qf2 Phase 211Qu__Qf2, briefly described as relict foredunes and gently undulating beach ridge plain with deep uniform calcareous sands.
Land degradation risk	The soil type within the application area is mapped as having a low risk of land degradation resulting from wind erosion. It has high land degradation risk caused by water repellence. See the table in Appendix B.4 for a full analysis soil risk.
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that the application area is 250 metres away from Marine Park in the north and more than 500 metres away from unknown Estuary -Water body in the south.
Hydrogeography	The application area is within Busselton-Capel Groundwater Area, as proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act). Groundwater salinity within the application area is mapped as from 3000 to 7000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids.
Flora	There are 51 conservation significant flora species recorded in the local area including 14 listed threatened species. There are 30 threatened species mapped in the same soil type and vegetation type as the application area.
Ecological communities	The desktop assessment identified that the closest state-listed vulnerable priority 3 ecological community (PEC) is an occurrence of the Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh, located approximately 800 metres south of the application area.
Fauna	The desktop assessment identified that a total of 53 threatened or priority fauna species have been recorded within the local area (excluding the ocean), including 21 threatened fauna species, nine priority fauna species, and 23 specially protected fauna species. SW Environmental (2025) noted that Critically Endangered Western Ringtail Possums (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) (WRPs) occur within the proposed clearing area, and noted two dreys and several WRP scats were recorded during a site assessment on

Characteristic	Details
	19th December 2024 within the application area. SW Environmental (2025) did not record significant habitat for any other conservation significant fauna species or individuals of other conservation significant fauna species.

B.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	17.98
Vegetation complex					
Quindalup Complex **	54,573.87	33,011.64	60.49	5,994.64	10.98
Local area					
10km radius	17,647.046	2,294.282	13.0	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

**Government of Western Australia (2019b)

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]
Dasyurus geoffroii	Vulnerable	N	N	0.04	2	N/A
Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger	Critically Endangered	N	N	0.05	24	N/A
Pseudocheirus occidentalis	Critically Endangered	Y	Y	0.03	10183	N/A
Zanda baudinii	Endangered	Y	Y	0.08	27	N/A
Zanda latirostris	Endangered	Y	Y	0.06	13	N/A
Zanda sp. 'white-tailed black cockatoo'	Endangered	Y	Y	0.03	5	N/A

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

B.4. Land degradation risk table

Risk categories	*Land Unit 1*
Wind erosion	M2: 30-50% of map unit has a moderate wind erosion risk
Water repellence	H2: >70% of map unit has a high water repellence risk

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 vegetation within the clearing area based on photos provided by the applicant (City of Busselton, 2025) is in Completely Degraded condition (Keighery, 1994) and completely lacking in vegetation structure. The vegetation unit identified within the proposed clearing area is *Agonis flexuosa* (peppermint tree) over introduced grasses. The application area consists of four native trees with no understory. The area contains significant suitable habitat for the WRP.	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 area proposed to be cleared is likely to contain significant habitat for Western Ringtail Possum (WRP).	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: None of the threatened flora species recorded within the local are known to occur within the application area (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). Noting the extent of clearing and the vegetation condition being completely degraded (Keighery, 1994), the area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain suitable habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (d): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared does not contain species that can indicate a threatened ecological community (TEC). The closest threatened ecological community Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh (VasseDrn2) which is approximately 800 metres from the application area. Given the proposed clearing area is not a representative of this ecological community, and is not adjacent to a known TEC, the clearing is unlikely to impact a TEC.	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 native vegetation in the local area is inconsistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is considered to be part of a significant informal ecological linkage in the local area. Given the application area is a remnant vegetation in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition which is unlikely to be significant as a remnant however will contribute to the	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.*

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
cumulative loss of native vegetation in this region. The vegetation is critical habitat for WRP in an extensively cleared landscape. Nothing this, the proposed clearing is likely to be at variance to this principle.		
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 application area is adjacent to a local reserve for public recreation. The vegetation within the application area is part of an informal ecological linkage and the removal of four trees will increase fragmentation of the adjacent reserve and may increase the spread of weeds of disease into this reserve. Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing may have an impact on the environmental values of the nearby conservation areas.	May be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.*
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 and taking into consideration that the proposal is to selectively remove four peppermint trees, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact riparian 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 moderately susceptible to wind erosion. Noting the extent of the application area and the condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (i): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water."* Assessment: Given the extent of clearing, the lack of surface water expressions within the application area and existing roadside drainage infrastructure, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (j): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."* Assessment: The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area do not indicate the application area is susceptible to flooding. Noting the extent of clearing the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding.	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: 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 E. Photographs of the vegetation

Figure E-1: Peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa*) trees proposed for removal as part of this application (SW Environmental, 2025).

Figure E-2: Peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa*) trees proposed for removal as part of this application. The tree to the right will be retained if possible (SW Environmental, 2025)

Figure E-3: Planted *Callistemon* sp. cultivars within the proposed clearing area (centre foreground), with vegetation that will be retained within Reserve 27067 visible to the far right (SW Environmental, 2025).

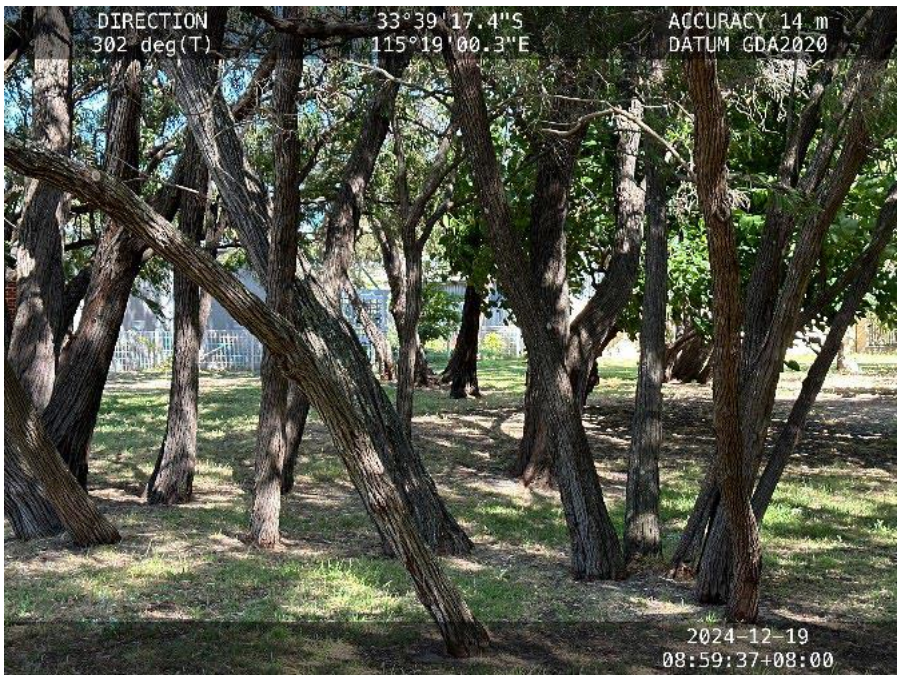

Figure E-4: Reserve 27067 is adjacent to the proposed clearing area and will not be impacted by this proposal (SW Environmental, 2025)

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

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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