GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 11068/1

File Number: DWERVT18777

Duration of Permit: From 29 October 2025 to 29 October 2027

PERMIT HOLDER

Ms Kelly Webb

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 211 on Deposited Plan 29101, Henley Brook

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.3 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

CONDITIONS

1. Avoid, minimise, and reduce impacts and extent of clearing

In determining the *native vegetation* authorised to be cleared under this permit, the permit holder must apply the following principles, set out in descending order of preference:

(a) avoid the clearing of *native vegetation*;

(b) minimise the amount of *native vegetation* to be cleared; and

(c) reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

2. Weed and dieback management

When undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit, the permit holder must take the following measures to minimise the risk of introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback*:

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

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

(c) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

3. Records that must be kept

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

Table 1: Records that must be kept

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised clearing activities generally	(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) the date that the area was cleared; and (d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).

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 2 have the meanings defined.

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
dieback	means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
mulch	means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation.
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
weeds	means any plant – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

END OF CONDITIONS

Meenu Vitarana
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

6 October 2025

SCHEDULE 1

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

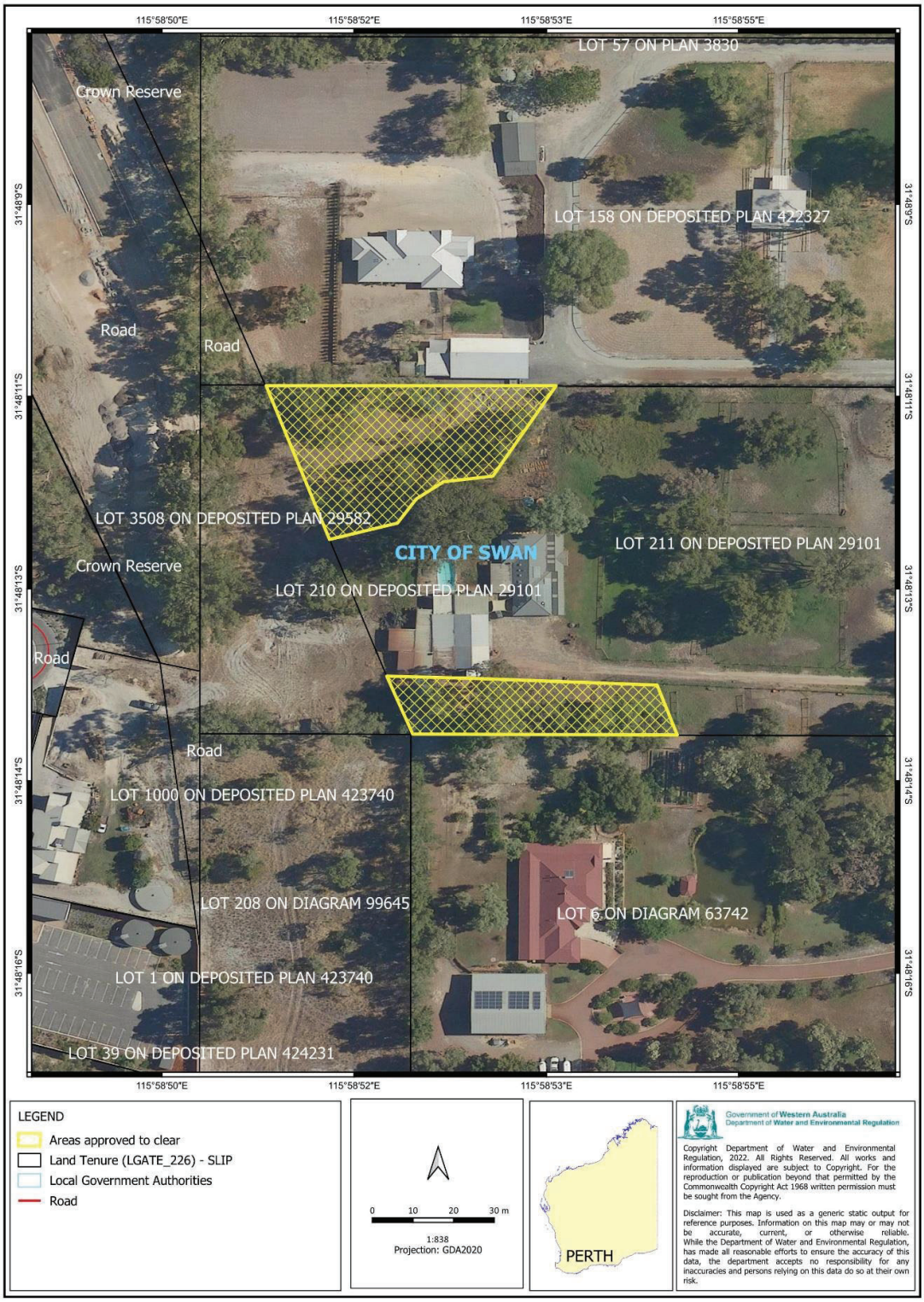


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

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 11068/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Ms Kelly Webb
Application received:	9 May 2025
Application area:	0.3 hectares
Purpose of clearing:	Increasing the ground height of a portion of the property and hazard reduction
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 211 on Deposited Plan 29101
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Swan
Localities (suburb/s):	Henley Brook

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is distributed across 2 separate areas (see Figure 1, Section 1.5).

The application is to remove the vegetation within the northern clearing area to facilitate increasing the ground height at the back of the property for privacy fence construction. The southern clearing area is parkland cleared, and the trees are to be removed for hazard reduction.

The application was revised during the assessment process to include the southern area; this increased the application area from 0.21 hectares to 0.3 hectares. An additional purpose of hazard reduction was also added for the southern portion of the application area.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	6 October 2025
Decision area:	0.3 hectares of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was submitted, accepted, assessed and determined in accordance with sections 51E and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) advertised the application for 21 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A), relevant datasets (see Appendix F) the findings of a site inspection (see Appendix D), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix B), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3).

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

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

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

1.5. Site map

Figure 1 Map of the application area

The areas crosshatched yellow indicates the areas 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)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

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

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

Evidence was submitted by the applicant, demonstrating that:

- avoidance is not possible in the northern area given the ground height is to be changed, and vegetation will be suffocated if not removed
- the applicant intends to plant native species in the northern area after the works is complete to maintain a native vegetation corridor
- weed control will be implemented
- management of soil erosion through watering until plants are established
- as the trees in the southern area are becoming too large to maintain no further avoidance and mitigation was proposed for this area.

The Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A) and the extent to which the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological, conservation, or land and water resource values.

The assessment against the clearing principles (see Appendix B) identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological values (fauna) and significant remnant vegetation. 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 (Fauna) - Clearing Principles (b)

Assessment

The vegetation contained within the application area comprises of two peppermint trees, one medium jarrah, multiple jarrah/marri saplings, with a mix of non-native acacia and non-native eucalyptus, over a weed understory of grasses. The application area is parkland cleared and historically modified and is in a degraded condition (photographs of the application area are available in Appendix D) (DWER, 2025) (K.Webb, 2025b).

Within the local area there are 1,986 mapped records of conservation significant fauna, with the nearest mapped record of Carnaby's black cockatoo is located approximately 480 metres from the application area. The nearest mapped ground dwelling fauna is the quenda; mapped approximately 760 metres from 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,
- their recorded proximity to the application area, and
- date of record.

Whilst the likelihood analysis determined the quenda is possible to occur within the application area, noting the absence of understory to provide protection against predators it is unlikely critical habitat is present for the quenda.

It was identified that three species of black cockatoos 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 is in the known distribution of Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo, and forest red-tailed black cockatoo. According to available databases there are no confirmed breeding sites within the local area and the nearest mapped roost site is located 1.3 kilometres from the application area. The referral guideline for threatened black cockatoos specifies that habitat critical for the recovery of black cockatoos includes foraging habitat (including remnant patches of vegetation), night roosting habitat and nesting trees for breeding (Commonwealth of Australia, 2022).

The site inspection identified the application area comprised of one large peppermint and one medium jarrah. Whilst these species may contribute to foraging for black cockatoos, the health of the peppermint tree is in decline noting the trunk has split and a large portion of the tree has collapsed. In relation to the jarrah tree present it is likely that this tree was planted noting the position on the fence line. It is also to be noted there is mapped black cockatoo foraging habitat about 780 metres from the application area which is adjacent to nearby roost sites and is likely to consist of better-quality foraging habitat than that present within the application area. This nearby foraging habitat is also within 200 metres of permanent watering points. It is also to be noting during the site inspection there was no evidence of foraging identified, and no fallen jarrah fruit was present under the jarrah tree.

Conclusion

For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing does not constitute a significant residual impact for fauna species.

Conditions

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

3.2.2. Significant remnant vegetation - Clearing Principles (e)

Assessment

The national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia, has a target to prevent the clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-1750 (i.e., pre-European settlement), below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001).

The application area is situated on the Swan Coastal Plain (SCP) IBRA Bioregion which retains about 39 per cent of the pre-European vegetation extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019). The mapped vegetation complex of the application area is the SCP Southern River Coastal Plain complex which retains about 18 per cent of its original extent. While the remaining extent of this complex is below national standards, the vegetation contained within the application area is not truly representative of this complex, given it largely comprises of peppermint trees, non-native acacia and non-native eucalyptus which is parkland cleared over weedy grass (DWER, 2025a). It is acknowledged that one jarrah and multiple saplings of jarrah and/or marri are present, however noting the size of these individual and given there is only one medium tree, the vegetation is not representative of the open woodland structure of this complex.

According to available databases, the local area retains around 25 per cent vegetative cover (see Appendix A). Given this, the application area is situated within an extensively cleared landscape. The application area has not been formally mapped as an ecological linkage, and the vegetation does not contribute to any local linkage; noting the application area lacks a defined vegetation structure (upper storey, midstory, understorey). Whilst the application area may be situated within an extensively cleared land scape, the Delegated Officer determined the vegetation proposed to be cleared is not representative of the structure of the mapped vegetation complex, the lot has been historically cleared and consists of likely planted vegetation and non-native species.

Conclusion

For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing does not constitute a significant residual impact.

Conditions

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

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The City of Swan advised DWER that local government approvals are determined by the Western Australia Planning Commission (WAPC) as the application area is within the Swan Valley Planning Scheme 1 area. Given this the City of Swan had no further comments relating to the proposed clearing (City of Swan, 2025).

The WAPC was provided the opportunity to comment through the Department of Planning Land and Heritage's (DPLH) Swan Valley Planning branch. DPLH advised planning approval has been provided for a different portion of the property and this approval does not affect the portion of the site proposed for native vegetation clearing (DPLH, 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. Site characteristics

A.1 Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The application area is a 0.3-hectare area contained within two isolated patches of native vegetation and non-native vegetation within the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. The application area is situated within the rural zone of Henley Brook and is surrounded by residential properties. Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 25.12 per cent of the original native vegetation cover
Ecological linkage	The application area is not mapped within any formal ecological linkage.
Conservation areas	The application area is not mapped as a conservation area. The nearest mapped conservation site is Bush Forever Site 140, located two kilometres from the application area.
Vegetation description	DWER site inspection indicates the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of predominantly parkland cleared vegetation with a weed understorey. A large portion of the vegetation appears to be planted, however the applicant is uncertain as the vegetation was in place prior to the purchase of the property over 20 years ago. The application area consists of two peppermint trees (one large and one juvenile) a medium jarrah on the fence line, isolated juvenile and sapling Eucalyptus species, non-native Eucalyptus and non-native acacia. Representative photos are available in Appendix D This is inconsistent with the mapped vegetation type: Southern River Complex, which is described as Open woodland of *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) - *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) - *Banksia* species with fringing woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum) - *Melaleuca rhaphiophylla* (Swamp Paperbark) along creek beds. (Hedde, 1980) *The mapped vegetation type retain approximately 18.43 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).*
Vegetation condition	DWER site inspection indicates the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in Degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, described as: • 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. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C. Representative photos are available in Appendix D.
Climate and landform	The application area consists of a mediterranean climate consisting of hot, dry summers and mild wet winters. Rainfall in the Perth region is on average 717.4 millimetres per year. The application area slopes from 40 metres elevation in the east of the application area to 35 metres of elevation in the west.
Soil description	The soil of the application area is mapped as Bassendean, Jandakot Phase (212Bs_Ja) which is described as: • low dunes with gentle slopes (less than 10%) and heights generally over 5 metres. Grey sand on top of pale-yellow sand, usually with humic and iron-rich soils underneath, with Banksia woodland with a dense shrub layer.

Characteristic	Details
Land degradation risk	The application area is susceptible to a high risk of wind erosion, water repellence, subsurface acidification and phosphorus exports and a low risk of water erosion and water logging.
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicates that there are no waterbodies which intersect the application area.
Hydrogeography	The application area is situated within the Swan River System Surface Water area and the Swan Groundwater Area
Flora	There are no mapped conservation significant flora records within the application area. The nearest mapped record is a historical record located approximately 370 metres from the application area. Within the local area (50-kilometre radius from the centre of the application area) there are 157 mapped records of conservation significant flora, consisting of 50 different species.
Ecological communities	No ecological communities intersect the application area. The nearest ecological community is the Banksia Woodland of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC located about 540 metres from the application area.
Fauna	There are no mapped conservation significant fauna records within the application area. Within the local area there are 1,986 records of conservation significant fauna consisting of 36 species. The nearest mapped record is located approximately 480 metres 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	38.45
Vegetation complex					
SCP _ Southern River Coastal Plain	58,781.48	10,832.18	18.43	940.36	1.6
Local area					
10km radius	31,348.41	7,875.66	25.12	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."* Assessment: The application area does not contain locally or regionally significant flora, fauna, habitats, assemblages of plants.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (b): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna."* Assessment: The application area contains one tree which provides possible foraging habitat for black cockatoos, however is not considered significant in the context of the surrounding vegetation and the disturbed nature of the vegetation.	Not likely to be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.*
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: The application area is unlikely to contain habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (d): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community."* Assessment: The application area does not contain species that can indicate a threatened ecological community.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
Principle (e): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared."* Assessment: The extent of the mapped vegetation type and the native vegetation in the local area is inconsistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. However, the vegetation within the application area is not consistent with the vegetation complex. The application area is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.	Not likely to be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.*
Principle (h): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area."* Assessment: Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.	Not at variance	No
Environmental value: land and water resources		

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Principle (f): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."* Assessment: Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on- or off-site hydrology and water quality.	Not 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 highly susceptible to wind erosion, water repellence, nutrient export and subsurface acidification. 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: The application area is mapped within a Public Drinking Water Source P3 Area however noting the extent and purpose of the clearing and given there are no mapped wetlands or watercourses within the application area it is unlikely the clearing will impact surface or ground water quality.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (j): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."* Assessment: Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to waterlogging.	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

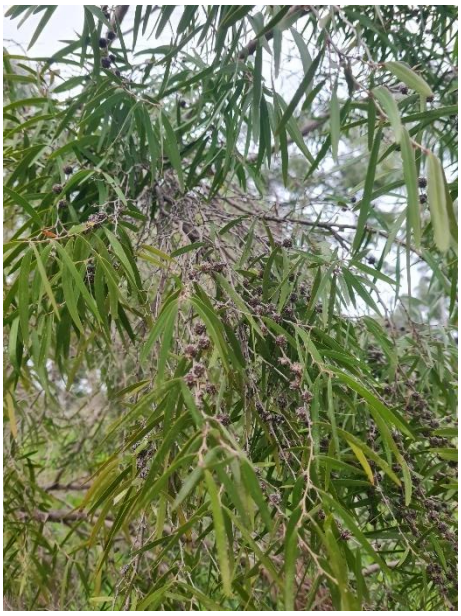
Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

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. DWER site inspection photos



Appendix E. Arborist report of the southern application area

Large Gum next to horse float and driveway - Tree is intruding on Fence as well as limbs overhanging vehicles causing potential damage-
*Proposed to Remove Tree off Fence down to Stump

Tree behind Stables- Tree is growing into stable roof causing damage to roof and sides also blocking access to rear of stable -
*proposed to remove all lower scrub over stable roof and sides

Two Large River Red Gums Next to Stables and Driveway- Trees are losing limbs due to deteriorating root system.
Proposed to Remove Trees Down to Stump to avoid death or injury

Large River Red Gum in Paddock Next to Driveway- Tree also losing limbs due to deteriorating root system.
Proposed to Remove Tree Down to stump to avoid death or injury

Large Tree on Fence Line- Remove Tree down to stump
Extra large River red gum losing limbs due to possible deterioration of root system. Recommend complete removal to avoid death/injury or damage to property.

X2 Trees Near Stables- Remove Trees down to Stumps
2 x Large river red gums that have lost their crowns in the past now shooting large suckers as a result, posing direct threat to nearby structure.

Recommend to remove trees completely to avoid potential death/injury or damage to property.

Large Tree on Fence Line- Stump Grind Stump down Below Ground Level

X2 Trees Near Stables- Stump Grind Stumps Below Ground Level

Appendix F. Sources of information

F.1. GIS databases

Publicly available GIS Databases used (sourced from www.data.wa.gov.au):

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- ICMS (Incident Complaints Management System) – Points and Polygons
- Threatened Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened Fauna
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

F.2. References

City of Swan (2025) *Advice for clearing permit application CPS 11068/1*, received 13 June 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1142134).

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

Commonwealth of Australia (2022) *Referral guideline for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species*

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Department of Planning Lands and Heritage (DPLH) (2025) *Advice for clearing permit application CPS 11068/1,* received 19 September 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1199456)

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

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2025) *Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 11068/1,* 15 July 2025. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Western Australia (DWER Ref: DWERDT1198698).

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

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

Kelly Webb (2025a) *Clearing permit application CPS 11068/1*, received 9 May 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1116655).

Kelly Webb (2025b) *Supporting information for clearing permit application CPS 11068/1,* received 14 August 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1179451).

Shah, B. (2006) *Conservation of Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo on the Swan Coastal Plain, Western Australia*. December 2006. Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo Recovery Project. Birds Australia, Western Australia.

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

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