



Native Vegetation Clearing Permit Application Supporting Information

Mullaloo Heights Primary School



24 September 2025



1. Background

Mullaloo Heights Primary School engaged Westworks Consultancy to conduct a Walkthrough Tree Risk Assessment (WTRA) (Westworks Consulting, March 2025). It was undertaken on 223 trees located at Mullaloo Heights Primary School on the 18 March 2025. The ground level assessment considered and assessed the condition of the tree's health and structure as well as relevant environmental factors. The inspection was requested following concerns for the structural integrity and health condition of the trees.

The report identified that eleven (11) native trees require removal for the school grounds. This clearing application seeks approval for the removal of these 11 trees for safety reasons.

2. Proposal description

2.1. Proposal location

The location of the proposed clearing is in the suburb of Mullaloo, located 25km north of Perth Central Business District (CBD) at 27 Charonia Road. The project is an independent K-Year 6 school located within the City of Joondalup Local Government Area, within an existing urban area. The area proposed to be impacted is surrounded by existing residential premises to the north, east and south, Charonia Park to the west and Periwinkle Bush Park to the north. The school abuts Charonia Park vested with the City of Joondalup for public recreation. The location of the proposed clearing in its local context is shown in Figure 1.

2.2. Proposed clearing area

In preparing this report, tree retention has been considered as a high priority to retain the natural features of the area and significant trees. The arborist report identifies the need to remove eleven (11) trees from the area due to a decline in their health and for safety reasons.

2.3 Land tenure, zoning and ownership

The clearing of the eleven identified trees will occur across one (1) cadastral lot:

Lot 245 on Diagram 67611

Landgate PIN: 404470

MRS Zone: Urban

Landowner: State of Western Australia, Department of Education, DPLH Management Order



3



3. Tree clearing proposal detail

The proposal is to clear eleven (11) native trees within the school boundary of 3.9 ha. The cleared area of approximately 0.0077ha for the 11 trees at 7m² per tree. These trees have been identified as requiring removal for decline in health, safety or property damage reasons. Photographs of each tree are provided below. Additional details of each tree can be found in the Westworks Consulting report *Walkthrough Tree Risk Assessment* (Westworks Consulting, March 2025), attached to this application.

The 10 trees identified for removal have been tagged by the Consulting Arborist and are identified by the following numbers:

- Tree 4 - *Allocasuarina fraseriana* (Common Sheoak)
- Tree 50 - *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart)
- Tree 52 - *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart)
- Tree 85 - *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* (Yellow Gum)
- Tree 86 - *Melaleuca lanceolata* (Rottnest Island Tea Tree)
- Tree 99 - *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart)
- Tree 119 - *Callistemon 'Kings Park Special'* (Crimson Bottle Brush)
- Tree 151 - *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri)
- Tree 182 - *Callistemon 'Kings Park Special'* (Crimson Bottle Brush)
- Tree 187: - *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart)

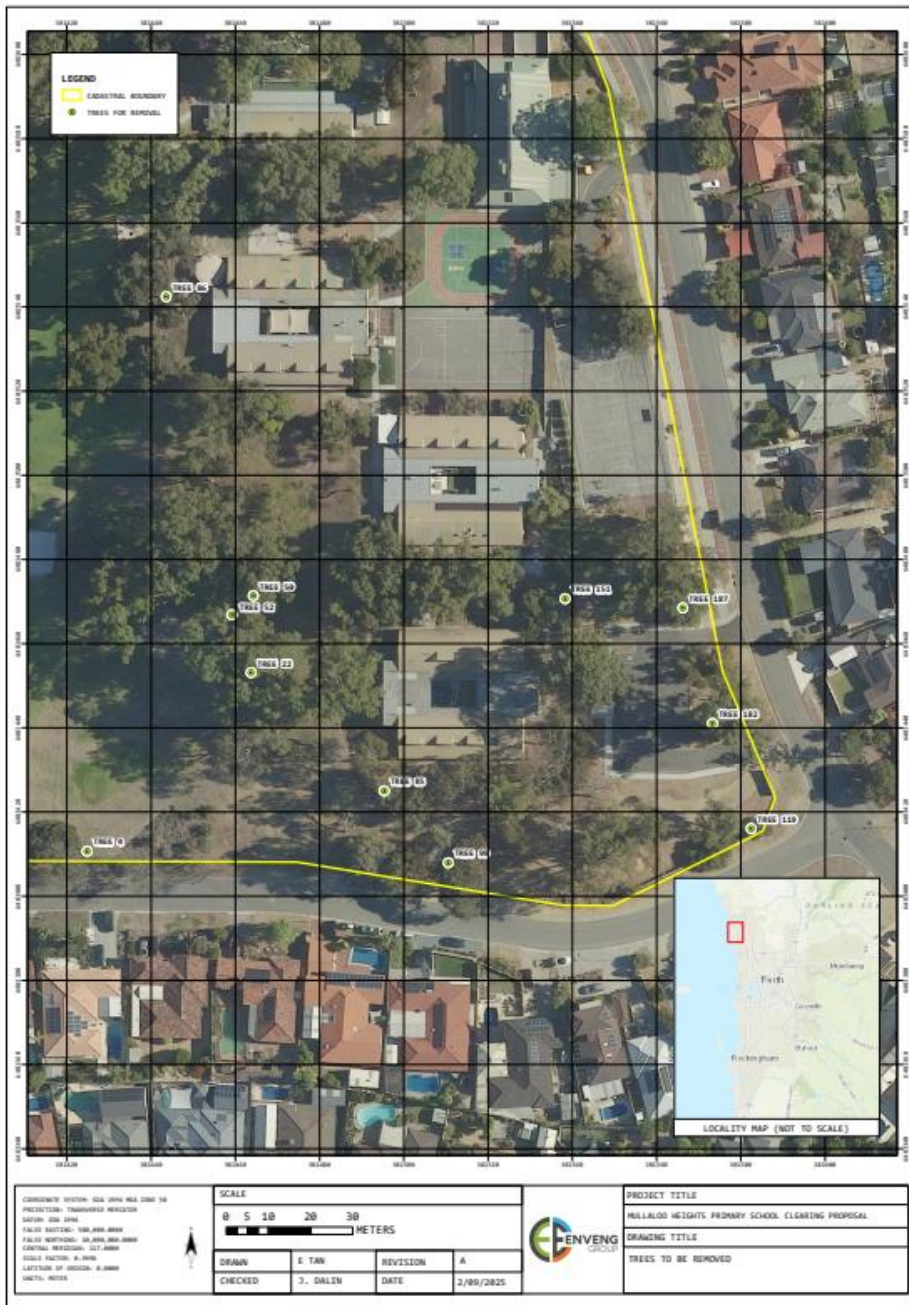


Figure 2 - location of 11 trees to be removed



3.1 Individual tree detail

Tree ID 4: #33221

Allocasuarina fraseriana (Common Sheoak)

Common Sheoak Tree ID #33221
19 Natica Place

Tree Details	Tree Location
Tree Id: 4	Longitude: 115.747697
Botanical Name: <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	Latitude: -31.778691
Common Name: Common Sheoak	Address: 19 Natica Place
Genus: <i>Allocasuarina</i>	City: Mullaloo
Health: Fair	Park Name:
Crown Density: 76-100%	Powerline Presence: No Lines
Status: Alive	
Number of Stems: Multiple Stems	
DBH [in]: 3	
DBH [cm]: 8.37	
DBH Range: 8-16cm	
Height Range: <5 Metres	
Risk Rating:	
Last Modified: 18/03/2025	
Defects/Observations: Codominant stems, Included bark	
Recommended Work Comments: This tree has self seeded from a nearby source. It is growing again at the block retaining wall and will in future cause damage.	
QTRA Risk Category: Broadly Acceptable	
Photos Street View Map View	





Tree ID 50: #33309

Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)

Tuart Tree ID #33309 27 Charonia Road	
Tree Details	Tree Location
Tree ID: 50	Longitude: 115.748137
Botanical Name: <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Latitude: -31.778155
Common name: Tuart	Address: 27 Charonia Road
Genus: <i>Eucalyptus</i>	City: Mullaloo
Health: Poor	Park Name:
Crown Density: 26-50%	Powerline Presence: No Lines
Status: Alive	
Number of Stems: 1	Photos Street View Map View
DBH [in]: 16	 image.jpg 18/03/2025
DBH [cm]: 40	
DBH Range: 30-45cm	
Height Range: 10-20 Metres	
Risk Rating:	
Last Modified: 18/03/2025	
Defects/Observations: Pest and disease, Deadwood, Included bark, Canopy decline	
Recommended Work Comments:	
Due to the level of pest infection which would require the removal of many branches, a majority of what remains, the result would be a poorly structured tree that requires constant management. Consider for removal	
QTRA Risk Category:	Broadly Acceptable



Tree ID 52 : #33315

Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)

Tuart Tree ID #33315

27 Charonia Road

Tree Details		Tree Location	
Tree Id:	52	Longitude:	115.748084
Botanical Name:	Eucalyptus gomphocephala	Latitude:	-31.778197
Common Name:	Tuart	Address:	27 Charonia Road
Genus:	Eucalyptus	City:	Mullaloo
Health:	Poor	Park Name:	
Crown Density:	26-50%	Powerline Presence:	No Lines
Status:	Alive		
Number of Stems:	1		
DBH [in]:	10		
DBH [cm]:	26		
DBH Range:	16-30cm		
Height Range:	5-10 Metres		
Risk Rating:			
Last Modified:	18/03/2025		
Defects/Observations:	Pest and disease, Deadwood, Included bark, Canopy decline		
Recommended Work Comments:	Due to the level of pest infection which would require the removal of many branches, a majority of what remains, the result would be a poorly structured tree that requires constant management. Consider for removal		
QTRA Risk Category:	Broadly Acceptable	Photos Street View Map View	





Tree ID 85: #33384

Eucalyptus leucoxylon (Yellow Gum)

Yellow Gum Tree ID #33384
11 Natica Place

Tree Details	
Tree Id:	85
Botanical Name:	Eucalyptus leucoxylon
Common Name:	Yellow Gum
Genus:	Eucalyptus
Health:	Fair
Crown Density:	76-100%
Status:	Alive
Number of Stems:	Multiple Stems
DBH [in]:	8
DBH [cm]:	20.35
DBH Range:	16-30cm
Height Range:	5-10 Metres
Risk Rating:	
Last Modified:	18/03/2025
Defects/Observations:	Codominant stems, Included bark
Recommended Work Comments:	Growing from stump of previously removed tree
QTRA Risk Category:	Broadly Acceptable
Photos Street View Map View	

Tree Location	
Longitude:	115.748429
Latitude:	-31.778560
Address:	11 Natica Place
City:	Mullaloo
Park Name:	
Powerline Presence:	No Lines



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18/03/2025



Tree ID 86: #33385

Melaleuca lanceolata (Rottnest Island Tea Tree)

Rottnest Island Tea Tree Tree ID #33385
37 Charonia Road

Tree Details	
Tree Id:	86
Botanical Name:	Melaleuca lanceolata
Common Name:	Rottnest Island Tea Tree
Genus:	Melaleuca
Health:	Poor
Crown Density:	26-50%
Status:	Alive
Number of Stems:	Multiple Stems
DBH [in]:	26
DBH [cm]:	65.76
DBH Range:	60-75cm
Height Range:	10-20 Metres
Risk Rating:	
Last Modified:	18/03/2025
Defects/Observations:	Trunk included bark, Extended branches, Deadwood, Codominant stems, Included bark, Root damage, Trunk codominant, Cavity in trunk
Recommended Work Comments:	Crack observed at a main branch union approximately 6 m above ground level on the western side as well as poorly structured branches crossing on the eastern side and multiple failures are observed throughout the canopy remove to ground level
QTRA Risk Category:	Tolerable

Tree Location	
Longitude:	115.747927
Latitude:	-31.777503
Address:	37 Charonia Road
City:	Mullaloo
Park Name:	
Powerline Presence:	No Lines

Photos Street View Map View





Tree ID 99: #33411

Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)

Tuart Tree ID #33411
9 Natica Place

Tree Details		Tree Location	
Tree Id:	99	Longitude:	115.748575
Botanical Name:	Eucalyptus gomphocephala	Latitude:	-31.778708
Common Name:	Tuart	Address:	9 Natica Place
Genus:	Eucalyptus	City:	Mullaloo
Health:	Very Poor	Park Name:	
Crown Density:	0-25%	Powerline Presence:	No Lines
Status:	Alive		
Number of Stems:	1		
DBH [in]:	17		
DBH [cm]:	44		
DBH Range:	30-45cm		
Height Range:	10-20 Metres		
Risk Rating:			
Last Modified:	18/03/2025		
Defects/Observations:	Deadwood, Bark missing on trunk, Canopy decline		
Recommended Work Comments:	Tree is almost dead with poorly attached epicormic remaining on two leaders. The eastern most leader has a large crack through the heartwood. The structure of the canopy is very poor.		
QTRA Risk Category:	Tolerable	Photos Street View Map View	



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Tree ID 119: #33450

Callistemon 'Kings Park Special' (Crimson Bottle Brush)

Crimson Bottle Brush Tree ID #33450
3B Natica Place

Tree Details		Tree Location	
Tree Id:	119	Longitude:	115.749373
Botanical Name:	Callistemon 'Kings Park Special'	Latitude:	-31.778661
Common Name:	Crimson Bottle Brush	Address:	3B Natica Place
Genus:	Callistemon	City:	Mullaloo
Health:	Fair	Park Name:	
Crown Density:	76-100%	Powerline Presence:	No Lines
Status:	Alive		
Number of Stems:	Multiple Stems		
DBH [in]:	6		
DBH [cm]:	16.25		
DBH Range:	16-30cm		
Height Range:	<5 Metres		
Risk Rating:			
Last Modified:	18/03/2025		
Defects/Observations:	Deadwood, Included bark		
Recommended Work Comments:	Large cracks in leaders.		
QTRA Risk Category:	Tolerable		
Photos Street View Map View			



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Tree ID 151: #33496

Corymbia calophylla (Marri)

Marri Tree ID #33496
27 Charonia Road

Tree Details	Tree Location
Tree Id: 151	Longitude: 115.748894
Botanical Name: <i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Latitude: -31.778156
Common Name: Marri	Address: 27 Charonia Road
Genus: <i>Corymbia</i>	City: Mullaloo
Health: Very Poor	Park Name:
Crown Density: 0-25%	Powerline Presence: No Lines
Status: Alive	
Number of Stems: 1	
DBH [in]: 10	
DBH [cm]: 26	
DBH Range: 16-30cm	
Height Range: 5-10 Metres	
Risk Rating:	
Last Modified: 18/03/2025	
Defects/Observations: Deadwood, Included bark, Canopy decline	
Recommended Work Comments: Tree is mostly dead. Poor condition a due to rock and cement limiting resources and root movement. Remove	
QTRA Risk Category: Broadly Acceptable	
Photos Street View Map View	



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Tree ID 182: #33537

Callistemon 'Kings Park Special' (Crimson Bottle Brush)

Crimson Bottle Brush Tree ID #33537 20 Charonia Road	
Tree Details	Tree Location
Tree ID: 182	Longitude: 115.749242
Botanical Name: Callistemon 'Kings Park Special'	Latitude: -31.778449
Common Name: Crimson Bottle Brush	Address: 20 Charonia Road
Genus: Callistemon	City: Mullaloo
Health: Fair	Park Name:
Crown Density: 76-100%	Powerline Presence: No Lines
Status: Alive	Photos Street View Map View
Number of Stems: Multiple Stems	
DBH [in]: 4	
DBH [cm]: 11.36	
DBH Range: 8-16cm	
Height Range: <5 Metres	
Risk Rating:	
Last Modified: 18/03/2025	
Defects/Observations: Codominant stems, Cavity in trunk	
Recommended work Comments: Split observed in trunk	
QTRA Risk Category: Broadly Acceptable	
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Tree ID 187: #33545

Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)

Tuart Tree ID #33545 22 Charonia Road	
Tree Details	
Tree ID:	187
Botanical Name:	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>
Common Name:	Tuart
Genus:	<i>Eucalyptus</i>
Health:	Very Poor
Crown Density:	0-25%
Status:	Alive
Number of Stems:	1
DBH [in]:	8
DBH [cm]:	20
DBH Range:	16-30cm
Height Range:	5-10 Metres
Risk Rating:	
Last Modified:	
Defects/Observations:	Deadwood, Included bark, Canopy decline
Recommended Work Comments:	This tree is almost dead. Remove and do not replace in this position
QTRA Risk Category:	Broadly Acceptable
Tree Location	
Longitude:	115.749296
Latitude:	-31.778198
Address:	22 Charonia Road
City:	Mullaloo
Park Name:	
Powerline Presence:	No Lines
Photos Street View Map View	



4. Avoidance, Impacts and Mitigation

4.1. Avoidance

Tree removal is an essential aspect of maintaining a healthy and safe environment for both people and the ecosystem.

Safety Concerns

- Dead or damaged trees can pose a significant risk to property and personal safety. Weak or rotting branches can break and fall, causing injury to people and damage to buildings or vehicles.
- Overgrown trees can interfere with power lines, creating potential fire hazards and electrical issues. They can also obstruct walkways, roads, and visibility for drivers, posing a danger to pedestrians and motorists alike.
- In some cases, trees with unstable root systems may become uprooted during storms or high winds, causing severe damage and safety hazards.

Structural Damage Prevention

- Trees growing too close to buildings can cause structural damage over time. Expanding root systems can damage foundations, walkways, and underground utilities, leading to costly repairs.
- Additionally, trees with limbs that extend over roofs can cause damage to the roofing materials and promote the growth of mould and mildew.

Of all the trees assessed under the walkthrough, 104 of the trees will require pruning and maintenance works, but do not require to be cleared.

Mullaloo Heights Primary School have advised that the trees to be cleared will be tagged and that fauna spotters and handlers will be used to protect against any accidental clearing and for any fauna that may be present. Site visits from the environmental consultant will be regular to confirm any permit requirements.

Commented [JD1]: Note: fauna spotter: i.e. Simon will need to be approved by the client

4.2. Impacts

The proposed clearing is located within a highly modified urban environment and current school grounds. On review of the site's environmental assets through a desktop survey and assessment against the clearing principles, the primary potential impact is to local fauna populations. Specifically, the loss of individual trees that provide suitable foraging habitat for the City's Black Cockatoo populations.



Whilst the clearing is limited to individual trees within the school grounds and subject to high vehicle traffic, any loss of potential foraging and roosting trees should be avoided or mitigated to prevent further habitat decline for these vulnerable species.

Ground dwelling fauna such as the Southern Brown Bandicoot (*Isodon obesulus fusciventer*) (Priority 4) and reptiles are unlikely to be utilising the area due to a lack of suitable habitat and high volume of traffic on the existing road network.

Clearing for the trees is currently anticipated to occur over the summer school holidays, to reduce the impact on the school community and local traffic. Due to the timing of the clearing, it is highly unlikely that fauna will be impacted during the clearing works.

4.3. Mitigation measures

A recent tree risk assessment conducted by Westworks Consultancy at ground level assessment have advised that 11 trees health, structural integrity and condition are poor and need to be removed.

The trees within this clearing proposal are within a completely degraded condition. The entire area was cleared numerous years ago (in 1970's), for the school, surrounding roads and residential areas.

Mullaloo Heights Primary School intends to re-plant the trees removed on a 2:1 ratio, for affected species within the property to allow for black cockatoo foraging, roosting and nesting tree species to be re-instated.

Table 1: Revegetation Mitigation

Tree ID	Tree Species	Foraging, Roosting or Nesting by Black Cockatoos on Swan Coastal Plain	Proposed Revegetation* Ratio
4	<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	FRTBC – F BBC - F	2:1 (4 new trees to be planted)
50	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	FRTBC – n CBC - F,n,R	2:1 (4 new trees to be planted)
52	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	FRTBC – n CBC - F,n,R	2:1 (4 new trees to be planted)
85	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	CBC - F,n	2:1 (2 new trees to be planted)
86	<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	N/A	N/A



99	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	FRTBC – n CBC - F,n,R	2:1 (4 new trees to be planted)
119	<i>Callistemon</i> 'Kings Park Special'	BBC - F	2:1 (2 new trees to be planted)
151	<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	FRTBC – F,N CBC - F,n,R BBC - F,n	2:1 (6 new trees to be planted)
182	<i>Callistemon</i> 'Kings Park Special'	BBC - F	2:1 (2 new trees to be planted)
187	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	FRTBC – n CBC - F,n,R	2:1 (4 new trees to be planted)

Notes:

Black Cockatoos Species: FRTBC = Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo, CBC = Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo, BBC = Baudin's Black-Cockatoo

Usage: F = Foraging, R = Roosting, N or n = Nesting (main and less commonly used species, respectively).

Revegetation by direct planting of tree species

5. Assessment of the proposal against the Clearing principles

The clearing proposed for the removal of trees has been assessed against the ten clearing principles in Table 2.



Table 2: Assessment of the proposal against the ten clearing principles

Clearing principle	Assessment	Level of Variance
Principle (a): Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity	The proposed clearing of 11 individual trees does not comprise of a high level of biological diversity, with the majority of the original native vegetation being cleared in 1970's. The vegetation condition could be defined as completely degraded and does not constitute an area of high biological diversity. The area is within the school grounds and a cleared parkland. No remnant middle or understorey specimens are present, apart from planted landscaping specimens.	The proposed clearing is not likely at variance to this principle.
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.	The area proposed to be cleared, may contain foraging, roosting and nesting habitat for black cockatoos within the swan coastal plain. As per the table above, the proposed clearing area contains some plant species that are known for the black cockatoos to be used for foraging, roosting and nesting. However, given the habitat is within a completely degraded condition, with no hollows identified within the assessment.	The proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle
Principle (c): Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of threatened flora.	The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act. No threatened flora species are recorded within the project area, which comprises of a school ground and public open space. No remnant middle or understorey specimens are present, apart from the school landscaping.	The proposed clearing is not likely at variance to this principle.
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.	The area of the proposed works is not within the buffer of critically endangered TEC, <i>Callitris preissii</i> (or <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>) forests and woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain (floristic community type 30a as originally described in Gibson et al. 1994) of the Swan Coastal Plain. Although not in the buffer between Trigg and Point Peron, one of the trees identified to be removed is <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> (Rottneest Island Tea Tree). The area proposed to be cleared does not contain species that can indicate a threatened ecological community.	The proposed clearing is not likely at variance to this principle.



Clearing principle	Assessment	Level of Variance
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.	The extent of native vegetation in the local area is inconsistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. Pre-European Vegetation Complex: Karrakatta Complex – Central and South underlies much of Mullaloo. It supports a mix of tuart, jarrah, and marri species. Yellow siliceous sands (Spearwood Dune System). The most recent figures available show the vegetation is classed as - Depleted – less than 10% remains in some areas, below CAR targets.	The proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle.
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.	Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing will not impact vegetation growing in association with a watercourse or wetland. Lake Joondalup comprises a Resource Enhancement Wetland (REW) area, which at its closest mapped point to the proposal area is approximately 1.5km to the east of the proposal. The proposed trees to be cleared are located outside the mapped REW and buffer area (50m). There are no mapped watercourses within the proposal area. None of the trees proposed to be cleared are wetland dependent. Given their distance to the mapped REW and the depth to groundwater within the project area, the trees are not considered to be growing in, or in association with, a watercourse or wetland.	The proposed clearing is not likely at variance to this principle.
Principle (g): Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	The soils associated with the area proposed to be cleared are those of the Spearwood system, described as 'yellow deep sands, pale deep sands and yellow/brown shallow sands' (DataWA Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems, DPIRD-064). There is no known ASS risk within the proposal area (Data WA - Acid Sulfate Soil Risk Map, Swan Coastal Plain (DWER-055)). Given the small area of clearing proposed (11 individual trees across 0.0077ha) and the nature of the works involved for the proposed clearing is not considered likely to lead to land degradation at a local or regional scale.	The proposed clearing is not likely at variance to this principle.



Clearing principle	Assessment	Level of Variance
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.	The trees subject to this application occur adjacent to the Periwinkle Bush Park, approximately 3.6ha in size and provides a north-south bushland corridor and ecological linkage through the suburb of Mullaloo. As the trees proposed to be cleared are across the road and are already delineated from Periwinkle Bush Park by a road and footpath, the proposed clearing is not considered likely to have an impact on the values of Periwinkle Park. The proposed clearing is not likely to provide a significant ecological linkage and the proposal is not likely to impact the environmental values of the area.	The proposed clearing is not likely at variance to this principle
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.	Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality. The closest mapped water body to the proposal area is the Resource Enhancement Wetland (REW) mapped Lake Joondalup. The proposal is approximately 1.5km away from the boundary of this mapped REW, to the east. Maximum depth to groundwater across the project area is approximately 19-20m below ground level (DataWA, Maximum groundwater levels DWER-096, 25/8/25). The proposed clearing of 11 individual trees for safety reasons it is not likely to impact the quality of surface water within Lake Joondalup. Given the depth to groundwater across the project area, the quality of groundwater is also not expected to be impacted from the removal of 11 trees for safety reasons.	The proposed clearing is not likely at variance to this principle
Principle (j): Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.	Soils within the proposal area are mapped as 'Coastal sand dunes. Late Pleistocene to Recent age. Calcareous and siliceous sands. Sand dunes and plains. Yellow deep sands, pale deep sands and yellow/brown shallow sands (Spearwood Systems) and (Karrakatta Sands) low hills and ridges. Bare limestone or shallow siliceous or calcareous sand over limestone. (DataWA, Soil landscape mapping zones, DPIRD 2017) These soils are free draining and not prone to flooding. No flooding risk is identified within the proposal area. Given the small amount of clearing proposed, the incidence or intensity of flooding in the local area is not likely to change.	The proposed clearing is not likely at variance to this principle



6. Conclusion

The Mullaloo Heights Primary School has assessed the proposed clearing area of 10 trees (over 0.0077ha) within the project area against the ten clearing principles and has found that the clearing is not likely to be at variance to the majority of the clearing principles.

However, the proposal does require the removal of 6 (six) potential foraging trees for local Black Cockatoos, and therefore the clearing proposal may be at variance to principle (b) and (e).

7. References

Westworks Consulting report *Walkthrough Tree Risk Assessment* (March 2025).

Government of Western Australia (2025) DataWA data catalogues, accessed August 2025

- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems, DPIRD-064
- Maximum groundwater levels DWER-096
- Soil landscape mapping zones, DPIRD 2017
- Perth Groundwater Map DWER
- Native vegetation clearing statistics DWER
- Statewide Vegetation Statistics DBCA

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

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2025) NRInfo Digital Mapping. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development. Government of Western Australia. Available from: <https://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrm-info/> (accessed August 2025).

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.

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

Plants known to be used for foraging, roosting and nesting by black-cockatoos in south-western Western Australia, Banford Consulting Ecologist