GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 11152/2
Permit Holder:	Department of Housing and Works
Duration of Permit:	From 2 February 2026 to 2 February 2036

ADVICE NOTE

Monetary contribution to the Offsets Fund

The monetary contribution to the Offsets Fund referred to in condition 11 of this permit is intended to contribute towards the purchase and conservation in perpetuity of at least 5.78 hectares of native vegetation that is growing in, or in association with, a wetland containing values that are commensurate with a Conservation Category Wetland in a Good to Very Good (Keighery, 1994) condition on the Swan Coastal Plain.

Revegetation and rehabilitation offset

The Project Rehabilitation Plan referred to in condition 12 of this permit are intended to facilitate the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of at least 4.02 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 500 on Deposited Plan 69593 (Crown Reserve 35153) and Lot 501 on Deposited Plan 69593 (Crown Reserve 50756) that is within or adjacent to Bush Forever Site 472 and includes at least:

- 2.18 hectares of *native vegetation* that provides significant foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo within Crown Reserve 50756 from a Completely Degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition to a Good (Keighery, 1994) condition; and
- 1.73 hectares of native wetland vegetation within 50 metres of the mapped boundaries of the wetlands UFI 7079 and UFI 7069 to a minimum of Very Good (Keighery, 1994) condition.

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* subject to the following conditions of this permit.

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Clearing authorised (purpose)

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* for the purpose of developing the New Youth Detention Facility.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 98 on Deposited Plan 71638, Canning Vale

Lot 483 on Plan 10151 (Crown Reserve 35154), Canning Vale

Lot 500 on Deposited Plan 69593 (Crown Reserve 35153), Canning Vale

Nicholson Road reserve (PIN 1136321and 1209617), Canning Vale

3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 2.82 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

4. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 2 February 2031.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. Demarcation of the clearing area

Prior to undertaking any *clearing* authorised under this permit that is adjacent to other *native vegetation*, the permit holder must demarcate the *clearing* area to avoid inadvertent removal of adjacent *native vegetation*.

8. Directional clearing

The permit holder must:

(a) conduct *clearing* activities in a slow, progressive manner towards adjacent *native vegetation*; and

(b) allow a reasonable time for fauna present within the area being cleared to move into adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the *clearing* activity.

9. Erosion management

The permit holder must commence construction within three (3) months after undertaking the authorised *clearing* activities to reduce the potential for soil erosion.

10. Fauna management

(a) For a minimum of four (4) nights prior to the commencement of clearing activities authorised under this permit, within the area cross-hatched yellow on Figure 1 of Schedule 1, the permit holder must engage a *fauna specialist* to undertake a pre-clearance trapping and relocation survey, to identify native vertebrate fauna including quenda (*Isoodon fusciventer*).

(b) The permit holder must engage the *fauna specialist* to trap and relocate *conservation significant fauna,* including quenda, and any incidentally trapped native vertebrate fauna to *suitable habitat,* in accordance with a fauna license pursuant to the *Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018*.

(c) The permit holder must also engage a fauna spotter to traverse the area, cross-hatched yellow on Figure 1 of Schedule 1, ahead of clearing machinery immediately prior to, and for the duration of, clearing activities, to identify the presence of any *conservation significant fauna*.

(d) Clearing activities must cease in any area where *conservation significant fauna* are identified under condition 10(c) until the individual(s) has been trapped and relocated in accordance with condition 10(b).

(e) Within two (2) months of undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit within the area cross-hatched yellow on Figure 1 of Schedule 1, the permit holder must provide the results of the pre-clearance trapping and relocation survey in a report to the *CEO*.

(f) The report prepared in accordance with condition 10(e) must include, but not be limited to:

(i) the methodology used to trap and relocate native vertebrate fauna and *conservation significant fauna* under conditions 10(b) and 10(d);

(ii) the relevant qualifications of the *fauna specialist* and fauna spotter undertaking identification, trapping, and relocation under conditions 10(a), 10(b) and 10(d);

(iii) the species name and number of native vertebrate fauna and *conservation significant fauna* individuals identified under conditions 10(a), 10(b) and 10(d);

(iv) the date each native vertebrate fauna and *conservation significant fauna* individual was identified under conditions 10(a), 10(b) and 10(d);

(v) the location where each individual referred to in conditions 10(a)-(d) was identified recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;

(vi) the species name and number of *conservation significant fauna* individuals relocated under conditions 10(b) and 10(d);

(vii) the time and date each conservation significant fauna individual referred to under condition 10(b) and 10(d) was relocated;

(viii) the species name and number of any other native vertebrate fauna individual(s) relocated;

(ix) the location where each *conservation significant fauna* individual or other native vertebrate fauna individual was relocated to, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), 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 a native vertebrate fauna or *conservation significant fauna* individual.

11. Offset – Monetary contribution to the Offsets Fund (wetland)

Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit and no later than 2 February 2027, the permit holder must provide documentary evidence to the *CEO* that funding of $46,644.60 has been transferred to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation for the purpose of establishing or maintaining *native vegetation* as an environmental offset for the clearing activities authorised under this permit.

12. Offset – Revegetation and rehabilitation requirements

(a) Within 12 months of the commencement of *clearing* activities authorised under this permit, and no later than 2 February 2027, the permit holder must submit a Project Rehabilitation Plan to the *CEO* for approval for the *revegetation and rehabilitation* of at least 4.02 hectares of *native vegetation* within the combined areas cross-hatched red on Figure 2 of Schedule 1.

(b) The Project Rehabilitation Plan must be:

(i) in accordance with the *revegetation guideline*; and

(ii) prepared by an *environmental specialist*.

(c) The Project Rehabilitation Plan must include the following:

(i) the location/s of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* area/s required under condition 12(a) of this permit, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;

(ii) *site preparation*;

(iii) *weed* control;

(iv) *regeneration, direct seeding* or *planting*, at an *optimal time*;

(v) a *vegetation establishment period*;

(vi) *rehabilitation* success completion criteria based on selected *reference sites*, including but not limited to target weed cover, target species diversity, target vegetation condition, target density, and target structure;

(vii) *remedial actions* to be undertaken if completion criteria are not met;

(viii) details of ongoing maintenance and monitoring of the area to be *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* for a minimum of five (5) years;

(ix) timeframes for completion of the activities; and

(x) management commitments that will be achieved.

(d) If the *CEO*, having had regard to conditions 12(b) and 12(c) of this permit, does not approve the Project Rehabilitation Plan, the permit holder must revise and resubmit the Project Rehabilitation Plan within three (3) months of the date of the *CEO*'s decision.

(e) If the *CEO*, having had regard to *conditions* 12(b) and 12(c) of this permit, does not approve a revised Project Rehabilitation Plan submitted in accordance with *condition* 12(d) of this permit, the permit holder must again revise and resubmit the Project Rehabilitation Plan in accordance with *condition* 12(d) of this permit.

(f) The permit holder must obtain the approval of the *CEO*, prior to implementing the Project Rehabilitation Plan.

(g) The permit holder must implement the approved Project Rehabilitation Plan within 12 months of the date of approval by the *CEO*.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

13. Records that must be kept

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

Table 1: Records that must be kept

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised clearing activities generally	(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (c) the date that the area was cleared; (d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); (e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 5; (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with condition 6; (g) actions taken to demarcate the clearing area in accordance with condition 7; (h) actions taken to undertake directional clearing in accordance with condition 8; (i) actions taken to reduce the potential for erosion in accordance with condition 9; (j) actions taken to implement offsets in accordance with condition 11.
2.	In relation to the fauna management pursuant to condition 10.	(a) actions taken to manage impacts to native vertebrate fauna in accordance with condition 10; and (b) a copy of the *fauna specialist* report.
3.	In relation to the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of offset areas pursuant to condition 12	(a) the date/s on which the Project Rehabilitation Plan was approved by the *CEO;* (b) the size of the areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*;

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
		(c) the date/s on which the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* was undertaken; (d) a description of the *revegetation* activities undertaken; (e) the boundaries of the areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (f) the results of ongoing maintenance and monitoring under the approved Project Rehabilitation Plan; (g) a description of any *remedial actions* undertaken; and (h) any other actions taken to in accordance with condition 12.

14. Reporting

(a) The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* on or before 30 June of each calendar year, a written report containing:

(i) the records required to be kept under condition 13; and

(ii) records of activities done by the permit holder under this permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding calendar year.

(b) If no clearing authorised under this permit has been undertaken, a written report confirming that no clearing under this permit has been undertaken must be provided to the *CEO* on or before 30 June of each calendar year.

(c) The permit holder must provide to the *CEO*, no later than 90 days prior to the expiry date of the permit, a written report of records required under condition 13, where these records have not already been provided under condition 14(a).

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.
conservation significant vertebrate fauna	means those vertebrate fauna taxa listed as threatened or specially protected species under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA),

Term	Definition
	or as priority fauna classes 1, 2, 3, or 4 in the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions Threatened and Priority Fauna List for Western Australia (as amended from time to time), and/or listed as threatened under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.
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.
direct seeding	means a method of re-establishing vegetation through the establishment of a seed bed and the introduction of seeds of the desired plant species.
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)
fauna specialist	means a person who holds a tertiary qualification specializing in environmental science or equivalent, and has a minimum of 2 years work experience in fauna identification and surveys of fauna native to the region being inspected or surveyed, or who is approved by the *CEO* as a suitable fauna specialist for the bioregion, and who holds an appropriate fauna licence issued under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.
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.
optimal time	means the period from April to July for undertaking *planting* and *direct seeding*.
planted / planting	means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of desired species.
regenerate / regenerated / regeneration	means re-establishment of vegetation from in situ seed banks and propagating material (such as lignotubers, bulbs, rhizomes) contained either within the topsoil or seed-bearing mulch.
rehabilitate / rehabilitated / rehabilitation	means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of that area.
reference sites	means nearby sites used to provide baseline data for planning a rehabilitation project. Measurements from fixed reference points or plots where biodiversity components are measured are used to set measurable completion criteria for rehabilitation projects.
remedial action/s	means any activity that is required to ensure successful reestablishment of vegetation to its pre-clearing composition, structure and density, and may include a combination of soil treatments and *revegetation*.
revegetate / revegetated / revegetation	means the re-establishment of a cover of *local provenance* native vegetation in an area using methods such as natural *regeneration, direct*

Term	Definition
	seeding and/or *planting*, so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-*clearing* vegetation types in that area.
revegetation guideline	the document '*A Guide to Preparing Revegetation Plans for Clearing Permits*' (Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, 2018)
suitable habitat	means habitat known to support the native vertebrate fauna species requiring relocation, within the known current distribution of the species and in accordance with advice from Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.
site preparation	means management of existing site topsoil and preparation of the finished soil surface, for example by ripping or tilling the soil surface and respreading site topsoil and chipped native vegetation.
vegetation establishment period	means a period of at least two summers after the *revegetation* during which time replacement and infill *revegetation* works may be required for areas in which *revegetation* has been unsuccessful and involves regular inspections of *revegetation* sites to monitor the success of *revegetation*.
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

20 October 2026

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

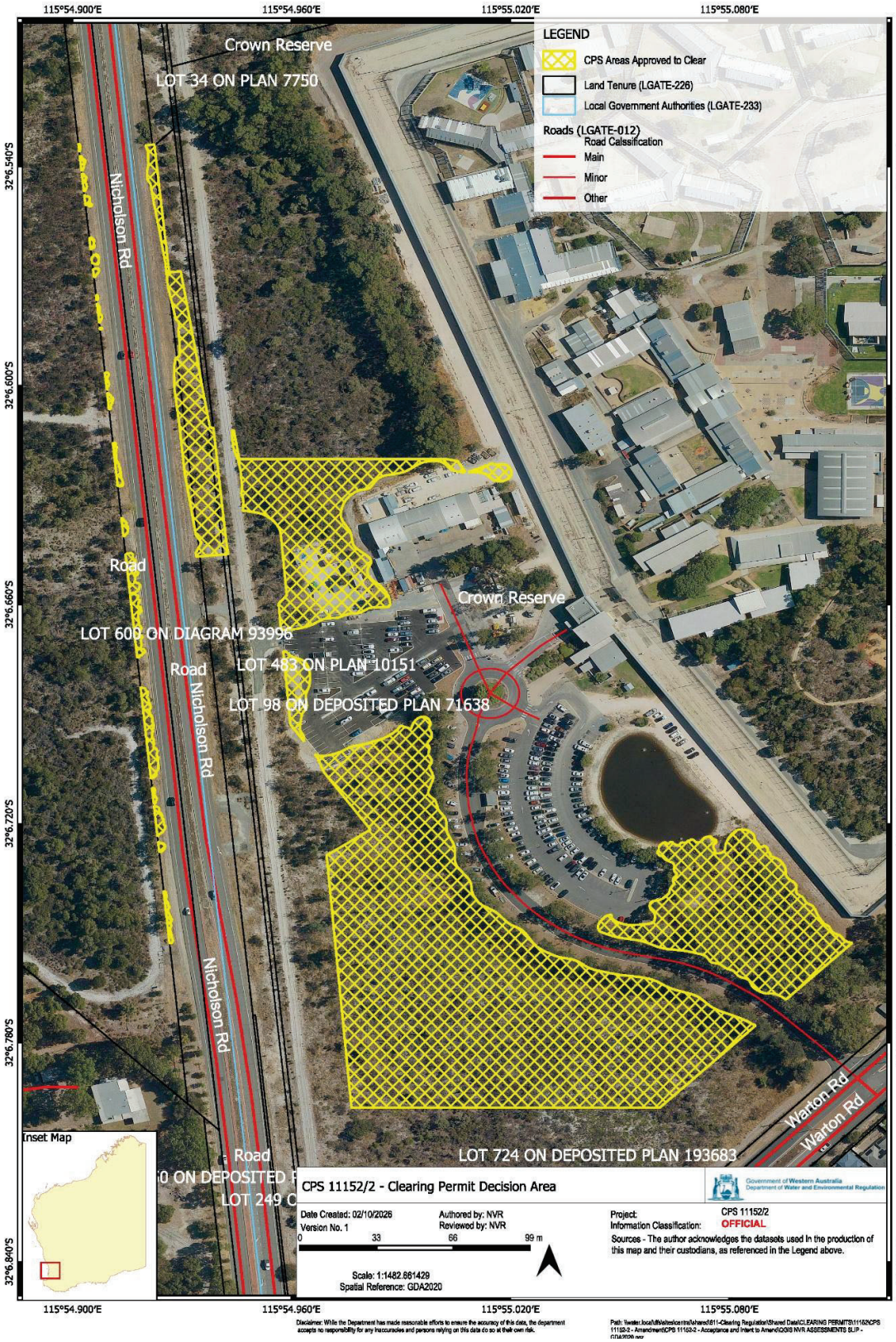


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the map below (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Map of the boundary of the area within which certain conditions apply.

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 11152/2
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Department of Housing and Works
Application received:	29 September 2026
Application area:	2.82 hectares of native vegetation (see Figure 1, Section 1.5)
Purpose of clearing:	Development of New Youth Detention Facility
Method of clearing:	Mechanical Clearing
Property:	Lot 483 on Plan 10151 (Crown Reserve 35154) Lot 500 on Deposited Plan 69593 (Crown Reserve 35153) Lot 98 on Deposited Plan 71638 Nicholson Road road reserve (PIN 1136321 and Pin 1209617)
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Gosnells City of Canning
Localities (suburb/s):	Canning Vale

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The previous permit CPS 11152/1 allowed for the clearing of 2.77 hectares of native vegetation to facilitate the development of a New Youth Detention Facility, adjacent to the existing Banksia Hill Juvenile Detention Facility. It involved the development of New Youth Detention Facility buildings and other associated works, including perimeter fencing and a sterile zone, ancillary buildings, carparks and other infrastructure. This amendment is to increase the size of the authorised clearing area by 0.05 hectares, to 2.82 hectares. The additional areas are required for the finalised design of the new access road connecting the New Youth Detention Facility to Nicholson Road, including the provision of dual access.

The applicant advised that development works associated with the New Youth Detention Facility have commenced under CPS 11152/1.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	20 October 2026
Decision area:	2.82 hectares of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit amendment application was submitted, accepted, assessed and determined in accordance with sections 51KA of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (the department) advertised the application for 7 days and no submissions were received.

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

- the site characteristics (see Appendix A);
- relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1);
- the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix B);
- relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3);
- the previous assessment for CPS 11152/1 was undertaken less than a year ago, with the additional area representing a 0.05-hectare increase;
- the assessment undertaken for CPS 11152/1 (DWER, 2026b); and
- the applicant's avoidance and minimisation measures (see Section 3.1).

The assessment findings have not materially changed since CPS 11152/1. The amendment increases the authorised clearing area by 0.05 hectares, from 2.77 hectares to 2.82 hectares. Based on current environmental information and the assessment undertaken for CPS 11152/1, the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing will result in:

- the loss of 2.82 hectares of native vegetation that provides habitat for conservation significant fauna, including foraging habitat for black cockatoos;
- the loss of 0.90 hectares of significant wetland vegetation that has values that are commensurate with a conservation category wetland (CCW);
- the loss of 2.01 hectares of native vegetation occurring within a Bush Forever site;
- the loss of native vegetation that provides locally significant habitat for quenda *(Isoodon fusciventer);* and
- the potential introduction and spread of weeds and dieback into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values, including local nearby significant wetland vegetation and other significant remnant vegetation.

After consideration of the available information, including the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), and current departmental practices, the Delegated Officer determined the existing management measures and conditions imposed under CPS 11152/1, including offset requirements, remain appropriate to manage the environmental impacts associated with the amended application area. The Delegated Officer decided to grant an amended clearing permit with no additional conditions.

1.5. Site maps



Figure 1 Map of the application area

The areas cross-hatched yellow indicates the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.



Figure 2 Map of the application area

The areas cross-hatched red indicates the areas in which specific conditions apply.

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 polluter pays principle
- 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)
- *Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA) (P&D Act)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation* (DER 2014)
- *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits* (DWER 2021)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Application of mitigation hierarchy

Avoidance and minimisation measures associated with the design of the new Youth Detention Facility were considered in detail during the assessment for CPS 11152/1 and are outlined in the Clearing Permit Decision Report for CPS 11152/1 (DWER, 2026b).

The applicant submitted additional supporting information for CPS 11152/2 (Emerge Associates, 2026) demonstrating actions taken to avoid and mitigate the impacts of the proposed clearing, including:

Avoidance measures

- the additional clearing is required to facilitate the revised access road connecting Nicholson Road to the new Youth Detention Facility;
- the revised access arrangement is required to provide dual access to the facility;
- further modification of the access road alignment is not practicable without compromising the operational and access requirements of the facility;
- the amendment has been limited to an additional 0.05 hectares of native vegetation, all of which is in Degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition; and
- the additional clearing avoids:
    - approximately 2.32 hectares of high-quality foraging habitat for all three species of black cockatoo;
    - approximately 2.32 hectares of Banksia Woodlands PEC;
    - approximately 751 individuals of *Poranthera moorokatta;*
    - no clearing of potential habitat for *Leioproctus douglasiellus;*
    - no clearing of potential habitat for *Neopasiphae simplicior;*

- no clearing of potential habitat for *Idiosoma sigillatum;*
- no clearing of potential habitat for *Synemon gratiosa;* and
- no clearing of potential habitat for *Caladenia hugelii.*

Mitigation measures

Clearing to be undertaken in accordance with the Environmental Assessment and Management Plan prepared for the New Youth Detention Facility, including:

- clearly delineating the approved clearing area prior to the commencement of clearing;
- undertaking a pre-clearing fauna inspection;
- having a fauna spotter present during clearing activities;
- implementing hygiene measures to minimise the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback, including ensuring vehicles, machinery and personnel are free of soil and plant material prior to entering the site;
- minimising clearing and earthworks during wet conditions where practicable.

The Delegated Officer was satisfied the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values, and the existing management measures and conditions under CPS 11152/1 remain appropriate.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

A review of current environmental information (Appendix A) found the assessment against the clearing principles has not materially changed since CPS 11152/1. Accordingly, the additional 0.05 hectares of clearing is not expected to result in significant impacts beyond those previously assessed. The Delegated Officer considers that the existing conditions on Permit CPS 11152/1 are sufficient in mitigating and managing the impact of the clearing and determined that the proposed amendment to CPS 11152/1 are unlikely to lead to an unacceptable risk to the environment.

Additional clearing areas

The proposed amendment to CPS 11152/1 includes an additional clearing area of 0.05 hectares (Figure 3).

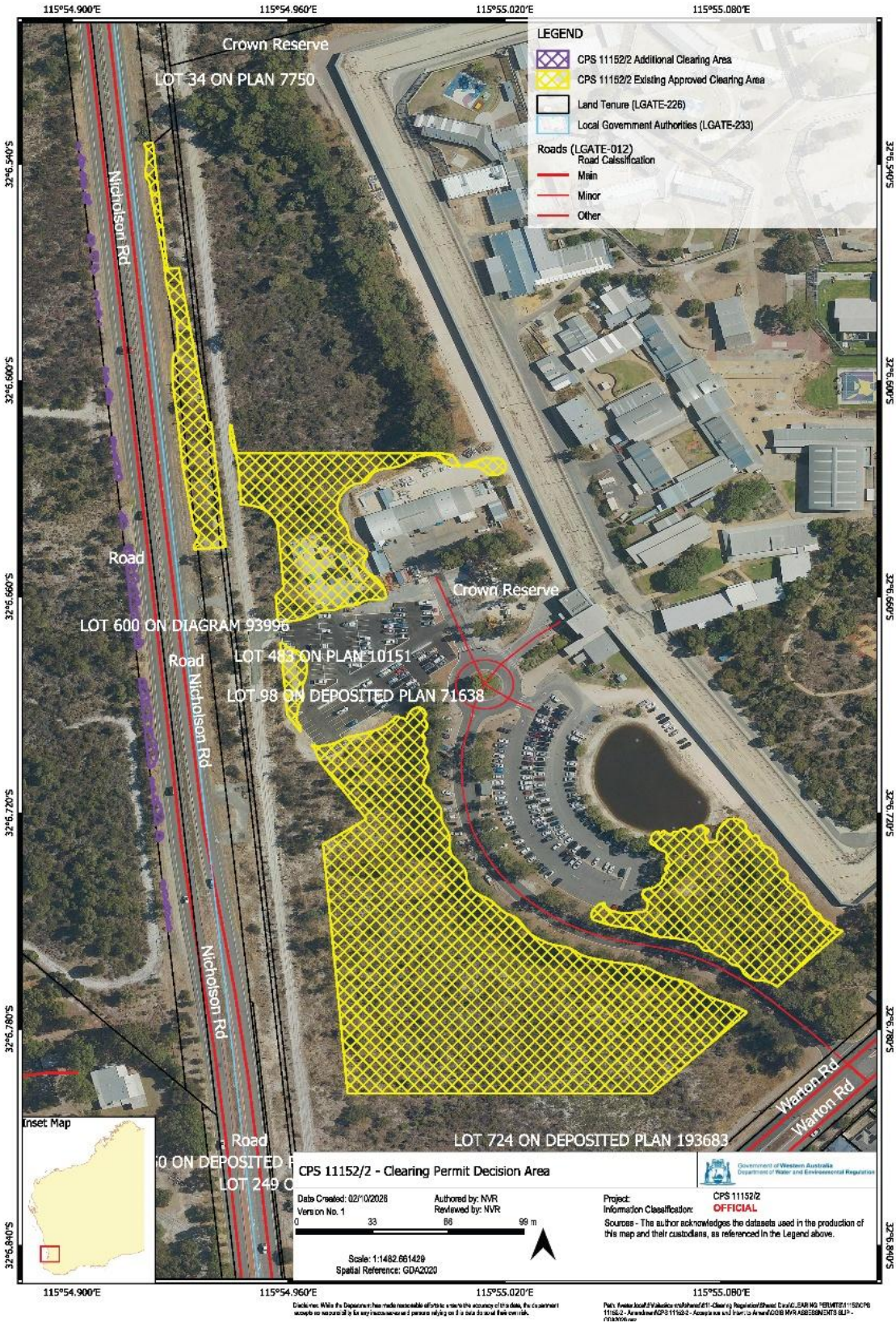


Figure 3: A representation of the area approved under CPS 11152/1 (cross-hatched yellow) with the additional area proposed for clearing under CPS 11152/2 (cross-hatched purple).

The assessment of the impacts of the proposed amended clearing on biological values (fauna, flora, and ecological communities) require further consideration as detailed below.

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

Assessment

The fauna assessment undertaken for CPS 11152/1 remains applicable to the amended application, except where additional fauna values require consideration as a result of the additional clearing area or updated environmental information.

Black cockatoos

Black cockatoos and their habitat within the application area were assessed under CPS 11152/1. The application area provides foraging habitat for black cockatoo species; however, no breeding or roosting habitat has been identified within the area proposed to be cleared.

The additional clearing comprises Degraded (Keighery, 1994) vegetation, including approximately 0.019 hectares of BaBm vegetation containing *Banksia attenuata* and *Banksia menziesii* (Emerge Associates, 2026). This vegetation provides primary foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and secondary native foraging habitat for Baudin's cockatoo.

The additional clearing will therefore result in the loss of approximately 0.02 hectares of black cockatoo foraging habitat. However, the vegetation is in Degraded condition, and the extent of additional habitat loss is minor. Supporting information provided by the applicant also indicates that approximately 2.32 hectares of high-quality foraging habitat for all three species of black cockatoo will be retained through the proposed amendment (Emerge Associates, 2026).

Given the small extent and Degraded condition of the additional foraging habitat, the proposed amendment is unlikely to materially alter the availability of black cockatoo foraging habitat within the local area or increase the significance of the impacts identified under CPS 11152/1. Therefore, the assessment of impacts to black cockatoos undertaken for CPS 11152/1 remains applicable to the amended application.

Quenda *(Isoodon fusciventer)*

Quenda and their habitat were assessed under CPS 11152/1. The application area contains vegetation that provides suitable habitat for quenda, and the clearing authorised under CPS 11152/1 was considered to result in the loss of locally significant quenda habitat.

The additional clearing comprises 0.05 hectares of degraded shrubland and woodland vegetation. While this vegetation may provide habitat for quenda, its small extent and degraded condition limit its habitat value. The additional clearing is therefore unlikely to materially alter the availability of suitable quenda habitat within the local area or increase the significance of the impacts identified under CPS 11152/1 (DWER, 2026b). Existing permit conditions (condition 10) are considered adequate to mitigate impacts to quenda.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the additional clearing (0.05 hectares) may provide limited habitat for some conservation significant fauna. However, given the small extent and degraded condition of the additional vegetation, the proposed amendment is unlikely to result in additional significant impacts to conservation significant fauna. The assessment of impacts to fauna undertaken for CPS 11152/1 therefore remains applicable to CPS 11152/2.

Conditions

No additional fauna management conditions are required. The existing conditions on CPS 11152/1 are considered adequate to manage potential impacts to fauna associated with the additional clearing.

3.2.2. Biological values (flora and ecological communities) - Clearing Principles (a), (c) and (d)

Assessment

Flora

Given the small extent and Degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the additional clearing area (Emerge, 2026), the additional areas are not considered to provide significant habitat for conservation significant flora species.

Ecological Communities

The assessment undertaken for CPS 11152/1 considered potential impacts to the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community, FCT 22 *(Banksia ilicifolia* woodlands, southern Swan Coastal Plain) and the Tuart Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community (DWER, 2026b).

Supporting information provided by the applicant identified approximately 0.02 hectares of BaBm vegetation within the additional clearing area as representative of the EPBC Act-listed Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain Threatened Ecological Community (Banksia Woodlands TEC) and the State-listed Priority 3 Banksia Woodlands Priority Ecological Community (PEC) (Emerge Associates, 2026).

The Banksia Woodlands TEC is listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and is characterised by a prominent Banksia tree layer that includes at least one of *Banksia attenuata, B. menziesii, B. prionotes* or *B. ilicifolia,* generally occurring on well-drained sandy soils of the Swan Coastal Plain (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016). The BaBm vegetation contains *B. attenuata* and *B. menziesii* and occurs on Bassendean sands, consistent with these diagnostic characteristics.

The Commonwealth condition thresholds provide that Banksia Woodland patches must be in Good (Keighery, 1994) condition or better to form part of the nationally protected ecological community, with minimum patch-size thresholds applying according to condition. Vegetation below Good condition does not meet the minimum condition threshold for the EPBC-listed community, although it may retain ecological value, particularly where it occurs near qualifying patches.

The 0.02 hectares of BaBm vegetation within the additional clearing area is in Degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition and forms part of a broader patch of Banksia Woodlands PEC extending west into adjacent Bush Forever Site 389 (Emerge Associates, 2026). Although the proposed clearing will remove vegetation representative of the Banksia Woodlands PEC, the area affected is minor in the context of the broader patch and the vegetation is highly disturbed and Degraded. Therefore, the additional clearing is not considered to materially alter the assessment undertaken for CPS 11152/1 and the offset requirements.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed additional clearing is unlikely to significantly impact conservation significant flora or ecological communities. The assessment undertaken for CPS 11152/1 therefore remains applicable to CPS 11152/2.

Conditions

No flora or ecological community management conditions are required.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

Planning and other matters associated with CPS 11152/2 remain unchanged from CPS 11152/1, except for the additional clearing which occurs with the City of Canning jurisdiction.

The department sought comment from the City of Canning regarding the proposed amendment. No comment was received. However, the City provided a letter of authority to access and clear within Nicholson Road reserve, managed by the City of Canning.

Aboriginal Sites of Significance

No Aboriginal Sites of Significance have been mapped in 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.

4 Suitability of offsets

The significant residual impacts associated with the clearing authorised under CPS 11152/1 and the suitability of the environmental offsets required to counterbalance these impacts were assessed in the Clearing Permit Decision Report for CPS 11152/1 (DWER, 2026b).

The additional 0.05 hectares of clearing proposed under CPS 11152/2 is not considered to materially alter the significant residual impacts identified under CPS 11152/1. Accordingly, the existing environmental offset requirements conditioned on CPS 11152/1 remain applicable and no additional environmental offsets are required as a result of this amendment.

End

Appendix A. Site characteristics

A.1. Site characteristics

The information provided below describes the key characteristics of the area proposed to be cleared and is based on the best information available to the department at the time of this assessment. This information was used to inform the assessment of the clearing against the Clearing Principles, contained in Appendix B.

Changes to local context, conservation areas, vegetation description and condition, and waterbodies are detailed below. All other site characteristics are similar to CPS 11152/1 and can be found in the Clearing Permit Decision Report CPS 11152/1.

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The application area local context remains consistent and unchanged from CPS 11152/1 aside from: Aerial imagery indicates the local area (10-km radius from the centre of the application area) retains about 17.87% of the original native vegetation cover, a decline of 1.77% since CPS 11152/1.
Conservation areas	Majority of the application area (2.01 hectares) is located within Bush Forever Site 472. The additional clearing areas as requested in CPS 11152/2 are directly adjacent to Bush Forever Site 389.
Vegetation description	Additional information supplied by the applicant (Emerge Associates, 2026) indicate the additional vegetation for CPS 11152/2 consists of: • **Ac:** Shrubland of *Adenanthos cygnorum* and *Kunzea glabresens* (or absent) over non-native grassland • **AcRc:** Shrubland of *Adenanthos cygnorum* and *Regelia ciliata* over non-native grassland • **BaBm:** Low woodland of *Banksia attenata* and *Banksia menziesii* over shrubland of *Adenanthos cygnorum* and *Kunzea glabrescens* over low shrubland of *Acacia pulchella, Hibbertia subvaginata, Gompholobium tomentosum* and *Lechenaultia floribunda* over forbland of *Desmocladus flexuosus* and *Patersonia occidentalis* over non-native grassland • **MpRc:** Open woodland of *Melaleuca preissiana* over shrubland of *Regelia ciliata* and *Kunzea glabrescens* with scattered *Nuytsia floribunda* over non-native grassland CPS 11152/1 vegetation consisted of (DWER, 2026): • **Ac:** as described above • **MpAcRi:** Open woodland of *Melaleuca preissiana* over shrubland of *Adenanthos cygnorum, Calytrix fraseri, Jacksonia furcellata* and *Regelia inops* over low shrubland of *Acacia pulchella var. glaberrima* over forbland of hlebocarya ciliata • **CfRi:** Scattered *Banksia littoralis* and *Melaleuca preissiana* trees over shrubland of *Adenanthos cygnorum, Calytrix fraseri* and *Regelia inops* over forbland of *Dasypogon bromeliifolius, Phlebocarya ciliata* and *Schoenus efoliatus* over herbland of *Stylidium araeopyllym* and *Stylidium repens* • CcEg: Open forest of *Corymbia calophylla* (Planted) and *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (planted) over *Allocasuarina fraseriana, Banksia attenuata* and *Banksia menziesii* over shrubland of *Adenanthos cygnorum* over low shrubland of *Hibbertia hypercoides, Stirlingia latifolia* and *Styphelia xerophylla* This is broadly consistent with the mapped vegetation type: • Southern River Complex, 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 (Heddle et al, 1980).

<table>
<tr><th>Characteristic</th><th>Details</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The mapped vegetation type retains about 17.53% of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019), a decline of 0.9% since CPS 11152/1.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vegetation condition</td><td>Additional information supplied by the applicant (Emerge Associates, 2026) indicates the vegetation in the additional application area is in degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition.
Current flora and vegetation assessments indicate the vegetation within the entire application area is in Very Good to Degraded condition (DWER, 2026b), described as:
Very Good: Vegetation structure altered, with obvious signs of disturbance.
Good: Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it.
Degraded: Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management.
The vegetation condition across the entire proposed clearing varies between the mapped vegetation types (DWER, 2026b; Emerge Associates, 2026), as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>Vegetation Type</th><th>Keighery (1994) Condition</th><th>Extent (ha)</th></tr>
<tr><td>MpAcRi</td><td>Good</td><td>1.780</td></tr>
<tr><td>CcEg</td><td>Very Good</td><td>0.460</td></tr>
<tr><td>CfRi</td><td>Good</td><td>0.360</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ac</td><td>Degraded</td><td>0.182</td></tr>
<tr><td>AcRc</td><td>Degraded</td><td>0.010</td></tr>
<tr><td>BaBm</td><td>Degraded</td><td>0.019</td></tr>
<tr><td>MpRc</td><td>Degraded</td><td>0.011</td></tr>
</table>
The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Waterbodies</td><td>The existing application area remains consistent and unchanged from CPS 11151/1; however, the additional application areas are mapped near a natural perennial swamp to the west as close as 12 metres away.
The additional clearing areas also fall within Jandakot Groundwater Area, proclaimed under the RIWI Act</td></tr>
</table>

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	1,500,622.48	576,562.37	38.42	231,916.26	15.45
Vegetation complex					
Southern River Complex	58,781.48	10,302.86	17.53	1,407.19	2.39
Local area					

	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
10km radius	32,692.44	5,841.74	17.87	-	-

*DBCA (2019b)

**DBCA (2019a)

*** DWER (2025)

Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared contains regionally significant vegetation and locally significant habitats, including vegetation that is representative of threatened and priority ecological communities, habitat for conservation significant fauna, vegetation within a Bush Forever site, and significant wetland vegetation.	At variance (as per CPS 11152/1)	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.1. and 3.2.2., above.
Principle (b): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared contains significant foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo, as well as suitable habitat for several other conservation significant fauna species.	At variance (as per CPS 11152/1)	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.1., above.
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared contains potential habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act. Appropriately timed targeted flora surveys did not identify threatened flora within the application area. Additional areas are in degraded condition and is not likely to contain threatened flora species. Given this, it is not considered for the proposed clearing to impact significant habitat for threatened flora.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 11152/1)	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.2., above.
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 contains native vegetation that may be representative of the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain threatened ecological community, which is listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act, and the Tuart woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain, which is listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 11152/1)	Yes Refer to Section 3.2.2., above.

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
Principle (e): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared."* Assessment: The extent of the mapped vegetation type and native vegetation in the local area is inconsistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia, however, is consistent with the 10 per cent threshold for constrained areas. The vegetation proposed to be cleared contributes to vegetation connectivity and ecological linkages in the local area.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 11152/1)	No
Principle (h): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area."* Assessment: Given most of the application area is located within Bush Forever Site 472, the proposed clearing will have an impact on the environmental values of a conservation area.	At variance (as per CPS 11152/1)	No
Environmental value: land and water resources		
Principle (f): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."* Assessment: Two wetlands (UFI 7079 and UFI 7069) are mapped within the application area and contain vegetation growing in association with a wetland. The additional clearing occurs as close as 12 metres from a mapped perennial swamp but comprises Degraded shrubland and woodland vegetation outside the mapped swamp. Given the small extent and location of the additional clearing, the amendment is unlikely to materially alter the wetland impacts assessed under CPS 11152/1.	At variance (as per CPS 11152/1)	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 to highly susceptible to wind erosion, waterlogging, subsurface acidification, and phosphorus export. The proposed clearing has the potential to cause land degradation where there is significant disturbance of topsoil and if bare ground is left exposure to weathering for an extended period between clearing and development.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 11152/1)	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 occurs within the Jandakot and Perth Groundwater Areas and portions within the Jandakot Underground Water Pollution Control Area. The additional clearing is limited to 0.05 hectares and is not considered to result in deterioration in the quality of surface or groundwater.	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 11152/1)	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: While the majority of the application area is mapped as having a low risk of flooding and waterlogging, the soils associated with the mapped wetlands (UFI 7079 and UFI 7069) within the application area have a high risk of	Not likely to be at variance (as per CPS 11152/1)	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
waterlogging. However, noting the topographic contours of the site, the disturbed nature of the vegetation in these areas, and that the applicant will implement surface water and stormwater management practices as part of its EMP and EMP, it is not considered likely that the proposed clearing will cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.		

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.

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared.

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

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

Appendix D. Biological survey information excerpts

Vegetation units and description	Vegetation condition (Keighery 1994)	Amended Clearing Area (ha)
Ac – Shrubland of Adenanthos cygnorum and Kunzea glabrescens (or absent) over non-native grassland of *Ehrharta calycina and *Briza maxima and non-native forbland of *Arctotheca calendula, *Euphorbia terracina, *Gladiolus caryophyllaceus and *Ursinia anthemoides.	'Degraded'	0.012
AcRc - Shrubland of Adenanthos cygnorum and Regelia ciliata over non-native grassland of *Ehrharta calycina and *Briza maxima and non-native forbland of *Arctotheca calendula, *Euphorbia terracina, *Gladiolus caryophyllaceus and *Ursinia anthemoides.	'Degraded'	0.010
BaBm – Low woodland of Banksia attenuata and Banksia menziesii over shrubland of Adenanthos cygnorum and Kunzea glabrescens over low shrubland of Acacia pulchella, Hibbertia subvaginata, Gompholobium tomentosum and Lechenaultia floribunda over forbland of Desmocladus flexuosus and Patersonia occidentalis over non-native grassland of *Ehrharta calycina and *Briza maxima and non-native forbland of *Arctotheca calendula, *Euphorbia terracina, *Gladiolus caryophyllaceus and *Ursinia anthemoides.	'Degraded'	0.019
MpRc – Open woodland of Melaleuca preissiana over shrubland of Regelia ciliata and Kunzea glabrescens with scattered Nuytsia floribunda over non-native grassland of *Ehrharta calycina and *Briza maxima and non-native forbland of *Arctotheca calendula, *Euphorbia terracina, *Gladiolus caryophyllaceus and *Ursinia anthemoides.	'Degraded'	0.011

Figure 4: Vegetation units, description and condition as provided by Emerge Associates (2026) for CPS 11152/2.

Appendix E. Sources of information

E.1. GIS databases

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

- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register (DPLH-099)
- Acid Sulfate Soil Risk Map, Swan Coastal Plain (DWER-055)
- Bush Forever Areas 2000 (DPLH-019)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- CAWSA Part 2A Clearing Control Catchments (DWER-004)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- DBCA South West Vegetation Complex Statistics
- DBCA Statewide Vegetation Statistics
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Forest Disease Risk Areas (DBCA-024)
- FPM Floodplain Area (DWER-020)
- Geomorphic Wetlands, Swan Coastal Plain (DBCA-019)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrographic Catchments - Catchments (DWER-028)
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Native Vegetation Extent (DPIRD-005)
- Native Vegetation Statistics for Merredin, Katanning and Western Mallee IBRA sub-regions 2024

- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Rivers (DWER-036)
- 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 - Salinity Risk (DPIRD-009)
- 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 (DPIRD-027)
- Soil Landscape Mapping - Rangelands (DPIRD-063)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems (DPIRD-064)
- South Coast Significant Wetlands (DBCA-018)
- Swan Coastal Plain and Region Schemes 2024 Remnant Vegetation Statistics
- Swan Coastal Plain Perth-Peel Native Vegetation Extent 2024 (DWER-141)
- Medium Scale Topo Contour (Line) (LGATE-015)
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)
- WA Now Mosaic (LGATE-320)
- Waterways Conservation Act Management Areas (DWER-072)
- Western Ringtail Possum Habitat Suitability (DBCA-049)
- Western Swamp Tortoise Habitat (DWER-071)
- Western Swamp Tortoise Policy Boundary (DWER-062)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- Black Cockatoo (BC) Roosts
- Contaminated Sites
- DBCA Covenants
- DPIRD Conservation Covenants (DPIRD-023)
- FRTBC (Forest Red Tailed Black Cockatoo) Breeding
- Gnangara Ecological Linkages
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines and Waterpolygons
- Hydrography - Inland Flats and Coastal Flats
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- ICMS (Incident Complaints Management System) – Points and Polygons
- Mean Annual Rainfall Isohyets (30 years)
- Perth Regional Ecological Linkages
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Protection Zones for PDWSA (Public Drinking Water Source Areas)
- South Coast Ecological Linkages
- South Coast Macro Corridor
- South West Regional Ecological Linkages
- Threatened and Priority Flora (TPFL)
- Western Australian Herbarium Specimen Database (WAHerb)
- WTBC (White Tailed Black Cockatoo) Breeding
- Threatened and Priority Fauna
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

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