GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 11294/1

File Number: DWERVT20163

Duration of Permit: From 10 January 2026 to 10 January 2028

PERMIT HOLDER

Shire of Canning

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 4089 on Plan 2188, Cannington

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than five native trees within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

CONDITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

2. Weed and dieback management

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

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

(b) ensure that no known *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill*, or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; 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; (d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); and (e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 1; and (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with condition 2

4. Reporting

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

DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in Table have the meanings defined.

Table 2: Definitions

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

END OF CONDITIONS

C Robertson
17.12.2025
9.57AM

Caron Robertson
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

17 December 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 11294/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	City of Canning
Application received:	14 October 2025
Application area:	Five (5) native trees
Purpose of clearing:	Drainage easement upgrade
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 4089 on Plan 2188
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Canning
Localities (suburb/s):	Cannington

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared comprises five (5) native trees within Lot 4089 on Plan 2188. The application area is a stormwater drain bordered by residential areas and the Canning River (see Figure 1, Section 1.5).

The applicant plans to clear five native trees to improve the efficacy of the drainage easement and assist in the removal of *Schinus terebinthifolius*, an exotic species which is outcompeting native vegetation and blocking the drain.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	16 December 2025
Decision area:	Five native trees, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was submitted, accepted, assessed and determined in accordance with sections 51E and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) advertised the application for 30 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix B), relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix C), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration that the clearing is for upgrading the stormwater drain providing a public benefit.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing would result in:

- the loss of native vegetation that is suitable foraging habitat for two species of black cockatoos (*Zanda latirostris* and *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso)*

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing is unlikely have long-term adverse impacts on the environment, including to black cockatoo forging habitat.

The Delegated Officer determined 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.

1.5. Site map



Figure 1: Map of the area approved to clear.
The area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

2 Legislative context

The clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia is regulated under the EP Act and the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004* (Clearing Regulations).

In addition to the matters considered in accordance with section 51O of the EP Act (see Section 1.4), the Delegated Officer has also had regard to the objects and principles under section 4A of the EP Act, particularly:

- the precautionary principle
- the principle of intergenerational equity
- the principle of the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity.

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) (CALM Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA) (P&D Act)
- *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* (WA)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

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

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

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

The applicant proposed the following avoidance and mitigation measures:

Avoidance and minimisation
Design revisions allowed for the smallest number of trees to be removed to safely install the new pipe and create an accessible drainage easement for maintenance purposes. The majority of native trees on the property will be retained. The trees to be retained include the largest and most mature trees on the site.

Mitigation
Ongoing weed management and observation of the retained vegetation will be undertaken by the applicant. Pepper tree is a severe issue in this area of the Canning River and the clearing and upgraded drainage easement will allow ongoing control of this species. This will allow native vegetation to re-establish within the application area.

Based on the information above, the Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made reasonable effort to avoid, minimise and mitigate potential impacts of the proposed clearing.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

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

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

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

Assessment

Spatial data records 64 conservation significant fauna species in the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the application area). In determining the likelihood of each species to occur in the application area, the following was considered:

- the preferred habitat and vegetation types of the species; and

- their recorded proximity to the application.

The likelihood analysis identified two conservation significant fauna species which may occur in the application area, these being: *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo; EN), *Zanda* and *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (forest red-tailed black cockatoo; VU (see Appendix B.3).

Black Cockatoos

The application area is in the known distribution of Carnaby's cockatoo, and forest red-tailed black cockatoo (referred to as black cockatoos). According to available databases, the closest recorded confirmed breeding site is approximately 10.5 kilometres from the application area. There are 64 known roost sites in the local area; the closest of which is 600 metres from the application area. One of the five trees applied to clear is a mature *Corymbia calophylla (*marri), which may provide foraging habitat for black cockatoos (see Appendix E for photographs).

Foraging habitat

Black cockatoos are known to forage on a range of plant species, with the primary foraging resources varying among the three species (DAWE, 2022). Carnaby's cockatoos forage on the seeds, nuts, and flowers of a variety of plants, including Proteaceous species (such as Banksia, Hakea, and Grevillea), as well as Allocasuarina, Eucalyptus, *Corymbia calophylla* (marri), and a range of introduced species (Valentine and Stock, 2008). Forest red-tailed black cockatoos feed predominantly on the seeds of marri and jarrah, which comprise approximately 90 per cent of their diet (DEC, 2008).

The vegetation within the application area is mapped as black cockatoo foraging habitat. Photographs provided by the applicant (see Appendix E) identified marri to be the dominant tree species within the application area (15 of 17 trees within the application area). Given that this is a primary food source for all three black cockatoo species and noting the proximity to permanent water sources and known roosting sites, the removal of 5 trees suitable for foraging may reduce black cockatoos foraging resources locally.

Breeding habitat

Suitable breeding habitat for black cockatoos includes trees which either have a suitable nest hollow or are of a suitable diameter at breast height (DBH) to develop a nest hollow (DAWE, 2022). Suitable breeding habitat consists of both live and dead *Eucalyptus* and *Corymbia* species with a DBH of 500 millimetres. Given the small diameter of the trees in the application area, based on a visual assessment of the photographs, it is unlikely that the vegetation within the application area provides breeding habitat for Black cockatoos.

Ecological Linkage

The vegetation in the application area is mapped within the Perth Biodiversity Project and the Perth regional ecological linkage (EPA, 2003). The vegetation within the application area is significantly altered and is in completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition.

The vegetation within the application area comprises semi and immature eucalyptus with unconnected canopy. No understory vegetation is present within the application area. The ecological function and services provided by the vegetation within the application area are limited not likely to be critical to the function of the ecological linkage.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in the loss of 1 marri trees suitable for black cockatoo foraging habitat which is likely to contribute to a cumulative impact on resources available to local populations. The habitat is not significant for the continuance of these species in the local area and removal of the vegetation will not impact biodiversity at a local or regional scale. Noting the vegetation comprises a part of a significant habitat for fauna, the clearing has been found to be at variance to clearing principle (b) however no significant residual impact will result from the clearing

Conditions

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

End

Appendix A. Additional information provided by applicant

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
The applicant provided additional photos of one tree to assist with species identification.	The applicant provided suitable photos which enabled identification the tree.

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is part of a patch of native vegetation along a tributary of the Canning River in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is surrounded by riparian vegetation, road infrastructure, and residential dwellings. Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the application area) retains approximately 12 per cent native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The application area is mapped within the Perth Biodiversity Project and the Perth regional ecological linkage.
Conservation areas	There are no conservation areas within the application area, there is a Bush Forever immediately adjacent to the application area.
Vegetation description	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists predominantly of Marri trees. Representative photos are available in Appendix E. This is inconsistent with the mapped vegetation type(s): • Swan Complex, which is described as fringing woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum) - *Melaleuca rhaphiophylla* (Swamp Paperbark) with localised occurrence of low open forest of *Casuarina obesa* (Swamp Sheoak) and *Melaleuca cuticularis* (Saltwater Paperbark). The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 13 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
Vegetation condition	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, which is described as: • The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D. Representative photos are available in Appendix E.
Climate and landform	The region experiences a Mediterranean climate with cool winters and hot summers with a mean annual rainfall of 780-790 mm.
Soil description	The soil is mapped as *EnvGeol S10 Phase* and EnvGeol Msc1Phase which are described as: • **EnvGeol S10 Phase:** SAND - as S8 as relatively thin veneer over sandy clay to clayey sand. Of eolian origin. • **EnvGeol Msc1 Phase:** CLAYEY SANDY SILT - pale brown, angular to rounded sand, low cohesion, of alluvial origin
Land degradation risk	The table below outlines land degradation risks in the application area: **Risk categories** / ***Land Unit 1*** Wind erosion: M2: 30-50% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk Water erosion: M1: 10-30% of map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk H1: 50-70% of map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk

Characteristic	Details	
	Salinity	M1: 10-30% of map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline M2: 30-50% of map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline
	Subsurface Acidification	H2: >70% of map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid
	Water logging	H1: 50-70% of map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk H2: >70% of map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk
	Water Repellence risk	M1: 10-30% of map unit has a high-water repellence risk
	Phosphorus export risk	M2: 30-50% of map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk H2: >70% of map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk
	Flooding	M2: 30-50% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk
Waterbodies and Hydrogeography	The Shelley Bridge Floodplain and a Canning River Tributary are located 25 metres south of the application area. He application area is a known drainage channel into this tributary. The application area is mapped within the Swan River Trust – Development Control Area and the Perth Groundwater Area, proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act). Groundwater salinity within the application area is mapped at 500 - 1000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids.	
Flora	There are 55 records of priority flora within the local area, 14 of which are found on the same soil type as the application area. The closest record is *Aponogeton hexatepalus* known from a location approximately 800 metres from the application area.	
Ecological communities	There are no known threatened, or priority, ecological communities (TEC/PEC) mapped within the application area. The vegetation within the application area is not known to be representative of a TEC or PEC.	
Fauna	There are 64 records of conservation significant fauna and 64 black cockatoo roost sites within the local area. The closest fauna record is *Oxyura australis* 200 metres from the application area. The closest known black cockatoo roosting area is 600 metres from the application area.	

B.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre-European extent in all DBCA managed land
IBRA bioregion*					
Swan Coastal Plain	15,691.63	4,926.97	31	2,294.43	14.62
Vegetation complex					
Swan Complex	15,194.13	2,062.03	13.57	140.58	0.93
Local area					
10km radius	30513.56	3937.80	12.9	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

**Government of Western Australia (2019b)

B.3. Fauna analysis table

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Calyptorhynchus banksii naso - Forest red-tailed black cockatoo	VU	N	Y	1.15	188	N
Zanda latirostris - Carnaby's cockatoo	EN	N	Y	0.66	1976	N

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

Appendix C. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared includes one tree which is suitable foraging habitat for conservation significant black cockatoos. Given the foraging resource within the application area represents less than 0.01% of locally available resource, the vegetation proposed to be clearing is not likely to be necessary for the maintenance of, or significant habitat for, fauna.	Not likely to be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.*
Principle (b): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna."* Assessment: The application area includes one Marri tree, which forms part of suitable foraging habitat for black cockatoos. The local area retains approximately 12% of native vegetation, within a highly disturbed residential area. Given the foraging resource within the application area represents less than 0.01% of locally available resource, the vegetation proposed to be clearing is not likely to be necessary for the maintenance of, or significant habitat for, fauna.	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: Given that the vegetation is completely degraded, highly modified and located within a drainage area, surrounded by urban blocks, it is unlikely that any threatened flora has suitable habitat within the application area. The area proposed to be cleared 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 area proposed to be cleared does not contains species that 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 native vegetation in the local area is consistent with the modified national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia for constrained areas, where the EPA have recognised a modified target of 10 per cent be applied. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is mapped as part of an ecological linkage in the local area however given the	At variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared, it is not likely to be contributing to the ecosystem services of this linkage. While the modified targets are being met, the local area has been extensively cleared and the vegetation within the application area does partly include vegetation which provides foraging resource from conservation significant black cockatoos. Based on this, the clearing is at variance to this principle, however no significant residual impact will result from the clearing.		
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 clearing is for select individuals within the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of adjacent conservation areas.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: land and water resources		
Principle (f): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."* Assessment: The vegetation within the application area is growing within a drainage line. The vegetation is likely to be hydrologically connected to surface water expressions, however, is surrounded by urban blocks, modified drainage infrastructure and is limited to a few select individuals. Given the above, it is not likely that the proposed clearing will impact the ecological function of surface water locally.	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, water erosion, nutrient export and water logging. Noting the limited extent of clearing and the condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely cause appreciable 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 vegetation within the application area is growing within a drainage line. The vegetation is likely to be hydrologically connected to surface water expressions, however, is surrounded by urban blocks, modified drainage infrastructure and is limited to a few select individuals. Given the above, it is not likely that the proposed clearing will impact the ecological function of surface water locally.	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:	Not likely to be at variance	No .

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area do not indicate the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding.		

Appendix D. Vegetation condition rating scale

Vegetation condition is a rating given to a defined area of vegetation to categorise and rank disturbance related to human activities. The rating refers to the degree of change in the vegetation structure, density and species present in relation to undisturbed vegetation of the same type. The degree of disturbance impacts upon the vegetation's ability to regenerate. Disturbance at a site can be a cumulative effect from a number of interacting disturbance types.

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

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

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

Appendix E: Photographs of vegetation within the application area





Figure 2a&b: “Tree A” applied for removal

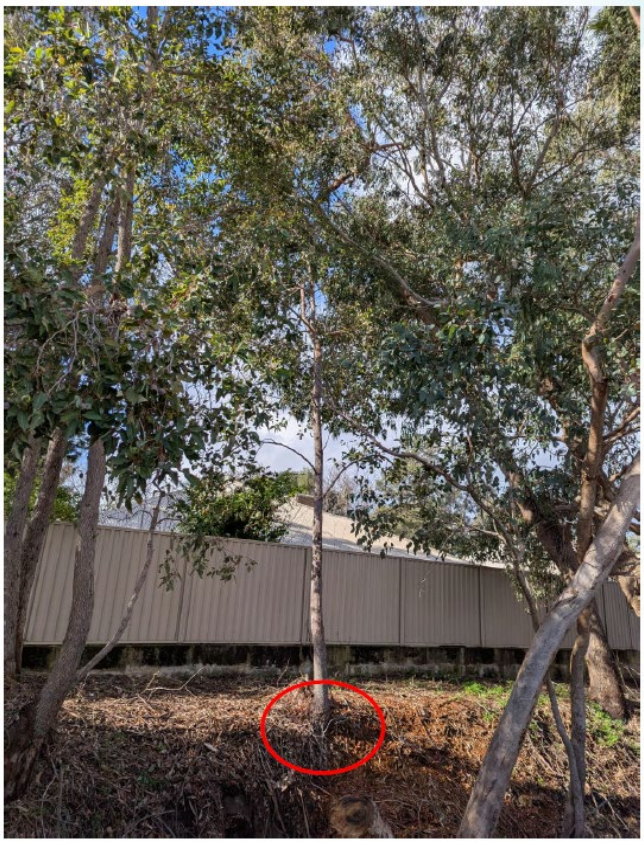


Figure 3: “Tree B” Applied for removal



Figure 4: “Tree C” applied for removal



Figure 5: “tree D” applied for removal



Figure 6: “Tree E” applied for removal



Figure 7a-c: close up photographs of vegetation within the application area to assist with identification

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 Canning (2025) *Clearing permit application CPS 11294/1*, received 14 October 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERVT20163).

City of Canning (2025) *Request for further photographs of the application area CPS 11294/1,* received 25 November 2025 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1236368).

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

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Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2016). *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits*. Joondalup. Available from: https://dwer.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Procedure_Native_vegetation_clearing_permits_v1.PDF.

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Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (2016). *Technical Guidance – Terrestrial Fauna Surveys.* Available from: https://www.epa.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Policies_and_Guidance/Tech%20guidance-%20Terrestrial%20Fauna%20Surveys-Dec-2016.pdf.

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