GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 11515/1
Permit Holder:	City of Swan
Duration of Permit:	From 31/10/2026 to 31/10/2031

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

ADVICE NOTE

Monetary contribution to the Offsets Fund

The monetary contribution to the Offsets Fund referred to in condition 8 of this permit is intended to contribute towards the purchase and conservation, in perpetuity, of at least 1.48 hectares of native vegetation that comprises high-quality foraging habitat for threatened Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo.

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Clearing authorised (purpose)

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* for the purpose of road construction for Stage 3C of the Henley Brook Avenue extension.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 78 on Plan 14898, Henley Brook
Road Reserve (PIN 12702983), Henley Brook
Road Reserve (PIN 12703011), Henley Brook
Road Reserve (PIN 12872825), Henley Brook
Road Reserve (PIN 12803874), Henley Brook
Road Reserve (PIN 12081650), Brabham

3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.37 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. Wind erosion management

The permit holder must commence road construction activities no later than two (2) months after undertaking the authorised clearing activities to reduce the potential for wind erosion.

7. Fauna management – black cockatoo (avoidance of trees)

The permit holder must not clear the *black cockatoo habitat tree* at the location specified in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Details of habitat tree to be retained.

ID	Species	Easting	Northing
2	*Corymbia calophylla*	403513	6480110

8. Offset – monetary contributions to the Offsets Fund

Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit, the permit holder must provide documentary evidence to the CEO that funding of $33,137.2 has been transferred to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation for the purpose of acquisition, establishing or maintaining native vegetation as an environmental offset for the clearing activities authorised under this permit.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

9. 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 2.

Table 2: 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* 4; (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with *condition* 5; (g) action taken in accordance with *condition* 6 of this permit to mitigate the risk of wind erosion; and (h) actions taken in accordance with *condition* 7.

10. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under *condition* 9 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in 3 have the meanings defined.

Table 3: Definitions

Term	Definition
black cockatoo habitat tree	means trees that have a diameter, measured at 130centimetres from the base of the tree, of 50 centimetres or greater (or 30 centimetres or greater for *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* or *Eucalyptus wandoo*) that contain hollows suitable for breeding by black cockatoo species.
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

Term	Definition
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 2.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
mulch	means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation.
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
weeds	means any plant – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or (b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

END OF CONDITIONS

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Caitlin Conway
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

8 October 2026

Schedule 1

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

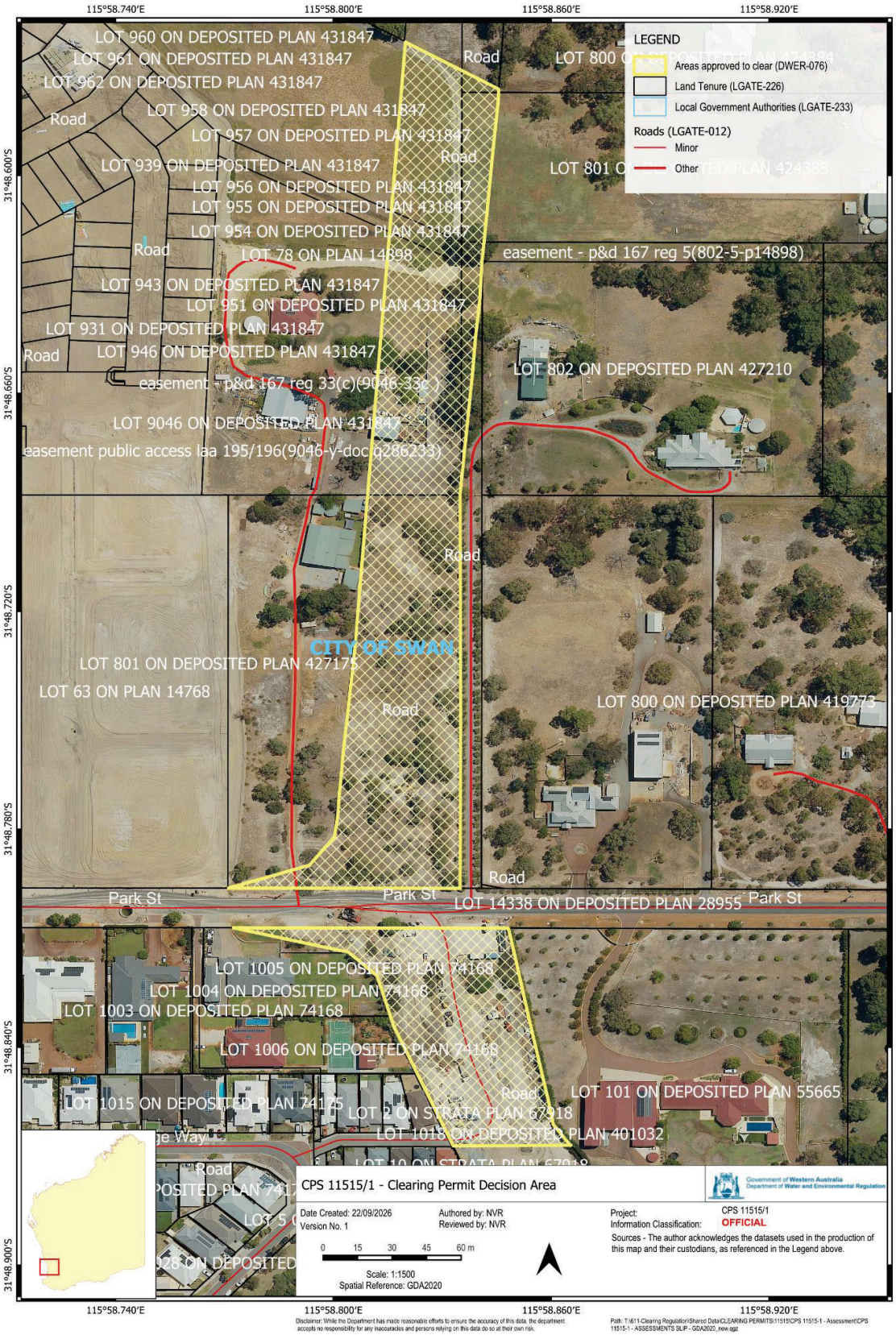


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which *clearing* may occur

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 11515/1
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	City of Swan
Application received:	19 March 2026
Application area:	0.37 hectares of native vegetation (in a 2.6 hectare footprint)
Purpose of clearing:	Road construction for stage 3C of the Henley Brook Avenue extension
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 78 on Plan 14898 Road Reserve (PIN 12702983) Road Reserve (PIN 12703011) Road Reserve (PIN 12872825) Road Reserve (PIN 12803874) Road Reserve (PIN 12081650)
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Swan
Localities (suburb/s):	Henley Brook and Brabham

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The applicant proposes to clear 0.37 hectares in two areas comprising 2.6 hectares, which are separated by Park Street (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The applicant has proposed the clearing to support an extension of Henley Brook Avenue (Stage 3) up to Park Street, including construction of a new roundabout at the intersection of Henley Street and Park Street

The State Government has progressively acquired land for the future road corridor, with construction being delivered in stages due to the project's scale, funding availability, land ownership, and other constraints (City of Swan, 2026a). This application is an extension of stage 3B clearing permit CPS 10340/1.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	8 October 2026
Decision area:	0.37 hectares of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

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

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

- the site characteristics (see Appendix B)
- relevant datasets (see Appendix G.1)
- the findings of basic fauna survey and vegetation assessment (see Appendix F)
- 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), and
- the necessity of clearing, the clearing is for construction of Henley Brook Avenue to improve safety on the West Swan road by reducing traffic conflicts and incidents, easing congestion on the West Swan road and local roads, and improving tourism and supporting businesses in the Swan Valley.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the loss of native vegetation that provides significant foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo, and
- potential land degradation through wind erosion.

After consideration of the available information, including the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the potential land degradation through wind erosion can be appropriately managed to prevent an unacceptable risk to the environment through conditions on the clearing permit.

The Delegated Officer determined that after the application of the mitigation hierarchy, the following significant residual impact remained, requiring an offset:

- the loss of 0.19 hectares of native vegetation that provides moderate-quality foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo.

The Delegated Officer considered the extent of environmental impact, the necessity for clearing, and the applicant's adherence to the mitigation hierarchy, and determined that it was appropriate to grant a clearing permit with conditions, including an environmental offset which counterbalances the loss of moderate-quality foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo. In accordance with the Environmental Offsets Policy (2011) and the WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines (2014), the Delegated Officer considered that an environmental offset consisting of monetary contribution to Part V Offsets Fund for the acquisition of 1.48 hectares of land containing vegetation that provides high quality-foraging value for the Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo adequately counterbalances the above significant residual impact (see Section 4), and this has been conditioned on the permit.

Given the above, the Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions to:

- undertake avoid and minimise actions to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback
- commence road construction activities within two (2) months of authorised clearing to minimise risk of wind erosion
- retention of the marri tree providing black cockatoo foraging and potential breeding habitat, and
- provide a monetary contribution to Part V Offsets Fund for the acquisition of 1.48 hectares of land containing vegetation that provides high quality-foraging value for the Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo.

1.5. Site map



Figure 1. Map of the application area. The areas crosshatched yellow indicates the areas authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

2 Legislative context

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

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

- the precautionary principle
- the principle of intergenerational equity
- the 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)
- *Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA) (P&D Act)

Relevant policies considered during the assessment include:

- *Environmental Offsets Policy* (2011)

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)
- *Environmental Offsets Guidelines* (August 2014)
- Technical guidance – *Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)
- Technical guidance – *Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The applicant submitted supporting information (City of Swan, 2026a, 2026b, 2026c), demonstrating actions taken to avoid and mitigate the impacts of the proposed clearing, including:

- avoidance and mitigation measures have been incorporated into the project design, where practicable. This includes specific design responses to retain the marri tree by using a retaining wall to avoid battering in this location,
- there is no feasible option to shift the road alignment either west or east, as the road reserve corridor has been designated since 1994 and is constrained by existing properties. Additionally, any shift to the east would encroach into the Swan Valley Planning Area and any modification to the road reserve would require State Government approval. Therefore, impacts to native vegetation and black cockatoo habitat are considered unavoidable,
- avoid clearing trees wherever possible and only remove those that are unavoidable. Trees located at the edges of the roadworks may be able to be retained and make effort to preserve vegetation at the outer limits of the works,
- marri tree would be retained, and
- the Construction Environmental Management Plan outlines measures to minimise environmental impacts during construction, including controlled site access, dust suppression, erosion and surface water management, spill prevention, and dieback hygiene controls.

The applicant also originally proposed revegetation to counterbalance the significant residual impacts of the clearing to black cockatoo foraging habitat, within the road verges along the stage 3B clearing permit CPS 10340/1 (City of Swan, 2026d, 2026e). The proposed revegetation site is located approximately 613 metres from the application area and outside the properties subject to clearing, and as such, the department considers that this revegetation would need to be conserved in perpetuity to be considered an adequate offset to counterbalance the significant residual impacts of the clearing to black cockatoo foraging habitat. Subsequently, the applicant looked further into revegetation offset options and found that a monetary contribution to the Part V fund was the most viable option (refer to Section 4).

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.

After consideration of avoidance and mitigation measures, it was determined an offset was necessary to counterbalance the significant residual impacts to foraging habitat of Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo. In accordance with the Environmental Offsets Policy (2011) and WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines (2014), these significant residual impacts have been addressed through the conditioning of environmental offset requirements on the permit. The nature and suitability of the offset provided is summarised in Section 4.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

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

The assessment against the clearing principles (see Appendix C) identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological values (fauna) and land and water resources. The consideration of these impacts, and the extent to which they can be managed through conditions applied in line with sections 51H and 51I of the EP Act, is set out below.

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

Assessment

The following conservation significant fauna species may utilise vegetation within the application area as habitat:

- *Zanda baudinii (*Baudin's cockatoo) (EN),
- *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo) (EN),
- *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (forest red-tailed black cockatoo) (VU), and
- *Falco peregrinus* (Peregrine falcon) (Specially Protected).

Black cockatoos

According to available databases, the application area is mapped within the known distribution of Carnaby's cockatoo, forest red-tailed black cockatoo, and Baudin's cockatoo. While habitat requirements for the black cockatoo species differ, the requirements in general can be categorised as foraging habitat, breeding habitat and night roosting habitat.

Foraging

Critical foraging habitat for black cockatoo species includes foraging resources that is up to 12 kilometres from an active breeding site and within six kilometres of a night roosting site. Black cockatoos forage on a range of plant species, with the primary foraging resources varying between species (DAWE, 2022).

The vegetation assessment by PGV Environmental (2025a) identified that the application area contains 0.28 hectares of black cockatoo foraging habitat, comprising of *Corymbia calophylla* (marri), *Eucalyptus todtiana* (pricklybark), and banksia species. While marri is a primary foraging source for all three black cockatoo species, City of Swan (2026c) confirmed that the marri tree would be retained. Although Carnaby's Cockatoo has also been recorded feeding on *Acacia saligna* (orange wattle), pricklybark, and *Agonis flexuosa* (peppermint), which occur within the application area, these species are considered to be secondary, and not significant, foraging resources (Groom, 2011). Noting that the banksia species provide primary foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo (DAWE, 2022 and DEC, 2008), the proposed clearing will result in the loss of 0.19 hectares of foraging habitat for comprising *Banksia menziesii* (firewood banksia), *B. attenuata* (candlestick banksia), and *B. ilicifolia* (holly banksia). This includes 0.19 hectares of foraging habitat for Carnaby's Cockatoo and 0.003 hectares for Baudin's Cockatoo.

Available databases indicate that there are 31 known roosting sites in the local area and no breeding sites were identified within the local area or within the 12-kilometre radius. Although there was no evidence of black cockatoo foraging during the basic fauna survey undertaken by PGV Environmental (2025a), there are 12 roosting sites within 6-kilometre radius and the vegetation within the application area may support foraging by locally roosting populations. Further, the application area is in proximity to water sources and other mapped foraging areas, which provide connectivity. Based on the photographs supplied by the applicant and noting the foraging species, vegetation condition, and proximity to water sources and other foraging areas, the application area is considered to comprise moderate quality foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo.

It is recognized that a key focus for the Swan Coastal Plain is the ongoing viability of foraging resources for black cockatoos, particularly Carnaby's cockatoo (DAWE, 2022). Given this and considering the definitions of critical habitat for the species, the proximity of the application area to roosting sites that rely on all available foraging habitat, number of records of the Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo in the local area, the cumulative loss of foraging habitat

in Swan Coastal Plain, and that approximately 22.57 percent of vegetation remains in the local area, the proposed clearing of up to 0.19 hectares of moderate quality foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoos is considered to be a significant residual impact.

Breeding and roosting
Suitable breeding habitat for black cockatoos includes trees with nest hollows or a diameter at breast height (DBH) greater than 500 millimetres, while night roosts typically occur in the tallest trees near foraging habitat and water sources (DAWE, 2022). The application area contains one potential breeding and roost tree, a marri tree, which will be retained (City of Swan, 2026c). Although the site contains mature trees, none of these trees have a DBH greater than 500 millimetres, and no evidence of roosting was recorded during survey (PGV Environmental, 2025a). The proposed clearing is therefore unlikely to result in loss of breeding or roosting habitat for the black cockatoos.

Peregrine falcon
The peregrine falcon occurs in a wide range of habitats, from rainforests to arid regions, and from coastal areas to alpine zones, provided there is ample prey and secure nesting sites such as cliffs, open woodlands near water, or tall urban buildings (Australian Museum, 2021). The application area may provide suitable habitat for peregrine falcon However, noting the peregrine falcon is a highly mobile species with a large home range that does not rely on specialist niche habitats, it is unlikely that the application area represents significant habitat for the species and the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in impacts to the conservation status of the species.

Conclusion
Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in loss of 0.19 hectares of moderate quality foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo. However, the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in significant impacts to peregrine falcon.

For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing on the foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo constitutes a significant residual impact. In accordance with the Government of Western Australia's Environmental Offsets Policy (2011) and Environmental Offsets Guidelines (2014), this significant residual impact has been addressed through the conditioning of environmental offset requirements, as outlined under Section 4.

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

- retention of the marri tree providing black cockatoo foraging and potential breeding habitat, and
- the provision of an offset to counterbalance the loss of 0.19 hectares of moderate quality foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo by providing monetary contribution to Part V Offsets Fund.

3.2.2. Land and water resources (Land degradation and water quality) - Clearing Principles (g and i)

Assessment

Surface water
A manmade waterline transects the application area. However, this is an already highly modifed watercourse which does not appear to be associated with signifciant waterflows, and only one marri tree, which will be retained through a condition on the permit, intersects this watercourse. As such, it is unlikely the proposed clearing will result in significant impacts to surface water quality in this watercourse. While the northern portion of application area is mapped as a multiple use palusplain wetland, this is a highly modified wetland and the portion of the application area within this wetland does not appear to hold water or contain any riparian vegetation. Only one marri tree, which will be retained through a condition on the permit, intersects the mapped wetland area. As such, it is unlikely the proposed clearing will result in significant impacts to surface water quality in this wetland.

Public drinking water source area
The application area is within Priority 2 (P2) and Priority 3 (P3) areas of the Gnangara Underground Water Pollution Control public drinking water source areas (PDWSA) and adjacent to Priority 3* (P3*) Gnangara Underground Water Pollution Control PDWSA. Advice received from the DWER (2026) indicates that the road construction is compatible with condition number 37 in P2 area, P3 areas and P3* areas of PDWSAs, and that the proposal is supported. Given

the extent of the proposed clearing and the condition of the vegetation present, it is considered unlikely that the proposed clearing will impact groundwater quality in this resource.

Land degradation
The mapped soils are highly susceptible to wind, water repellence, subsurface acidification and phosphorus export and moderately susceptible to acid sulfate soils. Noting the limited extent of clearing and the vegetation condition the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in appreciable land degradation. However, the removal of native vegetation from the surface could exacerbate the risk of wind erosion. To address the potential impacts of wind erosion, the applicant has provided the Construction Environmental Management Plan, which includes dust management measures consisting of restricted working hours, low site speed limits, stockpile management and stabilisation, dust suppression using water carts, visual dust monitoring, and a complaints management and recording process (PGV Environmental, 2025b). Further, limiting the time that cleared areas are exposed to wind will mitigate this potential impact.

Conclusion
Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact water quality or result in appreciable land degradation. For the reasons set out above, it is considered that potential impacts of wind erosion can be managed through implementing the dust management plan and a condition limiting duration of wind exposure following clearing. Further, with the applicant's confirmation to follow the guidelines, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact water quality.

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

- commence road construction activities within two (2) months of authorised clearing to minimise risk of wind erosion.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The application area is zoned Other regional roads under the Metropolitan Regional Scheme. The zoning is consistent with the purpose of the proposed clearing. The proposed works relating to this clearing permit application are required as part of the City of Swan's Henley Brook Avenue extension project, which has been identified as a key transport connection in the Western Australian Planning Commission's endorsed Swan Urban Growth Corridor Sub-Regional Structure Plan 2009 (WAPC, 2009).

Noting the application is within Priority 2 (P2) and Priority 3 (P3) of the Gnangara Underground Water Pollution Control public drinking water source areas (PDWSA) and adjacent to Priority 3* (P3*) Gnangara Underground Water Pollution Control PDWSA, DWER (2026) recommends that recommends the following conditions of best practice be applied to the planning approval:

- Condition number 37: In accordance with Roads to Reuse: Product Specification - Recycled Road Base and Recycled Drainage Rock:
  - Do not use recycled drainage rock in PDWSAs.
  - Do not use recycled road base in P1 areas, WHPZs and RPZs.
- Water Quality Protection Note (WQPN) 10: Contaminant Spills - Emergency Response Plan
- WQPN 28: Mechanical Servicing and Workshops
- WQPN 29: Mobile Mechanical Servicing and Cleaning
- WQPN 44: Infrastructure – Road, Transportation and Utility Corridors
- WQPN 56: Tanks for Fuel and Chemical Storage Near Sensitive Water Resources
- WQPN 84: Rehabilitation of Disturbed Land in PDWSAs
- Brochure: Construction Depots Near Sensitive Water Resources

The applicant confirmed the guidelines would be followed during the proposed works to avoid impacts on the PDWSA (City of Swan, 2026e).

Several Aboriginal sites of significance have been mapped within the local 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

Through the detailed assessment outlined in Section 3.2 above, the Delegated Officer has determined that the following significant residual impacts remain after the application of the avoidance and mitigation measures summarised in Section 3.1:

- 0.19 hectares of moderate quality foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo.

Proposed offset
The applicant proposed that the most viable option was to make a monetary contribution to the Part V Offset Funds (City of Swan, 2026f).

Offset adequacy
In determining the appropriateness of the offset, the Delegated Officer considered:

- the necessity of clearing
- the applicant's demonstrated effort to investigate mitigation options, as outlined in Section 3.1, and
- the magnitude of the significant residual impact, which is 0.19 hectares.

In assessing whether the proposed offset is proportionate to the significance of the environmental values being impacted, the department has undertaken a calculation using the Environmental Offsets Metric (2021). The justification for the values used in the offset calculations are provided in Appendix E. The monetary contribution amount is calculated based on the 'rate per hectare' value selected from a table of land values in different local government authorities, provided to DWER by Landgate. In the assessment of the proposed offset, the Delegated Officer considered the prospect of acquiring land containing similar or better-quality foraging vegetation via the Part V Offsets Fund and determined that a per-hectare land value, in this instance, is appropriate and is consistent with the WA Environmental Offsets Policy (2011).

Given the uncertainty surrounding the site for acquisition, the Delegated Officer determined that the unimproved land value in the Shire of Chittering was appropriate for use in determining a suitable monetary contribution. Based on unimproved land values for the Shire of Chittering, a parcel less than 20-hectare has a market value of $22,390 per hectare. Therefore, a monetary contribution of $33,137.2 will be required to fund the acquisition of 1.48 hectares of vegetation providing high-quality foraging value for Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo within their range distribution on the Swan Coastal Plain.

The Delegated Officer considers the proposed offset is consistent with the Environmental Offsets Policy (2011) and the WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines (2014) and adequately counterbalances the significant residual impacts listed above.

Conclusion
The Delegated Officer considers that this adequately counterbalances the significant residual impacts listed above. The justification for the values used in the offset calculation is provided in Appendix E.

End

Appendix A. Additional information provided by applicant

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
Request for further information – survey submission and clarification on vegetation (City of Swan, 2026c).	Information considered in detailed assessment of application (see section 3.2), suitability of offsets (see section 4), and site characteristics (see Appendix B)
Information on revegetation action received (City of Swan, 2026d).	Information considered in section 3.1.
Revised revegetation area received and confirmation of DWER (2026) PDWSA advice (City of Swan, 2026e).	Information considered in detailed assessment of application (see section 3.2.2) and suitability of offsets (see section 4).
Response on request to consider other offset options (City of Swan, 2026f).	Information considered in suitability of offsets (see section 4).

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.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 C.

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is part of an isolated patch of native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is surrounded by residential area to the east and west and native vegetation to the north and south. The two clearing areas are separated by a road. Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 22.57 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	No formal ecological linkages have been identified within the application area. Vegetation in the application area is unlikely to provide significant formal or informal linkage values.
Conservation areas	A class C reserve for conservation and public recreation purpose is 69.26 metres south of the application area and bush forever area is mapped 1.67 kilometres east of the application area.
Vegetation description	Vegetation assessment by PGV Environmental (2025a) indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of scattered trees of *Eucalyptus todtiana, Banksia menziesii, Banksia attenuata, Banksia ilicifolia, Nuytsia floribunda, Adenanthos cygnorum* (woolly bush), and *Acacia saligna* (orange wattle), *Acacia pulchella* and native shrubs. The vegetation in northern part of the application area also contains a marri tree. Within the 2.6 hectares footprint area, 0.37 hectares is native vegetation, 2.13 hectares is cleared areas, and 0.1 hectares contains exotic species. Representative photos and the full vegetation descriptions and maps are available in Appendix F. Some of the vegetation identified in the survey is consistent with the mapped vegetation type: • Southern river complex, which is described as open woodland of *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) - *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) - Banksia species with fringing woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum) - *Melaleuca rhaphiophylla* (Swamp Paperbark) along creek beds.

Characteristic	Details
	The mapped vegetation type retain approximately 17.53 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2025).
Vegetation condition	Vegetation assessment by PGV Environmental (2025a) indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition. Based on the photographs supplied by the applicant, the proposed clearing area is considered to be in degraded to completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, described as: • 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. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D. Representative photos are available in Appendix F.
Climate and landform	Mean annual rainfall in the nearby Whiteman Park station is 752.2 millimetres with the maximum mean rainfall occurring in July (134.1 millimetres) and the minimum mean rainfall in December (12.6 millimetres) (BoM, n.d.). The site ranges in elevation from 31-37 metres Australian Height Datum (AHD) with the highest point being just north of Park Street (PGV Environmental, 2025a).
Soil description	The soil is mapped as: • 212Bs__Ja - Jandakot low dunes. Slopes <10% and generally more than 5m relief. Grey sand over pale yellow sands generally underlain by humic and iron podsols; Banksia spp. low open woodland with a dense shrub layer. • 212Bs__Ya - Flat, poorly drained complex landscape; soils include shallow sand over limestone or ferruginous pan, deep leached sand, and saline soils; dense Melaleuca spp. along drainage lines. • 212Bs__VC - Variable soils associated with drainage lines.
Land degradation risk	Majority of the mapped soils within the application area have a high risk of wind erosion, water repellence, subsurface acidification, phosphorus export, low to high risk of water logging and low risk of other land degradation impacts. The application area contains both moderate to low-risk areas and areas with no known risk of acid sulfate soils.
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that one manmade waterline transect the area proposed to be cleared. The northern portion of application area is also mapped as Bennett Brook consanguineous wetland, which is a multiple use palusplain wetland.
Hydrogeography	The application area is mapped within the Swan River System Surface Water Area and Irrigation Districts, the Mirrabooka and Swan Groundwater Area, and a P2 and P3, and Gnangara Underground Water Pollution Control public drinking water source areas (PDWSA). The application area is also adjacent to P3* Gnangara Underground Water Pollution Control PDWSA. Groundwater salinity: 500-1000 mg/L TDS
Flora	There are records of 62 conservation significant flora species within the local area including nine threatened flora species. Of the 62 conservation significant flora species recorded, 19 occur in the same vegetation and soil type found within the application area. Only one species occurs within one kilometre of the application area, recorded as *Verticordia lindleyi subsp. lindleyi*.

Characteristic	Details
Ecological communities	There are no mapped threatened ecological communities (TEC) within the application area. The closest TEC is mapped as the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain, recorded approximately 30 metres south of the application area.
Fauna	There are records of 37 conservation significant fauna within the local area. The nearest record is Carnaby's black cockatoo, approximately 110 metres from the application area. There are 31 confirmed black cockatoo roosting sites within the local area, 12 of which are within the six-kilometre radius. A black cockatoo habitat assessment conducted across the application area recorded suitable foraging and potential breeding habitat within the survey area (PGV Environmental, 2025a).

B.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre-European extent in all DBCA managed land
IBRA bioregion*					
Swan Coastal Plain	1,500,622.48	576,562.37	38.42	281,469.15	15.45
Vegetation complex					
Swan Coastal Plain - Southern River Complex (Heddle et al., 1980)	58,781.48	10,302.86	17.53	2,293.71	2.39
10km radius	-	-	22.57	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019)

**Government of Western Australia (2025)

B.3. Flora analysis table

With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix G.1), impacts to the following conservation significant flora required further consideration.

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features ? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Suitable soil 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]
Calectasia elegans	T	N	N	Y	8.89	3	N/A
Drosera micra	P1	N	Y	Y	6.1	5	N/A
Stachystemon exilis	P1	N	N	Y	2.98	3	N/A
Poranthera moorokatta	P2	N	N	Y	4.4	5	N/A
Haemodorum loratum	P3	N	N	Y	6.84	2	N/A
Anigozanthos humilis subsp. *chrysanthus*	P4	N	Y	Y	5.55	4	N/A
Schoenus griffinianus	P4	N	N	Y	5.41	1	N/A

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

B.4. 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]
Zanda latirostris (Carnaby's cockatoo)	EN	Y	Y	0.11	1542	N/A
Zanda baudinii (Baudin's cockatoo) - Zanda sp. 'white-tailed black cockatoo'	EN	Y	Y	2.59	13	N/A
Calyptorhynchus banksii naso (forest red-tailed black cockatoo)	VU	Y	Y	0.21	49	N/A
Isoodon fusciventer (quenda, southwestern brown bandicoot)	P4	N	Y	1.04	407	N/A
Falco peregrinus (peregrine falcon)	OS	Y	Y	3.02	13	N/A

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

B.5. Ecological community analysis table

Community name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Suitable soil 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]
Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community	EN	N	N	Y	0.03	514	N/A

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

B.6. Land degradation risk table

Risk categories	*Land Unit 1*
Wind erosion	H1: 50-70% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk

Risk categories	*Land Unit 2*
Wind erosion	M1: 10-30% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk

Risk categories	*Land Unit 3*
Wind erosion	L2: 3-10% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk

Appendix C. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."* Assessment: Although the application area contains foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo, the vegetation proposed to be cleared is in Degraded to Completely Degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition that is unlikely to support high level of biodiversity.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (b): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared contains significant foraging habitat for the threatened Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo.	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.*
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: The 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 contain species that can indicate a threatened ecological community.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		
Principle (e): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared."* Assessment: The extent of the mapped vegetation type and native vegetation in the local area is inconsistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity	At variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
conservation in Australia. However, the application area is zoned as other regional roads and is bordered to the west by areas zoned urban within the Metropolitan Region Scheme and is therefore considered a constrained area (EPA, 2008). It is therefore consistent with the 10 per cent threshold for constrained areas, as recognised by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA, 2008). While the application area is a significant remnant of native vegetation within an extensively cleared landscape, the extent of clearing is limited and the overall minimum vegetation representation thresholds for the mapped vegetation complex and the local area, are maintained. Noting the vegetation extent and condition, the application area provides limited linkage value.		
Principle (h): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area."* Assessment: Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of the nearby 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: A manmade waterline transects the application area and the northern portion of application area is mapped as a multiple use palusplain wetland. The portion of application area intersecting the wetland is largely cleared and contains exotic trees and a marri tree, which will be retained. Moreover, vegetation assessment PGV Environmental (2025a) did not identify vegetation in the application area as representative of riparian vegetation or those associated with a watercourse or wetland.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (g): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."* Assessment: Majority of the mapped soils in the application area are highly susceptible to wind, water repellence, subsurface acidification and phosphorus export and moderately susceptible to acid sulfate soils. Noting the limited extent of clearing and the vegetation condition the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in appreciable land degradation with appropriate permit conditions for erosion management.	May be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.*
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: A manmade waterline transects the application area and the northern portion of application area is mapped as a multiple use palusplain wetland. However given the extent of the clearing within and adjacent to these surface receptors, and the degraded nature of these waterbodies themselves, impacts to surface water quality from the proposed clearing are considered unlikely.	Not likely to be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.*

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
A Public Drinking Water Sources Area is recorded within the application area, however based on advice from the department and noting the extent of the clearing, the proposed clearing is considered unlikely to impact water quality of this resource.		
Principle (j): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."* Assessment: The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area do not indicate the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding. The northern part of the application area intersects a Multiple Use palusplain, wetland and is mapped as having high risk of water logging. However, the wetland in this location is highly modified and cleared of native vegetation PGV Environmental (2025a). The proposed clearing is therefore unlikely to contribute to waterlogging.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Appendix D. Vegetation condition rating scale

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

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from

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

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

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

Appendix E. WA Offset Metric

WA environmental offset calculator
Rationale for scores used in the offset calculator

Calculation	Score (Area)	Rationale
Conservation significance		
Description	Native vegetation that represents foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo	The proposed clearing will impact 0.19 hectares of native vegetation that is significant as foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo, comprising of 0.19 ha of foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and 0.003 ha of Baudin's cockatoo.
Type of environmental value	Species (flora/fauna)	Both Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo are listed as Endangered under both the EPBC Act and BC Act
Conservation significance of environmental value	Rare/threatened species – endangered	Both Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo are listed as Endangered under both the EPBC Act and BC Act
Landscape-level value impacted	yes/no	The impact is to an area of foraging habitat in hectares.
Significant impact		
Description	Clearing of vegetation that represents foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo	Native vegetation that comprises moderate quality foraging habitat for Carnaby and Baudin's cockatoo including foraging species such as banksia spp.
Significant impact (hectares) / Type of feature	0.19	According to the vegetation assessment by PGV Environmental (2025a), the application area contains vegetation that provide primary foraging habitat for Carnaby's and Baudin's cockatoo, which are *Banksia menziesii* (firewood banksia), *B. attenuata* (candlestick banksia), and *B. ilicifolia* (holly banksia).
Quality (scale) / Number	6.00	Based on the photographs and vegetation assessment by PGV Environmental (2025a), the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in degraded to completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition. However, all three banksia species provides primary foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and *Banksia ilicifolia* for Baudin's cockatoo (DAWE, 2022 and DEC, 2008). There are 31 known roosts within the local area,12 of which are within 6-kilometre radius, and local area retains 22.57 per cent remnant vegetation. The application area is in proximity to other mapped foraging areas, which provides connectivity and in proximity to water sources. In addition, the application area is in the Swan Coastal Plain, where there has been a cumulative loss in foraging habitat.
Rehabilitation credit		
N/A	N/A	No onsite rehabilitation or revegetation proposed (i.e., within the application area).
Offset		
Description	Monetary contribution to the Part V Offset Fund for the acquisition and protection of land containing foraging habitat for threatened black cockatoos	The applicant then proposed monetary contribution to Part V Offsets Fund (City of Swan, 2026f)

Calculation	Score (Area)	Rationale
Proposed offset (area in hectares)	1.48	Extent of land containing the vegetation suitable for foraging by Carnaby and Baudin's cockatoo required as an offset to counterbalance the significant residual impact.
Current quality of offset site / Start number (of type of feature)	8.00	The quality value reflects the expected quality of vegetation suitable for offsetting. This is based on the Department's understanding of land potentially available and the Department's previous experience in delivering land acquisitions.
Future quality WITHOUT offset (scale) / Future number WITHOUT offset	8.00	No change to the input value. In the absence of specific site information that might indicate threatening processes, it is reasonable to assume no change in quality in the absence of the offset.
Future quality WITH offset (scale) / Future number WITH offset	8.00	No change to the input value. As monetary contributions do not generally account for management actions that would improve site quality, it is reasonable to assume no change in quality.
Time until ecological benefit (years)	1.00	No change to ecological values is expected, therefore the minimum value is used in the calculation.
Confidence in offset result (%)	0.9	The Department is confident that an acquisition will occur; monetary contributions for offsets with low likelihood of being acquitted will generally not be accepted.
Duration of offset implementation (maximum 20 years)	20.0	As the acquired land will be incorporated into the conservation estate, it will be protected.
Time until offset site secured (years)	3.00	This accounts for the delay in finding a property, conducting due diligence and negotiating the acquisition with DBCA.
Risk of future loss WITHOUT offset (%)	15.0%	Land zoned 'rural' is typically acquired as an offset. 15% is a conservative risk of loss score that can be applied for this zoning. It is consistent with most direct offsets accepted by the Department.
Risk of future loss WITH offset (%)	5.0%	As the acquired land will be incorporated into the conservation estate, the lowest risk of loss score is therefore applied.
Offset ratio (Conservation area only)	N/A	N/A
Landscape level values of offset?	N/A	N/A

Appendix F. Environmental assessment excerpts / photographs of the vegetation

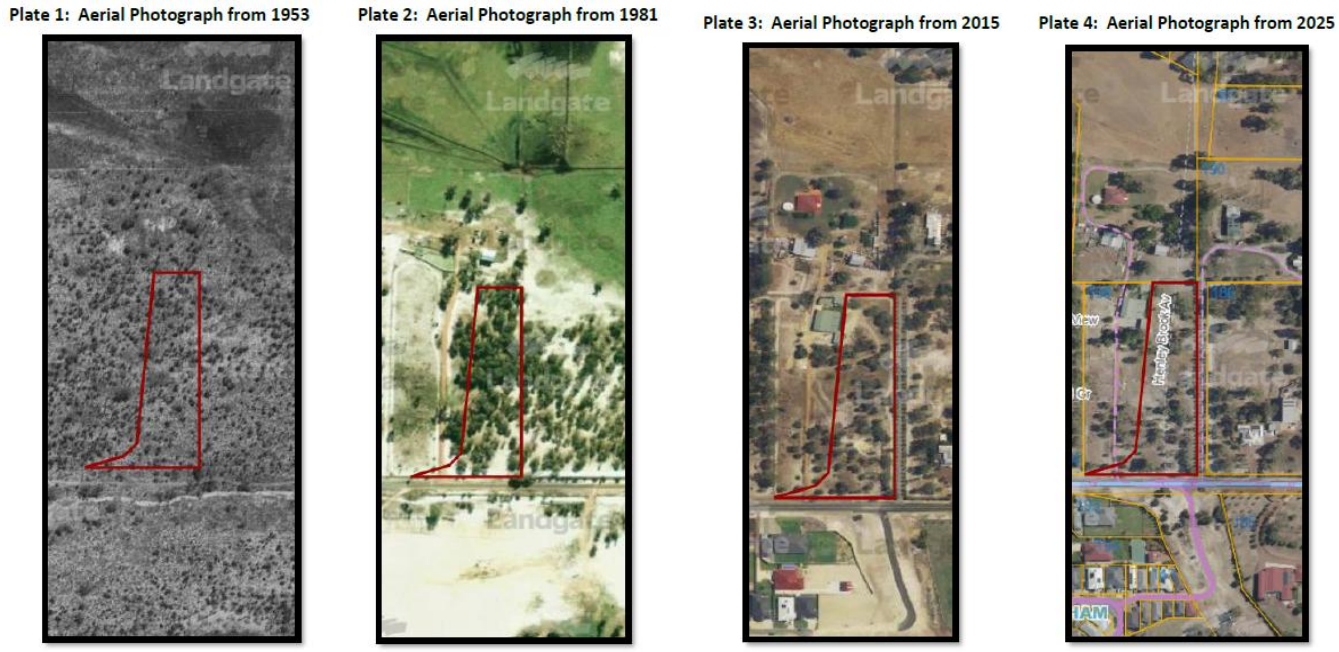


Figure F-1. Photographs of the application area (PGV Environmental, 2025(a))

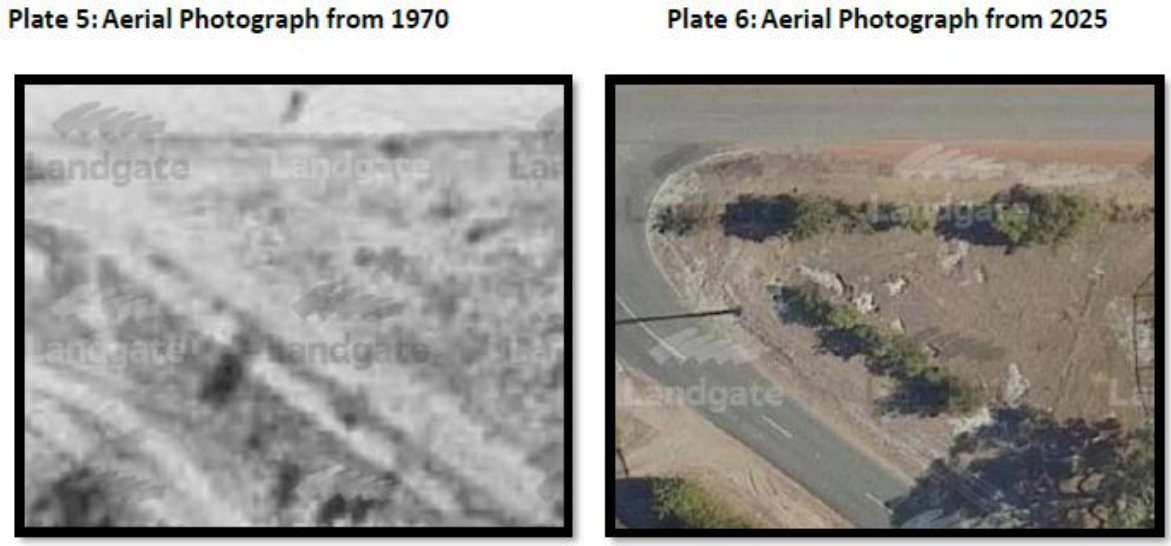


Figure F-2. Photographs of the application area (PGV Environmental, 2025(a))



Figure F-3. Photographs of the application area (PGV Environmental, 2025(a))

Left: native trees in application area north of Park Street, right: *Acacia pulchella* north of Park Street



Figure F-4. Photographs of the application area (PGV Environmental, 2025(a))

Left*: Adenanthos sericeus* (woolly bush) in application area south of Park Street, right: *Acacia saligna* and *Banksia attenuata* south of Park Street)



Figure F-5. Photographs of the application area – marri tree (PGV Environmental, 2025(a))

Plate 13: Open Woodland Habitat



Plate 14: Shrubland Habitat



Plate 15: Cleared Habitat



Figure F-6. Photographs of the application area – type of habitats in application area (PGV Environmental, 2025(a))

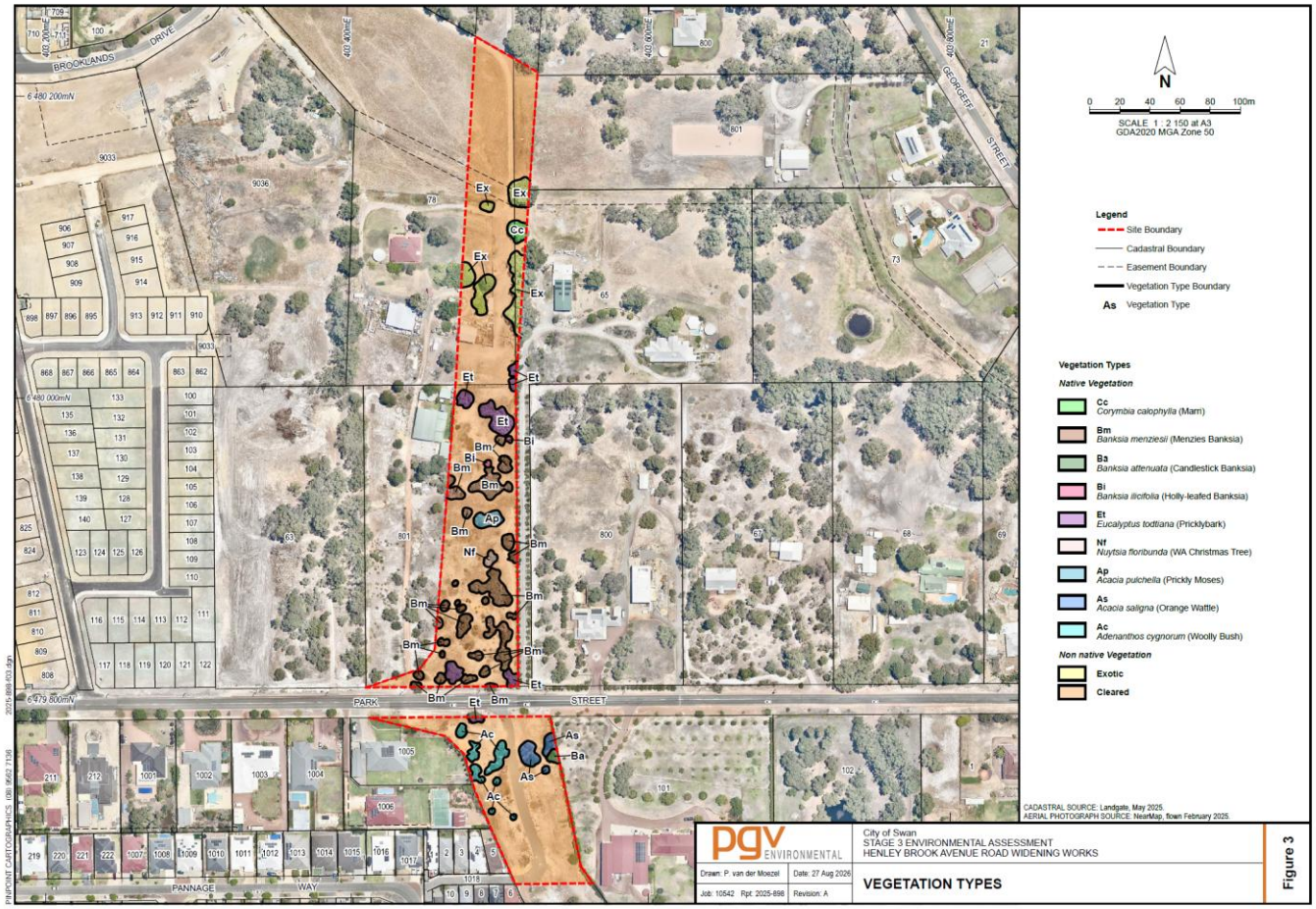


Figure F-7. Vegetation map (City of Swan, 2026b)

Appendix G. Sources of information

G.1. GIS databases

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

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)

- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems

Restricted GIS Databases used:

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

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City of Swan (2026d) *Further information – proposed revegetation action for clearing permit application CPS 11515/1,* received 05 August 2026 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1373748).

City of Swan (2026e) *Further information regarding management pertaining to PDWSA for clearing permit application CPS 11515/1,* received 27 August 2026 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1385055).

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