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 11518/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	City of Stirling
Application received:	20 March 2026
Application area:	25 trees
Purpose of clearing:	Upgrade of the Recycling Centre at Balcatta
Method of clearing:	Mechanical Removal
Property:	Lot 45 on Deposited Plan 194142
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Stirling
Localities (suburb/s):	Balcatta

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The application is to clear 25 native trees to enable upgrades of Balcatta Recycling Centre, within the southwest of Lot 45 on Deposited Plan 194142, Balcatta. No native understory vegetation is proposed to be cleared (see Figure 1, Section 1.5).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	9 August 2026
Decision area:	25 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 21 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A), relevant datasets (see Appendix F), the site findings provided by the applicant (see Appendix E), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix B), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration the purpose of the clearing, being to facilitate the upgrade of the Balcatta Recycling Centre within an already highly modified and disturbed industrial site.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the removal of 25 native trees, including 20 trees known to provide foraging habitat for black cockatoos; and
- the potential introduction and spread of weeds and dieback into adjacent areas.

The Delegated Officer considered that impacts associated with weed and dieback spread can be adequately managed through the imposition of conditions on the clearing permit.

The Delegated Officer further determined that the loss of black cockatoo foraging habitat warrants mitigation through rehabilitation, given the extent of foraging habitat within the application area, and surrounding landscape context.

The applicant has committed to planting native trees at a 5:1 ratio to those being cleared (125 trees), with trees that provide foraging habitat for black cockatoos within adjacent and nearby areas. The proposed planting exceeds that required by DWER (40 trees) as a mitigation measure to address the loss of black cockatoo foraging habitat in this instance, which was calculated through using the WA Offset Metric. The planting is expected to increase the extent of black cockatoo foraging habitat within the vicinity of the application area.

The Delegated Officer considers that the rehabilitation action proposed is consistent with the WA Environmental Offsets Policy (2011) and WA Environmental Offsets Guidelines (2014), and adequately addresses the impact to black cockatoo foraging habitat.

Considering the above, and the necessity for clearing, the Delegated Officer determined to grant the clearing permit subject to conditions, including requirements to:

- implement native tree planting with 40 trees that provide black cockatoo foraging habitat, to address the loss of black cockatoo foraging habitat;
- implement hygiene measures to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback; and
- undertake avoid and minimise measures to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing.

1.5. Site map



Figure 1 Map of the application area. The area cross-hatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit. The area cross-hatched red indicates the proposed rehabilitation areas.

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)

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).

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The applicant has demonstrated avoidance and minimisation of impacts through the design development process. The design of the Balcatta Recycling Centre upgrade has changed over several years and undergone several redesigns to reduce impacts to native trees. Earlier designs proposed substantially greater clearing, with the removal of nearly all trees on site, this was followed by a re-design reducing the extent of clearing to 112 trees, followed by a further re-design which minimised the impact to 25 trees (City of Stirling, 2026a).

The applicant advised that the clearing footprint has been reduced to the minimum extent necessary to achieve the project required upgrades, with trees only proposed for removal where they directly conflict with essential infrastructure. The applicant has also committed to mitigation measures to address residual impacts, these include (City of Stirling, 2026a):

- revegetation at a ratio of five native trees planted for every tree removed, consistent with the City's policy, which exceeds DWER's rehabilitation requirement and will contribute to the reinstatement of canopy cover and black cockatoo foraging habitat over time;
- implementation of weed hygiene measures during clearing activities to minimise the risk of introduction and spread of weeds.

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

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

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

The assessment against the clearing principles (see Appendix B) identified that the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological values (fauna). 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 Principle (b)

Assessment

A total of 51 conservation significant fauna have been recorded within the local area (within a 10-kilometre radius of the application area) based on a desktop review of available databases. DWER undertook an assessment of site characteristics, including vegetation condition, species composition, habitat structure, and connectivity, alongside a review of the habitat requirements and mobility of each species. This assessment identified that three species are likely to utilise the application area, where suitable habitat features are present or where species ecology enables use of fragmented or isolated habitats. These species are *Calyptohynchus banksia naso* (forest red-tailed black cockatoo) (Vulnerable), *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo) (Endangered), and *Zanda baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo) (Endangered) (collectively known as black cockatoos).

Black cockatoos are highly mobile and may utilise the application area despite limited habitat connectivity, as they can travel large distances to access foraging, roosting, and breeding resources.

Black Cockatoos

The application area is within the known distribution of forest red-tailed black cockatoo and Carnaby's cockatoos, with records within 2 kilometres from the application area. Baudin's known distribution does not cover the application area; however, the closest record is within the local area, 6.98 kilometres from the application area. The application area is mapped as foraging habitat for black cockatoos. While habitat requirements for these species differ, the requirements in general can be categorised as breeding habitat, foraging habitat, and night roosting habitat.

The 25 trees within the application area include 13 live *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah)*,* and seven *Banksia sp.* which provide suitable foraging habitat for black cockatoos. The remaining trees are dead (City of Stirling, 2026).

Breeding habitat is defined by the presence of suitable nesting hollows, typically occurring in mature trees with an adequate diameter at breast height (DBH) (typically 50cm in this area), while roosting habitat consists of trees or vegetation used for overnight shelter often in groups and within proximity to foraging areas. The trees proposed for clearing have no obvious hollows, and all but one tree had a DBH of less than 50cm (City of Stirling, 2026). Therefore, given only one tree has a DBH of greater than 50cm, the lack of hollows, and site context, these trees are unlikely to provide roosting or breeding habitat.

While the extent of proposed clearing of black cockatoo foraging habitat is limited to trees over completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) understorey, the Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing of 20 trees that provide foraging habitat for black cockatoos constitutes a significant impact in this instance due to:

- the presence and type of foraging habitat within the application area, which includes preferred foraging habitat for all three species;
- the proximity to known roosting and nesting sites (recorded within 6 kilometres); and
- the cumulative loss of black cockatoo foraging habitat across the central and southern Swan Coastal Plain.

Noting the extent of proposed impact to black cockatoo foraging habitat, and the applicant's adherence to the mitigation hierarchy, the Delegated Officer determined that it was appropriate to consider a rehabilitation action to address this impact.

The Delegated Officer applied the WA Offset Metric to quantify the rehabilitation action required to address the loss of black cockatoo foraging habitat. The metric considered the conservation significance of the impacted environmental value (black cockatoo foraging habitat), the scale and nature of the impact, the condition and landscape context of the habitat, and the expected ecological benefit and confidence associated with rehabilitation. Based on this assessment, planting 40 native trees that provide foraging habitat for black cockatoos was determined to be sufficient to address the impact of the proposed clearing. The applicant's commitment to plant 125 trees exceeds this requirement.

It is expected that the proposed rehabilitation will contribute to the re-establishment and enhancement of foraging habitat within the local area, and improve habitat availability beyond pre-clearing levels once the planted trees mature.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in the loss of 25 native trees, including 20 trees that provide foraging habitat for black cockatoos. This impact requires addressing through a rehabilitation action.

The applicant has committed to planting 125 native trees, which exceeds DWER's rehabilitation requirement (40 native trees – see Appendix D) to mitigate the impact to black cockatoo foraging habitat in this instance.

Conditions

To address the above impacts, the applicant will be required to undertake nearby revegetation with 40 native trees that provide foraging habitat for black cockatoos, which is expected to provide a greater density of foraging habitat than the application area.

End

Appendix A. Site characteristics

A.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The application area includes 25 native trees in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia, within the Swan Coastal Plain Bioregion and Perth subregion. It is surrounded by industrial lots and residential areas with minimal remnant vegetation remaining. The proposed clearing area is a small, isolated remnant within a highly cleared developed area. Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 11.49 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The application area is not within a formal ecological linkage, with the nearest linkage located approximately 600 metres away where the Perth Region and Gnangara ecological linkages intersect. No informal ecological linkages were identified.
Conservation areas	The nearest conservation area is a Bush Forever site, 2.2 kilometres north of the area proposed to be cleared. No nearby conservation areas will be impacted by the project.
Vegetation description	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of a mix of native trees including *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) and *Banksia spp.*, little understory remains and is comprised of weeds or completely cleared land (City of Stirling, 2026). Representative photos are available in Appendix E. The mapped vegetation type is: • Karrakatta Complex-Central and South, which is described as predominantly open forest of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) – *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) – *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) and woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) – Banksia species. *Agonis flexuosa* (Peppermint) is co-dominant south of the Capel River (Heddle et al., 1980) The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 22.5 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, described as: • Original vegetation structure has been lost and now consists mostly of exotic species with or without a tree canopy. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C. Representative photos are available in Appendix E.
Climate and landform	The median annual rainfall within the local area is 718.5 millimetres, with the topography flat at 25 metres elevation above sea level.
Soil description	The soil is mapped as EnvGeol S7 Phase (211Sp_S7) characterised by sand, pale and olive yellow, medium to coarse-grained, sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz, trace of feldspar, moderately sorted, or residual origin.
Land degradation risk	Based on available data, the application area is at high to extreme risk of wind erosion.
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that no waterbodies intersect the application area, the closest natural waterbody being Careniup Swamp 2.1 kilometres away.
Hydrogeography	Based on available databases the mapped groundwater salinity is less than 500 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids (TDS). The application area lies within the Gwelup Groundwater Area, as well as the Perth Coastal and Gwelup Underground Water Pollution Control Area.
Flora	The desktop assessment identified that 10 conservation significant flora species have been recorded in the local area, comprising of nine priority and one threatened

Characteristic	Details
	species. The closest to the application area is priority 4 species *Jacksonia sericea* recorded 2.17 kilometres away.
Ecological communities	The application area is within the mapped 'Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain Ecological Community' which is Endangered under the EPBC Act and state listed as a Priority 3 community. The application area, comprising scattered trees over a weedy understorey is not considered representative of this community.
Fauna	There are 51 fauna species recorded within the local area, including 1 critically endangered, 7 endangered, 9 vulnerable, 2 conservation dependent, 1 other specially protected, 18 migratory birds, and 13 priority species. The closest record is *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's Cockatoo), recorded 240 metres from the application area. The application area is mapped as black cockatoo foraging habitat. The closest black cockatoo roost is 1.6 kilometres away.

A.2. Fauna analysis table

With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, photographs of the application area and relevant datasets (see Appendix F), impacts to the following conservation significant fauna required further consideration.

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) in local area
Ninox connivens connivens (Barking Owl)	P	N	Y	5.84	2
Zanda baudinii (Baudins Cockatoo)	T - EN	Y	Y	6.98	1
Neelaps calonotos (Black-Striped Snake)	P	N	Y	4.10	60
Zanda latirostris (Carnaby's cockatoo)	T - EN	Y	Y	0.24	82286
Calyptorhynchus banksia naso (Forest red-tailed black Cockatoo)	T - VU	Y	Y	1.52	1670
Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae (Masked owl)	P	N	Y	3.03	3
Isoodon fusciventer (Quenda)	P	N	Y	1.56	294
Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger (South-western Brush-tailed Phascogale)	SP - CD	N	Y	3.77	1
Idiosoma sigillatum (Swan Coastal Plain Shield-backed Trapdoor Spider)	P	N	Y	1.49	143
Pseudocheirus occidentalis (Western Ringtail Possum)	T - CR	N	Y	1.62	4

Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."* Assessment: The application area is completely degraded (Keighery, 1994), with vegetation structure largely absent and the understorey dominated by weeds. Given the small extent of clearing (being 25 trees) and vegetation condition, the application area is unlikely to support a high level of biodiversity.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Principle (b): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna."* Assessment: The application area contains foraging habitat for black cockatoos.	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 completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) application area, of which the understorey is dominated by weeds, is not likely to contain threatened flora.	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: While the application area is mapped as the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community (Endangered under the EPBC Act), the application area contains scattered trees over completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) understorey and is not considered to be representative of this 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 application area is mapped as the Swan Coastal Plain 'Karrakatta Complex – Central and South' vegetation complex, which retains 22.5 per cent of its pre-European extent. There is 11.49 per cent vegetation remaining within the local area. These vegetation extents both exceed the 10 per cent threshold for vegetation retention within constrained areas. Therefore, while the application area is in a highly cleared landscape, the extent of native vegetation in the local area is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The applicants commitment to rehabilitate trees cleared, at a 5:1 ratio, will help to reinstate native vegetation in the local area.	May be at variance	No
Principle (h): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area."* Assessment: Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any 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: Given no watercourses or wetlands are recorded within or adjacent to the application area, and that the nearest natural waterbody (Careniup Swamp)	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
is approximately 2.1 kilometres away, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on riparian vegetation.		
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 on site are highly susceptible to wind erosion. However, the removal of 25 native trees over completely degraded and largely bare understorey within an industrial lot is not likely to result in wind erosion or 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: Given the extent of clearing, that no watercourses or wetlands are recorded within or nearby the application area, and that groundwater salinity concentrations in the area are low, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on surface or groundwater quality.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (j): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."* Assessment: The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area indicate a low risk of flooding. Given this, and that no watercourses or wetlands are recorded near or within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to flooding.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Appendix C. Vegetation condition rating scale

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

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

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

Condition	Description
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance.
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, with disturbance affecting individual species; weeds are non-aggressive species.
Very good	Vegetation structure altered, with obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and/or grazing.

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

Appendix D. WA Offset Metric

Calculation	Score	Rationale
Conservation Significance		
Description	Loss of Black Cockatoo Foraging Habitat	Clearing will remove 25 native trees (Jarrah and Banksia species) that provide known food resources for black cockatoos, resulting in a minor and temporary reduction in available foraging habitat.
Type of Environmental Value	Species (flora/fauna)	Black cockatoo species including *Calyptohynchus banksia naso* (forest red-tailed black cockatoo), *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo), and *Zanda baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo).
Conservation Significance of Environmental Value	Rare/Threatened Species – Endangered	Application area provides foraging habitat for black cockatoo species listed as endangered/vulnerable under the BC Act and EPBC Act.
Landscape-level Value Impacted	Yes	Habitat occurs within mapped feeding habitat in a highly cleared landscape, contributing to local foraging resources despite being fragmented.
Significant Impact		
Description	Clearing of 25 native trees (living and dead)	25 trees of a mix of Jarrah and Banksia species proposed to be cleared within the application area.
Type of Feature	Tree	Jarrah and Banksia species proposed to be cleared.
Number	25	Number of trees proposed to be cleared.
Rehabilitation Credit		
Description	40 native trees to be planted	City proposes to plant 5 native trees per tree removed, resulting in 125 native trees to be planted, however, only 40 will be necessary to address the impacts of clearing.
Future number WITH Rehabilitation	40	Represents the minimum number of trees required to adequately offset the loss of 25 trees, noting the low quality and small extent of impact.

Time until Ecological Benefit (Years)	15	Allows for establishment and growth of planted trees to a stage where they can provide meaningful foraging resources.
Confidence in Rehabilitation result (%)	80	High confidence is predicted, noting the rehabilitation is limited to establishing native trees which provide foraging habitat for black cockatoos.

Appendix E. Photographs of the vegetation



Figure E1: Drone photograph of application area vegetation (City of Stirling, 2026)



Figure E2: Drone photograph of application area vegetation (City of Stirling, 2026)



Figure E3: Drone photograph of application area vegetation (City of Stirling, 2026)



Figure E4: Photographs supplied by applicant (City of Stirling, 2026).

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)
- 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 Stirling (2026) *Supporting information for clearing permit application CPS 11518/1,* received 20 March 2026 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1306734)

City of Stirling (2026a) *Clearing permit application CPS 11518/1*, received 20 March 2026 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1305604).

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

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

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

Heddle, E. M., Loneragan, O. W., and Havel, J. J. (1980) *Vegetation Complexes of the Darling System, Western Australia*. In Department of Conservation and Environment, Atlas of Natural Resources, Darling System, Western Australia.

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

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