GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 11540/1

File Number: DWERVT22198

Duration of Permit: From 3 October 2026 to 3 October 2029

PERMIT HOLDER

Hazelmere Stirling Pty Ltd

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 1101 on Deposited Plan 415522, Hazelmere

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than one (1) native tree within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

CONDITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

2. Weed and dieback management

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

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

(b) ensure that no known *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch, fill*, or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and

(c) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

3. Records that must be kept

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

Table 1: Records that must be kept

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised clearing activities generally	(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to 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); and (e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 1; and (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with condition 2. (g) actions taken in accordance with condition 4.

4. Reporting

The permit holder must provide the *CEO* the records required under condition Table 1 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS

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

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.

Term	Definition
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
dieback	means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression
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

J Burton

Jessica Burton
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

10 September 2026

SCHEDULE 1

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

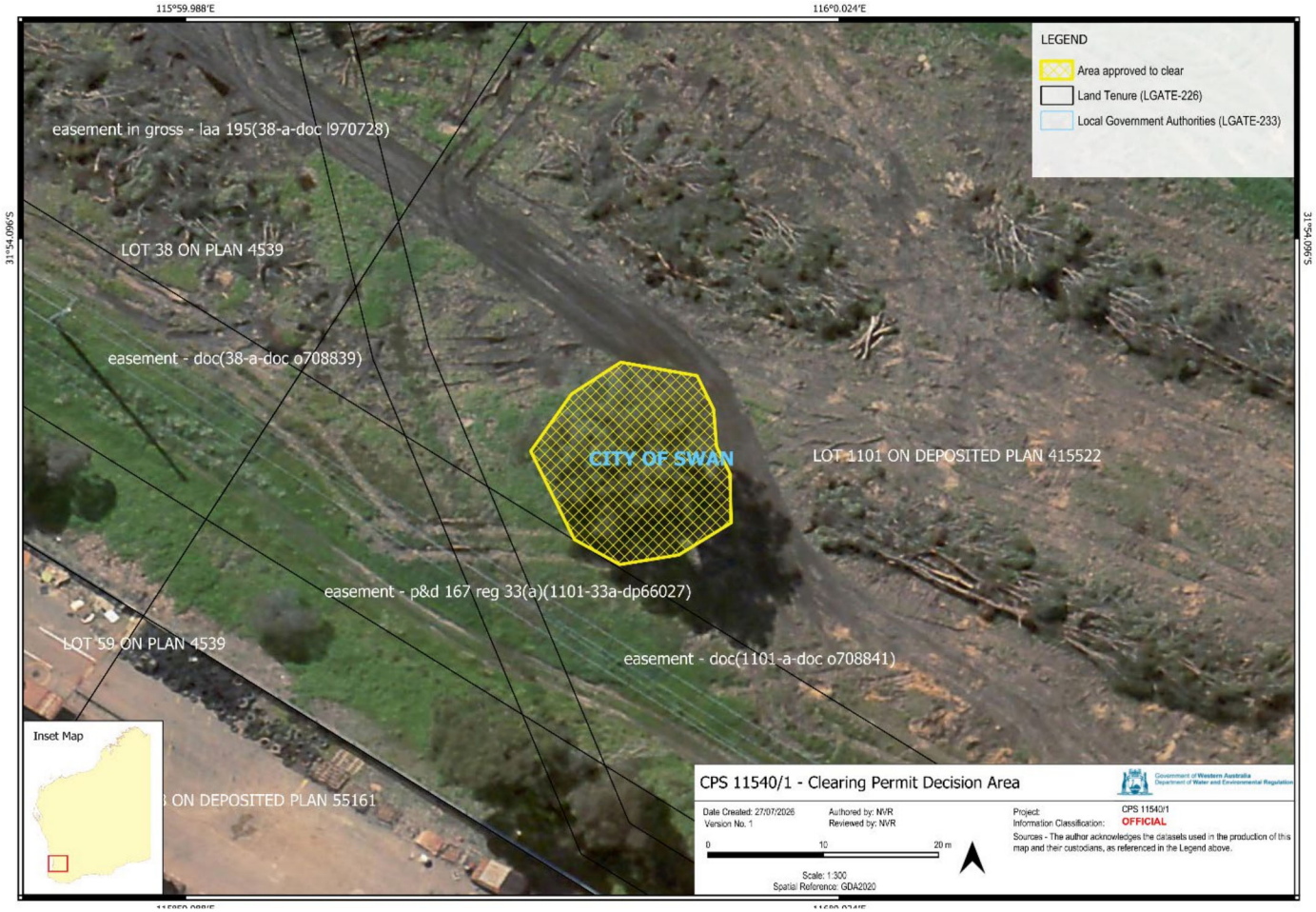


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

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 11540/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	Hazelmere Stirling Pty Ltd
Application received:	8 April 2026
Application area:	One (1) native tree
Purpose of clearing:	Industrial development
Method of clearing:	Mechanical clearing
Property:	Lot 1101 on Deposited Plan 415522
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Swan
Localities (suburb/s):	Hazelmere

1.2. Description of clearing activities

Hazelmere Stirling Pty Ltd is proposing to clear one (1) *Eucalyptus rudis* (flooded gum) tree within Lot 1101 on Deposited Plan 415522, Hazelmere. The proposed clearing is for storage and transport Depot (see Figure 1, Section 1.5).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	10 September 2026
Decision area:	1 native tree, 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 F 1), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix C), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3)..

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing would result in:

- The loss of one native tree that may provide low foraging, and potenital roosting and breeding habitat for *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo), *Zanda baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo) and *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (forest red-tailed black cockatoo) (black cockatoos); and
- The potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its habitat values.

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined that the impacts of the proposed clearing, including the impacts to fauna present at the time of clearing and the potential spread of weeds and dieback, can be minimised and managed to be unlikely to lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values through appropriate conditions on the clearing permit.

The Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions to:

- avoid, minimise and mitigate to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing.
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds

1.5. Site map

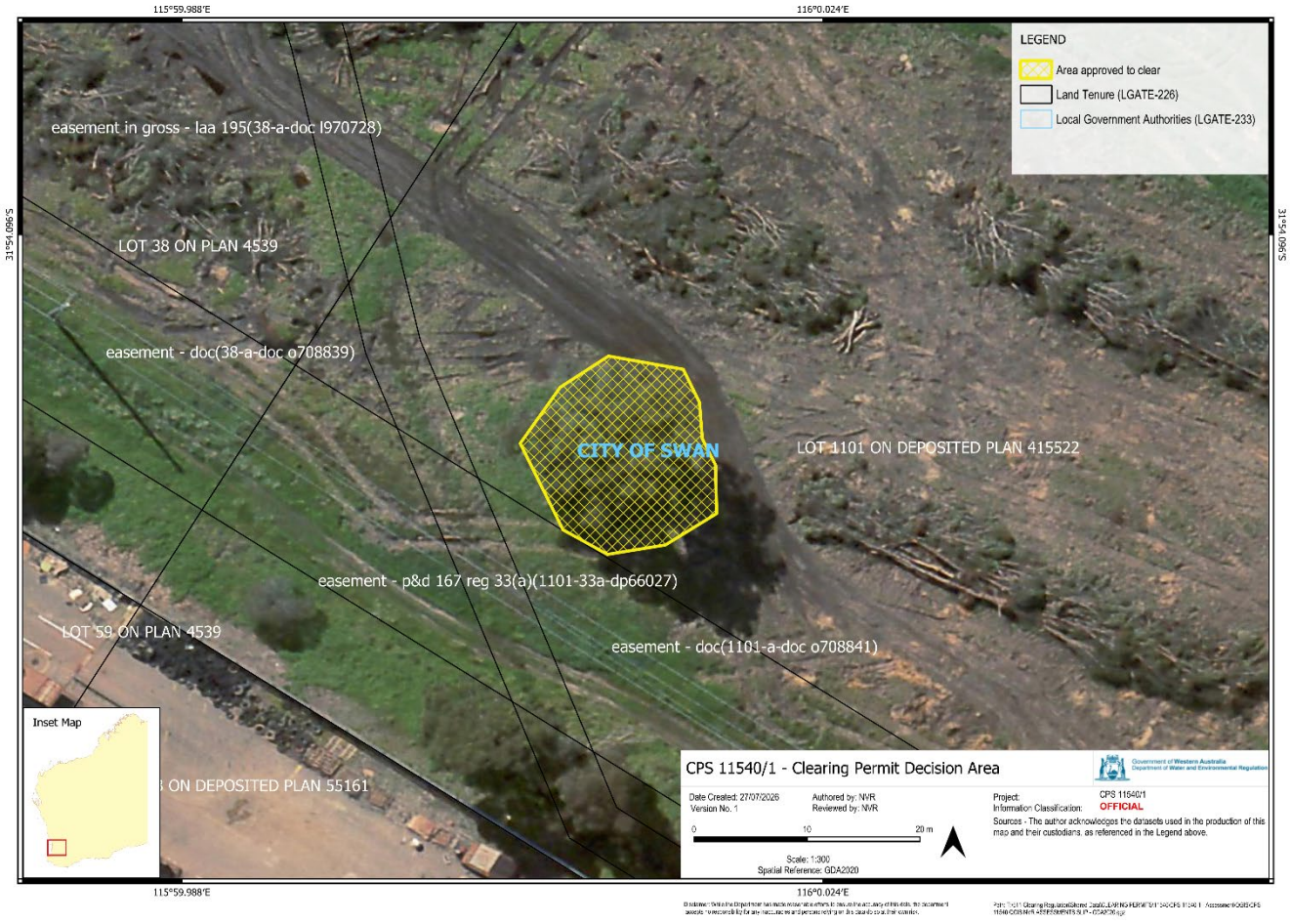


Figure 1 Map of the application area

The area cross-hatched yellow indicate the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

2 Legislative context

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

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

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

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)

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

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation* (DER, December 2013)
- *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits* (DWER, October 2019)
- 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 has advised that following avoidance, minimisation and mitigation measures will be undertaken (Terrestrial Ecosystem, 2026):

- clearing will be kept to the one (1) *E. rudis* (flooded gum) tree.
- surrounding vegetation outside the application area will be retained where practicable.
- the tree approved for removal will be clearly identified before clearing to prevent unintended removal of other vegetation, and
- visual inspection for active bird nests will be conducted if work occurs during the breeding season.

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 B 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 may present a risk to biological values and the 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.

3.2.2 Biological values (Fauna) – Clearing Principle (b)

Assessment

The application area is located within the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA bioregion. According to available databases, a total of 52 conservation significant fauna species has been recorded within the local area (10-kilometre radius of the application area). Of the conservation significant fauna species recorded within the local area, the application area may provide habitat for the following three species:

- *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo) EN
- *Zanda baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo) EN
- *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (forest red-tailed black cockatoo) VU

This assumption is based on habitat requirements, distribution, mapped vegetation type and the condition of the vegetation. Photographs provided by the applicant indicate that the vegetation within the application area consists of one *Eucalyptus rudis* (flooded gum).

Black cockatoos

Collectively known as black cockatoo species, the Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudins cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo have habitat requirements that can be categorised as breeding habitat, foraging habitat and night roosting habitat.

Black cocaktoo breeding habitat includes live and dead trees, including marri (*Corymbia calophylla)*, jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), wandoo (*Eucalyptus wandoo*), tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*), flooded gum (*Eucalyptus rudis*), and other *Eucalyptus* spp. that are of a suitable diameter at breast height (DBH) of 500 mm or 300 mm (for wandoo and salmon gum) and have a suitable breeding hollow (DAWE 2022).

Photographs of the vegetation within the application area indicate no suitable breeding hollows occur within the application area (Terrestrial Ecosystem, 2026).

Black cockatoo forage within 12 kilometres of their nest, and 6 kilometres from night roosting habitat (can forage up to 20 km in some instances) (DAWE, 2022). Black cockatoos typically forage in native shrubland, kwongan heathland and Eucalyptus (Marri and Jarrah) woodland on seeds, flowers and nectar of native proteaceous plant species, Callistemon spp. and marri (DAWE, 2022) but have also been known to forage on less preferable foraging species such as Allocasuarina spp., wandoo, and salmon gums (Groom, 2011). The application area contains one Eucalyptus rudis which is not considered a preferred foragaing species for black cockatoos. Given this the proposed clearing will not significantly impact black cockatoo foraging habitat.

Black cockatoos typically roost in tall trees (particularly flat-topped Yate, salmon gum, wandoo, marri, karri, blackbutt, tuart, introduced eucalyptus and introduced pines) located in or near riparian environments or natural and artificial permanent water sources (DAWE, 2022). The large E. rudis within the application area may provide suitable roosting habitat for black cockatoos however, no evidence of roosting was observed within the application area (Terrestrial Ecosystem, 2026).Given this, it is considered unlikely that black cockatoos would use the vegetation under application as roosting habitat.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is considered unlikely to have a significant impact on black cockatoo habitat.

Conclusion
Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly impact habitat for black cockatoos and is unlikely to significantly impact other conservation significant fauna species.

Conditions
Nil

3.2.2 Land and water resources – Clearing Principle (f)

Assessment

The application area is mapped as occurring within the Helena River Floodplain wetland which is mapped as a Mutliple Use wetland. Multiple use wetlands are wetlands that have few remaining important attributes and functions remaining (EPA, 2008). Overtime, this area has undergone extensive modification due to agricultural activities, urban development and industrial activities, whereby, ecological connectivity and functional values of the mapped riparian vegetation have already been substantially diminished.

The proposed clearing of a single riparian tree (*E. rudis*) is unlikely to materially increase the existing level of disturbance or result in a significant impact beyond that which has previously occurred within the locality.

Conclusion
Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in significant long-term impacts the wetland values within the application area. However, there is potential of introduction and spread of weeds and dieback into nearby vegetation.

Conditions

To manage the above impacts, the clearing permit includes conditions requiring the permit holder to:

- undertake avoid and minimise measures to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing;
- implement hygiene measures to minimise the risk of introduction and spread of weeds and dieback.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The application was advertised on DWER's website for 21 days and no public submissions were received.

The City of Swan granted developmental approval in accordance with regulation 8 of the *Planning and Development (Development Assessment Panels) Regulations 2011.* The conditions of the development approval are summarised below:

- This approval is for 'Storage' and 'Transport Depot' as defined in the City of Swan Local Planning Scheme No.17 and the subject land may not be used for any other use without the prior approval of the City.
- Prior to the occupation or use of the site, a detailed landscaping plan for the subject site and/or the road verge(s) must be submitted to and approved by the City of Swan, which includes trees and vegetation planting, retaining existing landscape areas and verge treatment.
- Dust control measures implemented at all stages of the development;

According to available databases, one Aboriginal Site of Significance (HELENA RIVER) has been mapped within the application area. It is the permit holder's responsibility to comply with the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA) and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

End

Appendix A. Additional information provided by applicant

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
The applicant provided a copy of their development approval.	Refer to section 3.3

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.1. Site characteristics

The information provided below describes the key characteristics of the application area and is based on the best information available to DWER 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 application area consists of one *E. rudis* tree in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is surrounded by industrial lots and dense residential area located at about 6-8 kilometres north-east from Midland town centre. Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 28.34 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The application area does not intersect any formally mapped ecological linkages. It is located approximately 230 metres from a Perth Regional Ecological Linkage (Link Id: 134).
Conservation areas	The application area is not mapped within a conservation area. The closest conservation area is a DBCA covenant and Bush Forever site (site no: 481), located approximately 2 kilometres from the application area.
Vegetation description	Photographs supplied by the applicant and the provided vegetation survey (Terrestrial Ecosystem, 2025) indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists one *E. rudis* over grassy weeds. Representative photos are available in Appendix EE. Given the degraded condition of the vegetation, it is no loner considered to be consistent with the mapped vegetation type: • Guildford complex, which is described as a mixture of open forest to tall open forest of *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) - *Eucalyptus wandoo* (Wandoo) - *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) and woodland of *Eucalyptus wandoo* (Wandoo) (with rare occurrences of Eucalyptus lane-poolei (Salmon White Gum)). Minor components include *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum) - *Melaleuca rhaphiophylla* (Swamp Paperbark), (Desktop assessment, 2026)

Characteristic	Details
	The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 5.09 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
Vegetation condition	Photographs supplied by the applicant and in the vegetation survey (Terrestrial Ecosystem, 2026) indicate the vegetation within the application area is in a Completely Degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D. Representative photos and the full survey descriptions and mapping are available in Appendix EE.
Climate and landform	The application area experiences a Mediterranean climate characterised by hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters. Mean annual rainfall is approximately 690 mm (Bureau of Meteorology).
Soil description	The soil within the application area is mapped as: • Pinjarra, Phase Gf9 (213Pj), which is described as minor sandy rises (aeolian deposits) with moderately deep well drained sands overlying gravelly mottled clay.
Land degradation risk	The application area has no risk of water and wind erosion while water logging risk is very low (DPIRD, 2017).
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that there are no water watercourses transecting the application area. The application area is mapped within Multiple Use Helena River Floodplain wetland.
Hydrogeography	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that the application area does not transect any water bodies. The application area is mapped within the Perth Ground Water Area proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (RIWI Act). Groundwater salinity within the application area is mapped at 500-1000 milligrams per total dissolved solids.
Flora	There were 82 species of priority flora recorded 10 kilometers radius of the application area. However, considering that the application area consists of 1 native tree over grassy weeds, suitable habitat for priority flora is unlikely to occur within the application area.
Ecological communities	No Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) or Priority Ecological Communities (PEC) have been mapped within the application area. The nearest TEC – Banksia Woodland of Swan Coastal Plain, has been mapped 700 metres away from the application area.
Fauna	A total of 52 conservation significant fauna species have been recorded within 10 kilometres radius of the application area. No threatened or priority fauna have been recorded in the application area. The closest occurrence of conservation significant fauna are Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo, recorded approximately about 0.6 kilometers from the application area.

B.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre-European extent in all DBCA managed land
IBRA bioregion*					
Swan Coastal Plain	1501221.93	579813.47	38.62	222916.97	38.45
Vegetation complex					
Guildford complex	59032.86	3076.90	5.09	287.49	0.32
Local area					
10km radius	32645.63	9251.381	28.34	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019)

B.3. Fauna

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	EN	Y	Y	0.91	759	N/A
Zanda baudinii	EN	Y	Y	2.45	64	N/A
Calyptorhynchus banksii naso	VU	Y	Y	0.63	107	N/A

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

Appendix C. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared does not contains locally or regionally significant flora, fauna, habitats,or assemblages of plants and occurs in a degraded condition.	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 low quality foraging, and potential roosting and potential breeding habitat for conservation significant fauna. However, given that the application area consists of one isolated tree, which are separated from adjacent vegetation, it is unlikely that the application area provides significant fauna habitat.	Not likely to be at variance	Yes Refer section 3.2.1

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
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 given the vegetation consistsing of one native tree over grassy weeds and occurs in a completely degraded condition.	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 an assemblage of plants that can indicate a Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) as the vegetation consists of one native tree over weeds.	Not 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 native vegetation in the local area is not consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. However, the application area occurs within a constrained area in which targets for vegetation communities can be decreased to 10 per cent. As there is 28 per cent of vegetation extent remaining within the local area and the application area occurs within a constrained area, it is not considered for the application area to occur within an extensively cleared landscape. The vegetation under application is mapped as occurring within the Guildford complex which has 5.09 per cent of its pre-European vegetation extent remaining. However, given that the application area consists of one *E.rudis* tree over grassy weeds, the vegetation is not considered to represent this highly cleared vegetation complex. Given the above, the proposed clearing is not considered likely to be at variance to this principle.	Not likely to 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 nearby conservation areas.	Not 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 that the wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is likely to impact riparian native vegetation.	At variance	Yes *Refer to section 3.2.2*

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Principle (g): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation."* Assessment: The mapped soils are not susceptible to wind and water erosion. Noting the location of the application area and the condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on 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 that the wetland is mapped, the application area does not intersect water courses and Public Drinking Water Sources, therefore, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water 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 do not indicate the proposed clearing is likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding. Although the wetland is mapped in the application area, the proposed clearing is 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 Southwest and Interzone Botanical Province (Keighery, 1994)

Condition	Description
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance.
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, with disturbance affecting individual species; weeds are non-aggressive species.
Very good	Vegetation structure altered, with obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and/or grazing.
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.

Condition	Description
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. Biological survey information excerpts and photographs of the vegetation (Hazelmere Stirling Pty Ltd, 2026)



Figure 2: The single tree (flooded gum) proposed to clear (Hazelmere Stirling Pty Ltd, 2026)

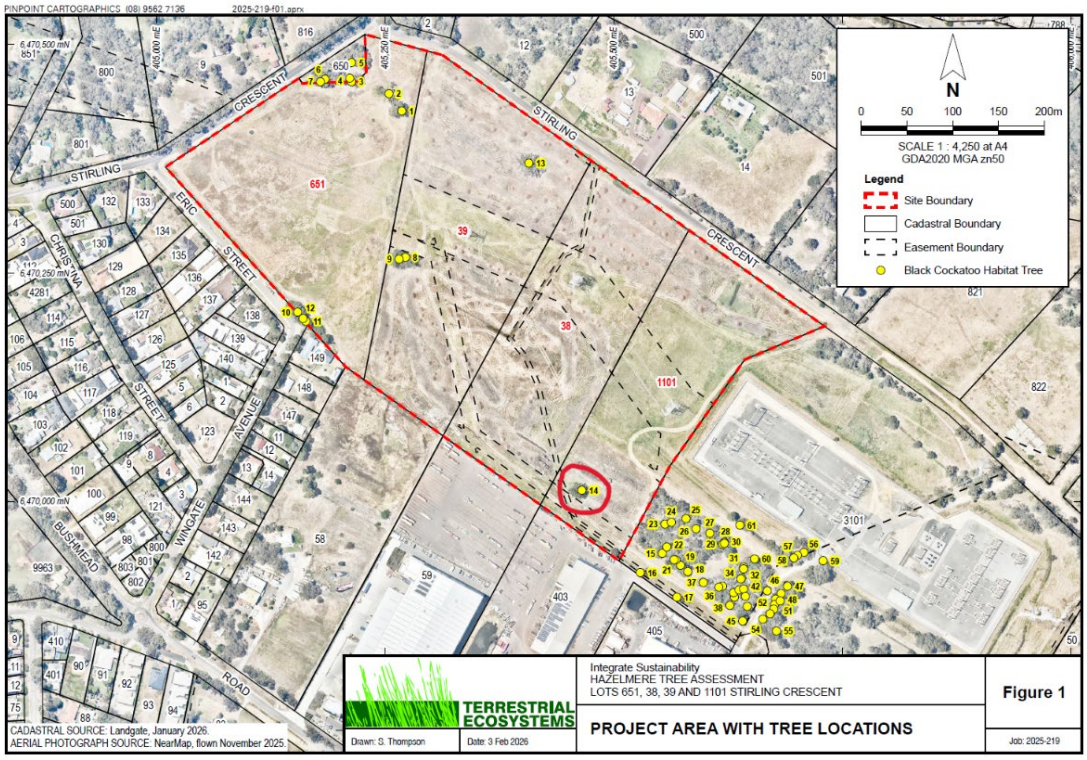


Figure 3: Red circled – Proposed tree to cleared for CPS 11540/1 (Hazelmere Stirling Pty Ltd, 2026)

Appendix F. Sources of information

F.1. GIS database

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

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)

- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

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

F.2. References

Bureau of Meteorology. (n.d.). *Climate Data Online*. Australian Government. https://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/

City of Swan, (2026) DAP Application – Development approval - CPS 11540/1, received on 28/07/2026 (DWER Ref: DWERVT1368734).

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