GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 11655/1
Permit Holder:	Michelle James
Duration of Permit:	From 13/10/2026 to 13/10/2031

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

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Clearing authorised (purpose)

The permit holder is authorised to clear *native vegetation* for the purpose of power connection.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 64 on Diagram 68873, Gidgegannup
Lot 65 on Diagram 68873, Gidgegannup
Lot 67 on Diagram 68873, Gidgegannup
Stoneville Road Reserve (PIN 11840116), Gidgegannup
Lakeview Drive Reserve (PIN 11840119), Gidgegannup

3. Clearing authorised

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.0095 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4 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. Fauna management – directional clearing

The permit holder must:

(a) conduct *clearing* under this permit in one direction, in a slow, progressive manner, towards adjacent remnant *native vegetation*; and

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

7. Fauna Management – Trees not authorised to be cleared

(a) prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit, the permit holder must identify, record, and photograph all marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) and jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) trees with a diameter at breast height of 300 millimetres or greater within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4 of Schedule 1.

(b) the permit holder must retain all marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) and jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) trees with a diameter at breast height of 300 millimetres or greater as identified in condition7(a).

(c) on completion of clearing authorised under this permit, the permit holder must identify, record, and photograph all marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) and jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) retained in accordance with condition 7(b).

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

8. 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

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
		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; and (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with *condition* 5.
2.	In relation to the fauna management pursuant to condition 7	(a) the location of the marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) and jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) trees retained, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees; (b) photographs of the marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) and jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) trees retained, taken prior to clearing authorised under this permit; and (c) photographs of the marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) and jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) trees retained, taken after completing the clearing authorised under this permit.

9. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under *condition* 8 when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in Table 2 have their meanings defined.

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
dieback	means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 2.

Term	Definition
EP Act	means the *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

C Robertson
20.10.2026
10.05AM

Caron Robertson
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

20 October 2026

Schedule 1

The boundary of the area within which *clearing* may occur is shown in Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4.



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



Figure 2: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur



Figure 3: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur



Figure 4: 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 11655/1
Permit type:	Purpose permit
Applicant name:	Michelle James
Application received:	16 June 2026
Application area:	0.0095 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Underground power infrastructure connection.
Method of clearing:	Cutting and mechanical
Property:	Lot 64 On Diagram 68873 Lot 65 On Diagram 68873 Lot 67 On Diagram 68873 Stoneville Road Reserve (PIN 11840116), Gidgegannup Lakeview Drive Reserve (PIN 11840119), Gidgegannup
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Swan
Localities (suburb/s):	Gidgegannup

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The application area is distributed across seven separate areas (see Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4 Section 1.5). The proponent has been granted subdivision approval by the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) on 07 February 2024 (Application No. 163852) to subdivide land (CT 1787/387) located at Lot 5 Stoneville Road, Gidgegannup within the City of Swan local government area. Condition 9 of the subdivision approval requires: "*the proponent to connect power infrastructure to existing services outside the development site, with Western Power only providing one underground point of electricity supply per freehold lot*".

The application is to selectively clear trees and shrubs to facilitate the construction of underground electrical infrastructure. The application area spans approximately 620-metre of Stoneville Road Reserve and Lake View Drive Reserve. The size of the area and amount of clearing proposed was reduced during assessment from 0.0246 hectares to 0.0095 hectares to avoid and minimise the clearing impacts.

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	19 October 2026
Decision area:	0.0095 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 (the department) 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 E),
- the findings of a flora, vegetation and fauna survey (SLR, 2026) (see Appendix D),
- 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 necessity of clearing
    - the purpose of the clearing is to facilitate the construction of underground electrical infrastructure connection relating to an existing subdivision approval.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- the loss of native vegetation that is suitable foraging habitat for *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo), *Zanda baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo), *Calyptorhynchus banksia naso* (Forest red-tailed black cockatoo) and *Isoodon fusciventer* (Quenda); and
- the potential introduction and spread of weeds into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of 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 impacts to the above environmental values can be appropriately managed through conditions on the clearing permit.

The Delegated Officer considered the extent of environmental impact, the necessity of clearing, and the applicant's adherence to the mitigation hierarchy, and determined it was appropriate to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions requiring the applicant to:

- undertake avoid and minimise measures to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing;
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback;
- undertake slow, progressive one directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity; and
- retention of all marri and jarrah trees that has a Diameter Breast Height (DBH) larger than 300 centimeters.

1.5. Site map



Figure 1 Map of the application area



Figure 2 Map of the application area



Figure 3 Map of the application area



Figure 4 Map of the application area

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

The proponent reduced the proposed clearing area during the assessment from 0.0246 hectares to 0.0095 hectares to avoid the removal of individual trees and retain potential foraging and habitat values for black cockatoos. The proposed underground power infrastructure will be installed using directional drilling methods, where practicable, which substantially minimises the need to clear vegetation within the nominated alignment. Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) entry and exit points will be located within already cleared areas, further reducing disturbance to native vegetation. As a result, no individual trees are expected to be removed within the application area, with any vegetation impacts limited to minor trimming or pruning where required, such as around pillar installation (SLR,2026).

In addition, the proponent has provided evidence demonstrating that an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been developed to minimise potential impacts associated with clearing and construction activities. A summary of the environmental management measures that will be implemented during clearing and construction relevant to the approved subdivision and also applicable to this proposed clearing are detailed below.

- Clearing of vegetation shall not exceed the approved limits of clearing. All vegetation to be cleared will be demarcated on site prior to the commencement of clearing.
- Clearing will progress slowly in one direction to ensure fauna have the opportunity to move on.
- All potential Black Cockatoo breeding trees and all other potential nesting trees that can be retained will be demarcated prior to the commencement of clearing.
- Implementation of Phytophthora (Dieback) and weed hygiene management practices during clearing and construction.
- Waste will be collected onsite in appropriate bins that prevent native and non-native fauna from accessing the waste and transported to an approved licensed waste disposal facility.
- Weed control and hygiene measures will be implemented to prevent new weed infestations and minimise the spread of existing weeds.
- Firebreaks will continue to be maintained, and hot work procedures will continue to be implemented to reduce the risk of fire starting in the proposed clearing area.
- Fire control equipment will be available for use in the event of a fire, and fire control procedures will be implemented should fire occur in the proposed clearing area. In the event a fire starts, fire control actions will be implemented should a fire start in the proposed clearing area.
- Erosion and sediment control measures to be implemented during clearing and construction.

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.

The applicant engaged with 360 Environmental to undertake biological assessment in 2018 of the area which capture the previous application area at, Lot 5 Stoneville Roaf Gidgegannup. This was inclusive of the following:

- Environmental Assessment Report in December 2018 which included a comprehensive desktop assessment, detailed flora assessment, and a site survey to validate desktop results.
- Fauna and Black Cockatoo Assessment in September 2018 which included a detailed fauna and targeted Black Cockatoo assessment.

Condition 7 of the subdivision approval requested that a black cockatoo tree tagging survey was undertaken for the approved subdivision, which was undertaken by SLR in 2025.

An additional site visit was undertaken by SLR Consulting Australia on 18 May 2026 to identify the flora and fauna values relevant to the application area.

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

Assessment

According to the department's desktop assessment, 25 species of conservation significant fauna species were identified from the local area. Based on a review of site characteristics, fauna records within the local area and habitat suitability, the following fauna species were considered likely to occur within the application area:

- Baudin's black Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*)
- Forest Red-tailed black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksia naso*)
- Carnaby's black cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*)
- Quenda (*Isoodon fusciventer*)

A biological survey was undertaken by 360 Environmental in 2018 for the wider subdivision approval encompassing approximately 957 hectares, which included the application area. An additional site visit was undertaken by SLR in May 2026 focusing on the application area (0.0095 hectares). Based on the Department's desktop assessment and the findings from these surveys, the Department determined that potential impacts to the three threatened black cockatoo species required further consideration.

The survey area supports a range of native vegetation species recognised as important foraging resources for threatened black cockatoo species, including Marri, Jarrah, Parrot Bush and Western Sheoak. While no trees within the application area contained hollows suitable for breeding, several mature trees were identified as potential future breeding trees. Habitat loss, particularly the loss of breeding habitat, is recognised as a key threat to the recovery of all three threatened black cockatoo species due to the limited availability of mature native trees capable of forming nesting hollows and the ongoing clearing of remnant vegetation.

Two fauna habitats were mapped within the application area:

- Remnant Woodland: –0.0079 ha of the habitat was recorded during the survey, totalling 83% of the maximum proposed clearing area, but only approximately 42% of the application area is to be impacted based on the construction methodology.
- Planted and previously disturbed areas: the remainder of the application area comprised planted or previously disturbed land that is largely devoid of native vegetation representing 0.0016 ha (17%) of the maximum of the application area.

The Remnant Woodland habitat type is considered suitable habitat for the three conservation-significant black cockatoo species. The habitat is characterised by a native overstorey with an understorey comprising predominantly shrubs, herbs and sedges.

The survey undertaken by SLR on 18 May 2026 identified black cockatoo foraging habitat within the application area and recorded 20 potential breeding trees (diameter at breast height (DBH) >300mm) within or adjacent to the application area (SLR, 2026). In addition, all potential breeding trees are noted to be located in within areas proposed to be traversed by directional drilling and are away from the proposed pillar infrastructure. As such, it is unlikely that any potential breeding trees will require trimming or clearing. No roosting sites were recorded during the survey.

The clearing within the application area will result in the trimming of up to:

- 0.0045 ha foraging habitat, the majority of which is in Good to Excellent condition.
- Cero potential breeding trees, none of which contain hollows suitable for breeding.

The conservation significant fauna species identified above were either recorded during previous surveys, identified during the desktop assessment, or determined to have suitable habitat within the application area.

Black Cockatoo Assessment

The application area is within the known range for the three threatened black cockatoo species; Baudin's black cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*) and Carnaby's black cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*), both listed as Endangered under the WA BC Act and the Federal EPBC Act, and the forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*), which is listed as Vulnerable under both the BC Act and EPBC Act.

SLR Consulting undertook a site visit on 18 May 2026. A targeted habitat assessment was undertaken to identify and assess the presence and suitability of breeding habitat, night roosting habitat and foraging habitat for threatened black cockatoo species. The assessment was completed in accordance with the EPBC Act *Referral guideline for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species* (DAWE 2022). The survey area, which corresponds to the application area, comprised five road reserve areas, referred to as:

- Lakeview Drive A
- Stoneville Road B, C, D and E

Results of the survey are detailed below, with the full assessment and locations of the black cockatoo potential nesting and foraging habitat available in Appendix D.

Breeding habitat

Results from the black cockatoo habitat assessment with respect to breeding habitat are detailed in the following table:

Survey Area	Results
Lakeview Drive (A)	No breeding trees were recorded within this road reserve area.
Stoneville Road (B)	A single potential breeding tree (DBH 645 mm) was recorded within this area. No hollows or evidence of breeding were observed.
Stoneville Road (C)	Two Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) trees considered potential breeding trees (DBH>500 mm) were recorded. No hollows or evidence of breeding were observed.
Stoneville Road (D)	No breeding trees were recorded within this road reserve area.
Stoneville Road (E)	Seventeen trees in total were recorded, all of which were considered potential breeding trees (DBH >300 mm) (Table 1 within Appendix L). No hollows were observed, therefore no trees were categorised as suitable breeding trees. Additionally, no evidence of breeding activity or known breeding trees were recorded. Tree species were mostly Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*), with two Jarrah (E*ucalyptus marginata*) trees.

While no trees within the application area were classified as suitable breeding trees due to the absence of hollows, several trees were identified as potential nesting trees based on their size and condition. In accordance with the DAWE (2022), suitable nesting hollows for black cockatoos generally develop only in mature trees and may take up to 200 years or longer to form. As such, retaining the mature trees within the application area is important, as these trees may develop suitable nesting hollows over time and contribute to the long-term availability of breeding habitat within the local landscape (SLR, 2026).

The proponent has demonstrated avoidance and minimisation measures by reducing the proposed clearing area from 0.0246 ha to 0.0095 ha during the assessment process. Design refinements, including the use of directional drilling and the strategic placement of infrastructure, have reduced the extent of vegetation disturbance and avoided the removal of mature trees. Consequently, it is unlikely that any potential breeding trees will require trimming or

clearing. Although up to 0.0045 ha of black cockatoo foraging habitat may be trimmed, no individual trees are proposed to be removed.

Night roosting habitat

No evidence of black cockatoo night roosting activity was observed within the application area. Specifically, no accumulations of droppings, feathers, staining beneath trees, vocal activity or other indicators typically associated with communal roost sites were recorded. In addition, all trees within the application area were estimated to be less than 20 metres in height and were not considered to comprise the tall canopy structure typically associated with preferred black cockatoo night roosting habitat. Given this, the application area is considered unlikely to provide important night roosting habitat for black cockatoos (SLR,2026).

However, tree height should be considered in the context of surrounding vegetation, as shorter trees may provide important roosting habitat where vegetation has been cleared or modified in the local area. The application area occurs within a broader landscape that retains substantial native vegetation and contains alternative trees and woodland areas with similar or greater roosting potential.

Given the absence of roosting evidence and the availability of alternative habitat in the surrounding landscape, the application area is considered unlikely to provide important night roosting habitat for black cockatoos.

Foraging habitat

The application area is connected to larger contiguous tracts of Jarrah and Marri woodland that extend beyond the application area, contributing to broader landscape connectivity and the availability of foraging habitat for black cockatoos. A dam providing a potential permanent water source is located approximately 300 meters west of Stoneville Road (Survey area E), which may support habitat use within the surrounding area, including foraging and roosting activity (SLR, 2026).

The SLR (2026) survey identified the following:

- Lakeview Drive (Survey area A): Two known black cockatoo foraging flora species were recorded within the road reserve: Parrot Bush (*Banksia sessilis*) and Western Sheoak (*Allocasuarina fraseriana*). Parrot Bush is recognised as a foraging source for Carnaby's black cockatoo, while Western Sheoak is an important dietary species for forest red-tailed black cockatoo. Despite the presence of these species, no direct evidence of foraging activity, such as chewed cones, feeding debris or characteristic feeding damage, was observed during the survey (SLR, 2026). The survey area (application area) contains a relatively small extent of foraging habitat and is contiguous with substantially larger areas of similar woodland vegetation in the surrounding landscape. These surrounding habitat areas provide more extensive and functionally connected foraging resources for Baudin's black-cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*), Carnaby's black-cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*), and forest red-tailed black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksia naso*). Given the limited extent of habitat within the application area and the availability of similar habitat in the local landscape, the survey area is considered to provide a relatively low contribution to foraging habitat availability at the local scale.
- Stoneville Road (Survey area B) and (Survey area C): The dominant vegetation strata in these road reserve comprised Marri (*Corymbia calohpylla*) and Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), which are both important foraging species for all three species of black cockatoo. No feeding evidence was observed in thee portions of the road reserve. However, given the presence of known foraging species, it is likely that vegetation will be utilised by black cockatoos for foraging. Larger and more continuous patches of comparable native vegetation in the surrounding landscape provide similar foraging value for black cockatoo.
- Stoneville Road (Survey area D): The dominant vegetation strata in this portion of the road reserve comprised Marri, Jarrah and isolated shrubs of Parrot Bush, which are important foraging species for all three species of black cockatoos. No feeding evidence was observed in this portion of the road reserve.
- Stoneville Road (Survey area E): This section of road reserve was dominated by Marri and Jarrah woodland. Numerous signs of foraging habitat activity were recorded throughout this portion of the survey area, including Marri nuts and chewed Jarrah fruit and associated plant debris, attributable to forest red-railed black cockatoo and Baudins black cockatoo. It is likely that black cockatoos would regularly rely upon the high value food resources available within this portion of the survey area.

<u>Conclusion</u>

The application area contains two fauna habitat types, comprising 0.0079 hectares of Remnant Woodland (83% of the maximum proposed clearing area) and 0.0016 hectares of previously disturbed or planted areas devoid of native vegetation. The Remnant Woodland provides suitable foraging habitat for the three threatened black cockatoo species and supports key foraging plant species including Marri, Jarrah, Parrot Bush and Western Sheoak. The SLR

(2026) survey identified black cockatoo foraging habitat within the application area and recorded 20 potential breeding trees (DBH >300 mm) in or adjacent to the site; however, none contained hollows suitable for breeding and no roosting sites were recorded. All potential breeding trees are located within areas proposed for directional drilling and away from surface infrastructure and therefore are unlikely to require trimming or removal.

The proposed works may result in trimming of up to 0.0045 ha of foraging habitat, the majority of which is in Good to Excellent condition but will not require the clearing or removal of any individual trees, including potential breeding trees. Although the loss of breeding habitat is recognised as a key threat to black cockatoo populations, no breeding habitat will be impacted and impacts to foraging habitat have been minimised through project design. Given the small scale and temporary nature of the vegetation disturbance, the retention of all mature trees, and the avoidance of potential breeding habitat, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance with this principle.

Conditions

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

- clearing must be undertaken in a slow and progressive manner to allow fauna to disperse into adjacent retained vegetation ahead of clearing activities
- retain all identified marri and jarrah trees with a diameter at breast height of 300 mm or greater within the clearing area.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

Other relevant authorisations required for the proposed land use include:

- Development approval under the *Planning and Development Act 2005* (issued by the City of Swan)

The City of Swan advised the department that local government approvals are required, and that the proposed clearing is consistent with the City's Local Planning Scheme. The City of Swan did not have any objections to the proposed clearing. However, it noted the following:

- In the event that an established City tree is removed to facilitate the Western Power installation works, the City requires the applicant to plant a replacement tree (Western Australian native species) in a manner consistent with the City's Tree Guidelines.

The approved subdivision and proposed clearing area do not fall within the boundaries of any Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) places (Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS, 2026)). Advice received on 13 March 2026 from Department of Planning, Land and Heritage (DPLH), confirmed that the area does not intersect any known Registered Aboriginal sites, and no approval under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* is required. The proposed works are in close proximity to (approximately 150m to the south) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage site Susannah Brook (Site ID: 640) (SLR, 2026).

End

Appendix A. Site characteristics

A.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The application area is part of an expansive tract of native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is located approximately 40 kilometres east of Perth in Gidgegannup within the City of Swan. The proposed underground power infrastructure will be constructed and connected to existing infrastructure Lot 64 on Diagram 68873, Lot 65 on Diagram 68873, Lot 67 on Diagram 68873 and part of road reserves along Stoneville Road and Lakeview Drive. Spatial data indicates the local area (10 Kilometres radius) retains approximately 48.42 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	One section of the application area, located along Lakeview Drive (approximately 0.001 hectares) is mapped within a Perth Regional Ecological Linkage.
Conservation areas	The application area is not mapped within a conservation area. The closest conservation area is Parkerville Nature Reserve, approximately 5.5 kilometres from the application area.
Vegetation description	A vegetation survey supplied by the proponent (SLR, 2026) indicates the vegetation within the application area occurs across one vegetation association, West Darling 3: Mainly Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*)) and is primarily categorised as remnant woodland. The full survey descriptions and maps are available in Appendix G. The vegetation complex mapped is Yarragil 1, Yg1: Open forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *marginata-Corymbia calophylla* on slopes with mixtures of *Eucalyptus patens* and *Eucalyptus megacarpa* on the valley floors in humid and subhumid zones. The mapped vegetation type Yarragil 1, Yg1 retains approximately 63.73 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2025).
Vegetation condition	Vegetation survey (SLR, 2026) indicates the vegetation within the application area is in Good to Excellent (Keighery, 1994) condition, with Degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition areas recorded in two locations Survey areas B and E (see Appendix D) The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C. The full survey descriptions and mapping are available in Appendix D.
Climate and landform	The nearest Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) weather station with a complete dataset is Pearce RAAF Station (Station No: 009053) located approximately 20 kilometres from the application area. The long-term mean minimum temperature for Pearce RAAF Station ranges from is 8.3° (August) to 17.6° (February) 12.3° and the long-term mean maximum temperature ranges from 17.9° (July) to 33.6° (January). (1937 to 2026) (Graph 1) (BoM, 2026). The long-term annual mean rainfall recorded at the Pearce Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) base weather station is 671.8 mm, with 58.5 days annually receiving rainfall. The month with the highest long-term mean rainfall recorded is July (133.9 mm), and the lowest is January (9.6 mm) (BoM, 2026).
Soil description	The application area occurs within the Darling Plateau System (255 Dp), described as a lateritic plateau with duplex sandy gravels, loamy gravels and wet soils and Jarrah-marri-wandoo forest and woodland (DPIRD, 2026). The application area occurs within two soil landscape subsystems, described below: • Dwellingup 2 phase (DW2) Subsystem: Very gently to gently undulating terrain (<10%%) with well drained, shallow to moderately deep gravelly

Characteristic	Details
	brownish sands, pale brown sand earthy sands overlying lateritic duricrust. Vegetation: *Eucalyptus marginata*, *Corymbia calophylla* and *Banksia sessilis*. (DPIRD, 2026 and Lantzke, 2020). • Yarragil 1 phase Subsystem (YG1): Very gentle to moderately inclined concave sideslopes. Moderately well drained yellow duplex soils and yellow and brown massive earths. Vegetation: Woodland of *Eucalyptus wandoo*, *Eucalyptus marginata, Eucalyptus Accedens, Corymbia calophylla* and *Casuarina obesa* on salt affected areas (DPIRD, 2026 and Lantzke, 2020).
Land degradation risk	A review of the Australia National Soil Information System (ANSIS, 2026) Acid Sulfate Soil (ASS) mapping identified the entire application area as having an extremely low probability of ASS occurrence (Fitzpatrick et al., 2011). ASS mapping available from DWER (2026), identified the area has no to low risk of ASS occurring within 3 meters of natural soil surface or deeper. The wind erosion risk of the application area, as per the DPIRD (2026) mapping, ranges from low (10 to 30%) in the YG1 subsystem, to extremely high (>70%) in the DW2 substation. Given the potential for wet or semi-wet soils, appropriate hygiene management and dust management actions will be implemented to mitigate potential impacts from clearing activities.
Waterbodies	There are no watercourses or surface water flows directly within the application area. The nearest are two minor, perennial watercourses / drainage lines located between the northern and southern clearing areas, approximately 50 meters north, and south of the southern application area and approximately 250 meters away (named Susannah Brook).
Hydrogeography	The proposed clearing area is mapped within the Swan River System Surface Water Area (SWA) under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914(*RIWI Act) Surface Water Proclamation Areas. No surface watercourses intercept within the application area (DWER, 2026). No Ramsar or Geomorphic wetlands were identified within the application area (DBCA, 2026). The application area is not mapped within a Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSA) (DPIRD, 2026).
Flora	According to the available database, there are 28 conservation significant flora species known from the local area (10 kilometres radius from the application area), including six threatened (T) and 22 priority (P) species. The most frequently recorded species are *Acacia aphylla* (T) (18 records), *Tetratheca pilifera* (P3) (15 records) and *Darwinia pimelioides* (P4) (13 records) mapped within the local area. The closest record, *Tetratheca pilifera,* is mapped 3.31 kilometres from the application area.
Ecological communities	No threatened ecological communities (TECs) and one priority ecological community (PEC) are mapped within the local area (being Central Northern Darling Scarp Granite Shrubland Community). The vegetation within the application area is not consistent with a known TEC or PEC.
Fauna	According to the available database, there are 25 conservation significant fauna species known from the local area (10 kilometres radius), including eight birds, three invertebrates, 12 mammals and two reptiles. The closest records are of Carnaby's cockatoo, chuditch, western quoll, quenda, southwestern brown bandicoot, bilby, dalgyte, ninu, western brush wallaby, blue-billed duck and quokka, each species approximately 0.18 kilometres from the application area. There are 32 roosts sites for black cockatoo mapped within the local area and the closest roosting site is located approximately 0.92 kilometres from the application area.

Characteristic	Details
	Within the local area there are four confirmed white tail black cockatoo breeding sites with the closest located approximately five kilometres from the application area and five potential breeding sites, with the closest approximately 5.38 kilometres from application area. One forest red-tail black cockatoo breeding site is recorded within the local area and is approximately 5.84 kilometres from application area.

A.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre-European extent in all DBCA managed land
IBRA bioregion*					
Jarrah Forest	4,506,660.25	2,399,838.15	53.25	1,673,614.25	69.74
Vegetation complex					
Yarragil 1, Yg1	20,541.84	13,085.39	63.73		

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

**Government of Western Australia (2025)

A.3. Fauna analysis table

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)	Are surveys adequate to identify? [Y, N, N/A]
Calyptorhynchus banksii naso	VU	Y	Y	1.54	367	N/A
Zanda baudinii	EN	Y	Y	0.69	162	N/A
Zanda latirostris	EN	Y	Y	0.18	785	N/A

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

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 does not contain any locally or regionally significant flora or vegetation assemblages. However, the vegetation provides foraging habitat for black cockatoo species.	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:	Not likely to be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.*

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
The application area contains black cockatoo foraging habitat. While several mature trees were identified as potential future breeding trees, no suitable breeding hollows were recorded. The project has been designed to avoid the removal of potential breeding trees, although trimming of black cockatoo foraging habitat may be required.		
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: The application area 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 application area does not contain species that can indicate a threatened ecological community.	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 the mapped vegetation type is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The application area is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.	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 application area is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of adjacent and/or 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: Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact riparian native vegetation.	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: The mapped soils are not susceptible to wind, water erosion, nutrient export or salinity. Noting the location of the application area and the condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
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 no water courses, wetlands or Public Drinking Water Sources Areas are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely 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. Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to contribute to waterlogging.	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.
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Completely degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Appendix D. Biological survey information excerpts from SLR (2026)

Vegetation types (SLR, 2026)

Table 5: Vegetation types recorded within the Survey Area (SLR, 2026)

Map Note ID	Survey Area ID	Vegetation Description	Vegetation Condition	Photo Direction	Representative Photograph
1	A	*Allocasuarina fraseriana* low isolated trees over *Banksia sessilis* tall open shrubland over scattered mixed herbs.	Very Good	Facing north	
2	C	*Corymbia calophylla* and *Eucalyptus marginata* woodland over *Xanthorrhoea preissii* sparse shrubland over mixed low shrubs, herbs and sedges (eg *Hibbertia hypericoides, Bossiaea ornata, Xanthorrhoea brunonis, X. gracilis*).	Very Good-Excellent	Facing south	
3	C	*Corymbia calophylla* and *Eucalyptus marginata* woodland over *Xanthorrhoea preissii* sparse shrubland over mixed low shrubs, herbs and sedges (eg *Hibbertia hypericoides, Bossiaea ornata, Xanthorrhoea brunonis, X. gracilis*).	Very Good-Excellent	Facing east	

Map Note ID	Survey Area ID	Vegetation Description	Vegetation Condition	Photo Direction	Representative Photograph
4	B	Private garden. *Corymbia calophylla* nearby.	Degraded	Facing west	
5	E	*Eucalyptus marginata* woodland over *Xanthorrhoea preissii* sparse shrubland over mixed low shrubs, herbs and sedges (eg *Hibbertia hypericoides, Bossiaea ornata, Xanthorrhoea brunonis, X. gracilis*).	Very Good-Excellent	Facing south	

Map Note ID	Survey Area ID	Vegetation Description	Vegetation Condition	Photo Direction	Representative Photograph
6	D	*Corymbia calophylla* open woodland over *Banksia sessilis, Xanthorrhoea preissii* open shrubland over over mixed low shrubs, herbs and sedges (eg *Hibbertia hypericoides, Bossiaea ornata, Xanthorrhoea brunonis, X. gracilis*).	Very Good-Excellent	Facing north	

Map Note ID	Survey Area ID	Vegetation Description	Vegetation Condition	Photo Direction	Representative Photograph
7	E	*Corymbia calophylla, Eucalyptus marginata* and *Allocasuarina fraseriana* woodland over *Xanthorrhoea preissii* sparse shrubland over mixed low shrubs, herbs and sedges (eg *Hibbertia hypericoides, Bossiaea ornata, Xanthorrhoea brunonis, X. gracilis*).	Very Good-Excellent	Facing south	

Map Note ID	Survey Area ID	Vegetation Description	Vegetation Condition	Photo Direction	Representative Photograph
8	E	*Corymbia calophylla* and *Eucalyptus marginata* woodland over *Xanthorrhoea preissii* sparse shrubland over mixed low shrubs, herbs and sedges (eg *Hibbertia hypericoides, Bossiaea ornata, Xanthorrhoea brunonis, X. gracilis*).	Very Good - Excellent	Facing south	

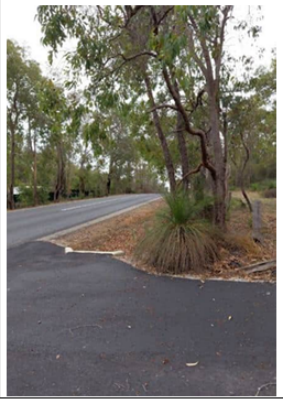
Map Note ID	Survey Area ID	Vegetation	Vegetation Condition	Photo Direction	Representative Photograph
9	E	*Corymbia calophylla* and *Eucalyptus marginata* woodland over *Xanthorrhoea preissii* sparse shrubland over mixed low shrubs, herbs and sedges (eg *Hibbertia hypericoides, Bossiaea ornata, Xanthorrhoea brunonis, X. gracilis*).	Very Good - Excellent	Facing south	

Map Note ID	Survey Area ID	Vegetation Description	Vegetation Condition	Photo Direction	Representative Photograph
10	E	*Corymbia calophylla* and *Eucalyptus marginata* woodland over *Xanthorrhoea preissii* sparse shrubland over mixed low shrubs, herbs and sedges (eg *Hibbertia hypericoides, Bossiaea ornata, Xanthorrhoea brunonis, X. gracilis*).	Very Good - Excellent	Facing south	

Map Note ID	Survey Area ID	Vegetation Description	Vegetation Condition	Photo Direction	Representative Photograph
11	E	*Corymbia calophylla* and *Eucalyptus marginata* woodland over *Xanthorrhoea preissii* sparse shrubland over mixed low shrubs, herbs and sedges (eg *Hibbertia hypericoides, Bossiaea ornata, Xanthorrhoea brunonis, X. gracilis*).	Very Good - Excellent	Facing south	

Map Note ID	Survey Area ID	Vegetation Description	Vegetation Condition	Photo Direction	Representative Photograph
12	E	*Corymbia calophylla* and *Eucalyptus marginata* woodland over *Xanthorrhoea preissii* sparse shrubland over mixed low shrubs, herbs and sedges (eg *Hibbertia hypericoides, Bossiaea ornata, Xanthorrhoea brunonis, X. gracilis*).	Good	Facing south	
13	E	Open area without trees, dominated by juvenile **Acacia iteaphylla*	Degraded	Facing south	

Map Note ID	Survey Area ID	Vegetation Description	Vegetation Condition	Photo Direction	Representative Photograph
14	E	*Corymbia calophylla* and *Eucalyptus marginata* woodland over *Xanthorrhoea preissii* sparse shrubland over mixed low shrubs (eg *Hibbertia hypericoides, Bossiaea ornata*).	Good	Facing south	

Map Note ID	Survey Area ID	Vegetation Description	Vegetation Condition	Photo Direction	Representative Photograph
15	E	*Corymbia calophylla* and *Eucalyptus marginata* woodland over *Xanthorrhoea preissii* sparse shrubland over mixed low shrubs, herbs and sedges (eg *Hibbertia hypericoides, Bossiaea ornata, Xanthorrhoea brunonis, X. gracilis*). Surround by fresh asphalt driveway	Good	Facing south	

Vegetation type map (SLR, 2026)



Figure 5 Vegetation type map

Black Cockatoo breeding habitat map



Figure 6 Black cockatoo breeding habitat map

Black Cockatoo foraging habitat map



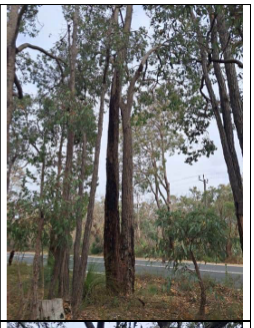
Figure 7 Black cockatoo foraging habitat map

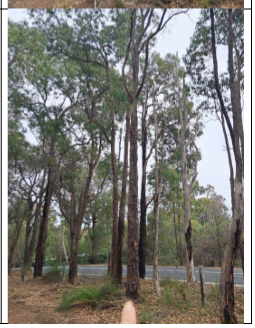
Potential and suitable breeding trees with DBH 300 mm within the survey area (application area)

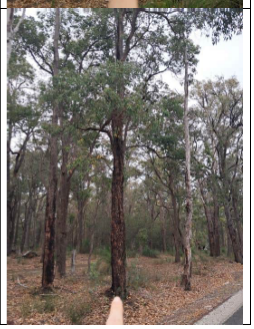
Table 1. Potential and suitable breeding trees with DBH >300 mm within the survey area.

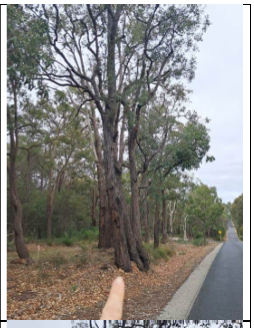
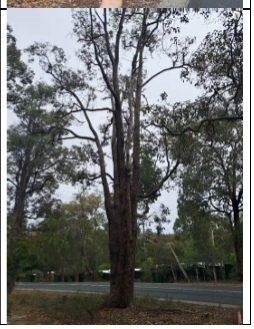
Survey Area	Tree ID	Latitude	Longitude	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Hollow/Nesting Activity	Tree Category	Photograph
B	3	-31.8284828	116.1659236	Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*)	645	15	Absent	Potential	

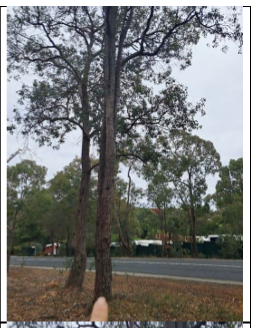
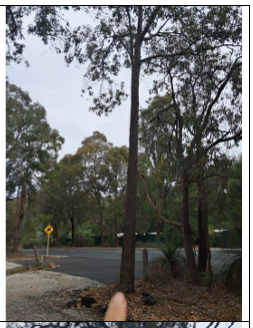
C	1	-31.8284709	116.1660353	Marri (*Corymbia calophylla)*	795.8	15	Absent	Potential	
C	2	-31.8284263	116.166087	Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*)	585	15	Absent	Potential	

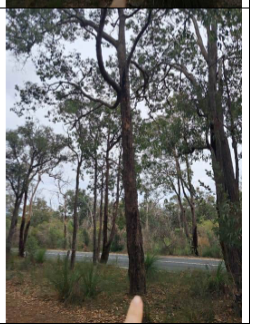
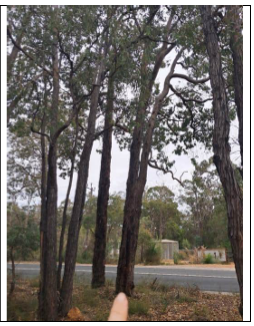
E	4	-31.83052985	116.1660636	Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*)	400	15	Absent	Potential	
E	5	-31.83071809	116.1661059	Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*)	580	10	Absent	Potential	

E	6	-31.83091963	116.1661334	Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*)	520	15	Absent	Potential	
E	7	-31.83108764	116.1661486	Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*)	360	15	Absent	Potential	

E	8	-31.8309666	116.1660784	Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*)	325	15	Absent	Potential	
E	9	-31.8309873	116.1661183	Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*)	390	15	Absent	Potential	

E	10	-31.83111533	116.1661081	Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*)	390	15	Absent	Potential	
E	11	-31.83117114	116.166064	Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*)	445	15	Absent	Potential	
E	12	-31.83127254	116.166071	Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*)	450	15	Absent	Potential	
E	13	-31.83131797	116.1660836	Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*)	680	15	Absent	Potential	

E	14	-31.8312772	116.1661181	Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*)	390	15	Absent	Potential	
E	15	-31.83133051	116.1660837	Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*)	390	15	Absent	Potential	
E	16	-31.83166332	116.1660799	Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*)	340	15	Absent	Potential	
E	17	-31.8308635	116.1660957	Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*)	455	15	Absent	Potential	

E	18	-31.83059692	116.1660753	Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*)	360	15	Absent	Potential	
E	19	-31.8304964	116.166082	Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*)	440	15	Absent	Potential	
E	20	-31.8304679	116.1660846	Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*)	630	15	Absent	Potential	

Broad habitat and foraging evidence observed

Table 2. Broad habitat and foraging evidence observed.

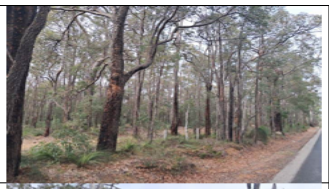
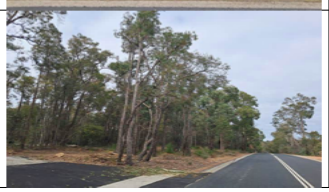
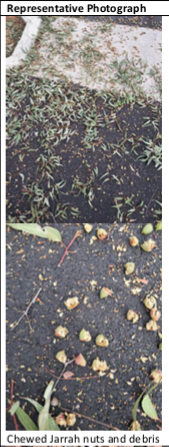
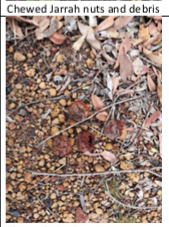
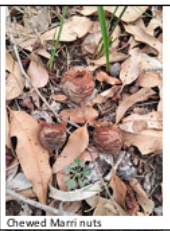
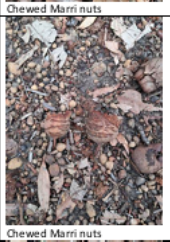
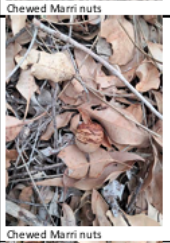
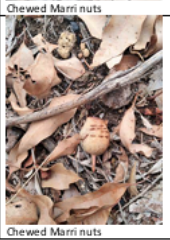
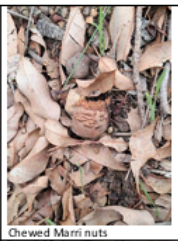
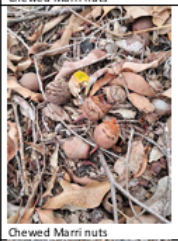
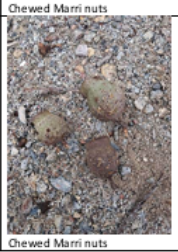
Survey Area	Habitat Description	Representative Photograph	Foraging Evidence
A	Banksia Shrubland *Banksia sessilis* open shrubland with scattered *Allocasuarina fraseriana*		None observed. Though *Banksia sessilis* and *Allocasuarina fraseriana* known important food plants for black cockatoos.
B	Jarrah Marri Woodland		
C	*Eucalyptus marginata* and *Corymbia calophylla* tall open woodland over isolated *Acacia iteaphylla* and *Xanthorrhoea preissii* shrubs over mixed *Hakea* sp., *Gompholobium* sp. and sedges.		None observed. Though *Eucalyptus marginata* and *Corymbia calophylla* known important food plants for black cockatoos.
D	Jarrah Marri Woodland and Banksia Shrubland *Eucalyptus marginata* and *Corymbia calophylla* tall open woodland over isolated *Banksia sessilis* and *Xanthorrhoea preissii* over mixed sedges and herbs.		None observed. Though *Eucalyptus marginata*, *Corymbia calophylla* and *Banksia sessilis* known important food plants for black cockatoos.
E	Jarrah Marri Woodland *Eucalyptus marginata* and *Corymbia calophylla* tall open woodland over isolated *Acacia iteaphylla* and *Xanthorrhoea preissii* shrubs over mixed Hakea sp., Gompholobium sp. and sedges.		Foraging evidence observed; chewed nuts and debris of *Eucalyptus marginata* and *Corymbia calophylla*.

Table 3. Foraging evidence observed.

Latitude	Longitude	Species	Representative Photograph
-31.8300453	116.1659985	Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*)	 Chewed Jarrah nuts and debris
-31.83034874	116.1660514	Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*)	 Chewed Marri nuts
-31.8305703	116.1660691	Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*)	 Chewed Marri nuts
-31.8307155	116.1660987	Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*)	 Chewed Marri nuts
-31.8310554	116.1660496	Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*)	 Chewed Marri nuts
-31.831091	116.1660454	Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*)	 Chewed Marri nuts

-31.8312373	116.1660985	Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*)	 Chewed Marri nuts
-31.831331	116.1660708	Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*)	 Chewed Marri nuts
-31.8316626	116.1661041	Baudin's Black Cockatoo (*Zanda baudinii*)	 Chewed Marri nuts

Appendix E. Sources of information

E.1. GIS databases

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

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)

- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

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

E.2. References

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