GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 11738/1

Duration of Permit: From 7 November 2026 to 7 November 2033

PERMIT HOLDER

City of Swan

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 500 on Deposited Plan 56758, Malaga

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.019 hectares of *native vegetation* within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

CONDITIONS

1. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 7 November 2028.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Directional clearing

The permit holder must conduct *clearing* activities in a slow, progressive manner to allow fauna to move into adjacent *native vegetation* ahead of the *clearing* activity.

5. Weed control

The permit holder must undertake *weed* management within 0.3 hectares of the area cross-hatched red in Figure 2 of Schedule 1, for the purpose of improving the condition of vegetation mapped as the *Banksia attenuata* woodlands over species rich dense shrublands (SCP 20a) threatened ecological community within Bush Forever Site 385, by:

(a) undertaking *weed* control within the area every six weeks for a period of five (5) years following commencement of clearing authorised under this permit;

(b) monitoring the condition of *native vegetation* within the area annually for a period of five (5) years following commencement of clearing authorised under this permit;

(c) undertaking additional *weed* control where monitoring identified that *weeds* are adversely affecting the condition of *native vegetation;*

(d) ensuring *weed* management activities do not result in clearing or damage to *native vegetation;* and

(e) maintaining records of all *weed* management and monitoring undertaken.

6. Records that must be kept

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

Table 1: Records that must be kept

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised *clearing* activities generally	(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area; (b) the location where the *clearing* occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates

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* 2; (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with *condition* 3; and (g) actions taken in accordance with *condition* 4.
2.	In relation to *weed* management in accordance with *condition* 5	(a) the location and areas subject to *weed* management recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to GDA2020, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (b) the dates on which *weed* management was undertaken; (c) the *weed* species targeted; (d) the *weed* management methods used; and (e) monitoring undertaken to determine the effectiveness of *weed* management.

7. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under *condition* 6 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

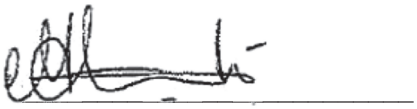
DEFINITIONS

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

Table 2: Definitions

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



Meenu Vitarana
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

15 October 2026

SCHEDULE 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the map below (Figure 1) and areas subject to conditions (Figure 2).



Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which *clearing* may occur (cross-hatched yellow)

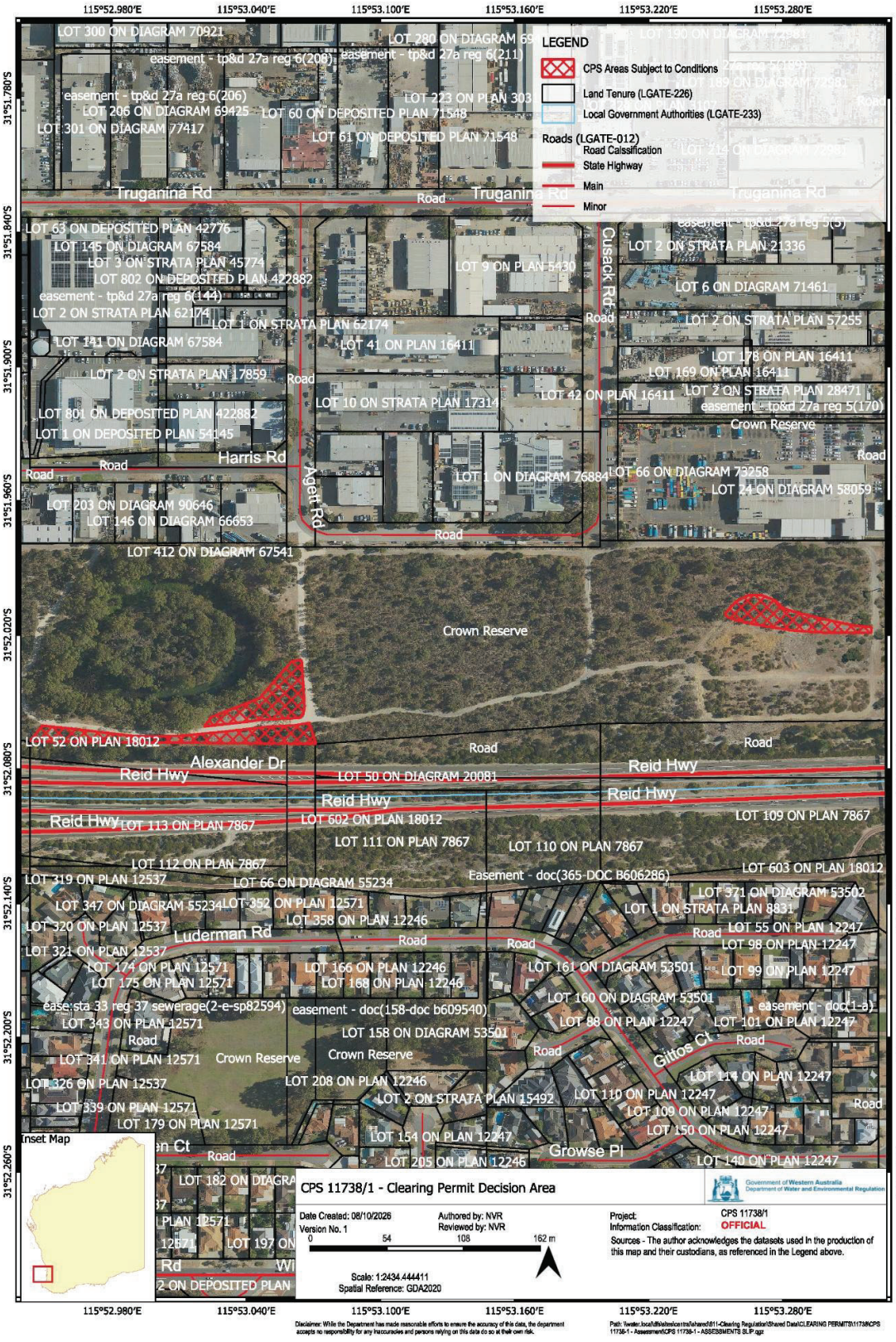


Figure 2: Map of the boundary of the areas subject to conditions (cross-hatched red).

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 11738/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	City of Swan
Application received:	11 August 2026
Application area:	0.019 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Fence installation
Method of clearing:	Mechanical clearing
Property:	Lot 500 on Deposited Plan 56758
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Swan
Localities (suburb/s):	Malaga

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared consists of a narrow linear footprint within Bush Forever Site 385 and is required to facilitate the installation of fencing intended to control unauthorised access into the reserve, protect environmental values, and improve access for land management and firefighting activities. The City has advised that clearing is not proposed along the fence line and that contractors will avoid native vegetation where practicable; however, incidental damage to native vegetation may occur during fence installation. The clearing permit is sought to authorise potential vegetation disturbance within the 0.019-hectare application area (see Figure 1, Section 1.5).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	15 October 2026
Decision area:	0.019 hectares of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

1.4. Reasons for decision

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

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

- relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3);
- the site characteristics (see Appendix B);
- the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix C);
- DPLH bush forever advice (DPLH, 2026);
- photographs supplied by the applicant (see Appendix F); and
- relevant datasets (see Appendix G.1).

The Delegated Officer also took into consideration the purpose of the clearing, being the installation of fencing to control access to the reserve, protect environmental values and facilitate land management and firefighting access.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing may result in:

- the potential loss of 0.019 hectares of native vegetation mapped as the critically endangered SCP 20a TEC;
- the loss of 0.019 hectares of remnant native vegetation within a local area that has been extensively cleared, and which contributes to an ecological linkage;
- the loss of 0.019 hectares of native vegetation within Bush Forever Site 385;
- potential impacts to terrestrial fauna that may use the area at the time of clearing; and
- the potential introduction and spread of weeds and dieback into adjacent native vegetation.

After consideration of the available information and the applicant's avoidance and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing is unlikely to have a significant residual impact on conservation significant flora or fauna. However, the potential loss of vegetation mapped as the critically endangered SCP 20a TEC and the loss of vegetation within Bush Forever Site 385 represent significant residual impacts. These impacts can be addressed through targeted weed management measures to improve the condition of the vegetation of disturbed areas mapped within the SCP 20a TEC.

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

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing;
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds;
- undertake slow, progressive one directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity; and
- undertake weed management over 0.3 hectares of vegetation mapped as SCP 20a TEC to improve and maintain its condition within Bush Forever Site 385.

1.5. Site map

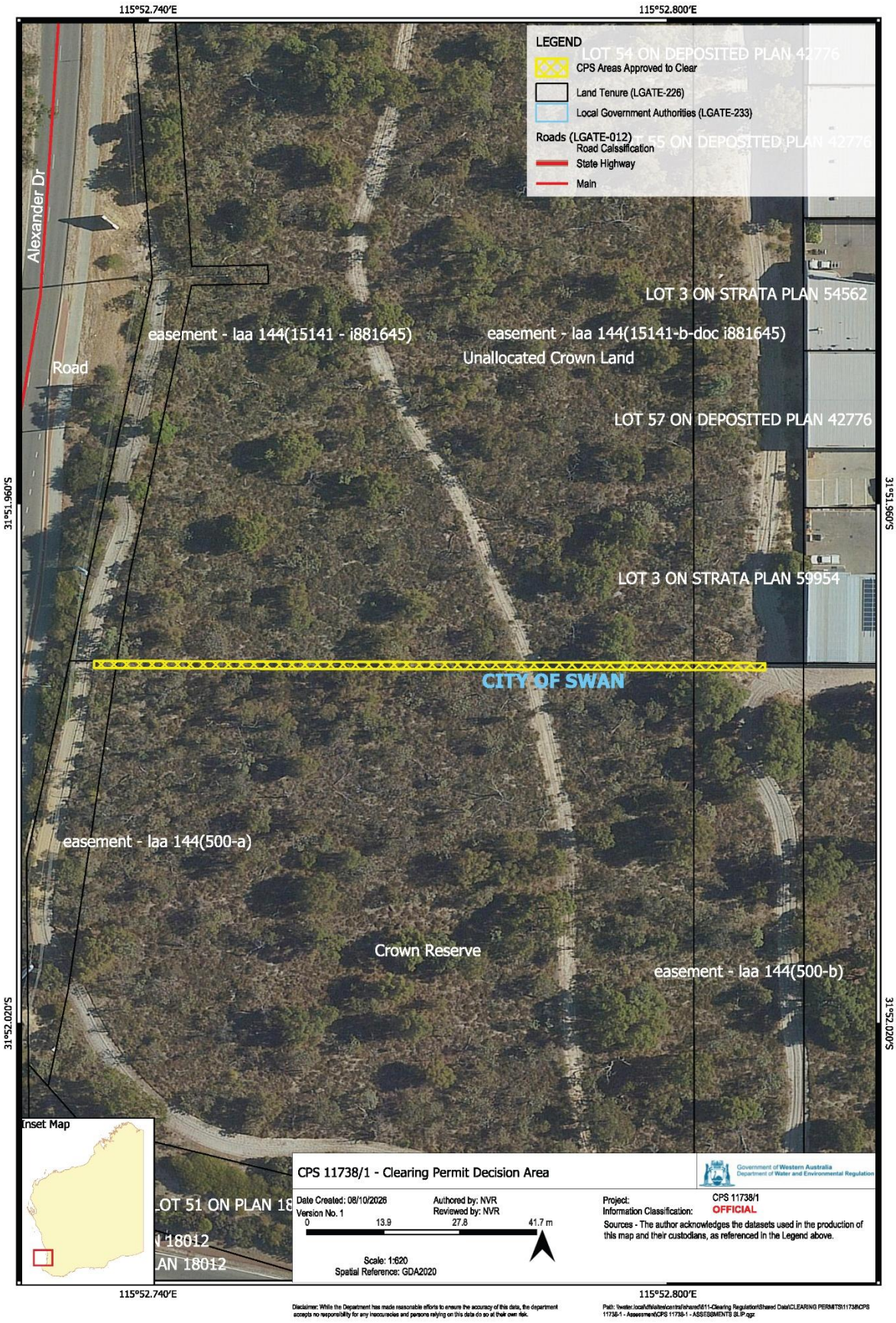


Figure 1 Map of the application area

The area crosshatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

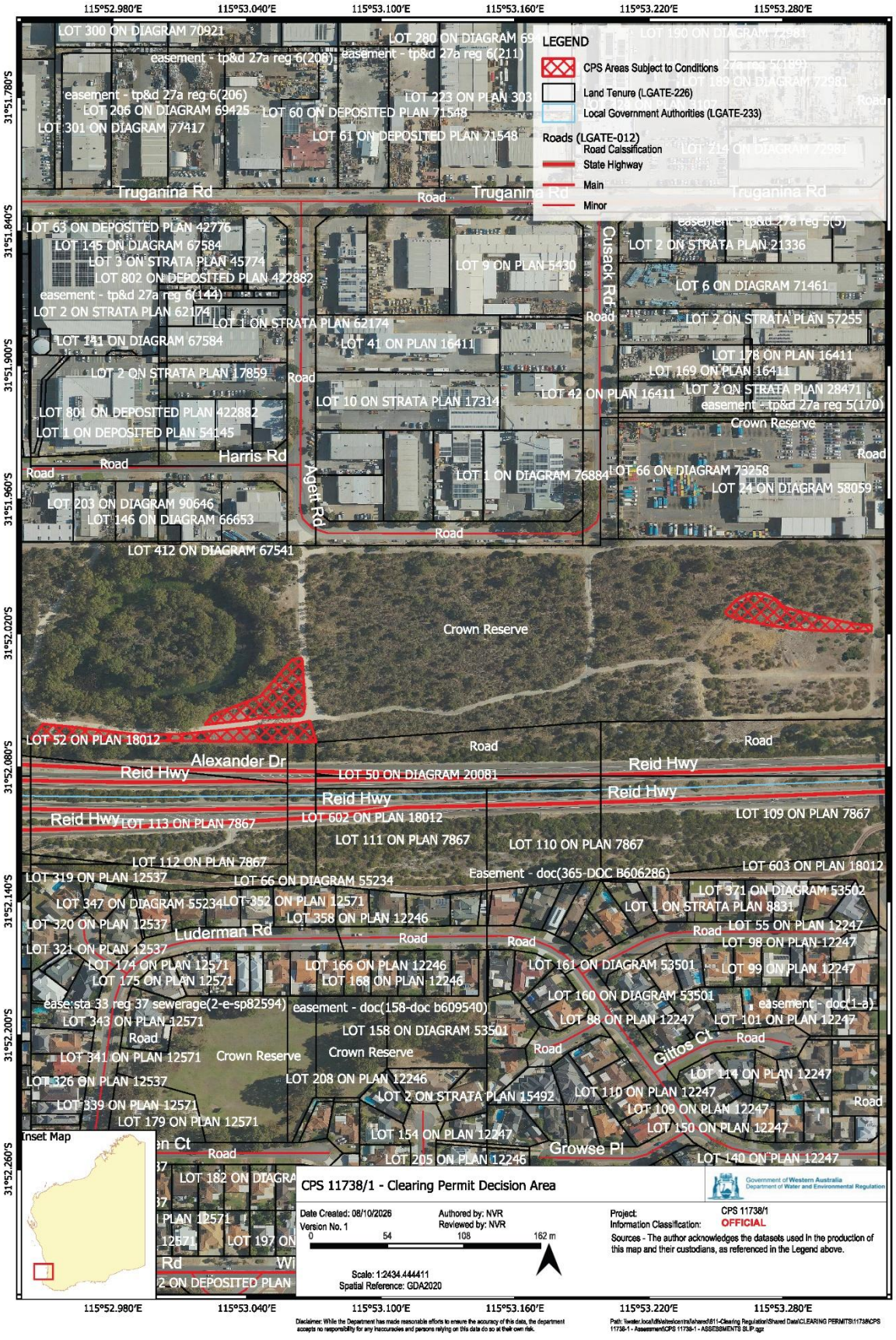


Figure 2 Map of the areas subject to conditions

The areas cross-hatched red indicates areas within which specific conditions apply.

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)

Relevant policies considered during the assessment include:

- *Environmental Offsets Policy (Government of Western Australia 2011)*
- *State Planning Policy 2.8 Bushland Policy for the Perth Metropolitan Region*

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

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

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

Evidence was submitted by the applicant (City of Swan, 2026a), demonstrating that avoidance, minimisation and mitigation measures have been considered, including:

Avoidance

- location selected due to proximity to property boundary, further south is an existing retaining wall, and the site is steeper than the proposed location;
- the section of the road verge for the crossover does not contain native vegetation and is comprised of ornamental native shrubs and introduced grasses and weeds;
- the City considered a limestone-based turn around point, however this was rejected due to the site being a Bush Forever and to avoid excessive damage to native vegetation;
- a recommendation to clear the bush for the fencing to produce another firebreak was rejected and fencing contractors will be instructed to ensure minimal damage to vegetation when installing the fence, as well as to not remove any trees which may be in the way, 402m^2 were conserved;
- an existing track will be closed and area left to naturally regenerate, representing 280m^2; and
- additional information provided to DPLH (2026) by the City of Swan confirmed that contractors would walk the proposed fence alignment and install pickets and wire fencing, with the intention of avoiding vegetation clearing where practicable. The City advised that a clearing permit was sought because some incidental damage to vegetation may occur during installation rather than because vegetation clearing is proposed along the entire alignment.

Mitigation

- over several years the City has been undertaking and will continue undertaking works to enhance and protect Reid Highway Bushland which is a Threatened Ecological Community. Works follow a management plan and includes rubbish removal, fencing installation, weed control and revegetation activities;
- this financial year the third stage of limestone treatment to firebreaks will be undertaken to protect vegetation from dieback, minimise the spread of weeds and allow easier movement through the reserve for maintenance vehicles, fire fighting vehicles and pedestrians;
- to minimise spread of dieback:
    - contractors required to follow dieback hygiene guidelines;
    - schedule the work in low rainfall months;
    - inspect and clean vehicles, equipment and footwear before entering the reserve;
    - stay on established tracks and do not enter any part of the natural bush; and
    - ensure the crushed limestone is sourced from dieback free certified pits;
- purpose aimed at controlling access to protect the reserve and allow for access of maintenance vehicles and contractors to undertake ongoing ecological rehabilitation efforts; and
- provide safer infrastructure for firefighting within the bushland.

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.

Weed control to improve vegetation condition
The assessment identified the proposed clearing may result in the loss of native vegetation that:

- is within the mapped vegetation for *Banksia attenuata* woodland over species rich dense shrublands (SCP 20a) threatened ecological community (TEC) listed as critically endangered under the State *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act); and
- significant vegetation within a conservation area (Bush Forever Site 385) (See Section 3.2).

The applicant committed to mitigate this impact through weed control measures, which has been conditioned on the permit. The City advised that the following measures will be (City of Swan, 2026c), including:

- the City has undertaken weed control across Reid Highway Bushland, including spraying of introduced grasses and targeted weed control around existing revegetation areas;
- ongoing weed control and rubbish removal is undertaken approximately every six weeks;
- the City identified existing revegetation areas totalling approximately 0.46 hectares, since mapped as 0.492 hectares and confirmed by the City;
- a track will be closed to facilitate natural regeneration, with supplementary planting undertaken in disturbed areas where required; and
- areas subject to track closure and regeneration will be monitored for weed growth.

The adequacy of the proposed weed control and revegetation measures was assessed for consistency with the WA Environmental Offsets Calculator (See Appendix E) and DPLH advice (2026) for Bush Forever (see Section 3.2.4). The Delegated Officer determined the proposed targeted weed management adequately mitigates the significant impacts to Bush Forever site 385 and SCP 20a TEC in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

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

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

3.2.1. Biological values (Fauna) - Clearing Principles A and B

Assessment

Ecological Linkage
The application area comprises a linear fence alignment within Bush Forever Site 385. The adjoining Lot 15141 to the north is also located within Bush Forever Site 385 and, consequently, the proposed fence has the potential to fragment fauna habitat and impede fauna movement between areas of contiguous bushland.

DPLH Bushland Planning identified fauna movement and habitat fragmentation as a potential impact of the proposal and recommended that the fencing design be compatible with the natural environment and allow fauna movement between Lot 500 and Lot 15141. This includes providing appropriate ground clearance and bottom-wire spacing to facilitate movement of small terrestrial fauna and avoiding fencing configurations that present an entrapment risk (DPLH, 2026).

The City has advised that the fencing will comprise rural-style ring-lock fencing designed to allow fauna movement. Given the small clearing footprint, retention of surrounding vegetation and implementation of a fauna-compatible fencing design, the proposal is not expected to substantially affect the function of the broader ecological linkage (City of Swan, 2026a).

Black Cockatoos
Calyptohynchus banksia naso (Forest red-tailed black cockatoo) and *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo) are listed as endangered or vulnerable under the BC Act and EPBC Act. While habitat requirements for the species of black cockatoos differ, the requirements in general can be categorised as breeding habitat, foraging habitat and night roosting habitat.

The application area is located within the mapped foraging habitat and falls within the mapped distribution for forest red-tailed black cockatoo and Carnaby's cockatoo. Baudin's cockatoo *(Zanda baudinii)* habitat is mapped as close as 7.2 kilometres away. Evidence of Baudin's and 'White-tailed black cockatoo' have been documented within the

local area. Records of 'White-tailed black cockatoo' reflect instances where observers were unable to confidently distinguish between Baudin's and Carnaby's cockatoos; consequently, a general 'White-tailed black cockatoo' category has been used to capture these observations. Since the application area does not fall within Baudin's distribution, it is likely any observances of white-tailed black cockatoo are Carnaby's.

The vegetation proposed to be cleared contains *Hakea trifurcata*, *Hakea varia* and *Adenanthos sericeus*, which may provide minor foraging resources for black cockatoos (Bamford, 2020). Additionally, the application area does not contain mature trees, tree hollows, or known roosting habitat and therefore does not comprise breeding or roosting habitat (City of Swan, 2026 a, b). Given the proposed clearing footprint is very small (0.019 hectares) and linear in nature with minimal foraging value, the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in a significant impact on black cockatoos or their habitat.

Woolybush Bee *(Hylaeus (Sphaerhylaeus) globuliferus)*
Woolybush bee, listed as Priority 3, favours flowers of *Adenanthos* species for feeding but has also been recorded on *Banksia attenuata* (Houston, 2018). The City of Swan (2026a) identified *Adenanthos* species within the application area. Woolybush bee is highly mobile and have access to suitable habitat adjacent to the application area. The closest record of woolybush bee is 4.66 kilometres away and a 1957 record. Noting the age of the record, and likely similar habitat in the local area available, the proposed clearing is not likely to have a significant impact on the conservation status of the woolybush bee.

Terrestrial Mammals
The quenda (*Isoodon fusciventer*) and western brush wallaby (*Notamacropus irma*) are listed as Priority species under the BC Act. Quenda typically inhabit dense shrublands, woodlands and heathlands with thick understorey vegetation that provides shelter and foraging opportunities (DBCA, 2017). Western brush wallaby generally occur within woodlands, shrublands and heathlands where dense vegetation provides refuge from predators (DEC, 2012).

The application area contains dense native shrubland vegetation and therefore provides suitable refuge and foraging habitat for these species. Records of quenda occur approximately 1.54 kilometres from the application area and records of western brush wallaby occur approximately 1.75 kilometres away. However, the application area is linear and small in extent, with surrounding remnant vegetation for which small terrestrial mammals would be able to flee for refuge to. The impacts are minimal and limited to potential impacts to individuals present at the time of clearing.

Reptiles
The black-striped burrowing snake (*Neelaps calonotos*), Perth slider (*Lerista lineata*) and Coastal Plains skink (*Ctenotus ora*) are listed as Priority species under the BC Act. These species are generally associated with sandy soils supporting native shrubland, heathland and woodland vegetation where they utilise leaf litter, fallen branches and soil substrates for shelter and foraging (Atlas of Living Australia, 2026; Gaikhorst et al., 2017; He, 2021). The sandy soils and native shrubland vegetation within the application area is consistent with suitable habitat for these species. The nearest records occur approximately 1.76 kilometres, 9.34 kilometres and 9.92 kilometres away, respectively. Given the small extent of clearing and availability of adjacent habitat, the proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly reduce habitat availability for these species.

Swan Coastal Plain Shield-Backed Trapdoor Spider *(Idiosoma sigillatum)*
The Swan Coastal Plain shield-backed trapdoor spider (*Idiosoma sigillatum*) is listed as a Priority species under the BC Act. The species is typically associated with well-drained sandy soils supporting native shrubland and woodland vegetation where it constructs burrows in relatively undisturbed soils (DCCEEW, 2026). The application area contains sandy soils and native shrubland vegetation that may provide suitable habitat for the species. Records of the species occur approximately 1.94 kilometres from the application area. Given the 0.019-hectare footprint and retention of surrounding habitat, the clearing is unlikely to significantly affect habitat availability for the species.

Graceful sun moth *(Synemon gratiosa)*
The graceful sun moth is listed as a priority species under the BC Act. It has been recorded within the broader locality. This species is dependent on the presence of specific larval host plants, typically *Lomandra* species, which occur in only two general coastal vegetation communities on the Swan Coastal Plain (DBCA, 2010; DBCA, 2012):

- Banksia woodland/woolly bush on deep sands, in the northern suburbs of Perth on the Swan Coastal Plain. In these sites the graceful sun month breeds on *Lomandra hermaphrodita*, which often occurs in low numbers; or
- open areas of herbland, heathland and shrubland on Quindalup soils (sand and limestone) close to the coast where it breeds on *Lomandra maritima,* which is often present in reasonable numbers and may even be a dominant understorey herb. Sites on limestone may have both *Lomandra* species present.

These larval host plants are not located within the application area and is thus not considered suitable habitat for the species. The proposed clearing is unlikely to impact graceful sun moth.

Conclusion
The proposed clearing may result in the loss of 0.019 hectares of native vegetation that provides some potential habitat for conservation significant fauna species, including the loss of potential foraging habitat for black cockatoos.

For the reasons set out above, the proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly impact conservation significant fauna or fauna habitat values and is not considered likely to have a significant residual impact on fauna following the implementation of permit conditions.

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

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing;
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds; and
- undertake slow, progressive one directional clearing to allow terrestrial fauna to move into adjacent habitat ahead of the clearing activity.

3.2.2. Biological values (Flora) - Clearing Principles A and C

Assessment

The desktop assessment identified one threatened flora species and several priority flora species within the local area (Appendix C). However, no known threatened flora records occur within the application area. Photographic evidence supplied by the applicant (City of Swan, 2026b) indicates that the application area is dominated by *Adenanthos sericeus, Beaufortia squarrosa, Calothamnus spp., Chamelaucium uncinatum, Hakea trifurcata, Hakea varia* and *Melaleuca nesophylla.* No threatened flora species were identified within the application area. Accordingly, the application area is considered unlikely to contain threatened flora species listed under the BC Act.

Desktop assessment identified two priority flora species for which suitable habitat features (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-), and soil types may occur within the application area:

Jacksonia sericea

Jacksonia sericea is listed as a Priority species under the BC Act and occurs on deep sandy soils of the Swan Coastal Plain, typically within shrubland and woodland vegetation communities. The application area contains suitable sandy soils (species likes calcareous and sandy soils). The nearest known record occurs approximately 1.1 kilometres from the application are. The species is represented by 321 known records within available databases. Given the distance to known records and the relatively widespread occurrence of the species in the local area, the likelihood of the proposed clearing impacting the conservation status of *Jacksonia sericea* is considered low.

Cyathochaeta teretifolia

Cyathochaeta teretifolia is listed as a Priority species under the BC Act and is typically associated with seasonally moist sandy habitats on the Swan Coastal Plain. Suitable soils may occur within the application area (grey sand, sandy clay); however, suitable vegetation is not present (creek edges, swamps), and the nearest known record occurs approximately 3.27 kilometres from the application area. The species is represented by 22 known records within available databases. Given the absence of representative vegetation and the distance to known records, the application area is considered unlikely to support *Cyathochaeta teretifolia.*

Conclusion
Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing may result in the loss of 0.019 hectares of native vegetation. While suitable habitat characteristics may occur, no conservation significant flora have been identified within the application area.

For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing is unlikely to have a significant residual impact on conservation significant flora.

Conditions
No flora management conditions required.

3.2.3. Ecological communities - Clearing Principle D

Assessment

The application area is mapped within the critically endangered *Banksia attenuata* woodlands over species rich dense shrublands (SCP 20a) threatened ecological community (TEC). SCP 20a is a species-rich *Banksia attenuata* woodland occurring on sandy soils of the Swan Coastal Plain. Key threats include clearing, weed invasion, dieback, inappropriate fire regimes and hydrological change, with weed control and rehabilitation identified as important recovery actions (DBCA, 2023).

While photographs do not clearly indicate vegetation representative of SCP 20a, no flora and vegetation survey has been undertaken to exclude its presence. Therefore, on a precautionary basis, the potential loss of 0.019 hectares of vegetation mapped as SCP 20a is considered a significant residual impact.

Noting that revegetation of SCP 20a is difficult and much of the mapped TEC is in very good to excellent condition, targeted weed management was considered an appropriate means of improving existing TEC vegetation. The WA Environmental Offsets Calculator determined that weed management of 0.3 hectares of vegetation mapped as SCP 20a would be adequate to mitigate the potential impact (see Appendix E).

The City advised that weed control is already undertaken throughout Reid Highway Bushland approximately every six weeks and identified approximately 0.492 hectares of existing revegetation areas, together with tracks proposed for closure and natural regeneration (City of Swan, 2026c).

The adequacy of the proposed weed control and revegetation measures was assessed for consistency with the WA Environmental Offsets Calculator (See Appendix E). The Delegated Officer determined the proposed targeted weed management adequately mitigates the significant impacts to Bush Forever site 385 and SCP 20a TEC in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing may result in the loss of 0.019 hectares of native vegetation representative of the critically endangered SCP 20a TEC.

For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the proposed clearing may result in a significant residual impact to SCP 20a. This impact can be mitigate through targeted weed management of 0.3 hectares of vegetation mapped as SCP 20a, to improve and maintain its condition over the long term.

Conditions

To address these impacts, the following management measures will be required as a condition on the clearing permit:

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing; and
- undertake weed management over 0.3 hectares of vegetation mapped as SCP 20a, with management sufficient to achieve and maintain an improvement in vegetation condition.

3.2.4. Conservation areas - Clearing Principle H

Assessment

The application area is located within Bush Forever Site 385 (Reid Highway Bushland), which comprises regionally significant bushland and is reserved as Regional Open Space under the Metropolitan Region Scheme. State Planning Policy 2.8 *Bushland Policy for the Perth Metropolitan Region* (SPP 2.8) establishes a general presumption against the clearing of regionally significant bushland or other degrading activities within Bush Forever areas. However, clause 5.1.2.1(i)(e) provides for proposals that are consistent with the overall purpose and intent of an existing Crown reserve or that can be reasonably justified having regard to wider environmental, social, economic or recreational needs, where reasonable alternatives have been considered to avoid or minimise the direct loss of regionally significant bushland and reasonable offset strategies are secured, where appropriate and practical (Western Australian Planning Commission, 2025).

The proposed clearing may result in the direct loss of 0.019 hectares of native vegetation within Bush Forever Site 385 and comprises of *Adenanthos sericeus, Beaufortia squarrosa, Calothamnus* spp., *Chamelaucium uncinatum, Hakea trifurcata, Hakea varia* and *Melaleuca nesophylla*. DPLH Bushland Planning acknowledged that the proposed fencing is intended to control unauthorised four-wheel-drive and motorcycle access, which is contributing to erosion and damage to native vegetation within the reserve. Accordingly, the proposal is expected to provide a broader environmental management benefit by restricting unauthorised access and supporting the protection and regeneration of vegetation within Bush Forever Site 385. DPLH also identified potential fragmentation of fauna habitat as a concern, particularly as adjoining Lot 15141 forms part of the same Bush Forever site. DPLH recommended that disturbance be limited to the proposed clearing footprint, that the fencing design allow fauna movement and minimise

entrapment risk, and that no rubbish, construction materials, earth spoil or other debris be disposed of within Bush Forever Site 385 (DPLH, 2026).

Notwithstanding the avoidance and minimisation measures proposed by the applicant and the broader environmental management purpose of the fencing, the clearing may result in the permanent loss of 0.019 hectares of regionally significant bushland. Potential indirect impacts associated with fauna movement and the introduction or spread of weeds and dieback are able to be minimised through appropriate fencing design, hygiene measures and controls on the extent of disturbance.

DPLH recommended that an offset provide an environmental gain additional to natural regeneration and identified revegetation of at least 0.038 hectares within Bush Forever Site 385 as an appropriate measure to counterbalance the clearing (DPLH, 2026).

Conclusion
For the reasons set out above, the proposed clearing may result in the loss of 0.019 hectares of native vegetation within Bush Forever Site 385.

For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the proposed clearing may result in a significant residual impact to regionally significant bushland. This impact can be counterbalanced through management of at least 0.038 hectares within Bush Forever Site 385. The Delegated Officer determined that the mitigation measures proposed by the applicant, including targeted weed management of 0.3 hectares of vegetation mapped as SCP 20a, to improve and maintain its condition over the long term, as conditioned on the permit, was adequate to mitigate impacts to Bush Forever Site 385, as weed control over these areas would improve the quality of the Bush Forever site over the long term.

Condition
To address these impacts, the following management measures will be required as a condition on the clearing permit:

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds
- undertake weed control within Bush Forever Ste 385 to ensure long-term improvement of 0.3 hecatres of native vegetation.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

Bush Forever

The application area is located within Bush Forever Site 385, which is recognised as regionally significant bushland under State Planning Policy 2.8 Bushland Policy for the Perth Metropolitan Region. DPLH (2026) recommended revegetation of at least 0.038 hectares within Bush Forever Site 385 to provide an environmental gain additional to natural regeneration. The impacts of clearing within Bush Forever Site 385 have been considered in Section 3.2.4 of this report.

Aboriginal Sites of Significance

No Aboriginal sites of significance have been mapped within the application area, however multiple are found within the local area. It is the permit holder's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA) and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

End

Appendix A. Additional information provided by applicant

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
In response to a request for further information issued by DWER, the applicant provided the following additional information:	The additional information was considered as follows:
Weed management The City advised that weed control has been undertaken across Reid Highway Bushland, and that ongoing weed control and rubbish removal is scheduled approximately every six weeks. The City also identified sections of existing tracks proposed to be closed to allow natural regeneration, with supplementary planting proposed within disturbed areas where required.	The proposed weed management and natural regeneration measures were considered in determining appropriate measures to counterbalance the residual impacts of the proposed clearing.
Fencing and avoidance measures The City provided the proposed locations of fencing, gates and existing tracks to be closed. The City advised that clearing is not proposed along the fence line, although some incidental vegetation disturbance may occur during fence installation (City of Swan, 2026c).	The information provided further demonstrates the applicant's measures to avoid and minimise clearing and assessment of the impacts to SCP 20a and Bush Forever Site 385 (see Sections 3.1, 3.2.3 and 3.2.4).

Appendix B. Site characteristics

C.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The area proposed to be cleared is part of a remnant vegetation patch running along Reid Highway within the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is surrounded by extensive residential and industrial development. The proposed clearing area contributes to important ecological linkages in the local landscape. Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 13.56 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The application area forms a part of formal ecological linkages, namely Gnangara ecological linkages associated with bush forever and conceptual linkages.
Conservation areas	The application area is mapped within Bush Forever site 385 (Reid Highway Bushland), which is reserved as Regional Open Space under the Metropolitan Region Scheme. Adjoining Lot 15141 to the north also forms part of Bush Forever Site 385. The next closest conservation area is 4.6 kilometres east being an un-named nature reserve.
Vegetation description	Photographs supplied by the applicant (City of Swan, 2026a, b) indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of *Adenathos sericeus* (Woolly Bush), *Beaufortia squarrosa, Calothamnus spp., Chamelaucium uncinatum* (Geraldton Wax), *Hakea trifurcate, Hakea varia* and *Melaleuca nesophylla*. Representative photos are available in Appendix F. This is inconsistent with the mapped vegetation type(s): • Karrakatta Complex-Central and South, characterised by predominantly open forest of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) – *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) – *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) and woodland of *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) – Banksia species. *Agonis flexuosa* (Peppermint) is co-dominant south of the Capel River.

Characteristic	Details
	The mapped vegetation type retain approximately 22.50 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019)
Vegetation condition	Photographs supplied by the applicant (City of Swan, 2026a, b) indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in good (Keighery, 1994) condition, described as: • 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. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D. Representative photos are available in Appendix F.
Climate and landform	The clearing area is situated within the Swan Coastal Plain which is characterised by a hot-summer Mediterranean climate, with hot, dry summers reaching about 31°C in February and mild, wet winters with lows around 8°C in July, and annual rainfall near 718-719 millimetres (BOM, 2026) The application area is mapped ranging from approximately 43 to 47 metres above sea level.
Soil description	The soil is mapped as *EnvGeol S8 Phase (212Bs_S8) characterised by sand – very light grey at surface, yellow at depth, fine to medium-grained, sub-rounded quartz, moderately well sorted or eolian origin.*
Land degradation risk	Based on available data, the application area is at risk of water repellence, wind erosion, phosphorus export, and subsurface acidification.
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that no waterlines or waterbodies intersect the application area. The application area occurs within a seasonal freshwater dampland and sumpland wetland system (CWT Suite B.3, Jandakot) characterised by Bassendean dune sands and shallow groundwater-dependent depressions, which support micro-scale to mesoscale wetland vegetation communities associated with the Swan Coastal Plain. The closest mapped waterbody is a sumpland geomorphic wetland located 266 metres from the application area, which is also mapped as a perennial manmade lake.
Hydrogeography	The application area is located within Perth Groundwater Area proclaimed under the RIWI Act, and within West Mirrabooka Underground Water Pollution Control Area. According to available databases, the groundwater salinity is <500 milligrams to litres total dissolved solids within the application area. There are no RIWI waterlines which intersect the application area.
Flora	The desktop assessment identified that seven conservation significant flora species have been recorded in the local area, comprising one threatened species and six priority flora species. The closest to the application area being *Jacksonia sericea* 1.09 kilometres away and mapped within the same soil type. One other flora species has been recorded within the same soil type being *Cyathochaeta teretifolia* mapped as close as 3.26 kilometres away.
Ecological communities	The application area is mapped within Priority 3 Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community and the threatened *Banksia attenuata* woodlands over species rich dense shrublands (floristic community type 20a as originally described in Gibson et al. 1994) ecological community.
Fauna	There are records of 61 fauna of conservation significance within the local area, 19, BC Act listed migratory sea birds, 23 other birds, three reptiles, five invertebrates, and 11 mammals. The closest fauna record to the application area is Carnaby's cockatoo *(Zanda latirostris)* being 361 metres away. The application area lies within the mapped distribution for Carnaby's and forest red-tailed black cockatoo species. There are 44 confirmed roost sites within the local area and six white-tailed black cockatoo breeding sites. The application area falls within the mapped black cockatoo feeding areas.

C.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre-European extent in all DBCA managed land
IBRA bioregion*					
Swan Coastal Plain	1,500,622.48	576,562.37	38.42	231,916.26	15.45
Vegetation complex					
Karrakatta Complex-Central and South	53,081.02	11,945.48	22.50	4,779.72	9.00
Local area					
10km radius	31,674.69	4,293.76	13.56	-	-

*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

**Government of Western Australia (2019b)

C.3. Flora analysis table

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

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Suitable soil type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)
Cyathochaeta teretifolia	P	Y	N	Y	3.27	22
Drosera occidentalis	P	N	N	N	3.10	5
Jacksonia sericea	P	Y	N	Y	1.10	321
Stylidium longitubum	P	N	N	N	6.36	21

P: Priority

C.4. Fauna analysis table

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

Species name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)
Black-striped snake, black-striped burrowing snake *(Neelaps calonotos)*	P	Y	Y	1.76	57
Carnaby's cockatoo *(Zanda latirostris)*	EN	Y	Y	0.36	30,365
Forest red-tailed black cockatoo *(Calyptorhynchus banksia naso)*	VU	Y	N	2.70	1,290
Graceful sunmoth *(Synemon gratiosa)*	P	N	N	1.34	167
Quenda, southwestern brown bandicoot *(Isoodon fusciventer)*	P	Y	Y	1.54	741
Swan Coastal Plain shield-backed trapdoor spider *(Idiosoma sigillatum)*	P	Y	Y	1.94	93
Western brush wallaby *(Notamacropus irma)*	P	Y	Y	1.75	216
Woolybush bee *(Hylaeus globuliferus)*	P	Y	Y	4.66	1

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)
Perth slider, lined skink *(Lerista lineata)*	P	Y	Y	9.34	1
Coastal Plains skink *(Ctenotus ora)*	P	Y	Y	9.92	6

P: Priority; EN: Endangered; VU: Vulnerable

C.5. Ecological community analysis table

Community name	Conservation status	Suitable habitat features? [Y/N]	Suitable vegetation type? [Y/N]	Suitable soil type? [Y/N]	Distance of closest record to application area (km)	Number of known records (total)
Banksia attenuata woodlands over species rich dense shrublands (floristic community type 20a as originally described in Gibson et al. 1994)	BCA Critically Endangered	N	N	Y	Within application area	42
Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain Ecological Community	Priority	N	N	Y	Within application area	600
Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh	Priority	N	N	N	8.01	17
Tuart *(Eucalyptus gomphocephala)* woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain	Priority	N	N	N	5.22	28

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 application area provides habitat for conservation significant fauna and is mapped within Priority and Threatened Ecological Communities. The proposed clearing may therefore impact native vegetation within ecological communities providing fauna habitat and associated biodiversity values.	At variance	Yes *Refer to Sections 3.2.1; 3.2.2; and 3.2.3, above.*
Principle (b): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared contains marginal foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo and may have direct impacts on fauna if found present at the time of clearing.	May be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.*
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain flora species listed under the BC Act.	Not likely to be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.*
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 is mapped within the threatened *Banksia attenuata* woodlands over species rich dense shrublands (SCP 20a) ecological community and the *Banksia* Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community. On a precautionary basis, the potential clearing of 0.019 hectares of vegetation mapped as SCP 20a is considered a significant residual impact.	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.3, above.*
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 and within the mapped vegetation complex is inconsistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia, however, is consistent with the 10 per cent threshold for constrained areas. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area.	May be at variance	No
Principle (h): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area."* Assessment: Given the application area is located within Bush Forever Site 385, the proposed clearing is likely to impact the environmental values of the site	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.4, above.*

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
through the direct loss of native vegetation, fragmentation, and the introduction and spread of weeds and/or dieback.		
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 unlikely 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 susceptible to wind erosion, water repellence, phosphorus export and subsurface acidification. Noting the linear nature of the application area which will not result in extensive areas of exposed soil, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.	Not 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 no watercourses or wetlands are recorded within the application area and noting the small extent and linear nature of the proposed clearing, the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or groundwater. While the application area is located within a Public Drinking Water Source Area, the limited extent of clearing and proposed management measures indicate the risk to water quality is low.	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 watercourses or wetlands are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to waterlogging.	Not at variance	No

Appendix D. Vegetation condition rating scale

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

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

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

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

Appendix E. WA Offset Metric

WA Environmental Offsets Calculator – Threatened Ecological Community

Rationale for scores used in the offset calculator

Calculation	Score	Rationale
Conservation Significance		
Description	FCT 20a	The vegetation is mapped within the critically endangered *Banksia attenuata* woodlands over species rich dense shrublands (SCP 20a) threatened ecological community (TEC)
Type of Environmental Value	Ecological Community	*Banksia attenuata* woodlands over species rich dense shrublands
Conservation Significance of Environmental Value	Threatened ecological community – critically endangered	Listed under the Biodiversity Conservation Act (BC Act) 2016 as critically endangered
Landscape-level Value Impacted	Yes/No	Yes - the application area forms part of a larger remnant vegetation patch, ecological linkage and Bush Forever Site 385. The clearing area contributes to landscape connectivity and habitat values within the local area.
Significant Impact		
Description	SCP 20a	
Significant Impact (hectares)	0.02	The proposal may result in the loss of 0.019 hectares of native vegetation. This has been rounded to 0.02 hectares for calculation purposes

Quality (scale)	7.00	The vegetation mapped as the TEC is in good to very good condition.
Rehabilitation Credit		
Description	Revegetation/Weed Control	
Proposed Rehabilitation (area in hectares)	0.30	An area of 0.3 hectares will be required to undergo weed management to counterbalance the loss of vegetation associated with the proposal.
Current quality of rehabilitation site	6.00	It is assumed vegetation along access tracks would be in degraded to good condition noting weed infestation.
Future quality WITHOUT Rehabilitation	6.00	The condition is not likely to change without active weed management.
Future quality WITH Rehabilitation	7.00	Weed control along access tracks would improve the condition of the vegetation.
Time until Ecological Benefit (Years)	10.00	The weed infested areas would improve in condition over the long term, approximately 10 years.
Confidence in Rehabilitation result (%)	0.8	A confidence factor of 80% has been applied since there is a high likelihood that the proposed weed control would be successful.
Offset		
Description	N/A	No off-site offset proposed.

Appendix F. Photographs of the vegetation



Figure 4: Photograph of the vegetation to be cleared, facing west, looking down norther property boundary (City of Swan, 2026b).



Figure 5: Photograph of the vegetation to be cleared, facing south at track that intersects northern boundary (City of Swan, 2026b).



Figure 6: Photograph of the vegetation to be cleared, facing north at point of northern boundary that meets adjacent industrial lots (City of Swan, 2026b).

Appendix G. Sources of information

G.1. GIS databases

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

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- 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)

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