



## CLEARING PERMIT

*Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

### PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 10708/1  
File Number: DWERVT14691  
Duration of Permit: From 11 December 2024 to 11 December 2029

### PERMIT HOLDER

City of Gosnells

### LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Burslem Drive Road reserve (PIN 11809919), Maddington

### AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

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

### CONDITIONS

#### 1. Period during which clearing is authorised

The permit holder must not clear any *native vegetation* after 11 December 2026

#### 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. Revegetation**

The permit holder must within 12 months of undertaking clearing authorised under this permit:

- (a) undertake deliberate *planting* of two (2) marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) trees within the area cross-hatched red on Figure 1 of Schedule 1;
- (b) ensure only *local provenance* propagating material of plants are used;
- (c) ensure planting is undertaken at the *optimal time*;
- (d) ensure plantings are of a suitable size of at least one (1) metre in height;
- (e) undertake weed control and watering of plantings for at least three years post-planting;
- (f) the permit holder must within 24 months of planting the trees in accordance with condition 4(a) of this permit:
  - (i) engage an environmental specialist to make a determination that the two trees will survive.
  - (ii) if the determination made by the environmental specialist under condition 4(f)(i) is that two trees will not survive, the permit holder must plant additional trees that will result in two trees persisting within the area cross-hatched red on Figure 1 of Schedule 1.
- (g) where additional planting of trees is undertaken in accordance with condition 4(f)(ii), the permit holder must repeat the activities required by condition 4(a), 4(b) and 4(c) of this permit.

**5. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the species composition;</li> <li>(b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to GDA2020,</li> </ul>

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
		<p>expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;</p> <p>(c) the date that the area was cleared;</p> <p>(d) the size of the area cleared (in trees);</p> <p>(e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 2; and</p> <p>(f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of <i>weeds</i> and <i>dieback</i> in accordance with condition 3</p>
2.	In relation to revegetation pursuant to condition 4	<p>(a) the date(s) on which <i>planting</i> was undertaken;</p> <p>(b) the boundaries of the area <i>planted</i> (recorded digitally as a shapefile);</p> <p>(c) a description of the <i>planting</i> activities undertaken, including actions taken to implement watering and <i>weed</i> control;</p> <p>(d) a copy of the <i>environmental specialist's</i> monitoring report and determination; and</p> <p>(e) a description of any remedial actions undertaken pursuant to conditions 4(f)(ii) and 4(g), where the <i>environmental specialist</i> indicates that planted trees will not survive.</p>

## 6. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 5 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

## DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in 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 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> .
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 <i>Phytophthora</i> species on native vegetation.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
environmental specialist	environmental specialist means a person who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent, and has experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this Permit, or who is approved by the CEO as a suitable environmental specialist.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)
local provenance	local provenance local provenance means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 50 kilometres and the same IBRA subregion of the area cleared.
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.
optimal time	optimal time means the period from May to July/early August for undertaking planting.
planting	planting means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species
weeds	means any plant – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>; or</li> <li>(b) published in a Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or</li> <li>(c) not indigenous to the area concerned.</li> </ul>

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## END OF CONDITIONS



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Ryan Mincham  
MANAGER  
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

*Officer delegated under Section 20  
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

18 November 2024









## Clearing Permit Decision Report

### 1 Application details and outcome

#### 1.1. Permit application details

<b>Permit number:</b>	CPS 10708/1
<b>Permit type:</b>	Area permit
<b>Applicant name:</b>	City of Gosnells
<b>Application received:</b>	11 April 2024
<b>Application area:</b>	One (1) native tree
<b>Purpose of clearing:</b>	Road duplication and realignment.
<b>Method of clearing:</b>	Mechanical
<b>Property:</b>	Burslem Drive road reserve (PIN 11809919)
<b>Location (LGA area/s):</b>	City of Gosnells
<b>Localities (suburb/s):</b>	Maddington

#### 1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared comprises one (1) isolated tree adjacent to Burslem Drive and residential properties (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The purpose of the proposed clearing is for a road duplication and realignment.

The proposed road duplication and the roadway alignment will include (City of Gosnells, 2024b):

- each carriageway of Burslem Drive with two lanes
- a taper just east of the Canning River bridge, to construct four lanes from two lanes. The road works will tie into the Olga Road roundabout.

The new road duplication and realignment will manage the traffic growth on this section of the road and is supported by State government funding (City of Gosnells, 2024b).

#### 1.3. Decision on application

<b>Decision:</b>	Granted
<b>Decision date:</b>	18 November 2024
<b>Decision area:</b>	One (1) native tree, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

#### 1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was submitted, accepted, assessed and determined in accordance with sections 51E and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) advertised the application for 14 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix B), relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1), the photograph provided with the application (see Appendix E), the clearing principles

set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix C), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3).

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing would result in:

- the loss of one native tree which comprises suitable foraging habitat for black cockatoos' species.

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing is unlikely to lead to appreciable have long-term adverse impacts on environmental values and can be minimised and managed to unlikely lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values. The applicant has suitably demonstrated avoidance and minimisation measures and committed to mitigate the environmental impacts (see section 3).

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

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing
- undertake planting and ensure long-term survival of two marri trees (*Corymbia calophylla*) within Burslem Drive road reserve (PIN 11809919).



1.5. Site map



Figure 1 Map of the application area

The area cross-hatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit. The area cross-hatched red indicates the area 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* (2011)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation* (DER, December 2013)
- *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits* (DWER, October 2019)
- *Environmental Offsets Guidelines* (August 2014)

## 3 Detailed assessment of application

### 3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The applicant advised that to comply with the Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS), Main Road Western Australia (MRWA) modelling and to support the management of traffic growth on this section of the road, duplication of Burslem Drive is required, each carriageway with two lanes. It is not possible to avoid the removal of the tree due to the requirement of the City to duplicate the road and support bridge work alignment to construct a safer road. As the carriageway goes directly through the area where the tree is located, the only other option was to build the road around the tree which would be cost prohibitive. The applicant advised that the removal of tree is unavoidable (City of Gosnells, 2024b).

During the assessment it was identified that the tree proposed to be cleared may provide foraging habitat for threatened black cockatoos. Given that the application is located on the Swan Coastal Plain within which black cockatoo foraging habitat has been extensively cleared, the department recommended that revegetation be undertaken to account for the loss of suitable foraging habitat. Based on a calculation conducted using the WA environmental offset metric calculator, it was determined that the City of Gosnells be required to plant at least two marri trees within the same road reserve (PIN 11809919).

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

### 3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix B) 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). 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 (b)

#### Assessment

The initial assessment determined that the proposed clearing contains suitable foraging habitat for black cockatoos and may comprise habitat for chuditch/western quoll (see Appendix B.3). According to available database searches, 15 records of western quoll have been recorded within the 10-kilometre radius of the local area, with the closest record being within 3.46 kilometres of the application area.

The chuditch is the largest carnivorous marsupial within Western Australia. They are considered as Vulnerable under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. Chuditch use a range of habitats including forest, mallee shrublands, woodland and desert, with the densest populations found in riparian jarrah forest. Chuditch require adequate numbers of suitable den and refuge sites (horizontal hollow logs or earth burrows) and sufficient prey biomass (large invertebrates, reptiles and small mammals) to survive. They are capable of travelling long distances and have large home ranges, and even at their most abundant, chuditch are generally present in low numbers. For this reason, they require habitats that are of a suitable size and not excessively fragmented (DCCEEW, 2024). Given that the proposed clearing tree is within the parkland cleared area and since it is not a hollow bearing tree, it is unlikely to provide significant habitat for this species.

#### **Black cockatoos**

The proposed clearing is located within the mapped distribution areas of all three threatened black cockatoo species. Within a 10-kilometre radius of the application area, there are 1,779 records of Carnaby's cockatoo, 169 records of Baudin's cockatoo and 135 records of forest-red tailed black cockatoos, with the closest distance of approximately 0.54, 3.68 and 1.42 kilometres, respectively, from the application area. While habitat requirements for these species of black cockatoo differ, the requirements in general can be categorised as breeding habitat, foraging habitat and night roosting habitat.

Suitable breeding habitat for black cockatoos include trees which either have a suitable nest hollow, or are of a suitable Diameter Breast Height (DBH) to develop a nest hollow. For most tree species a suitable DBH is 500 millimetres (Commonwealth of Australia, 2012). The photograph provided by the applicant indicates that there are no observable hollows present within the tree proposed to be cleared.

Night-roosts are usually located in the tallest trees of an area, and in close proximity to both a food supply and a water source (DAFF,2024). According to the available databases, the tree proposed to be cleared is not mapped as a known roost site. The closest known roost site is located 2.02 kilometres to the southeast of the application area. The Canning River and tributaries are within the close proximity to the proposed clearing tree. Tall Eucalyptus trees near a permanent watercourse within close proximity to high quality foraging habitat are identified as the trees that provide preferable roosting habitat for the black cockatoos (DAFF,2024). Based on the photograph provided and the location of the application area, it is unlikely that the proposed tree would provide roosting habitat.

Food resources within the range of breeding sites and roost sites are important to sustain black cockatoo populations. Foraging resources are therefore, viewed in the context of known breeding and night roosting sites. It is considered that foraging habitat within 6 to 12 kilometres of a known roosting and a breeding site are a significant food source (DAFF,2024). According to the available databases, 16 known black cockatoo roosting sites are mapped within the six-kilometre radius buffer of the application area and one confirmed breeding site is recorded within the 10-kilometre radius buffer of the application area. The closest confirmed breeding site is located 8.14 kilometres from the application area. Based on the above, the department's assessment has identified that the tree which is proposed to be cleared may provide a potential food source for black cockatoos within the local area, given the distance to the known roost sites and the confirmed breeding site.

A key focus for the Swan Coastal Plain is the ongoing viability of foraging resources for black cockatoos, particularly Carnaby's cockatoo (DAFF,2024). However, it is noted by the department that according to the available databases, the proposed clearing area is not mapped as a black cockatoo feeding area in the Swan Coastal Plain nor is it mapped as remnant vegetation. Based on the size of the proposed clearing and the isolation of the tree, it is unlikely that the proposed tree represents a significant foraging resource to support black cockatoo populations. However, given the rapidly declining foraging resources for the black cockatoos within the Swan Coastal Plain, and the close proximity to the known roost sites and the confirmed breeding site, it is appropriate that the applicant is conditioned to undertake revegetation with black cockatoo foraging species. This approach will mitigate the potential impact to the extent of black cockatoo foraging habitat remaining as a result of the proposed clearing. The applicant has committed to replacing the native tree to be cleared through the planting of two marri trees within the same road reserve. It is the department's view that the proposed revegetation is an adequate measure to counterbalance the loss of the marri tree.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the Delegated Officer has considered that the potential impacts of the proposed clearing on threatened species of black cockatoo can be managed through the planting of two marri trees onsite.

Conditions

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

- Planting of two marri trees onsite and ensure the long-term survival of those species as suitable foraging habitat for black cockatoos

**3.2.2. Significant remnant vegetation - Clearing Principles (e)**

The national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia has a target to prevent clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001). The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) recognises the Perth Metropolitan Region to be a constrained area, within which a minimum 10 per cent representation threshold for ecological communities is recommended (EPA, 2008).

The mapped vegetation community over the application area is the Swan Complex (System 33), which is described as Low open forest to open forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah), *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri), *Corymbia haematoxylon* (Mountain Marri) with definite second storey of *Banksia* spp. (Government of Western Australia, 2019). This community is highly cleared, with 13.57% vegetation remaining (Table B.2.).

The local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) has been extensively cleared with 13.74% native vegetation remaining. However, the application area does not comprise significant environmental value, other than providing foraging habitat for black cockatoos and is not considered significant as remnant vegetation within the local area. Further, it is consistent with the 10 per cent threshold level within the Perth Metropolitan region.

As the proposed clearing comprises of a single marri tree within a parkland cleared area adjacent to the residential properties and the local road, it is not considered as a significant remnant. In addition, the application area is not considered to contain a high level of biodiversity or contain habitat for threatened flora or fauna other than the foraging habitat for black cockatoos. Further, the applicant is committed to undertake revegetation within the same road reserve to mitigate the loss of foraging habitat for black cockatoos.

The application area occurs within the Perth Regional Ecological linkage and is separated from other vegetation within the linkage by an area which is parkland cleared. The application area is not likely to be necessary for maintaining this linkage.

Conclusion

The proposed clearing is not considered significant as a remnant of native vegetation.

Conditions

- Revegetation of two marri trees within same road reserve.

**3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters**

The clearing permit application was advertised on DWER's website on 14 August 2024, inviting submissions from the public within a 14-day period. No submission was received in relation to this application.

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

**End**

## Appendix A. Additional information provided by applicant

Reference	Description of information
City of Gosnells (2024b)	Commitment to mitigation measures by planting two marri trees within Burslem Drive road reserve

## Appendix B. Site characteristics

### B.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	<p>The area proposed to be cleared is a single native tree, in a parkland cleared area within the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is surrounded by residential properties and is adjacent to Burslem Road.</p> <p>Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 13.74 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.</p>
Ecological linkage	The application area is within a formally mapped Perth regional ecological linkage. However, the isolated tree is not expected to act as an ecological linkage or contribute to vegetation connectivity in the local area.
Conservation areas	The application area is not mapped within a conservation area. The closest conservation area is Bush Forever site 246, located approximately 15 metres away from the application area.
Vegetation description	<p>The photograph supplied by the applicant indicates the vegetation within the proposed clearing area consists of one marri tree (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>) (City of Gosnells, 2024). The application area is entirely devoid of native mid and understory species and has experienced significant degradation and weed invasion (City of Gosnells, 2024).</p> <p>This is consistent with the mapped vegetation type of Swan complex 33, which is described as Low open forest to open forest of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> (Jarrah), <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> (Marri), <i>Corymbia haematoxylon</i> (Mountain Marri) with definite second storey of <i>Banksia</i> spp. (Government of Western Australia, 2019).</p> <p>The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 13.57 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).</p> <p>A representative photograph is available in Appendix E.</p>
Vegetation condition	<p>The photograph supplied by the applicant indicates the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in Completely Degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, described as areas that are completely or almost completely without native species in the structure of their vegetation, with areas that are cleared or 'parkland cleared' with isolated native trees or shrubs.</p> <p>The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D.</p> <p>A representative photograph is available in Appendix E.</p>
Climate and landform	The highest mean maximum temperature is in February at 36.6°C, the lowest is in July at 17.3°C. The average annual rainfall is 774mm



Characteristic	Details
Soil description and Land degradation risk	<p>The soil is mapped as EnvGeol Cms phase (213Pj_Cms), described as Sandy silty clay with pale brown colour.</p> <p>The mapped soil type has a low risk of land degradation resulting from water erosion, wind erosion, salinity, flooding, water logging and phosphorus export, but has a moderate to high risk of land degradation resulting from subsurface acidification (DPIRD, 2019).</p>
Waterbodies and Hydrogeography	<p>The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that application area is within the multiple use geomorphic wetlands in Swan Coastal Plain. The mapped multiple use wetland is categorised as palusplain. The proposed clearing is 100 metres away from the natural perennial watercourse Canning River and tributaries and separated from the parkland cleared areas.</p> <p>The application area is mapped within the Perth Groundwater Area proclaimed under the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> (the RIWI Act). The application area does not transect any other proclaimed surface or groundwater resources.</p>
Flora	<p>The desktop assessment identified that a total of 109 threatened or priority flora species have been recorded within the local area, comprising 9 Priority 1 (P1) flora, 15 Priority 2 (P2) flora, 36 Priority 3 (P3) flora, 22 Priority 4 (P4) flora, 26 threatened flora, and one species presumed extinct (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). None of these existing records occur within the application area, with the closest record being an occurrence of <i>Acacia oncinophylla</i> subsp. <i>patulifolia</i> (P4) approximately 940 metres from the application area, separated by parkland cleared areas, residential properties and road infrastructure.</p> <p>With consideration for the site characteristics set out above, relevant datasets (see Appendix F.1), the current land use, the habitat preferences of the aforementioned species, and the distribution and extent of existing records, impacts to conservation significant flora species or significant habitat for these species were not considered likely to result from the proposed clearing and did not require further consideration.</p>
Ecological communities	<p>The desktop assessment identified that the closest state-listed threatened ecological community (TEC) is an occurrence of <i>Herb rich shrublands in clay pans (floristic community type 8 as originally described in Gibson et al. 1994)</i> TEC, approximately 2.83 kilometres northwest of the application area.</p> <p>The closest priority ecological community (PEC) is an occurrence of the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Region, approximately 820 metres southwest of the application area, separated by residential properties and road infrastructure.</p>
Fauna	<p>The desktop assessment identified that a total of 55 threatened or priority fauna species have been recorded within the local area, including 20 threatened fauna species, 14 priority fauna species, 19 fauna species protected under international agreement, one other specially protected fauna species and one Specially protected – conservation dependant (DBCAs, 2007-). None of these records occur within the application area, with the closest record being a water-rat (<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>) occurring approximately 290 metres from the application area.</p> <p>With consideration for the site characteristics set out above and relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), the application area may provide suitable habitat for four of the aforementioned conservation significant fauna species and impacts to these species required further consideration (see Appendix B.3).</p>

Characteristic	Details

### B.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre-European extent in all DBCA managed land
IBRA bioregion*					
Swan Coastal Plain	1,501,221.93	579,813.47	38.62	222,916.97	14.85
Vegetation complex					
Swan Complex 33	15,194.13	2,062.03	13.57	140.58	0.93
Local area					
10km radius	30,322.11	4166.27	13.74	-	-

\*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

### B.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]
<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	EN	Y	Y	0.54	1779	NA
<i>Calyptrorhynchus banksii naso</i>	VU	Y	Y	1.42	135	NA
<i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>	VU	Y	Y	3.46	15	NA
<i>Zanda baudinii</i>	EN	Y	Y	3.68	169	NA

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

## Appendix C. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<b>Environmental value: biological values</b>		
<p><u>Principle (a):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared contains an individual tree within a parkland cleared road reserve adjacent to residential properties and a major road, and does not contain locally or regionally significant flora, fauna and ecological communities. The tree may be used as foraging habitat for black cockatoos.</p> <p>The proposed tree is within the Perth regional ecological linkage. However, the isolated tree is not expected to act as an ecological linkage or contribute to vegetation connectivity in the local area. The proposed clearing does not comprise a high level of biodiversity.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (b):</u> <i>“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.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The tree proposed to be cleared contains suitable habitat for threatened black cockatoo species (see Appendix A.3). However, given the extent of the proposed clearing, it is unlikely that the clearing of the isolated tree in a parkland cleared area, will result in the loss of significant habitat for these species.</p>	At variance	Yes <i>Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.</i>
<p><u>Principle (c):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The application area comprises one tree within a parkland cleared road reserve adjacent to residential properties and a major road and does not include any native mid or understory species. The area proposed to be cleared is unlikely to contain significant habitat for any threatened flora species listed under the BC Act.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (d):</u> <i>“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.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The area proposed to be cleared includes an individual tree within a parkland cleared road reserve and is not consistent with any threatened ecological community (TEC) listed under BC Act. Given the distance and separation from the closest TEC, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact or be necessary for the maintenance of any state or Commonwealth listed TEC.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<b>Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas</b>		
<p><u>Principle (e):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The extent of native vegetation in the local area is less than the 30% threshold set by the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. However, it is within the Metropolitan Region Scheme which is subject to the EPA modified objective of 10% vegetation retention within a constrained area.</p> <p>The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area</p>	Not likely to be at variance	Yes <i>Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.</i>

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<p><u>Principle (h):</u> <i>“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.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> Given the distance to the nearest conservation area and that the proposed clearing tree is located within a parkland cleared area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<b>Environmental value: land and water resources</b>		
<p><u>Principle (f):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The application area is limited to clearing of an individual tree in completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition. The proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on- or off-site hydrology or the environmental values of any riparian vegetation communities.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (g):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The mapped soils have a low risk of land degradation resulting from water erosion, wind erosion, salinity, flooding, waterlogging and phosphorus export, but have a moderate to high risk of land degradation resulting from subsurface acidification.</p> <p>Noting the extent of the application area and that the vegetation is in completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (i):</u> <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.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The application area is mapped within a proclaimed groundwater area and is 100 metres from a watercourse. However, given the extent of the proposed clearing, and that the vegetation is in completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or groundwater quality.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (j):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area do not indicate that the application area is susceptible to flooding. Noting this, the extent of the proposed clearing and condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No

## Appendix D. Vegetation condition rating scale

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

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

**Measuring vegetation condition for the Southwest and Interzone Botanical Province (Keighery, 1994)**

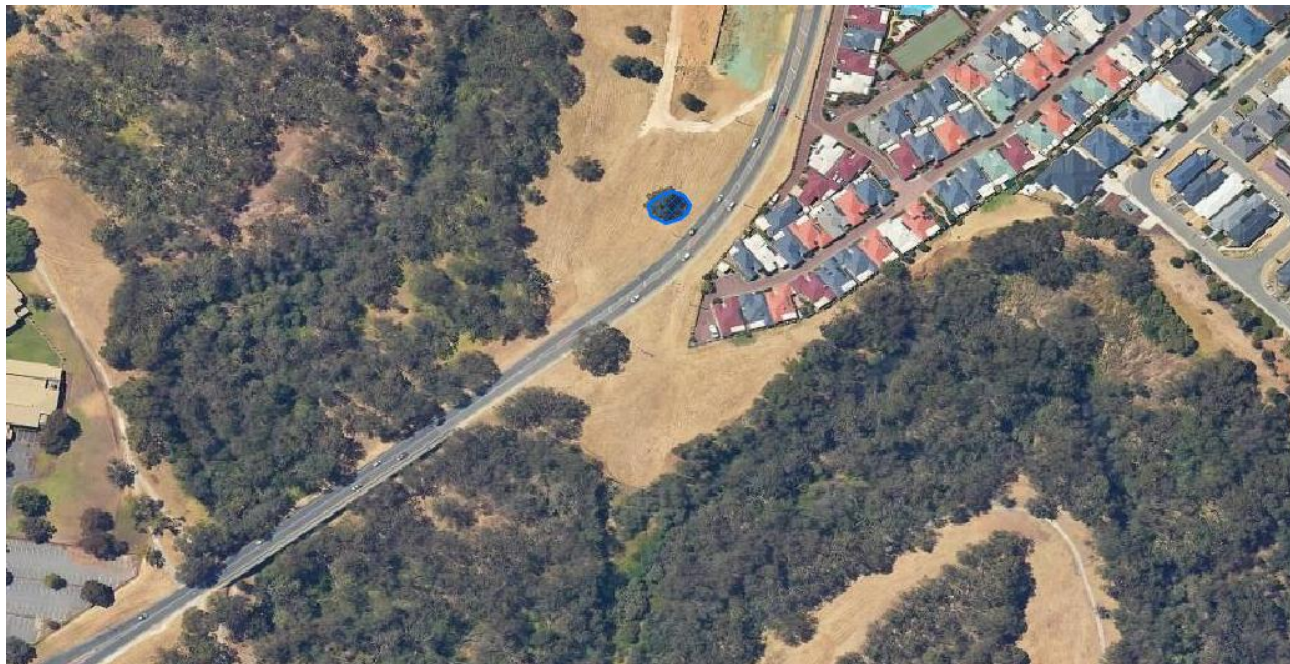
Condition	Description
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance.
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, with disturbance affecting individual species; weeds are non-aggressive species.
Very good	Vegetation structure altered, with obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance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



**Figure 1:** Photograph of the tree proposed to be cleared





**Figure 2:** Aerial view of the proposed tree

## Appendix F. Sources of information

### F.1. GIS databases

Publicly available GIS Databases used (sourced from [www.data.wa.gov.au](http://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 Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems

Restricted GIS Databases used:

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

## F.2. References

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- City of Gosnells (2024b) *Supporting information for clearing permit application CPS 107081*, received 04 September 2024 (DWER Ref: DWERT1001199).
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