GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 10718/1

File Number: DWERVT15194

Duration of Permit: From 11 August 2025 to 11 August 2035

PERMIT HOLDER

City of Gosnells

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Redmond Road reserve (PIN 12837411), Gosnells

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.04 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 11 August 2027.

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*

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

(b) ensure that no known *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. Offset - Planting

Within 12 months of undertaking clearing authorised under this permit, and no later than 11 August 2028, the permit holder must:

(a) Within the area cross hatched red in Figure 2 of Schedule 1:

(i) undertake the planting of a minimum of three *Corymbia calophylla* (marri),

(ii) ensure only *local provenance* species and propagating material are used;

(iii) ensure *planting* is undertaken at the *optimal time*;

(iv) undertake *weed* control and watering of *plantings* on an 'as needs' basis to ensure the success of the *planting*;

(b) within 36 months of planting the trees in accordance with condition 4(a) of this permit:

(i) engage an *environmental specialist* to make a determination at the appropriate time that a minimum of three individuals *Corymbia calophylla* (marri), planted under condition 4(a) will survive;

(ii) if the *environmental specialist* is unable to make a determination that a minimum of three individuals *Corymbia calophylla* (marri), planted under condition 4(a) will survive, the permit holder must repeat the activities required by condition 4(a) at the next appropriate time; and

(iii) if the determination made by the *environmental specialist* under condition 4(b)(ii) is that the minimum three *Corymbia calophylla* (marri), planted under condition 4(a) will not survive, the permit holder must plant additional *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) that will result in a minimum total of three individuals of *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) as outlined in condition 4(a) persisting within the *planting* areas.

(c) where additional planting of *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) is undertaken in accordance with condition 4(b)(iii), the permit holder must repeat the activities required by condition 4(ii), 4(iii) and 4(iv) 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	(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 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; and (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback* in accordance with *condition* 3.
2.	In relation to the *planting* pursuant to condition 4 of this permit	(a) the date *planting* activities commenced; (b) actions taken to undertake planting of three trees consisting *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) (c) *weed* control, watering and infill planting activities undertaken; (d) A copy of the *environmental specialist*'s monitoring report and determination, pursuant to condition 4(b); and (e) the date(s) and description of any remedial actions undertaken where additional *planting* was required.

6. Reporting

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

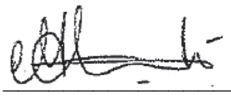
DEFINITIONS

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 *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.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
dieback	means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA).
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
local provenance	means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 25 kilometres and the same Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (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	Means the period from May to July
planting	means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species.
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

17 July 2025

SCHEDULE 1

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

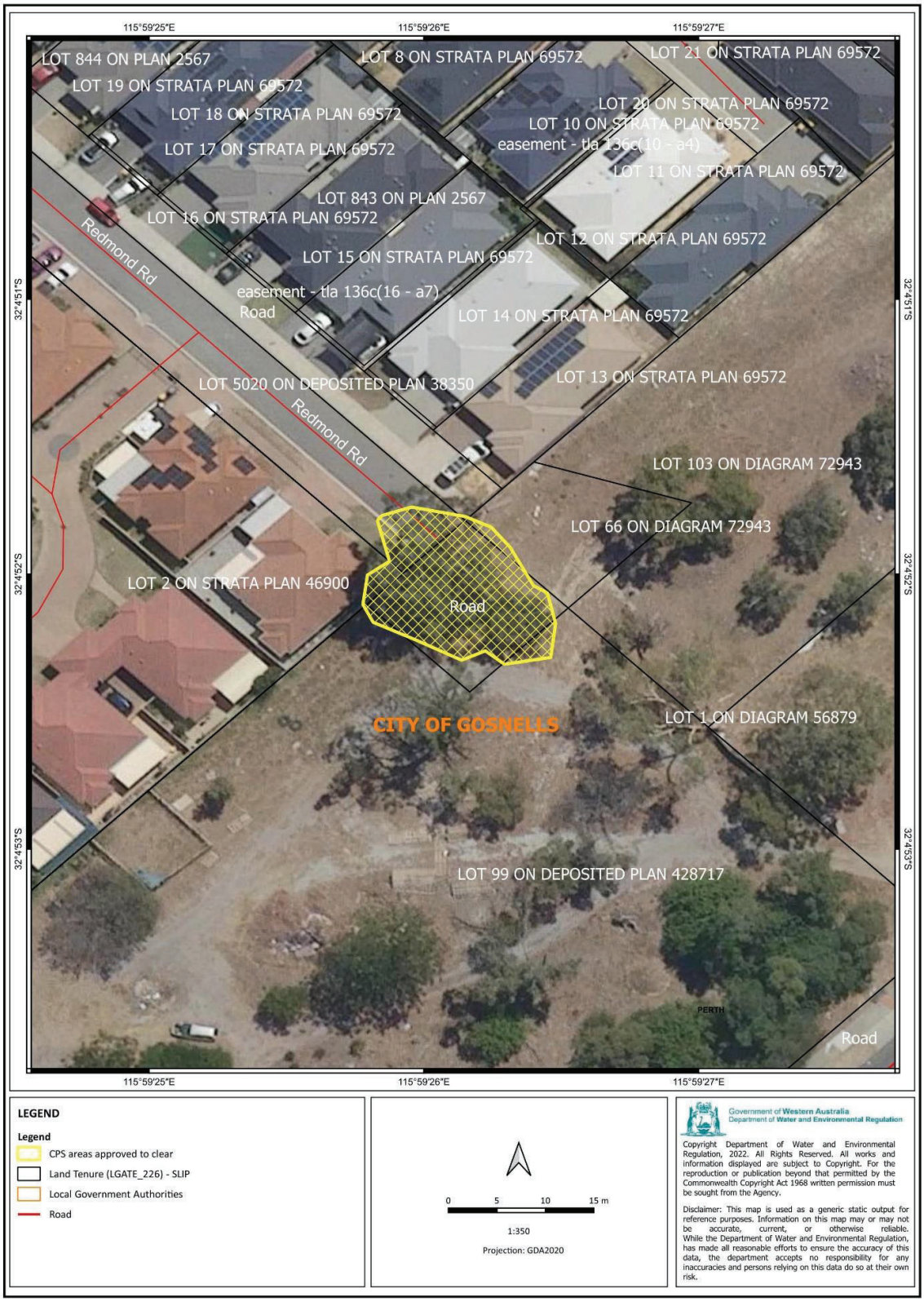


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

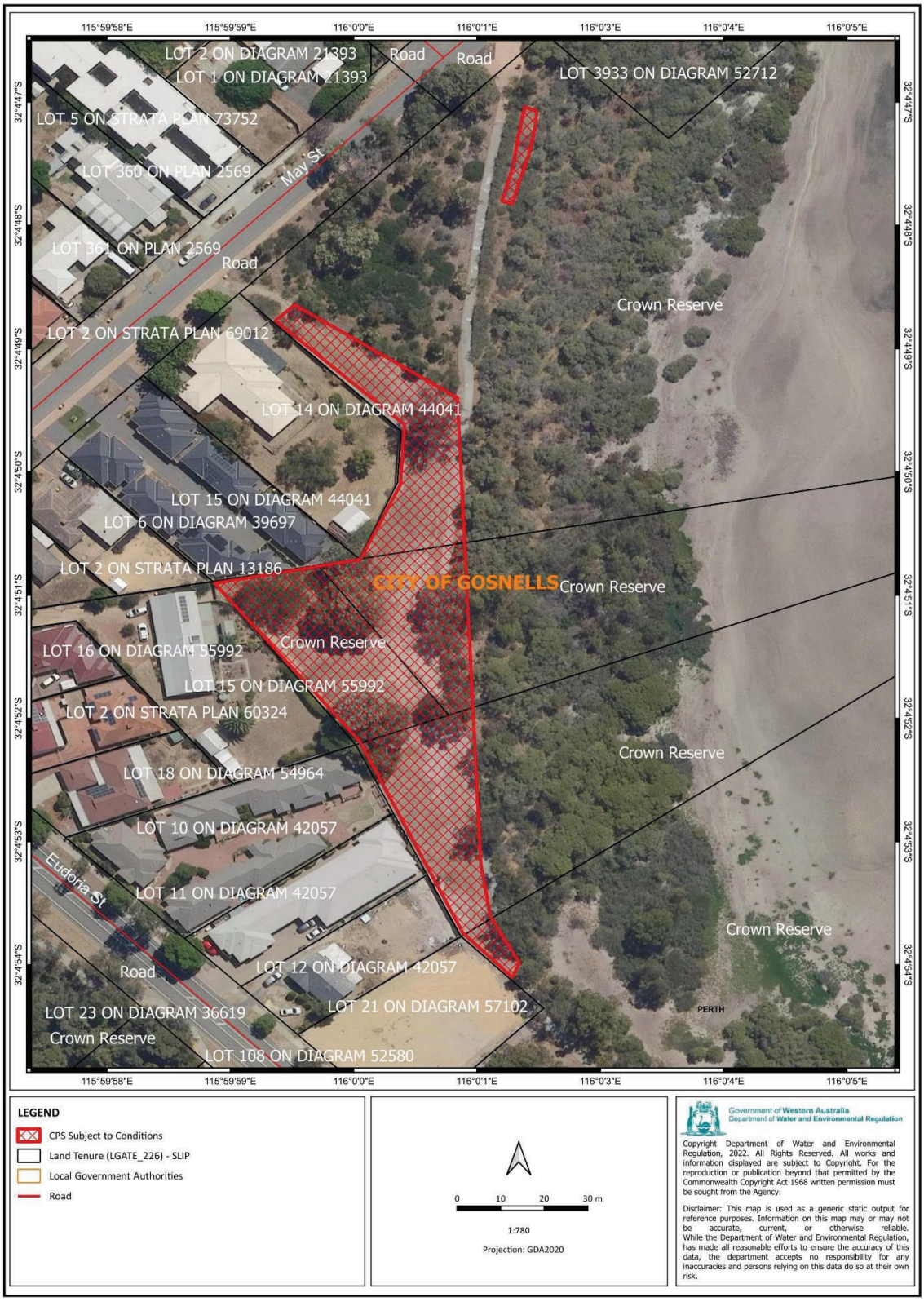


Figure 2: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur

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 10718/1
Permit type:	Area permit
Applicant name:	City of Gosnells
Application received:	26 July 2024
Application area:	0.04 hectares of native vegetation
Purpose of clearing:	Construction of a Cul de sac
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Redmond Road reserve (PIN 12837411)
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Gosnells
Localities (suburb/s):	Gosnells

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is contained within a single contiguous area (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The purpose of the clearing is to facilitate the installation of a Cul de sac on Redmond Road, Gosnells, to assist with larger vehicle turn around. The City of Gosnells acquired a portion of Lot 101 on Diagram 72219 to facilitate the works. During the assessment the acquisition was finalised, and the application area's land tenure was changed to Redmond Road reserve (PIN 12837411).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	17 July 2025
Decision area:	0.04 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 the site characteristics (see Appendix A), relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see Appendix B), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration the purpose of the clearing is to assist larger vehicle turnaround at the end of Redmond Road.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in:

- The loss of 0.01 hectares of black cockatoo foraging value, and
- The potential spread of weeds.

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 applicant has not suitably demonstrated avoidance and minimisation measures, therefore the proposed clearing results in a significant residual impact to black cockatoo foraging habitat, requiring an offset. The offset (as outlined in Section 4) does counterbalance the significant residual impacts to black cockatoo foraging habitat.

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
- offset through revegetation of three *Corymbia callophylla* as foraging habitat for black cockatoos

1.5. Site maps and photographs

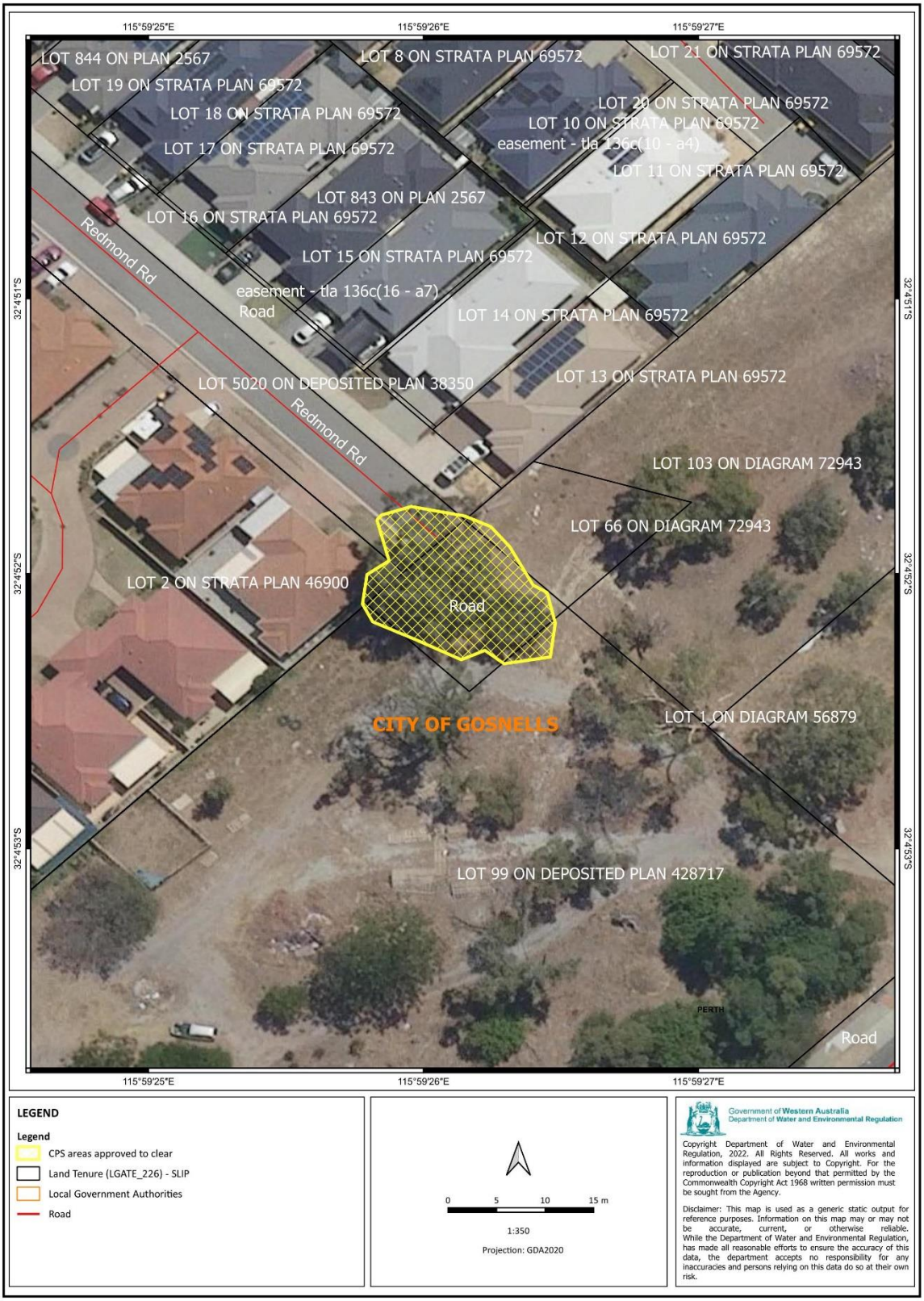


Figure 1 Map of the application area

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

Figure 2 Photographs of the trees proposed to be cleared (City of Gosnells, 2024a)

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 noting the purpose of the clearing is to construct a hammerhead Cul de sac at the end of Redmond road, an alternative design to avoid clearing native vegetation is not possible. The construction of the Cul de sac is designed around the existing road infrastructure and adjacent housing to facilitate larger vehicle turn around.

After consideration of avoidance and mitigation measures, it was determined that an offset to counterbalance the significant residual impacts to black cockatoo foraging was necessary. In accordance with the Government of Western Australia's *Environmental Offsets Policy* and *Environmental Offsets Guidelines*, these significant residual impacts have been addressed through the conditioning of environmental offset requirements on the permit. The nature and suitability of the offset provided are summarised in Section 4.

3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

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

The assessment against the clearing principles (see Appendix D) 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 (a and b)

Assessment

The desktop assessment identified 49 conservation significant fauna species recorded in the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the application area). In determining the likelihood of each species to occur in the application area, the following was considered:

- the preferred habitat and vegetation types of the species,
- their recorded proximity to the application, and
- date of record .

It was identified that three species of black cockatoos are likely to occur: *Zanda latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo; EN), *Zanda baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo; EN), and *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (forest red-tailed black cockatoo; VU). The application area is in the known distribution of Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo, and forest red-tailed black cockatoo). According to available databases, the closest recorded confirmed breeding site is

approximately 6.5 kilometres from the application area. There are 47 known roost sites in the local area; the closest is approximately 600 metres from the application area. The referral guideline for threatened black cockatoos specifies that habitat critical for the recovery of black cockatoos includes foraging habitat (including remnant patches of vegetation), night roosting habitat and nesting trees for breeding (DAWE, 2022).

The application area contains 0.01 hectares of suitable black cockatoo foraging habitat, of *Corymbia calophylla* (marri). Whilst not primary foraging habitat, the application area also consists of *Allocasuarina fraseriana* (Sheoak) which is also used for foraging by forest red-tailed black cockatoo and Baudin's black cockatoo (Bamford, 2023). Whilst the vegetation within the overall site is in completely degraded condition, when considering the foraging resource in the context of the local area, the single marri tree is afforded good to very good condition noting the size of the tree and the proximity to roosting, nesting and water resources.

Given the above, the vegetation within the application area is considered to provide suitable foraging habitat for black cockatoos noting the proximity to nearby known roosting and nesting sites. Also noting cumulative loss of black cockatoo foraging habitat on the Swan Coastal Plain, the application area contributes to important foraging resources.

The proposed clearing therefore constitutes a significant residual impact to black cockatoo foraging habitat. Noting the extent of the proposed impact, given no further avoidance or mitigation could be considered, the Delegated Officer determined that it was appropriate to consider an environmental offset to counterbalance this impact (see Section 4 Suitability of Offsets).

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing will result in the removal of one marri tree which provides suitable foraging habitat for all three black cockatoo species.

For the reasons set out above, it is considered that the impacts of the proposed clearing on black cockatoos constitutes a significant residual impact requiring an environmental offset.

Conditions

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

- revegetation planting of 3 *Corymbia callophylla* (marri) trees within Crown Reserve Mary Carrol Park (Reserve 31993), Gosnells.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

No planning or development approvals are required for the purposes of the proposed clearing.

During the assessment, a portion of Lot 101 on Diagram 72219, was acquired by the City of Gosnells and the area was subsequently rezoned as Redmond Road reserve (PIN12837411).

The application area is mapped within the registered Southern River Aboriginal Heritage site. 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.

4 Suitability of offsets

Through the detailed assessment outlined in Section 3.2 above, the Delegated Officer has determined that the following significant residual impacts remain after the application of the avoidance and mitigation measures summarised in Section 3.1:

- 0.01 hectares of foraging habitat for black cockatoos.

The applicant initially proposed an environmental offset of 7 Marri trees to be planted at Maranda Park (Lot 7 on Diagram 43060). Noting this lot is parkland cleared, in completely degraded condition and does not hold conservation tenure, the offset location was determined to be not suitable to counterbalance the impacts of the clearing.

The applicant provided a revised offset location at Mary Carrol Park (Crown Reserve 31993), Gosnells, located approximately 880 metres east of the application area (see Figure 2). This location is a Crown Reserve vested to the City for the purpose of bird sanctuary, park and wildlife refuge. Noting this location holds conservation tenure, an offset in this location was determined to hold higher environmental outcomes.

In assessing whether the proposed offset is adequately proportionate to account for the significant residual impacts of the proposal, DWER undertook a calculation using the WA Offsets Calculator. The offset calculations identified the proposal to plant 7 Marri trees exceeded the requirements to counterbalance the significant residual impacts, as such the planting of 3 Marri trees is conditioned on the permit to suitably counterbalance the residual impacts by 100 per cent.

The Delegated Officer considers that this adequately counterbalances the significant residual impacts listed above. The justification for the values used in the offset calculation is provided in Appendix D.

Figure 2. Map of the offset site

End

Appendix A. Site characteristics

A.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The application area is a 0.04-hectare isolated patch of native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is situated within the suburban area in the City of Gosnells surrounded by residential houses. The proposed clearing area *is a small isolated remnant in a highly cleared landscape* Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 29.5 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The application area does not contribute to a formal ecological linkage, however is situated 900 metres east of the Perth Regional Ecological Linkage.
Conservation areas	The application area is not mapped as a conservation area. The nearest conservation areas is three bush forever sites, with the nearest located approximately 700 metres east of the application area
Vegetation description	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the application area is parkland cleared consisting of *Corymbia calophylla* (marri), *Allocasuarina fraseriana* (western sheoak) and *Xylomelum occidentale* (woody pear). This is inconsistent with the mapped vegetation type: • Southern river complex which is described as; open woodlands of Marri, jarrah and banksia species with fringing woodlands of flooded gum and swamp paperbark along creeks (Shepherd et al, 2001) *The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 18.4 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).*
Vegetation condition	Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C.
Climate and landform	The application area is situated on the Swan Coastal Plain which consists of a Mediterranean climate of warm and dry summers and cool wet winters. Annual rainfall is typically between 800 to 900 millimetres (BOM,2025). The application area is relatively flat and is situated at 20 metres elevation.
Soil description	The application area consists of two mapped soil types (DPIRD, 2019); • EnvGeol S10 Phase (213Pj): Sand – as S8 as relatively thin veneer over sandy clay to clayey sand. • EnvGeol S8 Phase (212Bs): Sand – very light grey at surface, yellow at depth, fine to medium-grained, sub-rounded quartz, moderately well sorted of eolian origin.
Land degradation risk	The 213Pj phase which contributes to approximately 60 percent of the application area is susceptible to; • Moderate risk of wind erosion • Moderate risk of water erosion • High risk of waterlogging • High risk of water repellence • High risk of subsurface acidification • Moderate risk of phosphorus export • Moderate risk of flooding The 212Bs phase which contributes to approximately 40 per cent of the application area is susceptible to; • High risk of wind erosion

Characteristic	Details
	• High risk of water repellence • High risk of subsurface acidification; and, • Moderate risk of phosphorus exports
Waterbodies	No mapped waterbodies intersect the application area
Hydrogeography	The application area is mapped within the Perth ground water area. The groundwater salinity is mapped as 500-1000 TDS mg/L
Flora	There are no records of conservation significant flora mapped within the application area. The nearest mapped conservation significant flora record is mapped 930 metres from the application area.
Ecological communities	The application area is not mapped as a threatened or priority ecological community. The nearest mapped ecological community is mapped 730 meters from the application area
Fauna	There are no mapped records of conservation significant fauna within the application area. The nearest mapped record is located 530 metres from the application area

Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."* Assessment: The application area contains locally significant black cockatoo foraging habitat.	May be at variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, 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 application area contains foraging habitat for black cockatoos.	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.1, above.*
Principle (c): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora."* Assessment: The application area is unlikely to contain habitat for flora species listed under the BC Act.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (d): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community."* Assessment: The application area does not contains species that can indicate a threatened ecological community (TEC). The nearest TEC is located 700 metres from the application area and the vegetation to be cleared is not representative of this TEC	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas		

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Principle (e): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared."* Assessment: The extent of native vegetation in the local area is inconsistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. However, in constrained areas, the EPA has a revised target of native vegetation and communities retaining more than 10 percent (EPA, 2008). The local area and mapped vegetation complex are above the 10 percent threshold. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage in the local area	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (h): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area."* Assessment: Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Environmental value: land and water resources		
Principle (f): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland."* Assessment: Given no water courses or wetlands are recorded within or nearby the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on- or off-site hydrology and water quality.	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 moderately to highly susceptible to wind and water erosion, nutrient export, salinity, flooding and waterlogging. Noting the extent and the location of the application area and given the completely degraded condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (i): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water."* Assessment: Given no water courses, wetlands or Public Drinking Water Source Areas are recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (j): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding."* Assessment: The mapped soils have a moderate risk of flooding however noting the extent of the clearing, the condition of the vegetation and noting there are no wetlands or water courses recorded within the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding	Not likely to be at variance	No

Appendix C. Vegetation condition rating scale

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

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

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

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

Appendix D. Offset calculator value justification

Calculation	Score (Area)	Rationale
Conservation significance		
Description	Black cockatoo (BC) habitat	The application area contains one *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) which provides significant foraging habitat in the local area for three species of black cockatoos
Type of environmental value	Species (fauna)	Foraging habitat for three black cockatoo species
Conservation significance of environmental value		Carnaby's cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo are listed as endangered under the BC Act and EPBC Act . Forest red-tail black cockatoo is listed as vulnerable under the BC Act and EPBC Act.
Landscape-level value impacted		The impact is to an area of foraging habitat on the Swan Coastal Plain
Significant impact		
Description	Loss of foraging habitat for three black cockatoo species	The removal of one Marri tree which comprises significant foraging habitat for three black cockatoo species.
Significant impact (hectares) / Type of feature	0.01	0.01 hectares of black cockatoo foraging habitat on the Swan Coastal Plain.
Quality (scale) / Number	6	The application area is within the known distribution zone for all three black cockatoos and consists of known foraging species, Marri (primary food source). 47 known roost sites are within the local area, the nearest confirmed roost site is located 600 meters from, the application area. The nearest confirmed breeding site is located 6.5km away, there are also a number of permanent watering points within 1 kilometre of the application area.
Rehabilitation credit		
N/A		

Offset		
Description	Revegetation of black cockatoo foraging habitat	Revegetation of marri trees within the nearby Mary Carrol Park located approximately 880 metres east of the application area
Proposed offset (area in hectares)	0.03	The area required to counterbalance 100% of significant residual impact (SRI) of the proposed clearing is 0.03 hectares or 3 trees)
Current quality of offset site / Start number (of type) of feature)	1.00	The proposed offset site is parkway cleared however does currently provide foraging habitat for black cockatoos
Future quality WITHOUT offset (scale) / Future number WITH offset	1.00	Without revegetation the offset site would remain the same with no improvement in habitat quality for black cockatoos.
Future quality WITH offset (scale) / Future number WITH offset	5.00	Through planting of 3 Marri trees the overall quality of the offset site will improve.
Time until ecological benefit (years)	17.00	17 years minimum to achieve foraging resource, plus 2 years for revegetation to commence.
Confidence in offset result (%)	0.8	Moderate to high level of confidence that the quality within the revegetation area will improve
Duration of offset implementation (maximum 20 years)	20.00	Maximum value to be used noting the vegetation is not to be cleared in the future.
Time until offset site secured (years)	1.00	Minimum 1 year applied - The Shire manages the offset site
Risk of future loss WITHOUT offset (%)	5.00	There is a low risk of loss as the proposed offset site is conserved for bid sanctuary and wildlife refuge
Risk of future loss WITH offset (%)	5.00	There is a low risk of loss as the proposed offset site is conserved for bid sanctuary and wildlife refuge
Offset ratio (Conservation area only)	N/A	
Landscape level values of offset?	N/A	

Appendix E. Sources of information

E.1. GIS databases

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

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

- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems

Restricted GIS Databases used:

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

E.2. References

Bamford Consulting Ecologists (Bamford) (2023), Plants known to be used for foraging, roosting and nesting black-cockatoos in South-Western Western Australia.

Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) (2025), Climate statistics for Australian location – Perth Metro. Available from: Climate statistics for Australian locations (Accessed 09 May 2025)

City of Gosnells (2024a) *Clearing permit application CPS 10718/1*, received 11 March 2020 (DWER Ref: DWERDT947092).

City of Gosnells (2024b) *Providing further information for clearing permit application CPS 10718/1,* received 19 September 2024 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1009236).

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

Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (2013) *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation*, Perth. Available from: https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/your-environment/native-vegetation/Guidelines/Guide2_assessment_native_veg.pdf

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2019) *NRInfo Digital Mapping. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.* Government of Western Australia. URL: https://maps.agric.wa.gov.au/nrm-info/ (Accessed 24 October 2024).

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2019) *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits*. Joondalup. Available from: https://dwer.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Procedure_Native_vegetation_clearing_permits_v1.PDF.

Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (2008) *Environmental Guidance for Planning and Development.* Available from : Environmental Guidance for Planning and Development (GS 33) | EPA Western Australia

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

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

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

Molloy, S., Wood, J., Hall, S., Wallrodt, S. and Whisson, G. (2009) *South West Regional Ecological Linkages Technical Report*, Western Australian Local Government Association and Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.

Northcote, K. H. with Beckmann G G, Bettenay E., Churchward H. M., van Dijk D. C., Dimmock G. M., Hubble G. D., Isbell R. F., McArthur W. M., Murtha G. G., Nicolls K. D., Paton T. R., Thompson C. H., Webb A. A. and Wright M. J. (1960-68) *Atlas of Australian Soils*, Sheets 1 to 10, with explanatory data. CSIRO and Melbourne University Press: Melbourne.

Schoknecht, N., Tille, P. and Purdie, B. (2004) *Soil-landscape mapping in South-Western Australia – Overview of Methodology and output*s Resource Management Technical Report No. 280. Department of Agriculture.

Shah, B. (2006) *Conservation of Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo on the Swan Coastal Plain, Western Australia*. December 2006. Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo Recovery Project. Birds Australia, Western Australia.

Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R. and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001) *Native Vegetation in Western Australia, Extent, Type and Status*. Resource Management Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

Valentine, L.E. and Stock, W. (2008) *Food Resources of Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris) in the Gnangara Sustainability Strategy Study Area*. Edith Cowan University and Department of Environment and Conservation. December 2008.

Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) *FloraBase - the Western Australian Flora*. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Western Australia. https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/ (Accessed 24 October 2024)