GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: CPS 11072/1

File Number: DWERVT18331

Duration of Permit: From 7 October 2025 to 7 October 2032

PERMIT HOLDER

City of Kalamunda

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 3003 on Deposited Plan 70568 (Crown Reserve 17098), Forrestfield

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 6 October 2027.

2. Revegetation

(a) The permit holder must, within 12 months of undertaking *clearing* authorised under this permit:

(i) undertake deliberate *planting* of five (5) marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) trees within the area cross-hatched red on Figure 2 of Schedule 1;

(ii) ensure only *local provenance* propagating material is used;

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

(iv) ensure *plantings* are of at least one (1) metre in height;

(v) undertake *weed* control and watering of *plantings* for at least three years post-planting.

(b) the permit holder must, within 24 months of *planting* the marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) trees in accordance with *condition* 2(a):

(i) engage an *environmental specialist* to make a determination that the five marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) trees planted under *condition* 2(a) will survive;

(ii) if the determination made by the *environmental specialist* under *condition* 2(b)(i) is that five marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) trees will not survive, the permit holder must plant additional marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) trees that will result in five marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) trees persisting within the area cross-hatched red on Figure 2 of Schedule 1.

(c) where additional *planting* of trees is undertaken in accordance with *condition* 2(b)(ii), the permit holder must repeat the activities required by *condition* 2(b).

3. Records that must be kept

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

Table 1: Records that must be kept

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised *clearing* activities generally	(a) the location where the *clearing* occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 2020 (GDA2020), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; and (b) the date that the area was cleared.
2.	In relation to the revegetation pursuant to *condition* 2	(a) the date(s) on which *planting* was undertaken; (b) the boundaries of the area *planted* (recorded digitally as a shapefile); (c) a description of the *planting* activities undertaken, including action taken to implement watering and *weed* control; (d) a copy of the *environmental specialist's* report and determination; and (e) a description of remedial actions undertaken pursuant to *condition* 2(b)(ii), where the *environmental specialist* indicates planted trees will not survive.

4. Reporting

The permit holder must provide the *CEO* the records required under *condition* 3 when requested by the *CEO*.

DEFINITIONS

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

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
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.
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 an environmental specialist.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (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.
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(s)	planting means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species
weed(s)	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

Ray Carvalho
Manager
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

12 September 2025

SCHEDULE 1

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

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 area subject to *condition* 2 (Revegetation) 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 11072/1
Permit type:	Area Permit
Applicant name:	City of Kalamunda
Application received:	6 May 2025
Application area:	One (1) native tree
Purpose of clearing:	Construction of the City of Kalamunda Men's Shed
Method of clearing:	Mechanical
Property:	Lot 3003 on Deposited Plan 70568 (Crown Reserve 17098)
Location (LGA area/s):	City of Kalamunda
Localities (suburb/s):	Forrestfield

1.2. Description of clearing activities

The City of Kalamunda (the City) is proposing to clear a single marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) tree within an existing gravel car park area, within the broader Hartfield Park recreation reserve (see Figure 1, Section 1.5).

The proposed clearing is part of the City's planned future development for community and sporting facilities through the Hartfield Park Master Plan Stage 2 project. This involves the development and/or expansion of existing sporting facilities at four separate locations within Hartfield Park. These areas include:

- Reid Oval expansion
- Soccer facilities expansion
- Bowls and tennis club improvements
- Men's Shed (Location B) construction.

The purpose of the proposed clearing is to construct the Men's Shed (Location B) (City of Kalamunda, 2024b).

1.3. Decision on application

Decision:	Granted
Decision date:	12 September 2025
Decision area:	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)
- the findings of a flora and fauna survey
- 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 Delegated Officer also considered that the proposed clearing is a part of the future planned development set out in the Hartfield Park Master Plan Stage 2 project (City of Kalamunda, 2024b).

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing would result in the loss of one native marri tree which provides suitable foraging habitat for threatened black cockatoos.

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's avoidance, minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing is unlikely to lead to a significant environmental impact, subject to appropriate mitigation and management measures. The applicant has suitably demonstrated avoidance and minimisation measures and committed to mitigate the environmental impacts of clearing (see section 3).

The Delegated Officer therefore decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions requiring the applicant to deliberately plant and ensure the survival of five (5) marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) trees within the area cross-hatched red shown on Figure 2 (below).

1.5. Site map

Figure 1: The area cross-hatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

Figure 2: The area cross-hatched red indicates area subject to revegetation requirements.

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)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation* (DER, December 2013)
- *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits* (DWER, October 2019)
- Technical guidance – *Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016)
- Technical guidance – *Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016).

3 Detailed assessment of application

3.1. Avoidance, minimisation and mitigation measures

Evidence was submitted by the applicant demonstrating that it has considered avoidance measures by relocating the proposed development to incorporate the limiting the clearing to one tree. Previously the men's shed was planned for construction within an area that extended into *Banksia attenuata*, *Banksia menziesii* and *Eucalyptus* sp. open woodland (immediately southeast). This area has now been avoided to minimise environmental impacts (City of Kalamunda, 2024a).

Additionally, the City had intended to retain the marri tree under application, and engaged an arborist to advise on appropriate tree protection zones. However, it was determined that the extent of pruning and root disturbance required for the development would impact the tree, and retention is therefore not viable (City of Kalamunda, 2025a) (see figure 6- Appendix E).

A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be developed by the City, including environmental impact mitigation measures such as weed control, dieback hygiene, dust suppression and tree protection during construction activities. This plan will form a condition of contract between the City and the Building Contractor (City of Kalamunda, 2024a).

The Department of Planning and Lands and Heritage (DPLH) advised that in accordance with the State Planning Policy 2.8 – Bushland Policy for the Perth Metropolitan Region (SPP 2.8), the applicant needs to demonstrate avoidance and mitigation of impacts and provide an offset for any impacts to support the proposed clearing.

To address the above DPLH advice, the City of Kalamunda proposes to undertake deliberate planting and ensure long-term survival of five (5) marri trees (*Corymbia calophylla*) within the area cross-hatched red in Figure 1 (above) (City of Kalamunda, 2025b).

The Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made a reasonable effort 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 Principle (b)

Assessment

According to available datasets there are records of 40 species of conservation listed fauna within the local area (10-kilometre radius). Of these, the marri tree proposed for clearing may contain suitable habitat for the following species. This presumption is based on the suitability of the marri tree as habitat for these species, the number of records within the local area and their distance to the application area:

- Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) (endangered; BC Act and EPBC Act)
- Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*) (endangered; BC Act and EPBC Act)
- Forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) (vulnerable; BC Act and EPBC Act) (these three species will be herein referred to as 'black cockatoos').

Natural Area Consulting Management Services (Natural Area) has undertaken an environmental assessment and ecological surveys to support the development (City of Kalamunda, 2024b; Natural Area, 2024). Natural Area (2024) identified the tree proposed for clearing provides moderate to high quality foraging habitat for black cockatoos.

Black cockatoos

The proposed clearing is located within the mapped distribution of all three black cockatoo species. Within a 10-kilometre radius of the application area, there are 1,139 records of Carnaby's cockatoo, 85 records of Baudin's cockatoo and 130 records of forest-red tailed black cockatoos, with the closest distance of individual records approximately 0.3, 2.85 and 0.53 kilometres away from the application area, respectively.

Breeding habitat

Suitable breeding habitat for black cockatoos includes 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 (DAWE, 2022). The tree proposed for clearing is a potential habitat tree (semi mature *Corymbia calophylla* (marri)) as it has a DBH of 635 millimetres. Natural Area identified that the tree has no hollows of any size and therefore does not provide suitable breeding habitat for black cockatoos (Natural Area, 2024).

Roosting habitat

Night-roosts are usually located in the tallest trees of an area, in close proximity to both a food supply and a water source (DAWE, 2022). According to the available databases, the application area is not mapped as a known roost site. The tree proposed for clearing did not show any evidence of black cockatoo roosting (Natural Area, 2024). Noting the site context of the tree proposed for clearing, it is not likely to provide significant roost habitat for black cockatoos, particularly given the presence of suitable roost habitat within the surrounding high quality vegetated portions of Hartfield Park.

Foraging 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 (DAWE, 2024). According to available databases, 22 known black cockatoo roosting sites are mapped within a six-kilometre radius of the application area, and 14 confirmed breeding sites are recorded within a 12-kilometre radius of the application area. The closest confirmed breeding site is located 10.5 kilometres from the application area. Based on the above, the department's assessment has identified that the tree proposed for clearing provides a potential food source for black cockatoos breeding and roosting within the local area.

A key focus for the Swan Coastal Plain is the ongoing viability of foraging resources for black cockatoos, particularly Carnaby's cockatoo, given the rapidly declining foraging resources for black cockatoos in this Bioregion (DAWE, 2024). Therefore, while the tree proposed for clearing represents a small foraging resource for black cockatoos, given the above, and the close proximity to known roost and breeding sites, the impact of the loss of this tree requires addressing through revegetation actions that would result in the re-instatement of black cockatoo foraging habitat. The applicant has committed to planting five marri trees within the same reserve to mitigate this impact. The Delegated Officer considered that the proposed revegetation is adequate to address the loss of the marri tree.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the Delegated Officer considered that the potential impact of the proposed clearing of one marri tree that provides black cockatoo foraging habitat, can be addressed through the planting of five marri trees within the same reserve.

Conditions

To address the above impact, as a condition of the clearing permit, the applicant will be required to plant five marri trees within Hartfield Park reserve, and ensure the survival of those trees.

3.2.2. Biological values (conservation area) - Clearing Principle (h)

Assessment

The marri tree proposed for clearing is within Bush Forever site 320. The proposed clearing will impact on the environmental values of this Bush Forever site through the direct removal of vegetation which provides fauna habitat. The applicant has committed to plant 5 marri trees nearby within Bush Forever site 320 to mitigate the proposed clearing. The Delegated Officer considered the proposed revegetation action is appropriate to address the loss of the marri tree proposed to clear.

Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the proposed clearing is unlikely to result in a significant impact on environmental values within Bush Forever site 320, subject to the following conditions on the clearing permit.

Conditions

The applicant will be required to plant five marri trees within the same reserve (within Bush Forever site 320) and ensure the survival of those trees.

3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The City had referred the proposed clearing to the department under application CPS 10645/1 on 11 June 2024, but later withdrew the application on 2 December 2024, noting it had intended to retain the proposed tree. The City later identified that the proposed works would impact on the tree given the surrounding ground works and intensive pruning required. The City subsequently referred the same clearing under DWERs referral process (REF 11018/1) on 28 March 2025, and received a 'permit required' determination, given the value of the tree as a black cockatoo foraging resource and its location within Bush Forever site 320. The applicant has subsequently progressed this current clearing permit application.

The proposed clearing occurs within the Hartfield Park recreation reserve and is consistent with the Hartfield Park Master Plan Stage 2 project plan.

In accordance with section 51E (4A) of the EP Act, the department invited comments from the DPLH on 11 September 2024, for the previous application (CPS 10645/1). In accordance with the State Planning Policy 2.8 (SPP 2.8), DPLH provided the following comments - If the removal of the *Corymbia calophylla* is required, the planting of a minimum of 5 trees as per SPP 2.8 is recommended (City of Kalamunda, 2024d).

The proposed clearing area is within a contaminated site classified as 'possibly contaminated- investigation required'. DWER's contaminated site branch advised that an Unexpected Finds Protocol should be prepared if buried waste, including asbestos-containing material, is intercepted during ground-disturbing works (City of Kalamunda, 2024c).

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

End

Appendix A. Additional information provided by applicant

Summary of comments	Consideration of comment
Proposed planting location provided in response to the further information request sent for CPS 10645/1(City of Kalamunda, 2025b)	Environmental value (fauna)- clearing principle (b), in section 3.2.1 of this report. The Delegated officer considers the City of Kalamunda has adequately provided revegetation measures to mitigate the impacts to conservation significant fauna

Appendix B. Site characteristics

B.1. Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details
Local context	The tree proposed to be cleared is an isolated marri tree within a parkland cleared area in Hartfield Park recreation reserve, managed by the City of Kalamunda. The area occurs in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is surrounded by the existing sport facilities within Hartfield Park. Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 29.35 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The tree proposed for clearing is not within a formally mapped ecological linkage.
Conservation areas	The tree proposed for clearing is within Bush Forever site 320.
Vegetation description	The tree proposed to be cleared is an isolated marri tree. No other vegetation is proposed for clearing. The excerpt of the survey description and maps are available in Appendix E. This mapped vegetation type is 'Southern River Complex' which is described as Open woodland of *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) - *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) - Banksia species with fringing woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum) - *Melaleuca rhaphiophylla* (Swamp Paperbark) along creek beds (Heddle et al. 1980). The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 18.43 per cent of its original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).
Vegetation condition	The tree proposed for clearing is over a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) parkland cleared area. The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix D.
Climate and landform	The climate of the area is classified as Mediterranean, with dry hot summers and cool wet winters. The average annual rainfall is 752.7 mm, the majority falling between May and August.
Soil description and Land degradation risk	The soil is mapped as Pinjarra System (213Pj), which occurs on the Swan Coastal Plain from Perth to Capel. The soils are described as poorly drained coastal plain with variable alluvial and aeolian soils. The mapped soil type has a low to moderate risk of land degradation resulting from water erosion, wind erosion, salinity, flooding and phosphorus export, but has a high risk of land degradation resulting from water logging and subsurface acidification (DPIRD, 2019).
Waterbodies and Hydrogeography	There are no wetlands or watercourses mapped within the application area. The closest wetland or watercourse is a minor manmade perennial waterbody located around 307 metres south of the application area.

Characteristic	Details
	The application area is mapped within the Perth Groundwater Area proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* (the RIWI Act). The application area does not transect any other proclaimed surface or groundwater resources.
Flora	The proposed tree is within an already cleared gravel car park area and itself is not conservation listed. The closest threatened flora record is *Conospermum undulatum*, located around 360 metres away. The closest priority flora species to the application area is *Isopogon autumnalis* (priority 3) located around 360 meters away.
Ecological communities	The desktop assessment identified that the closest state-listed threatened ecological community (TEC) is an occurrence of *Banksia attenuata* woodlands over species rich dense shrublands (floristic community type 20a as originally described in Gibson et al. 1994) TEC, approximately 160 metres east of the application area. The closest priority ecological community (PEC) is an occurrence of the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community, approximately 50 metres east and west of the application area, separated by parkland cleared car park area.
Fauna	The desktop assessment identified that a total of 40 threatened or priority fauna species have been recorded within the local area, including 16 threatened fauna species, 16 priority fauna species, 8 specially protected species. None of these records occur within the application area, with the closest record being a Carnaby's cockatoo (*Zanda latirostris*) occurring approximately 300 metres from the application area.

B.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre-European extent in all DBCA managed land
IBRA bioregion*					
Swan Coastal Plan	1,501.221.93	579,813.47	38.62	222,916.97	14.85
Vegetation complex					
Southern River Complex	58,781.48	10,832.18	18.43	940.36	1.60
Local area					
10km radius	30771.89	9031.50	29.35	-	-

*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]
Zanda latirostris	EN	Y	Y	0.30	1139	Y
Zanda baudinii	EN	Y	Y	2.85	85	Y
Calyptorhynchus banksii naso	VU	Y	Y	0.53	130	Y

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

B.4. Land degradation risk table

Risk categories	*Land Unit 1*
Wind erosion	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk
Water erosion	L1: <3% of the map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk
Salinity	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk
Subsurface Acidification	H2: > 70% of the map unit has a high Subsurface Acidification risk
Flood risk	L2: < 3-10% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk
Water logging	H2: > 70% of the map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk
Phosphorus export risk	M1: 10-30% of the map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk

Appendix C. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		
Principle (a): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity."* Assessment: The area proposed to be cleared contains an individual tree within a parkland cleared carpark area, and does not contain locally or regionally significant flora, fauna or ecological communities. The tree may be used as foraging habitat for black cockatoos. The proposed clearing in unlikely to impact on an area comprising a high level of biodiversity.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (b): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna."* Assessment: The tree proposed to be cleared provides primary foraging habitat for threatened black cockatoo species (see Appendix A.3). The tree is not likely to provide significant habitat for other conservation significant fauna, given the abundance of better-quality vegetation within the broader local area, and lack of hollows within the tree.	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 tree proposed for clearing is not threatened under the BC Act or EPBC Act and does not include any other native vegetation under its drip line.	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 tree proposed for clearing is not part of a known threatened ecological community.	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 mapped vegetation complex retains 18.43 percent of its pre-European extent. The local area retains 29.35 per cent of its original vegetation extent. The application area therefore occurs in an extensively cleared landscape. The EPA recognises a minimum 10% vegetation retention threshold for ecological communities within constrained areas (EPA, 2008). The application area is in a constrained area. The remaining extent of the mapped vegetation type and vegetation in the local area are above the 10% threshold for constrained areas. Therefore, while the application area is a significant remnant in an extensively cleared landscape (noting it provides a foraging resource for black cockatoos), this impact does not constitute a significant residual impact that needs counterbalancing through an offset, or addressing through a revegetation action. A revegetation action has however been required to address the impact of the clearing on black cockatoo foraging habitat.	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: The proposed clearing occurs within the Bush Forever site 320, and will result in the loss of a tree that provides value as fauna habitat.	At variance	Yes *Refer to Section 3.2.2, above.*
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: The tree proposed for clearing is not growing in association with a watercourse or wetland.	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 proposed clearing of one tree is not likely to result in appreciable land degradation, noting the site context and mapped soils.	Not likely to be at variance	No
Principle (i): *"Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water."* Assessment: Given that no watercourses, wetlands or Public Drinking Water Source Areas are recorded within or adjacent to the application area, and the extent of clearing proposed, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or groundwater 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:	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
The mapped soils and topographic contours do not indicate the proposed clearing of one tree is likely to contribute to flooding.		

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. Biological survey information excerpts

Marri Tree ID #1

Tree Details	
Latin Name:	Corymbia calophylla
Common Name:	Marri
Tree Age:	Semi mature
Health:	Poor
Structure:	Fair
Tree Height (Estimated) [m]:	8
Canopy Spread [m]:	8
DBH [cm]:	63.5
DBH Range:	60-75cm
Diameter at Root Flare (DRF) [cm]:	0.655
Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) [m]:	7.62
Structural Root Zone (SRZ) [m]:	2.77
Useful Life Expectancy:	20-40 years
Observations-Structural Issues:	Deadwood, Canopy decline
Work Requirements:	Supplemental Water required, Fertiliser required, Apply mulch
Observation Comments:	

Tree Location	
Longitude:	116.005065
Latitude:	-31.995719

Photos Street View Map View

T1.jpg
11/02/2025

Figure 3: Excerpts from Tree assessment report

Figure 4: Excerpts from Tree assessment report

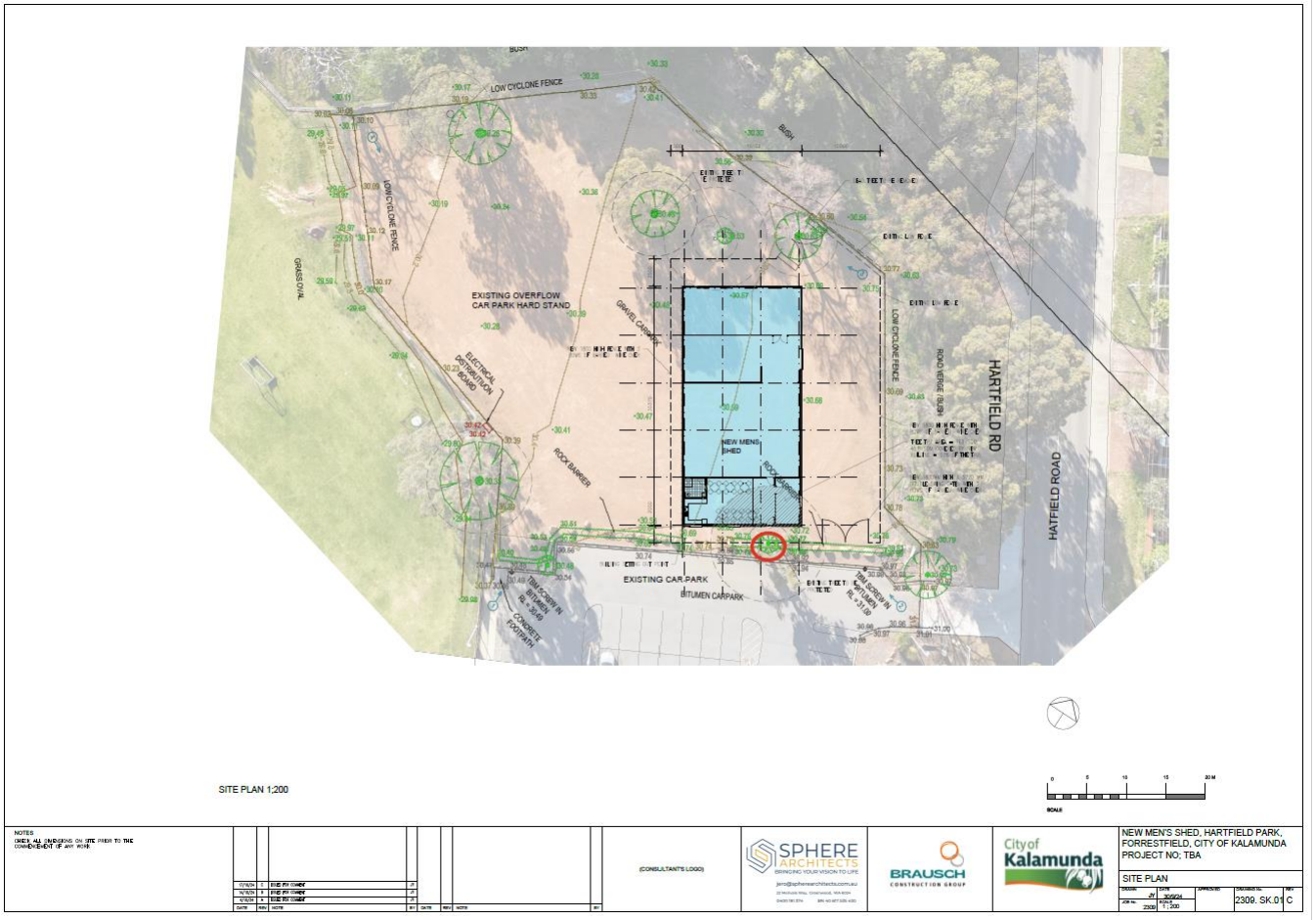

Figure 5: Site plan

Figure 6 – Structural root zone of the tree

Appendix F. Sources of information

F.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
- 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
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

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

F.2. References

City of Kalamunda (2024a) *Clearing permit application CPS 10645/1*, received 11 June 2024 (DWER Ref: DWERDT962053).

City of Kalamunda (2024b) *Supporting information for clearing permit application CPS 10645/1*, received 05 September 2024 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1001783).

City of Kalamunda (2024c) *CPS 10645/1 Contaminated Advice Received*, received 27 September 2024 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1022723).

City of Kalamunda (2024d) *CPS 10645/1 DPLH Advice Received*, received 26 September 2024 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1022717).

City of Kalamunda (2025a) *Clearing referral application REF 11018/1*, received 28 March 2024 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1097569).

City of Kalamunda (2025b) *Revegetation details for Clearing permit application CPS 11072/1*, received 3 July 2024 (DWER Ref: DWERDT1188641).

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) (2022) *Referral guideline for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species: Carnaby's Cockatoo, Baudin's Cockatoo and the Forest Red-tailed Black-cockatoo*. Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, 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 3 July 2025).

Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (2008) *Environmental Guidance for Planning and Development*. Guidance Statement No 33. Environmental Protection Authority, WA.

Government of Western Australia (2019) *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

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Natural Area Consulting Management Services (Natural Area) (2024) *Environmental Approvals Recommendations*. Malaga, WA.