



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number: CPS 3144/2
Permit Holder: City of Armadale
Duration of Permit: 16 August 2009 – 16 August 2014

The Permit Holder is authorised to clear native vegetation subject to the following conditions of this Permit.

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Purpose for which clearing may be done

Clearing for the purpose of the extension and upgrade of Warton Road.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

ROAD RESERVE (WARTON ROAD, PIARA WATERS 6112)
LOT 10 ON PLAN 8955 (WARTON ROAD, PIARA WATERS 6112)
LOT 51 ON DIAGRAM 53433 (WARTON ROAD, PIARA WATERS 6112)
LOT 9 ON DIAGRAM 8955 (WARTON ROAD, PIARA WATERS 6112)
LOT 8 ON PLAN 8955 (WARTON ROAD, PIARA WATERS 6112)
LOT 143 ON PLAN 226007 (WARTON ROAD, PIARA WATERS 6112)
LOT 50 ON DIAGRAM 53433 (ARMADALE ROAD, PIARA WATERS 6112)
LOT 555 ON PLAN 61398 (WARTON ROAD, PIARA WATERS 6112)
LOT 9001 ON PLAN 58901 (WARTON ROAD, PIARA WATERS 6112)
LOT 150 ON PLAN 44831 (WARTON ROAD, PIARA WATERS 6112)
LOT 114 ON DIAGRAM 73106 (WARTON ROAD, PIARA WATERS 6112)
LOT 113 ON DIAGRAM 73106 (WARTON ROAD, PIARA WATERS 6112)

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 3.3 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 3144/2a and Plan 3144/2b.

4. Application

This Permit allows the Permit Holder to authorise persons, including employees, contractors and agents of the Permit Holder, to clear native vegetation authorised under this Permit subject to compliance with the conditions of this Permit and approval from the Permit Holder.

5. Type of clearing authorised

This Permit authorises the Permit Holder to clear native vegetation for activities to the extent that the Permit Holder has the power to clear native vegetation for those activities under the *Local Government Act 1995* or any other written law.

6. Compliance with Assessment Sequence and Management Procedures

Prior to clearing any native vegetation under conditions 1, 2 and 3 of this Permit, the Permit Holder must comply with the Assessment Sequence and the Management Procedures set out in Part II of this Permit.

PART II – ASSESSMENT SEQUENCE AND MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

7. Avoid, minimise etc clearing

In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in 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.

8. Dieback and weed control

When undertaking any clearing or other activity authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the 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) shall not move soils in wet conditions;
- (c) ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
- (d) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

9. Records must be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit in relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:

- (a) the species composition, structure and density of the cleared area;
- (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;
- (c) the date that the area was cleared; and
- (d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).

10. Reporting

- (a) The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO, on or before 30 June of each year, a written report of records required under condition 9 of this Permit and activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding year.
- (a) Prior to 16 May 2014, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 9 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 10(a) of this Permit.

Definitions

The following meanings are given to terms used in this Permit:

dieback means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation;

fill means material used to increase the ground level, or fill a hollow;

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;

weed/s means a species listed in Appendix 3 of the "Environmental Weed Strategy" published by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (1999), and plants declared under section 37 of the Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K Faulkner', is written over a horizontal line.

Kelly Faulkner
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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

6 August 2009

Plan 3144/2a




LEGEND

Clearing Instruments

- Areas Approved to Clear
- Road Centrelines

Swan Coastal Plain
Central 20cm Orthomosaic -
Landgate 2006



0 ~200 m

Scale 1:7500
(Approximate when reproduced at A4)


Geocentric Datum Australia 1994


Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

K. Faulkner Date *6/8/09*

K. Faulkner
Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of
the Environmental Protection Act 1986

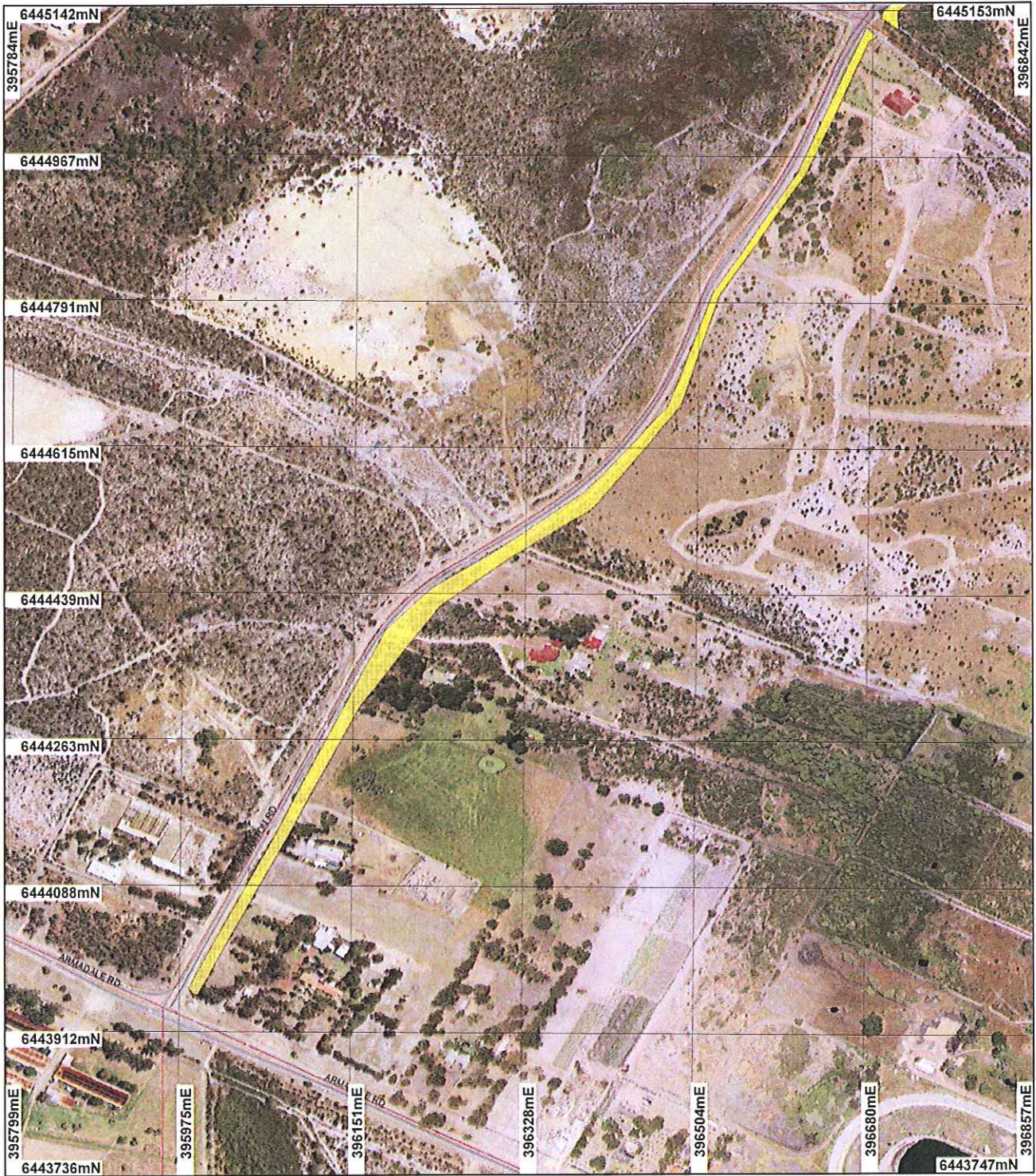
Information derived from this map should be
confirmed with the data custodian acknowledged
by the agency acronym in the legend.



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Environment and Conservation**
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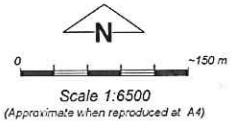
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Plan 3144/2b



LEGEND

- Clearing Instruments**
- Areas Approved to Clear
 - Road Centrelines
- Swan Coastal Plain
Central 20cm Orthomosaic -
Landgate 2006



Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

Note: the data in this map have not been projected, this may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

K. Faulkner Date 6/8/09

K. Faulkner

Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Information derived from this map should be confirmed with the data custodian acknowledged by the agency acronym in the legend.



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1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 3144/2
 Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: City of Armadale

1.3. Property details

Property: ROAD RESERVE (WARTON ROAD, PIARA WATERS 6112)
 LOT 10 ON PLAN 8955 (WARTON ROAD, PIARA WATERS 6112)
 LOT 51 ON DIAGRAM 53433 (WARTON ROAD, PIARA WATERS 6112)
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 LOT 113 ON DIAGRAM 73106 (WARTON ROAD, PIARA WATERS 6112)

Local Government Area:

Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
3.3		Mechanical Removal	Road construction or maintenance

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description	Clearing Description	Vegetation Condition	Comment
HeddlVegetation Complex: Southern River Complex - open woodland of E. calophylla - E. marginata - Banksia species with fringing woodland of E. rudis - M. rhapsiophylla along creek beds. (Heddl et al 1980).	The proposal is to clear up to 3.3 hectares of native vegetation for upgrade and expansion of Warton Road to a dual carriage way; between Nicholson Road in the north and Armadale Road in the south.	Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)	The vegetation clearing description is based on a site inspection by DEC officers on 17 June 2009.
Beard Vegetation Association: 1001: Medium mosaic very sparse woodland; jarrah, with low woodland; banksia & casuarina. (Shepherd 2007; SAC Bio datasets 15/06/2009).	The construction is scheduled to take place in two stages. Stage 1 would commence along Warton Road from Nicholson Road to Mason Road; and Stage 2 would be from Mason Road to Armadale Road. All proposed clearing of native vegetation would occur on the eastern side of Warton Road due to environmental constraints and a gas pipeline located on the western side of Warton Road.		
			The vegetation under application comprises Eucalyptus species (both

native and planted eastern state species), *Pinus radiata* (planted), *Banksia* species, *Allocasuarina fraseriana*, *Nuytsia floribunda*, *Melaleuca* species and *Kunzea* species over an understorey of *Adenanthos cygnorum*, *Acacia* species and introduced grasses and other weed species.

The vegetation on site ranged from completely degraded to good condition, with an overall average of degraded condition.

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

(a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The vegetation under application along Warton Road is contained within a narrow, linear road reserve spread over a distance of approximately 3km. The vegetation on site primarily comprises *Eucalyptus* species, *Banksia* species, *Allocasuarina fraseriana*, *Nuytsia floribunda*, *Melaleuca* species and *Kunzea* species over an understorey comprising *Adenanthos cygnorum*, *Acacia* species and introduced *Pinus radiata*, grasses and other weed species; and is considered to be in a degraded condition (DEC 2009a).

A Priority Ecological Community (PEC) identified as Floristic Community Type - FCT21c "Low lying *Banksia* attenuate woodlands or shrublands," has been mapped within Bush Forever site 389 (Acourt Road Bushland) approximately 1.5km from the applied areas. The northern portion of the area under application (approximately 1.5ha) is located within the buffer of the identified PEC. Although the northern section of the area under application is within a mapped PEC buffer, it is considered likely to be a mapping error as the PEC in question has a 900m buffer (DEC 2009b).

There are 7 priority flora species which have been recorded within the local area (5km radius) including *Tripterococcus paniculatus* (P1), *Aotus cordifolia* (P3), *Caladenia longicauda* subsp. *clivicola* (P4), *Verticordia lindleyi* subsp. *lindleyi* (P4), *Jacksonia sericea* (P4), *Stylidium longitubum* (P3) and *Anthotium junciforme* (P4), the closest of which *T. paniculatus* is located approximately 640m north of the applied area within Bush Forever site 389 (Acourt Road Bushland).

T. paniculatus is a herb which flowers in October-November and is found in grey, black or peaty sands in winter-wet flats (Western Australian Herbarium 2007). Although *Tripterococcus paniculatus* occurs in the same vegetation complex and soil type to that found on site, DEC (2009b) advice that given the vegetation within the applied area is contained within a narrow, linear road reserve and is in degraded condition, it is considered unlikely that the vegetation under application would include habitat that is suitable for *T. paniculatus*.

Although the vegetation under application may provide some foraging habitat for fauna species in the local area, it is not considered likely to be significant, given the lack of hollows, limited understorey and the narrow, linear size of the area under application.

Given the low species diversity of the vegetation under application, it is not considered likely that it comprises a high level of biodiversity in the local area when compared to the adjacent Bush Forever site and the close proximity of Jandakot Regional Park.

Methodology

References:

- DEC (2009a)
- DEC (2009b)
- Western Australian Herbarium (2007)

GIS Databases:

- Bushforever - MF 07/01
- CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 1/07/05
- CALM Regional Parks - CALM 12/04/02
- SAC BIO datasets accessed 17/06/2009

(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 indigenous to Western Australia.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

There are eight fauna species of conservation significance which have been recorded within the local area (5km radius) including the Endangered Native Bee (*Leioproctus simplicior*), Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* Vu), Quenda (*Isodon obesulus fusciventer*, P5), Lined Skink (*Lerista lineata*, P3), Numbat (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*, Vu), Cricket (*Throscodectes xiphos*, P1) and the Bee (*Leioproctus contrarius*, P3), the closest being the Western Brush Wallaby (*Macropus irma*, P4) which was recorded approximately 400m north of the applied area.

The area under application is located within the distribution range of the Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) (EPBC Act, Endangered). These birds inhabit uncleared or remnant Eucalyptus and Banksia woodlands and coastal scrub foraging on the seeds and nectar from the flowers of Eucalyptus, Banksia, Grevillea and Hakea species (Burbidge 2004). Although the trees under application are unlikely to provide suitable nesting hollows, the vegetation under application includes the species which would be utilised for foraging by Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo and the Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo. However, given that less than 0.7ha of the total area (3.3ha) proposed to be cleared comprises the identified flora species necessary for foraging Cockatoo species, it is not considered likely that the vegetation under application would provide significant habitat for the identified Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo and Forest Red-tailed Cockatoo.

Although the weedy understorey may provide some habitat potential for the identified ground dwelling fauna species, given the lack of hollows and limited, narrow size of the area under application and the close proximity of Bush Forever site 390, it is not considered likely that the vegetation under application would be considered significant habitat for indigenous fauna.

Methodology References:

- Burbidge, A (2004)
- GIS databases:
 - Bushforever - MFP 07/01
 - CALM Regional Parks
 - SAC Bio datasets accessed 17/06/2009

(c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

Within the local area (5km radius) there are 28 known occurrences of the rare flora species, *Caladenia huegelii*, *Diuris purdiei* and *Drakaea micrantha*, the closest of which *C. huegelii* is located approximately 870m northeast from the area under application. *C. huegelii* has also been recorded in the western portion of the adjoining Bush Forever site (Fraser Road Bushland).

Caladenia huegelii flowers in September-October and is generally found in deep sandy soils in Banksia and Eucalyptus woodlands, favouring areas of lush undergrowth (Brown et al. 1998). *D. micrantha* also flowers in September-October and is generally found in open sandy patches in Jarrah/Banksia woodland, often in association with thickets of *Kunzea glabrescens*.

Diuris purdiei is also found in the local area and is generally found on sand to sandy clay soils in areas subject to winter inundation; however this species only flowers following summer fire so it would not be possible to find during a survey if the area has not been burnt in the previous year (Brown et al. 1980).

DEC (2009b) advise that given the degraded condition of the vegetation under application and that the proposed clearing is confined to a narrow, linear road reserve over a distance of approximately 3km, it is not considered likely that the vegetation under application includes or is necessary for the continued existence for the identified rare flora species.

Methodology References

- Brown et al (1998)
- DEC (2009b)
- Northcote et al (1968)
- GIS Databases:
 - Heddl Vegetation Complexes
 - Soils Statewide - DA 11/99
 - SAC Bio datasets accessed 17/06/2009
 - Western Australian Herbarium (1998)

(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.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

There are 11 known occurrences of Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) within the local area (5km radius) with the closest located approximately 3.6km east of the area under application, being identified as SCP10a - Shrublands on dry clay flats.

Given that the vegetation under application comprises Eucalyptus trees and shrubs associated with leached sandy soils, and given the distance to the nearest TEC, it is not considered likely that the vegetation under application comprises, or is necessary for the maintenance of a TEC.

Methodology References:
GIS Database:
- Heddle Vegetation Complexes
- Soils Statewide
- SAC Bio Datasets 17/06//2009

(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.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

Heddle et al. (1980) defines the vegetation under application as Southern River Complex of which there is 19.8% of pre-European extent remaining (EPA 2006). The vegetation under application is also described as Beard vegetation association 1001 of which there is 25.34% of pre-European extent remaining (Shepherd 2007). The Heddle vegetation complex is identified as having 1.5% representation within secure tenure (EPA 2006).

The area under application is located within the City of Armadale, within which there is 76.80% of pre-European extent remaining.

The State Government is committed to the National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation which includes a target that prevents the clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30% of that present of Pre-European settlement (Commonwealth of Australia 2001). However, the EPA (2006) recognises the Perth Metropolitan Region as a "constrained area" providing for the reduction of vegetation complexes to a minimum of 10% of the Pre-European extent.

Given the degraded condition of the vegetation on site which is contained within a narrow, linear road reserve and the large conservation reserves located within the local area, which are comprised of the same vegetation types, it is not considered likely that the vegetation under application is significant as a remnant.

	Pre-European (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	In secure tenure (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Swan Coastal Plain^	1,501,208	583,140	38.84	
City of Armadale**	55,876	42,904	76.80	
Beard vegetation type*				
1001	57,410	14,545	25.34	5.13
Heddle vegetation complex**				
Southern River Complex	57,979	11,501	19.80	1.50

* (Shepherd, 2007)

** (EPA, 2006)

^ Area within Intensive Land Use Zone

Methodology References:
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
- EPA (2006)
- Heddle et al. (1980)
- Shepherd et al (2007)
GIS Databases:
- Pre-European Vegetation
- Heddle Vegetation Complexes
- Perth Metropolitan Area Central 20cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007

(f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.

Comments Proposal is at variance to this Principle

There are numerous wetlands within a 5km radius of the area under application, including a Conservation Category Wetland (Jandakot Road) which is located approximately 24m west of the applied area. In addition there are also numerous EPP Lakes within the local area, the closest being situated approximately 340m south from the area under application.

The closest watercourses are a major drain which is located approximately 194m south of the area under application and Forrestdale Lake which is located approximately 3.5km southeast of the applied area.

The northern portion of the area under application is located within a mapped multiple use wetland (Acourt Road) for a distance of approximately 465m, with a further two multiple use wetlands located within 10 metres of the eastern side of Warton Road. The northern portion of the proposed clearing is within the minimum 50m buffer zone which is recommended to ensure ecological processes of the wetland are maintained and to protect wetlands from other detrimental effects.

During the DEC site inspection (DEC 2009a) *Kunzea glabrescens* and *Melaleuca* species were observed on site and are species generally found in sandy soils in association with damp depressions (Western Australian Herbarium 1998-) and are considered to be wetland dependant vegetation.

Given that a portion of the vegetation under application includes wetland dependant vegetation, it is considered that the applied vegetation is growing in or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland. The proposed clearing is therefore considered to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology References:

- DEC (2009a)
 - Western Australian Herbarium (1998)
- GIS Databases:
- EPP, Lakes
 - Geomorphic Wetlands (Mgt Categories), Swan Coastal Plain
 - Hydrography, linear
 - Hydrography, linear (hierarchy)
 - Perth Metropolitan Area Central 20cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007

(g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The chief soils within the area under application are described as leached sands (Northcote et al. 1968). Generally, these soils have a high risk of wind erosion and a low risk of water erosion due to the high infiltration rates associated with sands.

Although generally there is a low salinity risk associated with these soils, salinity risk mapping has identified several small pockets (~0.13ha) within the applied area as having a high salinity risk due to the position lower in the landscape. However, given the limited size (0.13ha) of the area identified as being at risk, it is not considered likely that the proposed clearing would result in any significant increase in salinity.

The main land degradation risk associated with the removal of vegetation on the identified soil type is considered to be nutrient export and wind erosion (Department of Agriculture, 2005), however, given the proposed land use is for the extension of Warton Road, nutrient levels should not be artificially elevated therefore minimising the risk of eutrophication. Furthermore, the thin, linear nature of the proposed clearing and the sealing of exposed surfaces would minimise the risk of wind erosion.

Given the above, it is therefore not considered likely that the proposed clearing would result in appreciable land degradation

Methodology References:

- Department of Agriculture (2005)
 - Northcote et al (1960-1968)
- GIS Databases:
- Salinity Risk LM 25m - DOLA 00
 - Soils, Statewide - DA 11/99

(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.

Comments Proposal may be at variance to this Principle

There are 15 areas reserved for conservation purposes within a 5km radius of the area under application, the closest being Jandakot Regional Park, which is also a Bush Forever site (Fraser Road Bushland) and is located approximately 20m west of the area under application.

The proposed clearing has the potential to indirectly impact the environmental values of the adjacent reserve through the spread or introduction of dieback and weed species, by machinery. The consequences associated with the spread of exotic species into areas reserved for conservation, include the potential decline or local extinction of species.

In order to minimise the risk of introducing weeds or dieback into the nearby conservation reserve a condition has been imposed on the permit relating to weed and dieback prevention.

Methodology GIS Databases:

- Bushforever - MF 07/01
- CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 1/07/05
- CALM Regional Parks - CALM 12/04/02
- Perth Metropolitan Area Central 20cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007

(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.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The Majority of the area under application is located within a Priority 2 Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA). Priority 2 PDWSA cover land where there is low risk development, such as low intensity rural areas, or where development with conditions (ie. Major transport infrastructure) is allowed so risk of pollution to the water source is minimised. Given the narrow, linear nature of the proposed area to be cleared within the PDWSA, it is not considered likely to impact on the quality of surface or underground water.

The northern portion of the area under application is located within a mapped multiple use wetland (Acourt Road), with a further two multiple use wetlands located within 10 metres of the eastern side of Warton Road. In addition, a Conservation Category Wetland (CCW) identified as Jandakot Road is located approximately 24m to the west.

The closest watercourses are Forrestdale Lake which is located approximately 3.5km southeast of the area under application and a major drain which is located approximately 194m south of the applied area.

The area under application generally has a nil to low risk of salinity; however, salinity risk mapping has identified a small portion (~0.13ha) within the applied area as having a high salinity risk due to its position lower in the landscape. Given that groundwater salinity in the local area is less than 500 mg/L (low salinity level) and given the limited size (0.13ha) of the area identified as being at risk, it is not considered likely that the proposed clearing would result in any significant increase in salinity.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:

- Geomorphic Wetlands (Classification), Swan Coastal Plain
- Hydrographic Catchments - Catchments - DOW
- Hydrography, linear (hierarchy) - DOW
- Public Drinking Source Areas (PDWAs) - DOW
- Groundwater Salinity, Statewide
- Salinity Risk LM 25m- DOLA 00
- Topographic Contours, Statewide- DOLA 12/09/02

(j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The area under application is located approximately 194m to the north of a major drain at an elevation between 30-40 metres. Given the high permeability of the sandy soils on site and that the proposed clearing is limited to a narrow, linear road reserve, it is not considered likely that the proposed clearing of vegetation would impact on peak flood or duration.

Methodology GIS Databases:

- Geomorphic Wetlands (Mgt Categories), Swan Coastal Plain - DEC
- Hydrography, linear (hierarchy) - DOW
- Topographic Contours, Statewide - DOLA

Planning instrument, Native Title, Previous EPA decision or other matter.

Comments

The majority of the proposed Warton Road extension is identified under the Metropolitan Region Scheme as Rural - Water Protection, with the exception of the northern portion which is zoned Urban and Rural. The area under application is zoned General Rural under the Town Planning Scheme.

In a letter dated 3 March 2009, the City of Cockburn advise that the City has no objections to the proposed clearing of native vegetation within the eastern verge of Warton Road between Armadale Road and Nicholson Road for the construction of a dual carriageway. TRIM DOC85328.

In a submission Bush Forever advised that they did not object to the proposed clearing, but raised the issue of *Caladenia huegelii* being recorded within Bush Forever site 390. This issue was considered during the assessment of the application and given the narrow, linear nature of the road reserve and the degraded condition of the vegetation within the applied area, the vegetation under application was not considered to provide suitable habitat for *C. huegelii*. TRIM DOC89658.

The southern portion of the area under application is located in an Aboriginal site of significance (id. 3301) which has been listed on the Aboriginal Register as Archived Data. Given the proximity of this Aboriginal site, it is considered that consultation should be considered for the area under application.

The City of Armadale sent an email enquiring as to whether the dieback and weed conditions referred to under Principle (h) of the Decision Report should be on the Permit. TRIM DOC 91172. This was an administration error and these conditions have now been placed on Permit 3144/2.

In a letter dated 28 July 2009, the City of Armadale advised that they wished to waiver the 28 day notice period for the amendment to clearing permit CPS3144/2.

Methodology

References;

- Submission, Direct Interest Submission, 6/07/2009. TRIM DOC89658.

GIS Databases;

- Aboriginal Sites of Significance_1

- Metropolitan Regional Scheme

- Town Planning Scheme Zones

4. Assessor's comments

Comment

The assessable criteria have been addressed and the proposed clearing is at variance to Principles (f); and may be at variance to Principle (h) and is not likely to be at variance to Principles (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (g), (i) and (j).

5. References

Brown A., Thomson-Dans C. and Marchant N.(1998). Western Australia's Threatened Flora, Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.

Burbidge, A. (2004) Threatened Animals of Western Australia, Department of Conservation and Land Management, Perth, Western Australia.

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

DEC (2009a) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 3144/1, Warton Road Extension. Site inspection undertaken 17/06/2009. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (TRIM Ref. DOC90454).

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6. Glossary

Term	Meaning
BCS	Biodiversity Coordination Section of DEC
CALM	Department of Conservation and Land Management (now BCS)
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection (now DEC)
DoE	Department of Environment
DoIR	Department of Industry and Resources
DRF	Declared Rare Flora
EPP	Environmental Protection Policy
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
WRC	Water and Rivers Commission (now DEC)