

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:

CPS 6191/1

Permit Holder:

City of Gosnells

Duration of Permit:

21 February 2015 - 21 February 2020

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 purposes of constructing road shoulders and table drains.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Canning-Mills Road reserve, Martin (PIN 11137378, 11137382, 11157504, 11920609, 11632993, 11137380, 11137381)

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 2.4 hectares of native vegetation within the areas shaded yellow on attached Plan 6191/1a, Plan 6191/1b, Plan 6191/1c, Plan 6191/1d, Plan 6191/1e, Plan 6191/1f, Plan 6191/1g, Plan 6191/1h, Plan 6191/1i, Plan 6191/1j, Plan 6191/1k and Plan 6191/1l.

4. Application

This Permit allows the Permit Holder to authorise persons, including employees, contractors and agents of the Permit Holder, to clear native vegetation for the purposes of 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 the activities described in condition 1 of this Permit to the extent that the Permit Holder has the power to carry out works involving clearing for those activities under the *Local Government Act 1995* or any other written law.

PART II - MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

6. Fauna management

Where hollow bearing black cockatoo habitat tree/s have been identified and their written locations provided to the CEO within the 'City of Gosnells Canning Mills Road Improvement Project, Targeted Rare Flora and Black Cockatoo surveys, 13 October 2014' the Permit Holder shall not clear these trees between the months of August to April.

7. 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) ensure that no dieback or weed-affected soil, mulch, fill or other material is brought into the area to be cleared;
- (c) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared;

DEFINITIONS

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

black cockatoo habitat tree/s: means trees that have a diameter, measured at 1.5 metres from the base of the tree, of 50 centimetres or greater;

dieback means the effect of Phytophthora species on native vegetation;

dry conditions means when soils (not dust) do not freely adhere to rubber tyres, tracks, vehicle chassis or wheel arches;

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;

soil disease status means soil types either infested, not infested, uninterpretable or not interpreted with a pathogen.

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 Parks and Wildlife Regional Weed Rankings Summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

M Warnock

SENIOR MANAGER

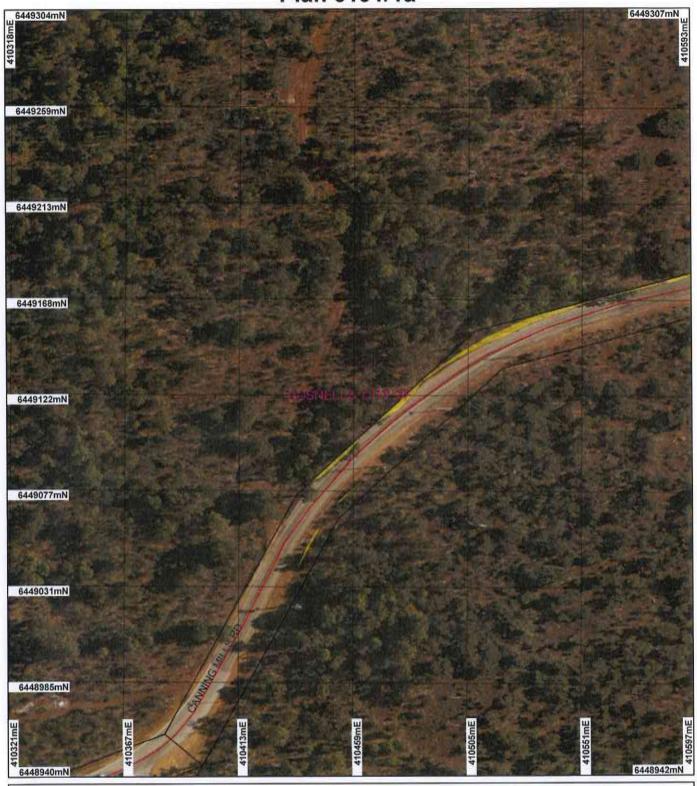
CLEARING REGULATION

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Officer delegated under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

22 January 2015

Plan 6191/1a



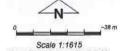
LEGEND

Clearing Instruments

Areas Approved to Clear

Road Centrelines

Cadastre
Perth Metropolitan Area
Central 15cm Orthomosaic Landgate 2012



Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

Note: the date in this map have not bean projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement insocuracies.

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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 acknowleged by the agency acronym in the legend.



Government of Western Australia Department of Environment Regulation

WA Crown Copyright 2002

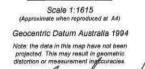
* Project Data is denoted by asterisk. This data has not been quality assured. Please contact map author for details

☐ Local Government Authorities

Plan 6191/1b



Clearing Instruments Area Approved to Clear Road Centrelines Cadastre Perth Metropolitan Area Central 15cm Orthomosaic Landgate 2012 CM MW Offi



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ON Date 22/1.

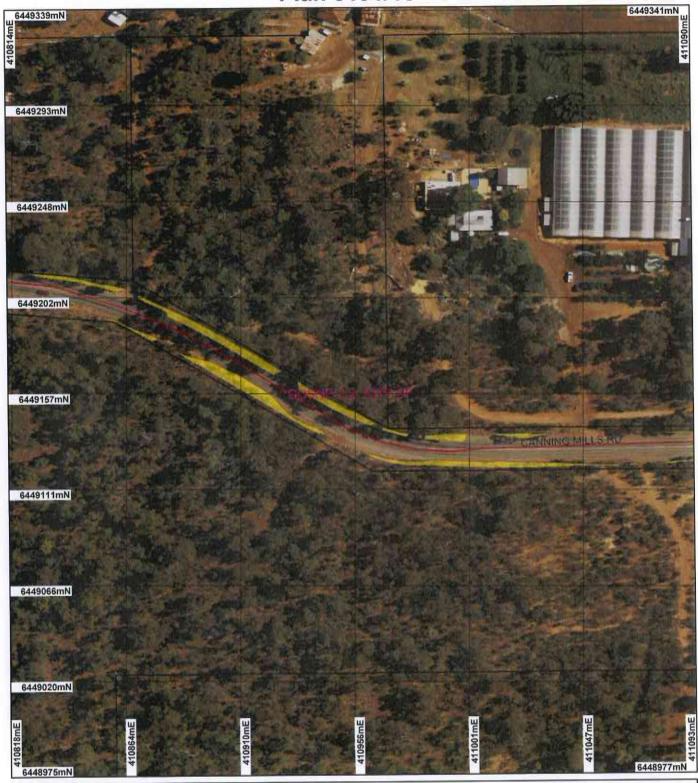
M Warnock

Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1988

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



Plan 6191/1c





Clearing Instruments

Areas Approved to Clear

Road Centrelines

Cadastre
Perth Metropolitan Area
Central 15cm Orthomosaic Landgate 2012

Local Government Authorities



Scale 1:1615 (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 procuracies.

M Warnock

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 acknowleged by the agency acronym in the legend.



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Plan 6191/1d





☐ Local Government Authorities



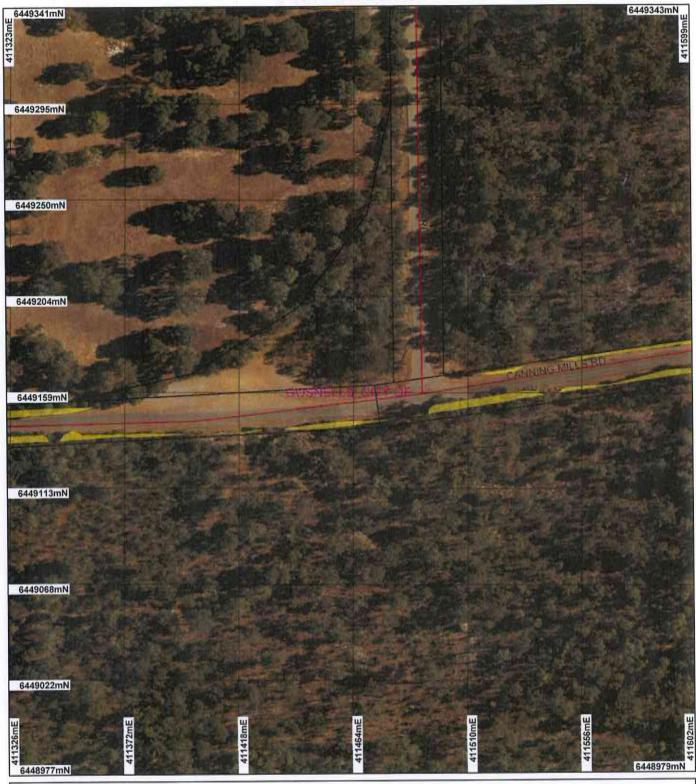
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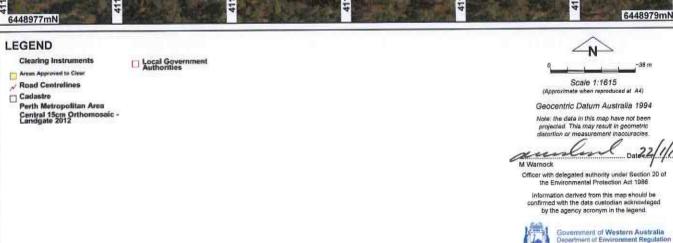
Scale 1:1615

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



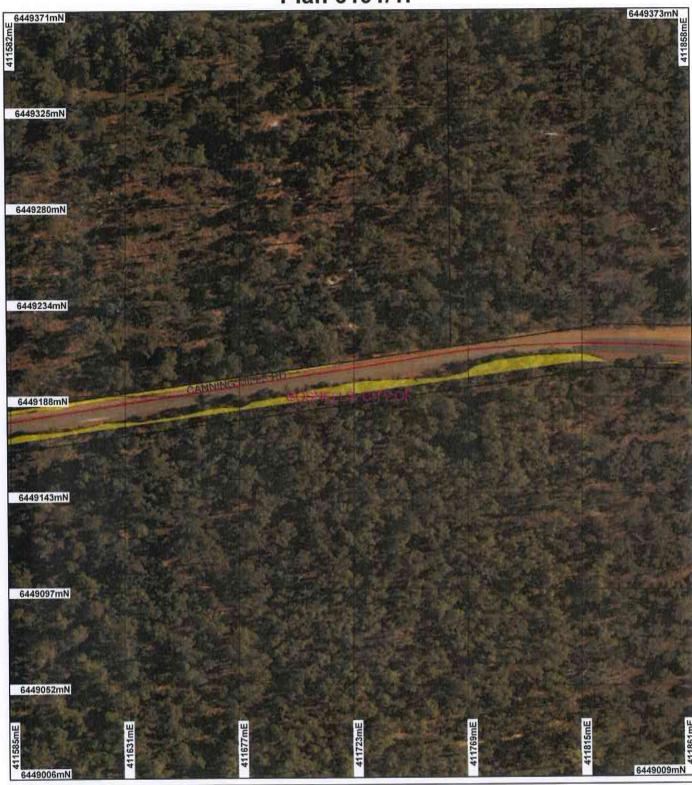
Plan 6191/1e





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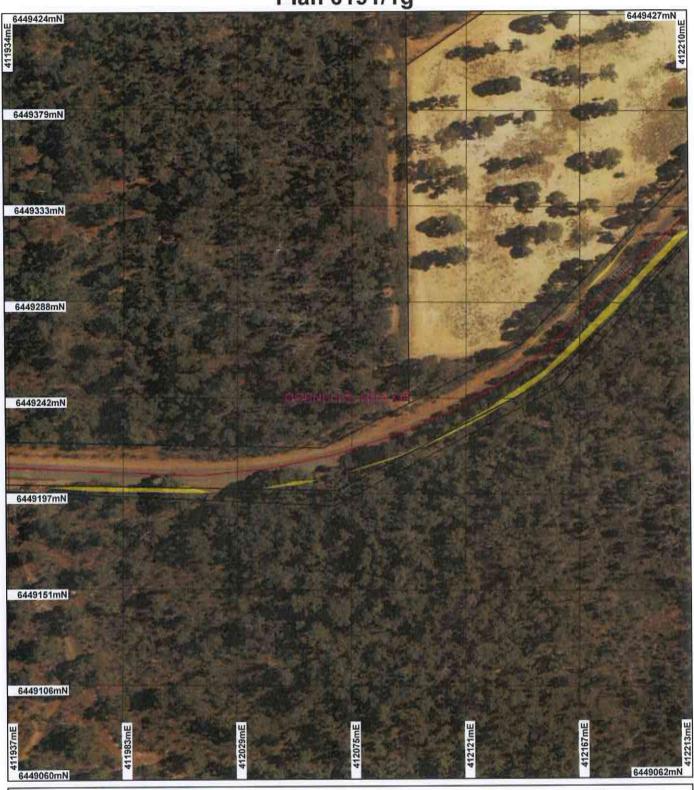
Plan 6191/1f





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Plan 6191/1g

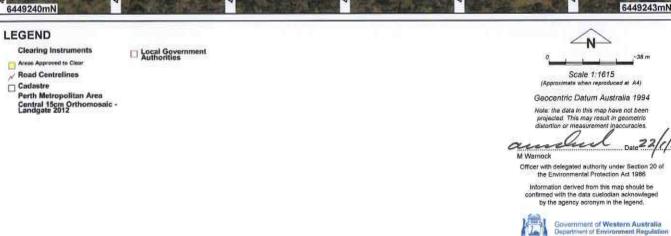




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Plan 6191/1h

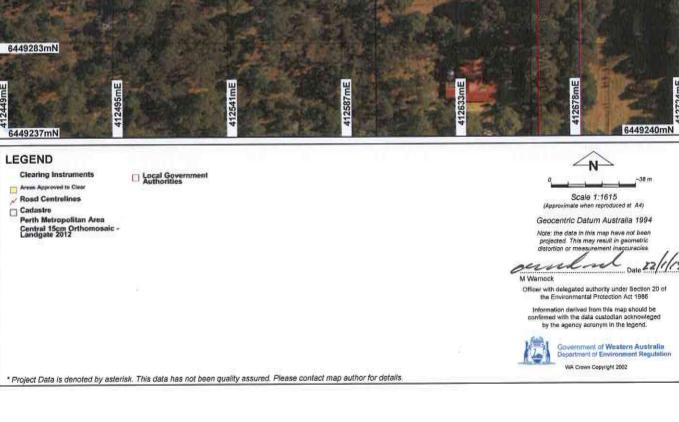




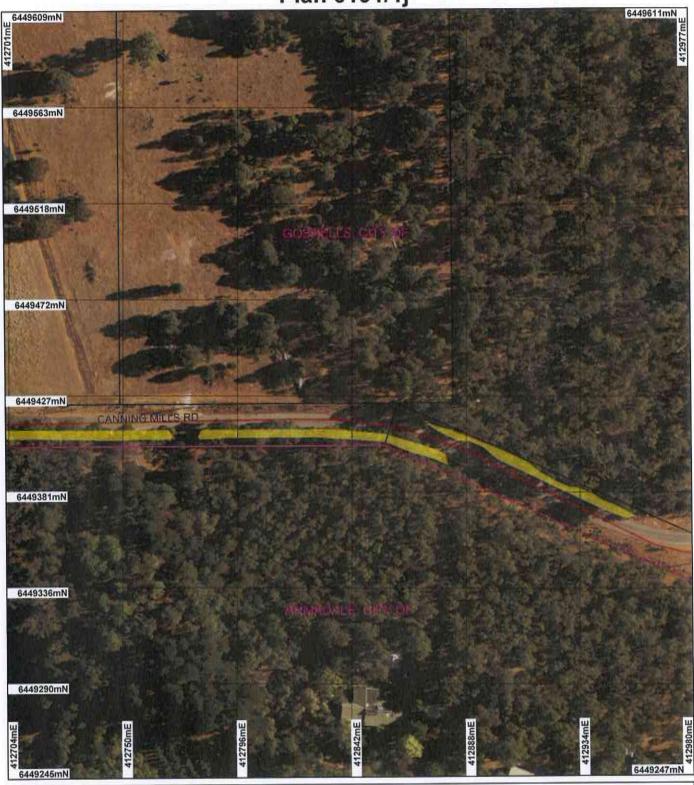
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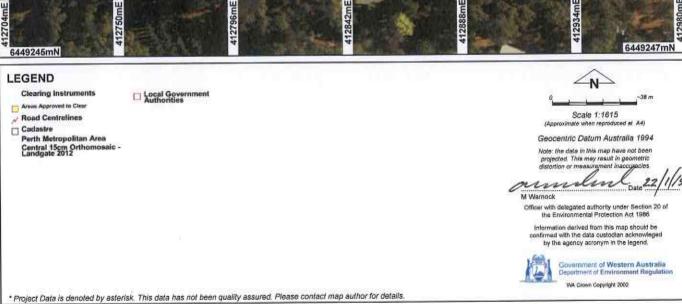
Plan 6191/1i





Plan 6191/1j



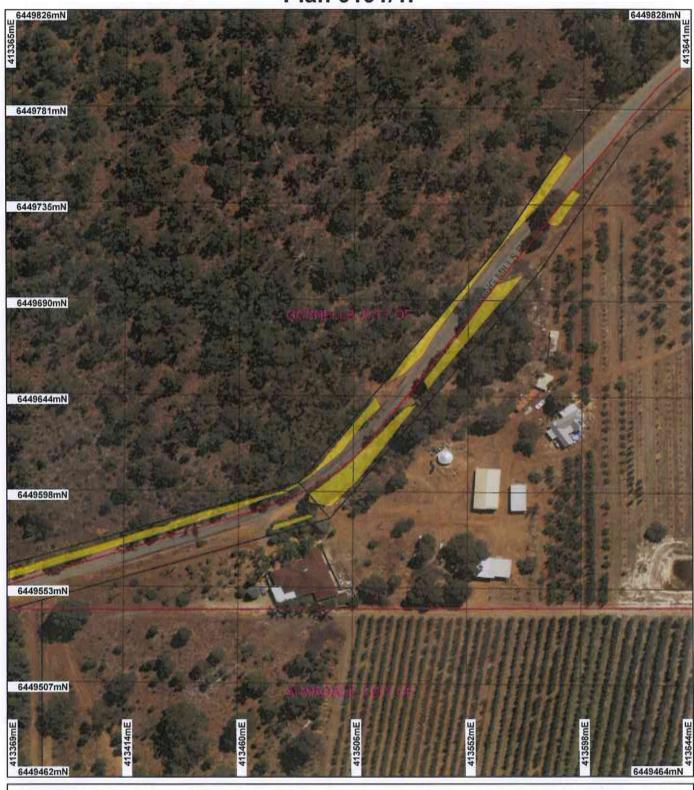


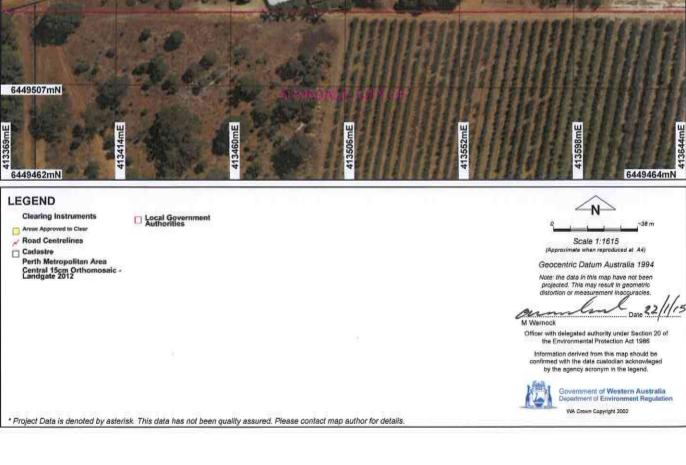
Plan 6191/1k





Plan 6191/11







Clearing Permit Decision Report

Government of Western Australia Department of Environment Regulation

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.:

6191/1

Permit type:

Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name:

City of Gosnells

1.3. Property details

Property:

ROAD RESERVE (MARTIN 6110)

Local Government Area:

Colloquial name:

City of Gosnells

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)

No. Trees

Method of Clearing

For the purpose of:

2.4

Mechanical Removal

Road construction or maintenance

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application:

Decision Date:

22 January 2015

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description Mapped Beard vegetation association 3: Medium forest; jarrah-marri (Shepherd et al, 2001)

Mapped Beard vegetation association 4: Medium woodland; marri & wandoo (Shepherd et al, 2001)

Heddle vegetation complex Yarragil Complex In Medium to High Rainfall - no description (Heddle et al, 1980)

Heddle vegetation complex Dwellingup Complex In Medium to High Rainfall - no description (Heddle et al, 1980)

Mattiske vegetation complex (D2) Dwellingup 2: Open forest of Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata-Corymbia calophylla on lateritic uplands in subhumid and semiarid zones (Mattiske and Havel, 1998).

Mattiske vegetation complex (Yg1) - Yarragil 1: Open forest of

Clearing Description

The application is to clear up to 2.4 hectares of native vegetation within various road reserves, Martin, City of Gosnells for the purpose of constructing road shoulders and table drains.

Vegetation Condition

Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)

To

Excellent: Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery 1994)

Comment

The area under application has an overstorey predominantly of Corymbia callophylla (Marri) with the midstorey predominately being Banksia sessilis (DER, 2014). There is a distinct ground cover of a variety of native vegetation species. Weed invasion is occurring within the application area (DER, 2014).

The vegetation under application is in a degraded to excellent (Keighery, 1994) condition (DER, 2014).

The condition and structure of the vegetation under application was determined by a site inspection undertaken by the Department of Environment Regulation (DER) on 22 August 2014.

Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata-Corymbia calophylla on slopes with mixtures of Eucalyptus patens and Eucalyptus megacarpa on the valley floors in humid and subhumid zones (Mattiske and Havel, 1998).

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 may be at variance to this Principle

The application is to clear up to 2.4 hectares of native vegetation within various road reserves, Martin, City of Gosnells for the purpose of constructing road shoulders and table drains.

The vegetation under application is in a degraded to excellent (Keighery, 1994) condition (DER, 2014).

Several priority flora species have been recorded within 10 kilometres of the area under application. Several of these species have been recorded within the same vegetation and soil type associated to the application area. The application area may contain priority flora however, a targeted rare flora survey of the area under application did not record any priority flora species (Eco Logical Australia, 2014).

A site inspection undertaken by DER (2014) identified suitable habitat for of a rare flora species. This is based upon similar records of the species being identified within close proximity to the application area. These sites have the same type of vegetation type as the proposed clearing area (Parks and Wildlife, 2014). A targeted rare flora survey of the area under application did not record any rare flora species (Eco Logical Australia, 2014).

Carnaby's cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris), Baudin's cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus baudinii) and forest Redtailed black cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus banksii subsp. naso) are known to exist in the local area (10 kilometre radius). A site inspection of the area under application identified breeding, roosting and foraging habitat within the proposed clearing area. The site inspection also observed several forest red-tailed black-cockatoos feeding within the applied area (DER, 2014). A targeted black cockatoo survey determined the applied area comprises of foraging and roosting habitat for black cockatoos (Eco Logical Australia, 2014). The survey also recorded 64 potential breeding trees with seven of these trees containing visible hollows (Eco Logical Australia, 2014).

Approximately 65 per cent of pre-European vegetation remains within 10 kilometres of the area under application, this includes large remnants within conservation areas in close proximity to the applied area in similar or better condition than the application area.

Whilst the habitat within the study area has been identified as suitable foraging, roosting and potential breeding habitat, clearing of this habitat would not be anticipated to be significant due to the extent of suitable habitat extending beyond the study area, the connectivity to suitable habitat within the Regional and National Parks, and due to the small amount proposed for clearing (Eco Logical Australia, 2014).

The vegetation under application contains a high level of biological diversity as it consists of habitat for black cockatoo species therefore the proposed clearing may be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

References:

DER (2014)

Eco Logical Australia (2014)

Keighery (1994)

Parks and Wildlife (2014)

GIS Datasets:

- Carnaby Cockatoo breeding sites
- Carnaby Cockatoo Roosting sites
- SacBiodataSets accessed August 2014

(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 may be at variance to this Principle

Several fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 have been recorded within a 10 kilometre radius of the application area. These include forest red-tailed black-cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus banksii subsp. naso), Baudin's cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus baudinii), Carnaby's

cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris), Chuditch (Dasyurus geoffroii), Quokka (Setonix brachyurus) and Southern Brush-tailed (Phascogale tapoatafa subsp. tapoatafa) (DEC, 2007-).

There has been five confirmed Carnaby's cockatoo roost sites (four south and one north) within 10 kilometres of the application area. The area under application is mapped within a confirmed breeding area and unconfirmed feeding site for Carnaby's cockatoo. These areas were mapped based on the presence of vegetation types that Carnaby's cockatoo show preference for when choosing a food source.

A site inspection of the area under application observed several forest red-tailed black-cockatoos feeding within the applied area (DER, 2014). There was also evidence of foraging occurring within and around the area under application (DER, 2014).

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 referral guidelines define breeding habitat for black cockatoo's as trees of species known to support breeding within the range of the species which either have a suitable nest hollow or are of suitable diameter at breast height (DBH) to develop a nest hollow. For most trees, suitable DBH is 500 millimetres (DotE, 2012). Several trees observed during the site inspection are of an appropriate size for breeding purposes for black cockatoos (DER, 2014). The site inspection also determined that some of these trees have already developed hollows (DER, 2014).

The Carnaby's cockatoo recovery plan (Department of Environment and Conservation, 2012) summarises habitat critical to the survival of Carnaby's cockatoos as:

- The eucalypt woodlands that provides nest hollows used for breeding, together with nearby vegetation that provides feeding, roosting and watering habitat that supports successful breeding;
- Woodland sites known to have supported breeding in the past and which could be used in the future, provided adequate nearby food and/or water resources are available or are re-established; and
- In the non-breeding season the vegetation that provides food resources as well as the sites for nearby watering and night roosting that enable the cockatoos to effectively utilise the available food resources.

The recovery plan also states, success in breeding is dependent on the quality and proximity of feeding habitat within 12 kilometres of nesting sites. Along with the trees that provide nest hollows, the protection, management and increase of this feeding habitat that supports the breeding of Carnaby's cockatoo is a critical requirement for the conservation of the species (Department of Environment and Conservation, 2012).

A targeted black cockatoo survey determined the applied area comprises of foraging and roosting habitat for black cockatoos (Eco Logical Australia, 2014). The survey also recorded 64 potential breeding trees with seven of these trees containing visible hollows (Eco Logical Australia, 2014). Whilst the habitat within the study area has been identified as suitable foraging, roosting and potential breeding habitat, clearing of this habitat would not be anticipated to be significant due to the extent of suitable habitat extending beyond the study area, the connectivity to suitable habitat within the Regional and National Parks (Eco Logical Australia, 2014). However, trees containing hollows suitable for breeding are proposed to be cleared and could potentially impact upon black cockatoos. The proposed clearing is outside of the breeding range for Baudin's cockatoo therefore, it is unlikely they would utilise the proposed clearing area for breeding purposes (Eco Logical Australia, 2014).

The development of nesting hollows is a dynamic process and so the existing nesting hollows are important as well as the maintenance of healthy trees to allow for the development of future hollows. Clearing and subsequent land degradation has eliminated most of the breeding habitat for black cockatoos. These birds require old trees with large hollows in which to nest, which may take many decades for trees planted now to become suitable. Competition for nesting hollows by increasing numbers of galahs, western corellas and non-native honey bees is significant (Burbridge 2004).

Appropriate fauna management practices will ensure that no black cockatoo are impacted by the proposed clearing.

Given the linear nature of the application area, it is unlikely significant ground dwelling fauna species will be impacted upon from the proposed clearing.

The application area contains habitat for forest red-tailed black-cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo and Carnaby's cockatoo, however given the large amount of similar vegetation remaining within 10 kilometres of the proposed clearing area, impacts to black cockatoo species is unlikely to be significant.

The application may be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

References: Burbridge (2004) Cockerill et al (2013) DEC (2007-) DER (2014) Department of Environment and Conservation (2012)

DotE (2012)

Eco Logical Australia (2014)

GIS Datasets:

- Carnaby Cockatoo breeding sites
- Carnaby Cockatoo feeding
- Hydrography linear
- Rivers

(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

Several rare flora species have been recorded within 10 kilometres of the applied areas however, only one species is known to occur within the same soil and vegetation type as the applied area. The closest record of this species is approximately 400 metres away from the proposed clearing area.

This species is currently known from 10 broad locations across the Moora, Perth Hills and Great Southern Districts (Parks and Wildlife, 2014). The known range of the species is approximately 400 kilometres east-west and 450 kilometres north-south. A site inspection of the area under application indicates that the vegetation and soil type represented within the proposed clearing area is similar to the sites where species have been recorded nearby (Parks and Wildlife, 2014).

A targeted rare flora survey of the area under application did not record any rare flora species (Eco Logical Australia, 2014). The survey was undertaken in late September within the flowering time of the closest recorded rare flora species. The survey was undertaken via systematic, walked transects five metres apart along the 3.56 kilometre of the application area (Eco Logical Australia, 2014). Considering this, rare flora species would have been identified if they were present within the proposed clearing area.

The application is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

Reference

Eco Logical Australia (2014) Parks and Wildlife (2014)

GIS Databases:

- SAC Biodatasets accessed August 2014
- SAC Biodatasets accessed August 2014

(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

Two threatened ecological communities (TEC's) have been recorded within 10 kilometres of the area under application with the closest being approximately three kilometres away.

- SCP20b Endangered Banksia attenuatta and/or Eucalyptus marginata woodlands of the eastern side of the Swan Coastal Plain.
- SCP3b Vulnerable Eucalyptus calophylla Eucalyptus woodlands on sandy clay soils of the southern Swan Coastal Plain.

Given the distance to nearest known TEC, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on the recorded TEC's.

The application is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

GIS Databases:

- SAC Biodatasets accessed August 2014
- (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

The area under application is located within the Jarrah Forest Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion. This IBRA bioregion has approximately 54 per cent of its pre-European vegetation extent remaining (Government of Western Australia, 2013).

The vegetation under application is mapped as Beard vegetation associations 3 and 4 of which there is

approximately 68 per cent and 29 per cent pre-European vegetation extent remaining within the Jarrah Forrest bioregion respectively (Government of Western Australia, 2013).

The application area has been mapped within Heddle vegetation complexes Yarragil Complex and Dwellingup Complex which there is approximately 89 per cent and 85 per cent remaining respectively (Heddle et al. 1980).

The application area has been mapped within Mattiske vegetation complexes Yarragil 1 and Dwellingup 2 which there is approximately 84 per cent and 86 per cent remaining respectively (Mattiske and Havel, 1998).

The area under application is located within the City of Gosnells, within which there is approximately 28 per cent pre-European vegetation extent remaining (Government of Western Australia, 2013). The local area (10 kilometre radius) retains approximately 65 per cent native vegetation.

The national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia has a target to prevent clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001). Beard vegetation association 4 falls below this level. However, there is approximately 0.3 hectares of the application area mapped as Beard vegetation association 4, considering this and the linear nature of the proposed clearing it is unlikely impacts to this vegetation association will be significant.

The application area contains habitat for conservation significant fauna species but does not occur within an extensively cleared land therefore is not significant as a remnant.

The application is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Exten (ha)	tRemaining (%)	Extent in DPaW Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion Jarrah Forrest	4,506,660	2,457,731	54	68
Shire				
City of Gosnells	12,716	3,672	29	16
Beard Vegetation Associa	ition in Bioregion			
3	2,390,591	1,629,894	68	80
4	1,022,712	292,975	29	22
Heddle Vegetation Compl	ex	A (Podic Mod SACS)	6177	
Yarragil Complex	127,523	113,503	89	84
Dwellingup Complex	83,659	71,048	85	69
Mattiske Vegetation Com	plex			
D2 - Dwellingup 2	86,087	73,632	86	70
Yg1 - Yarragil 1	80,061	67,068	84	76

Methodology

References:

Commonwealth of Australia (2001) Government of Western Australia (2013)

Heddle et al (1980)

Mattiske and Havel (1998)

(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 not at variance to this Principle

The closest watercourse to the area under application is a minor, perennial watercourse mapped approximately 200 metres east of the area under application. A Resource Enhancement Wetland has been recorded approximately one kilometre north from the applied clearing area.

A site inspection of the application area identified that the vegetation under application consists predominately of Marri over various native species and Banksia sessilis (DER, 2014). The identified vegetation under application is not growing in association with a watercourse.

The application is not at variance to this principle.

Methodology

References:

DER (2014)

GIS Datasets:

- Hydrography linear
- Wetland, Swan Coastal Plain

(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 area under application comprises of two landforms and soil types;

Soils JZ1 - Dissected plateau having a strongly undulating relief, and with some moderately incised valleys. The unit comprises much of the western part of the Darling Range south of the Swan River. It is characterized by lateritic gravels and block laterite. The chief soils are ironstone gravels with sandy and earthy matrices. (Northcote et al 1960 - 1968).

and

Soils Mw3 - Deeply incised, steep scarp and valley side slopes of the Darling scarp and its more deeply incised tributary valleys. Chief soils of the steep scarp and valley side slopes, on which massive rock outcrops are a feature, seem to be acid red earths on the colluvial slope deposits (Northcote et al 1960 - 1968).

Groundwater salinity within the application area has been mapped at 500-1000 total dissolved solids, milligrams per litre.

Given the linear nature of the application area, it is unlikely that the proposed clearing of native vegetation will cause appreciable land degradation. Therefore the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

References

- Northcote et al (1960-1968)

GIS Datasets:

- Hydrography linear
- Groundwater Salinity, Statewide
- Topographic contours
- Soils, Statewide

(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

The eastern section of the proposed clearing adjoins onto the Korung National Park and Banyowala Regional Park. The vegetation under application is in a degraded to excellent (Keighery, 1994) condition (DER, 2014) and is connected to the vegetation within the national park.

The clearing as proposed may impact on the adjacent Korung National Park as the national park is likely to become susceptible to invasive weed species, thus reducing the value of the vegetation. The application may be at variance to this principle.

Weed and dieback management practices will assist in mitigating the risks to the Korung National Park and Banyowala Regional Park.

Methodology

References

- DER (2014)
- Keighery (1994)

GIS Datasets:

- DPaW Tenure
- (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 proposed clearing does not intersect within any wetlands or watercourses. The closest watercourse to the area under application is a minor, perennial watercourse mapped approximately 200 metres east of the area under application. A Resource Enhancement Wetland has been recorded approximately one kilometre north from the applied clearing area.

Groundwater salinity within the application area has been mapped at 500-1000 total dissolved solids, milligrams per litre. Given this it is unlikely that the application will deteriorate ground or surface water through salinisation.

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

Methodology

GIS Databases:

- Groundwater Salinity Statewide
- Topographic Contours, Statewide

- Wetlands, Swan Coastal Plain
- Wetlands, Swan Coastal Plain

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

Comments

The proposed clearing does not intersect within any wetlands or watercourses. Considering this and the linear nature of the proposed clearing, it is unlikely the application will exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding.

The application is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology

GIS Datasets:

- Hydrography linear

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

Comments

A letter was sent to the applicant on 2 October 2014 requesting information addressing potential impacts to rare flora and black cockatoos. A response was received on 23 December 2014 providing a targeted flora and fauna survey and a modified clearing footprint, reducing the required clearing down from 4.96 hectares to 2.4 hectares. The information provided has been considered within principles (a), (b), (c) and (e) of this assessment.

The applicant has advised the required clearing is a black spot funded program.

No public submissions have been received in relation to this application.

Methodology

4. References

Cockerill, A., Lambert, T, Conole, L. and Pickett, E. (2013). Carnaby's Cockatoo Population Viability Analysis Model Report. Report funded by the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population, and Communities through the Sustainable Regional Development Program. Parsons Brinckerhoff, Perth.

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

DEC (2007 -) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Environment and Conservation. URL: http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au/. Accessed August 2014

Department of Environment and Conservation (2012). Carnabys cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris) Recovery Plan.

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