



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 6303/1
File Number: 2011/006791-1
Duration of Permit: From 4 July 2015 to 4 July 2024

PERMIT HOLDER

City of Gosnells

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 201 on Deposited Plan 12942, Thornlie
Lot 312 on Deposited Plan 47440 – Reserve 48327, Thornlie
Lot 3267 on Deposited Plan 12942 – Reserve 37270, Thornlie and Gosnells
Burslem Drive road reserve (PIN 11110481, PIN 11809919), Thornlie and Maddington

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 0.6 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 6303/1.

CONDITIONS

1. 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; and
- (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:

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 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.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "M Warnock", written over a horizontal line.

M Warnock
SENIOR MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

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

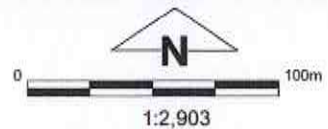
4 June 2015

Plan 6303/1



Legend

-  Roads
-  Imagery
-  Clearing Instruments Activities
-  Cadastre



(Approximate when reproduced at A4)
GDA 94 (Lat/Long)
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

M Wamock Date 4/6/15
M Wamock

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



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1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6303/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: City of Gosnells

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 3267 ON PLAN 12942, THORNLIE
LOT 3267 ON PLAN 12942, GOSNELLS
LOT 312 ON PLAN 47440, THORNLIE
LOT 201 ON PLAN 12942, THORNLIE
ROAD RESERVE - 11809919, MADDINGTON
ROAD RESERVE - 11110481, THORNLIE

Colloquial name:
Local Government Authority:
DER Region: Swan
City of Gosnells

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 4 June 2015

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
Mapped Beard vegetation association 968 is described as medium woodland; jarrah, marri & wandoo (Shepherd et al 2001).	The proposed clearing of 0.6 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 201 on Deposited Plan 12942, Lot 312 on Deposited Plan 47440 - Reserve 48327, Thornlie,	Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)	The vegetation condition and description has been determined by a site inspection undertaken by the Department of Environment Regulation (DER 2015).
Hedde vegetation complex 'Swan Complex' is described as fringing woodland of Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum) - Melaleuca raphiophylla (Swamp Paperbark) with localised occurrence of low open forest of Casuarina obesa (Swamp Sheoak) and Melaleuca cuticularis (Saltwater Paperbark) (Hedde et al 1980).	Lot 3267 on Deposited Plan 12942 - Reserve 37270, Thornlie and Gosnells, Burslem Drive road reserve (PIN 11110481, PIN 11809919), Thornlie and Maddington is for the purpose of constructing a bridge and pedestrian walkway.	To Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994)	The area under application consists predominantly of Corymbia calophylla (Marri) and Eucalyptus sp. Riparian vegetation including Melaleuca sp. and sedges were identified within the application area (DER 2015). The majority of the application area lacked understorey species with some mid storey species present (DER 2015).

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

Comments

The application is for the proposed clearing of 0.6 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 201 on Deposited Plan 12942, Lot 312 on Deposited Plan 47440 - Reserve 48327, Thornlie, Lot 3267 on Deposited Plan 12942 - Reserve 37270, Thornlie and Gosnells, Burslem Drive road reserve (PIN 11110481, PIN 11809919), Thornlie and Maddington, for the purpose of constructing a bridge and pedestrian walkway. Approximately 0.21 hectares of the area proposed to be cleared is temporary and will be revegetated post construction.

Numerous priority and rare flora species have been recorded within the local area (five kilometre radius). The closest record of rare flora has been recorded approximately 2.7 kilometres north of the area under application. This species grows in deep sandy soil in mixed woodland of jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and banksia, it favours areas of lush undergrowth (Brown et al 1998). Suitable habitat for this species is not located within the area under application.

One Priority 4 and four Priority 3 flora species have been recorded within 1.5 kilometres of the area under application. Priority 3 flora species are known from collections from several localities not under imminent threat or from few but widespread localities with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat much of it not under imminent threat. Priority 4 flora species are species that have been adequately surveyed or for which sufficient knowledge is available and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection but could be if present circumstance change. Given the small area under application (0.6 hectares) in a degraded to good (Keighery 1994) condition that has been impacted by the existing bridge and footpath infrastructure, the clearing as proposed is not likely to impact upon the environmental values of priority flora species or contain rare flora.

Numerous fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius), these being: forest red-tailed black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*), Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*), bee (*Leioproctus douglasiellus*), numbat (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*) and southern brush-tailed phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa* subsp. *tapoatafa*) (Parks and Wildlife 2007-). The area under application contains large Marri and *Eucalyptus* sp. that contain small hollows or have the potential to develop hollows suitable for black cockatoo species. Approximately 11 potential nesting trees are proposed to be cleared (Aecom 2014). No hollows suitable for breeding by black cockatoo's were identified, however the hollows may be suitable habitat for the brush-tailed phascogale (DER 2015). Given the small area under application that has been impacted by previous bridge and footpath construction, the application area is not likely to contain significant habitat for the above fauna species. Vegetation located adjacent to the application area and along the remaining Canning River is likely to provide better habitat for local fauna species.

The area under application is located within the Swan Coastal Plain Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion which retains approximately 39 per cent of its pre-European vegetation extent (Government of Western Australia 2013). The vegetation under application is mapped as Beard vegetation association 968 which has approximately seven per cent of its pre-European extent remaining within the Swan Coastal Plain bioregion (Government of Western Australia 2013). The National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation include a target that prevents the clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-European settlement (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001). However, the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) recognises the Perth Metropolitan Region as a constrained area, which provides for the reduction of vegetation complexes to a minimum of 10 per cent of the pre-European extent (EPA 2006). The mapped Beard vegetation association retains less than the 10 per cent threshold and therefore the application area may be considered to be within an extensively cleared area. However, given the small area (0.6 hectares) under application in a degraded to good (Keighery 1994) condition, that is not likely to contain priority flora species, impact rare flora or contain significant habitat for fauna, the vegetation under application is not considered to be a significant remnant.

A portion of the area under application is mapped within Bush Forever sites 316 (approximately 0.08 hectares) and 246 (approximately 0.1 hectares). The majority of the application area located within the Bush Forever sites is in a degraded (Keighery 1994) condition and has been impacted by existing bridge and footpath infrastructure (DER 2015). The clearing of 0.18 hectares of native vegetation in a degraded (Keighery 1994) condition is not likely to have a significant impact on the environmental values of these conservation areas.

Canning River intersects the area under application. A Conservation Category Wetland (CCW) and a Multiple Use Wetland (MUW) are associated with the Canning River. Approximately 0.4 hectares of the CCW and 0.1 hectare of the MUW is proposed to be cleared. Given the presence of the watercourse and wetlands within the area under application, the vegetation proposed to be cleared is considered to be growing in association with a watercourse and wetland. Given the small area under application (0.6 hectares) that has been subject to historical disturbance, the clearing as proposed is not likely to have a significant impact on the environmental values of the watercourse or wetlands.

The clearing may increase sedimentation and runoff into the Canning River and associated wetlands. However, given the small area proposed to be cleared (0.6 hectares) and that the purpose of clearing is for the construction of a bridge and footpath, impacts are likely to be short term and minimal.

The clearing proposed may indirectly impact adjacent vegetation including the Bush Forever sites, CCW and watercourse through the spread of weeds and dieback. Weed and dieback management practices will help to mitigate this risk.

The clearing of 0.6 hectares of native vegetation is not likely to cause deterioration in the quality of groundwater, cause appreciable land degradation or exacerbate flooding. No threatened ecological communities are located within the vicinity of the application area.

The assessment of the application identified that the clearing is at variance to clearing principle (f), may be at variance to principle (i) and is not likely to be at variance to any of the remaining principles.

Methodology

References:

- Aecom (2014)
- Brown et al (1998)
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
- EPA (2006)
- Keighery (1994)
- DER (2015)
- Government of Western Australia (2013)
- Parks and Wildlife (2007-)

GIS Databases:

- Bush Forever sites
- Parks and Wildlife Tenure
- Geomorphic wetlands, Swan Coastal Plain
- Groundwater salinity
- Hydrography, linear
- Soils, statewide
- SAC Bio datasets (Accessed December 2014)

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

Comments

The area under application is located within the Canning Surface Water Area, proclaimed under the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914. The Department of Water issued the City of Gosnells a 'Permit to Obstruct or Interfere' (PMB180844(1)) on 13 May 2015.

The area under application is located within the Swan River Trust Development Control area. A permit under the Swan and Canning Rivers Management Regulations 2007 to undertake the proposed activities is required from the Swan River Trust. The Swan River Trust issued the City of Gosnells a permit to carry out the proposed works on 20 May 2015.

Six Aboriginal Sites of Significance have been recorded within the area under application. The applicant will be notified of their obligation under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.

No submissions have been received in relation to this application.

Methodology

4. References

- Aecom (2014) Project footprint and potential nesting trees - Burslem Drive Bridge Duplication. Western Australia. DER Ref:A814777
- Brown A., Thomson-Dans C. and Marchant N.(1998). Western Australia's Threatened Flora, Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- DER (2015) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 6303/1, Site inspection undertaken 7 January 2015. Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (DER Ref: A862017).
- DoW (2014) Advice for Clearing Permit Application CPS 6303/1. Department of Water. Western Australia. DER Ref: A840943
- EPA (2006) Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental Factors - Level of Assessment for Proposals Affecting Natural Areas Within the System 6 Region and Swan Coastal Plain Portion of the System 1 Region. Guidance Statement No 10. Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia.
- Government of Western Australia (2013) 2013 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of June 2013. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth.
- Hedde, E. M., Loneragan, O. W., and Havel, J. J. (1980) Vegetation Complexes of the Darling System, Western Australia. In Department of Conservation and Environment, Atlas of Natural Resources, Darling System, Western Australia.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Parks and Wildlife (2007 -) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed December 2014
- Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R., and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001), Native Vegetation in Western Australia. Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth.