



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 7474/1
Permit Holder:	City of Cockburn
Duration of Permit:	17 August 2017 – 17 August 2027

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 construction of a carpark.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

LOT 304 ON PLAN 50276 (COOGEE 6166)
RAILWAY RESERVE ((PIN 293242) COOGEE 6166)

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 0.48 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 7474/1.

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 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:

- avoid the clearing of native vegetation;
- minimise the amount of native vegetation to be cleared; and
- reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

8. Revegetation

Prior to July 2022, the Permit Holder must implement revegetation and infill planting of at least 0.18 hectares of native vegetation within the Rottneest Island Pine belt on Railway Reserve (PIN 293242), Coogee in accordance with Attachment 1 recommendations 1, 3 and 4 of the *Flora and Fauna Survey for Coogee Surf Life Saving Club Overflow Carpark (2015)*.

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) In relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:
 - (i) the species composition, structure and density of the cleared area;
 - (ii) 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;
 - (iii) the date that the area was cleared; and
 - (iv) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).

- (b) In relation to the revegetation and infill planting areas pursuant to condition 8:
 - (i) the location of any area of revegetation or infill planting recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;
 - (ii) a description of the revegetation and infill planting activities undertaken; and
 - (iii) the size of the revegetation and infill planting areas (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.

- (b) Prior to 12 May 2027, 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.

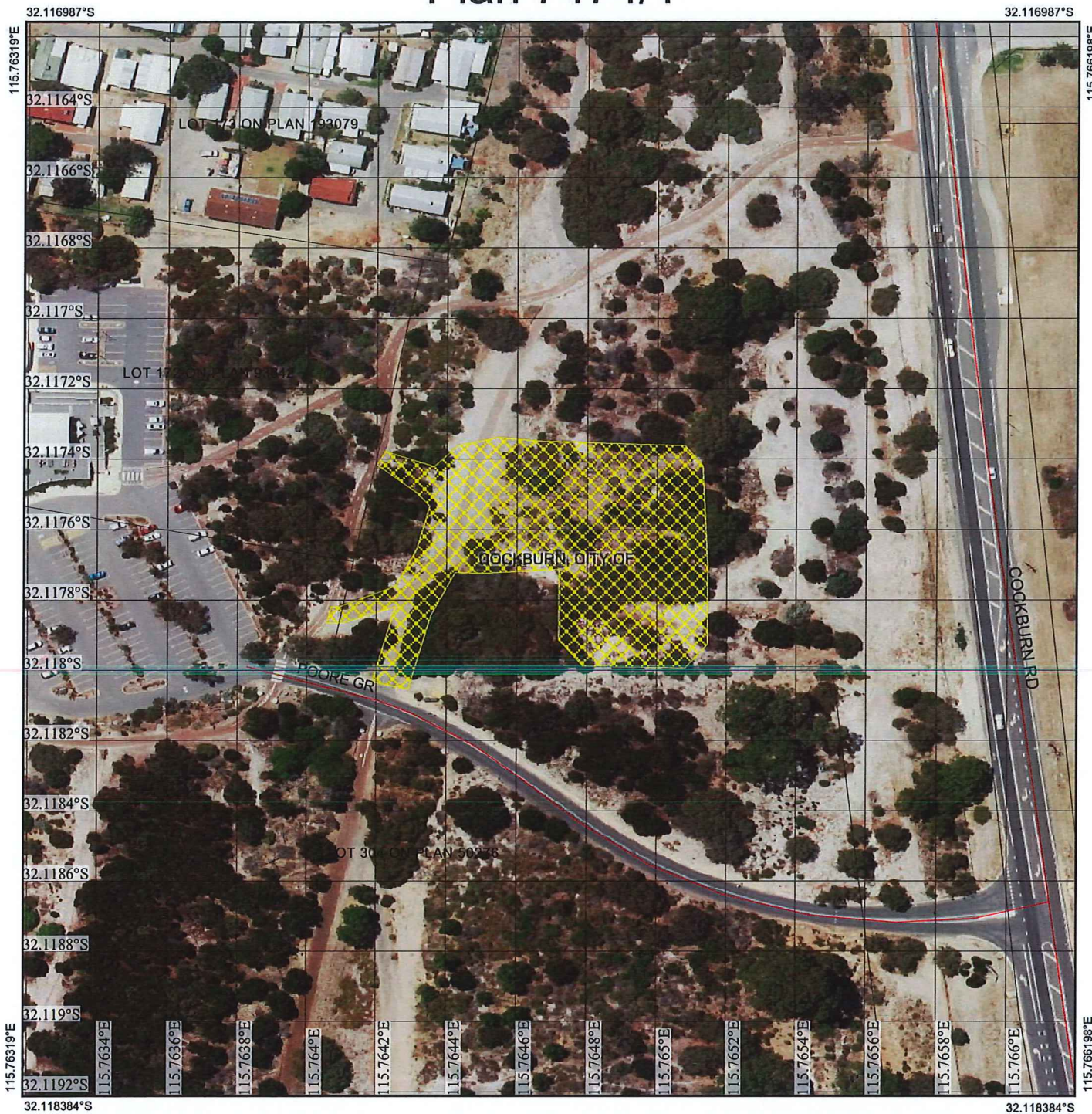


JAMES WIDENBAR
MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

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

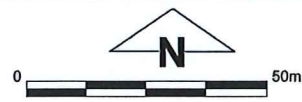
17 July 2017

Plan 7474/1



Legend

-  Coastline
-  Roads
-  Imagery
-  Clearing Instruments Activities
-  Local Government Authority
-  Australia, Interim Marine and Coastal Regionalisation for Australia (IMCRA)
-  Cadastre



1:1,504
 (Approximate when reproduced at A4)
 GDA 94 (Lat/Long)
 Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

[Signature] Date *17/7/2017*

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



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1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 7474/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: City of Cockburn

1.3. Property details

Property: RAILWAY RESERVE (PIN 293242)
LOT 304 ON PLAN 50276, COOGEE
Local Government Authority: COCKBURN, CITY OF
DWER Region: Greater Swan
DPaW District: SWAN COASTAL
LCDC:
Localities: COOGEE

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
0.48		Mechanical Removal	Carpark

1.5 Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 17 July 2017
Reasons for Decision: This application was received on 10 February 2017.

The clearing application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with s510 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, and it has been concluded that the proposed clearing is at variance to principle (h) and is not likely to be at variance to any of the remaining clearing principles.

In determining to grant this clearing permit the Delegated Officer has regard to the applicants avoidance and minimisation measures, reducing the clearing area from 0.52 hectares of very good condition native vegetation (CPS 6973/1) to 0.48 hectares of predominately degraded to completely degraded condition native vegetation (CPS 7474/1, this application). The Delegated Officer has also had regard to the applicants commitment to on-site mitigation through revegetation and infill planting of areas associated with threatened ecological community *Callitris preissii* (Rottnest Island Pine) low open forest. The Delegated Officer concluded that the mitigation measures employed by the applicant reduce the residual environmental impacts of this proposal to a point where offsetting is not required. The Delegated Officer has conditioned the revegetation works such that they are undertaken in accordance with commitments made by the applicant.

The Delegated Officer notes that approximately 220 metres squared of completely degraded to degraded condition native vegetation is within an offset site associated with CPS 3349/2. Where a clearing permit is granted over an offset site it is standard practice to require the permit holder to offset the residual impacts that caused the offset to be required in the first instance. Given the applicants commitment to onsite revegetation in close proximity to this offset site, the Delegated Officer determined in this instance, the revegetation represents a relocation of the offset site for CPS 3349/2 rather than triggering the need for the offset to be reapplied to this permit.

The Delegated Officer notes that approximately 80 metres squared of completely degraded native vegetation within Bush Forever site 341 (Woodman Point). The Delegated Officer has had consideration for State Planning Policy 2.8 *Bushland Policy for the Perth Metropolitan Region* and determined that given the minimal impact and proposed mitigation measures satisfy the requirements of this Policy.

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
<p>The vegetation under application is mapped as Hedde Vegetation Cottesloe Complex-Central And\South is comprised of woodland and open forest and closed heath (Hedde et al, 1980).</p> <p>Four vegetation types were identified within the application area during flora surveys;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acacia rostellifera</i> closed tall scrub; • <i>Callitris preissii</i> (Rottnest Island Pine) low open forest (threatened ecological community); • <i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i> closed sedgeland; and • <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> low closed forest. (Regen4, 2015) 	<p>The application is to clear 0.48 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of constructing a carpark to service the Coogee Beach Surf Life Saving Club.</p>	<p>Completely Degraded; No longer intact, completely/ almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994).</p> <p>To</p> <p>Very Good; Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994).</p>	<p>The condition (Keighery, 1994) of the vegetation is based on a flora survey of the application area conducted in 2014 and 2015 (Regen4, 2015).</p> <p>The application area is mapped as included the four vegetation communities described as well as areas of revegetation, completely degraded native vegetation, footpath and road (Regen4, 2015).</p> <p>Of the areas to be cleared;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 per cent (0.216 hectares) is in good condition (with minor sections in very good condition); • 28 per cent (0.1344 hectares) is in degraded condition; and • 27 per cent (0.1296 hectares) is in completely degraded condition, is revegetation, footpath or road. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 0.0665 hectares of the application area is mapped as <i>Callitris preissii</i> (Rottnest Island Pine) low open forest (threatened ecological community). The majority of which is in degraded condition (Regen4, 2015).

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

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

Comments	Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle
	<p>The application is to clear 0.48 hectares of native vegetation within Railway Reserve (PIN 293242) and Lot 304 on Deposited Plan 50276, Coogee, for a carpark.</p> <p>The vegetation under application is in completely degraded to very good (Keighery, 1994) condition (Regen4, 2015). A flora and fauna survey (Regen4, 2015) identified four vegetation communities within the application area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> Low Open Forest (0.0432 hectares); • <i>Callitris preissii</i> Low Open Forest (0.0665 hectares); • <i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i> closed sedgeland (approximately 0.1 hectares); and • <i>Acacia rostellifera</i> closed tall scrub (approximately 0.1 hectares). <p>The remaining 0.18 hectares within the application area comprises completely degraded native vegetation, revegetation areas, footpaths and road areas.</p> <p>No rare, priority or locally significant flora were found within the application area (Regen4, 2015).</p> <p>The fauna survey identified 10 native fauna species within the application area (all birds) (Regen4, 2015). No fauna of conservation significance were recorded within the application area, however evidence of foraging by black cockatoos has previously been observed at this site. The fauna survey notes that the application area may provide habitat for 36 fauna species (Regen4, 2015) however given the size (0.3 hectares of bushland) and the condition of the vegetation the vegetation within the application area is unlikely to be significant habitat for these species.</p> <p>Approximately 0.0665 hectares of the application area is mapped as threatened ecological community (TEC) SCP 30a '<i>Callitris preissii</i> (or <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>) forest and woodlands, Swan Coastal Plain'. The majority of which is in degraded condition (Regen4, 2015). The Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) advise that the majority of the application area is a mapped occurrence of this TEC (Parks and Wildlife, 2017). Parks and Wildlife acknowledge that the application area has been historically impacted by a range of threats</p>

and is highly fragmented due to past and present land use and that as a consequence the impact to the TEC under this clearing proposal is unlikely to be significant (Parks and Wildlife, 2017).

The application area is partially located within the Woodman Point Regional Park and Bush Forever site 341 (Woodman Point, Coogee/Munster). The application area is part of a 'Potential Regionally Significant Bushland/Wetland Linkage' (Government of Western Australia, 2000) however given the size of the proposed clearing and condition of the vegetation under application, the vegetation is unlikely to comprise a high level of biological diversity.

On the basis of the above, it is considered that the vegetation under application is not likely to comprise a high level of biological diversity and that the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology References:
Regen4 (2015)
Government of Western Australia (2000)
Keighery (1994)
Parks and Wildlife (2017)

GIS Databases:
- Bush Forever
- SAC BioDatasets (accessed June 2017)

(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 **Proposed clearing not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
In 2015 the applicant commissioned a spring Level 1 flora and fauna survey of the application area (Regen4, 2015). The flora and fauna survey identified 10 native fauna species (all birds) within the application area (Regen4, 2015). No fauna of conservation significance were recorded within the application area, however evidence of foraging by black cockatoos has previously been observed at this site (Regen4, 2015).

The vegetation within the application area has been historically impacted by a range of threats and is highly fragmented due to past and present land use (Parks and Wildlife, 2017; Regen4, 2015). Given the size (0.3 hectares of bushland) and condition of the vegetation under application it is unlikely that the proposed clearing will impact on habitat that is significant habitat for the maintenance of indigenous fauna.

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

Methodology References:
Regen4 (2015)

GIS Databases:
- SAC BioDatasets (accessed June 2017)

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

Comments **Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
In 2015 the applicant commissioned a spring Level 1 flora and fauna survey of the application area (Regen4, 2015). The flora and fauna survey did not identify rare flora within the application area. On this basis it is considered that the vegetation under application is unlikely to include or be necessary for the continued existence of rare flora.

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

Methodology References:
Regen4 (2015)

GIS Databases:
- SAC BioDatasets (accessed June 2017)

(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 **Proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle**
Approximately 0.0665 hectares of the application area is mapped as threatened ecological community (TEC) SCP 30a 'Callitris preissii (or Melaleuca lanceolata) forest and woodlands, Swan Coastal Plain'. The majority of which is in degraded condition (Regen4, 2015). The Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) advise that the majority of the application area is a mapped occurrence of this TEC (Parks and Wildlife, 2017). Parks and Wildlife acknowledge that the application area has been historically impacted by a range of threats

and is highly fragmented due to past and present land use and that as a consequence the impact to the TEC under this clearing proposal is unlikely to be significant (Parks and Wildlife, 2017).

On the basis of the above, it is considered that the vegetation under application comprises part of a TEC however given the size (0.0665 hectares) and condition of the TEC vegetation it is unlikely that the vegetation is significant for the continuance of this community.

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

Methodology References:
 Regen4 (2015)
 Parks and Wildlife (2017)

GIS Databases:
 - SAC BioDatasets (accessed June 2017)

(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 Proposed clearing not likely to be at variance to this Principle

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). The Environmental Protection Authority (2008) recognises the Perth Metropolitan Region as a 'constrained area', within which a target to prevent clearance of ecological communities that are at 10 per cent or less of their pre-European extents.

According to available aerial imagery the local area (10 kilometre radius, terrestrial area only) is extensively cleared and retains an estimated 15 per cent of its original native vegetation cover.

The vegetation under application is recognised as being part of a 'Potential Regionally Significant Bushland/Wetland Linkage' (Government of Western Australia, 2000). The vegetation under application is in completely degraded to very good (Keighery, 1994) condition (Regen4, 2015).

Approximately 0.0665 hectares of the application area is mapped as threatened ecological community (TEC) SCP 30a '*Callitris preissii* (or *Melaleuca lanceolata*) forest and woodlands, Swan Coastal Plain'. The majority of which is in degraded condition (Regen4, 2015). The Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) advise that the majority of the application area is a mapped occurrence of this TEC (Parks and Wildlife, 2017). Parks and Wildlife acknowledge that the application area has been historically impacted by a range of threats and is highly fragmented due to past and present land use and that as a consequence the impact to the TEC under this clearing proposal is unlikely to be significant (Parks and Wildlife, 2017).

In 2015 the applicant commissioned a spring Level 1 flora and fauna survey of the application area (Regen4, 2015). The flora and fauna survey identified 10 native fauna species (all birds) within the application area (Regen4, 2015). No fauna of conservation significance were recorded within the application area, however evidence of foraging by black cockatoos has previously been observed at this site (Regen4, 2015).

The vegetation within the application area has been historically impacted by a range of threats and is highly fragmented due to past and present land use (Parks and Wildlife, 2017; Regen4, 2015). Given the size (0.3 hectares of bushland) and condition of the vegetation under application it is unlikely that the proposed clearing is significant as a remnant.

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

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in DEC Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Swan Coastal Plain	1,501,221	578,432	38	10
Shire*				
COCKBURN, CITY OF	17,087	4,882	28	18
Hedde Vegetation Complex **				
Cottesloe Complex-Central And\South: Woodland and open forest and closed heath	45,299	14,664	32	13

Methodology References:
Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
EPA (2008)
Government of Western Australia (2000)
Government of Western Australia (2016)*
Heddle et al. (1980)**
Parks and Wildlife (2017)
Regen4 (2015)
Shepherd et al. (2007)

GIS Databases:
- Heddle Vegetation Complexes
- NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation
- SAC BioDatasets (accessed June 2017)

(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 **Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

According to available databases, no wetlands or watercourses are mapped within the application area. The nearest wetland is the Western Australian coastline located approximately 200 metres from the application area. Noting the extent of clearing proposed, the distance to wetlands and watercourses, and the extensively developed local area, it is considered that the vegetation under application is unlikely to be growing in association with a watercourse or wetland.

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

Methodology GIS Databases:
- Geomorphic wetlands (Mgmt categories) - Swan Coastal Plain
- Hydrography, linear

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

Comments **Proposed clearing not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

According to available databases, the chief soils within the application area are mapped as being siliceous sands with smaller areas of brown sands and leached sands in the wetter sites (Northcote et al., 1960-68). Coastal environments are highly susceptible to land degradation through wind and water erosion and human and vehicle disturbance.

The majority of this site is mapped as having a low salinity risk. Groundwater salinity is between 500-1000mg/L total dissolved solids.

Given the size (0.48 hectares) of the application area and taking into account that exposure of bare soils will be temporary as clearing is for the purpose of constructing a car park, it is unlikely that any land degradation that temporarily occurs on this site will be appreciable.

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

Methodology References:
Northcote et al (1960-68)

GIS Databases:
- Groundwater Salinity
- Salinity Risk LM 25m
- 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 **Proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle**

The application area is partially located (totalling 80 metres squared) within a number of designated conservation areas including Bush Forever Site 341 (Woodman Point, Coogee/Munster), a System 6 (M90) Conservation Reserve and Woodman Point Regional Park and the Woodman Point Natural Area registered under the Register of National Estate. Woodman Point Regional Park is a Conservation Park vested with the Conservation Commission. Bush Forever Site 341 (Woodman Point, Coogee/Munster) has been included for special protection due to its representation of ecological communities, rarity, general criteria for the protection

of wetland, streamline and estuarine fringing vegetation and coastal vegetation, and is recognised as being part of a 'Potential Regionally Significant Bushland/Wetland Linkage' (Government of Western Australia, 2000).

The Department of Planning Policy Development and Review (DoP) previously advised (for related clearing permit application CPS 6973/1) that the application area is reserved as Parks and Recreation in the Metropolitan Region Scheme and has the Bush Forever implementation category of Bush Forever Reserves (existing or proposed) (DoP, 2016). *State Planning Policy 2.8 – Bushland Policy for the Perth Metropolitan Region* (SPP 2.8), section 5.1.2.1 outlines the specific policy measures for Bush Forever Reserves, namely that there is a general presumption against the clearing of regionally significant bushland, except where a proposal '(e) is consistent with the overall purpose ... or can be reasonably justified with regard to wider environmental, social, economic or recreation needs, ... and reasonable offset strategies are secured to offset any loss of regionally significant bushland, where appropriate and practical' (DoP, 2016).

DoP recommended that if a clearing permit is granted, the following conditions should be included:

- an offset package is prepared and approved by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation for both this application and the original offset proposal prior to the clearing of any native vegetation, in accordance with the WA Environmental Offsets Policy (2011) and Environmental Offsets Guidelines (2014) and Appendix 4 of SPP 2.8);
- no clearing outside the designated development footprint; and
- no fill, construction materials, rubbish or other deleterious matter shall be deposited in Bush Forever site 341.

On the basis of the above, it is considered that the proposed clearing will directly impact 80 metres squared of conservation area.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle.

Impacts to these conservation areas has been minimised through the relocation of the application area to more degraded areas of native vegetation and a reduction in the clearing area from 0.512 hectares (under CPS 6973/1) to 0.48 hectares (this application). The applicant also commits to a number of onsite mitigation measures, including revegetation work east of the Rottne Island Pine belt and infill planting in the west and north-west of the proposed car park (Regen4, 2015) which complements the existing offset approved under CPS 3349/2.

Methodology References:
DoP (2016)
Government of Western Australia (2000)
Regen4 (2015)

GIS Databases:
- SAC BioDatasets (accessed June 2017)

(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 Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The application area is located within the Coastal Hydrographic Catchment within the Murray River Basin. According to available databases, no wetlands or watercourses are mapped within the application area.

According to available databases, the chief soils within the application area are mapped as being siliceous sands with smaller areas of brown sands and leached sands in the wetter sites (Northcote et al., 1960-68) with an associated risk of wind and water erosion, and the majority of this site is mapped as having a low salinity risk. Groundwater salinity is between 500-1000mg/L total dissolved solids.

On the basis of the above, and the extent of the proposed clearing, it is considered that the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.

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

Methodology References:
Northcote et al. (1960-68)

GIS Databases:
- Geomorphic wetlands (Mgmt Categories)
- Hydrography, linear
- Soils, Statewide
- Swan Coastal Plain - Soils, Statewide

(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 application area is located within the Coastal Hydrographic Catchment within the Murray River Basin. According to available databases, no wetlands or watercourses are mapped within the application area. According to available databases, the chief soils within the application area are mapped as being siliceous sands with smaller areas of brown sands and leached sands in the wetter sites (Northcote et al., 1960-68). On this basis it is considered that the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding as the application area is not known to retain surface water and the mapped soils have high infiltration rates.

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

Methodology References:
Northcote et al. (1960-68)

GIS Databases:
- Geomorphic wetlands (Mgmt Categories)
- Hydrography, linear
- Soils, Statewide
- Swan Coastal Plain - Soils, Statewide

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

Comments

The application is to clear 0.48 hectares of native vegetation within Railway Reserve (PIN 293242) and Lot 304 on Plan 50276, Coogee, for the purpose of constructing a car park.

The applicant currently has a license agreement with the Public Transport Authority for PTAWA L7415Coogee to allow them to construct the proposed car park. The Department of Parks and Wildlife have raised no objection to the proposal and it is noted that the applicant is in the process of acquiring lands under application.

The Department of Planning (DoP) previously advised that application area is partially located (220 metres squared) within an approved offset site for a previous clearing approval, is reserved as Parks and Recreation in the Metropolitan Region Scheme, and has the Bush Forever implementation category of Bush Forever Reserves (existing or proposed) (80 metres squared) (DoP, 2016). DoP advised that State Planning Policy 2.8 *Bushland Policy for the Perth Metropolitan Region* outlines specific policy measures for Bush Forever Reserves (as outlined under Principle (h) in this report).

Clearing permit CPS 3349/2 authorised the clearing of 1.81 hectares of native vegetation in very good to degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, located within Woodman Point Regional Park and Bush Forever site 341, and which impacted 1.5 hectares of TEC SCP 30a '*Callitris preissii* (or *Melaleuca lanceolata*) forest and woodlands, Swan Coastal Plain'. The approved offset for this clearing comprises 6.49 hectares of revegetation. A small portion (220 square metres) of this offset site and approximately 80 metres squared of Bush Forever site 341 is located within the application area. Rather than offsetting the clearing of this small area of an offset site and Bush Forever site, onsite revegetation and infill planting of the nearby Rottnest Island Pine belt, of at least 0.18 hectares, is considered appropriate to mitigate the residual environmental impacts associated with this proposal. This represents a 6 to 1 ratio for revegetation and infill planting which is consistent with previous offset ratios at this site.

The applicant has committed to revegetation work east of the Rottnest Island Pine belt, only using species from the Tuart Woodland reference quadrat list and infill planting within the Rottnest Island Pine belt, only select species from the Rottnest Island Pine forest reference quadrat list (Regen4, 2015).

The applicant previously applied to clearing 0.52 hectares of native vegetation (CPS 6973/1) for the same purpose. To avoid and minimise the residual environmental impacts of the proposal the applicant withdrew this application and reapplied for a smaller area (0.48 hectares: this application, CPS 7474/1) in a more degraded part of the conservation area. The applicant has also proposed a number of on-site mitigation measures to reduce the residual environmental impacts of the proposed clearing. Together these management measures, sufficiently reduces the residual environmental impact of this proposal such that an offset is not required.

The application was advertised in *The West Australian* newspaper on 24 February 2017 for a 21-day submission period. No public submissions were received.

No Aboriginal sites of significance are mapped within the application area.

Methodology References:
DoP (2016)
Keighery (1994)

Regen4 (2015)

Databases:
- Aboriginal Sites Register System

4. References

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Department of Parks and Wildlife (2017) Advice prepared for the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation in relation to CPS 7474/1 dated 6 June 2017. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth, Western Australia (DWER ref. A1449541).
- Department of Planning (2016) Advice prepared for the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation in relation to CPS 6973/1 dated 15 April 2016 (DWER ref. A1090137).
- Environmental Protection Authority (2008) *Environmental Guidance for Planning and Development*. Guidance Statement No. 33, dated May 2008. Government of Western Australia.
- Government of Western Australia (2000) Bush Forever Volumes 1 and 2. Western Australian Planning Commission, Perth WA.
- Government of Western Australia (2014) 2014 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of June 2014. 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.
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