

Attachment 2

Application Area

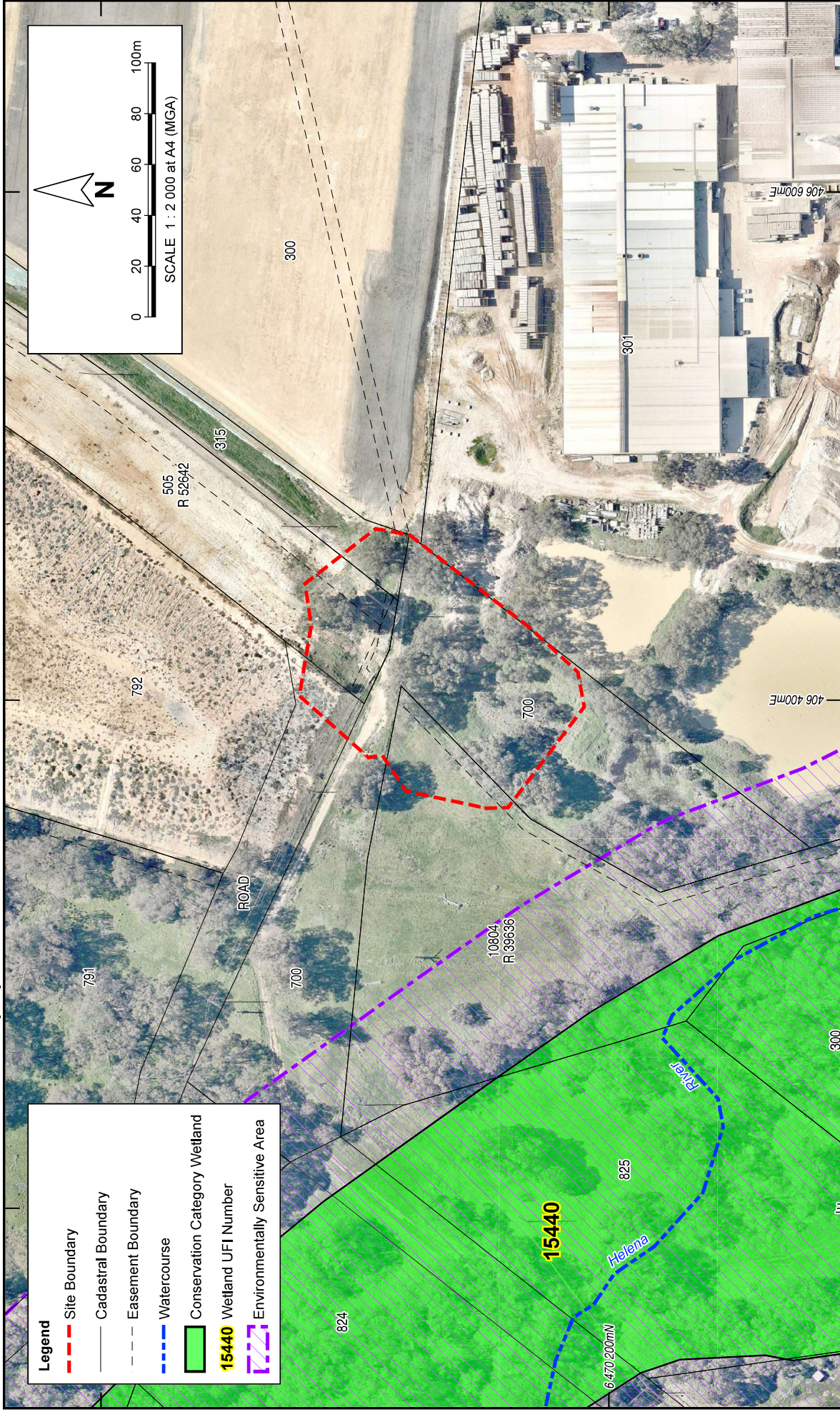
Legend

- Site Boundary
- Cadastral Boundary
- Easement Boundary
- Watercourse
- Conservation Category Wetland
- Wetland UFI Number
- Environmentally Sensitive Area

0 20 40 60 80 100m

SCALE 1 : 2 000 at A4 (MGA)

N



Aurora
environmental
ASSESS • ADVISE • APPLY

Drawn: P. Zuvela Date: 21 Nov 2019

City of Swan
CLEARING PERMIT APPLICATION
LLOYD STREET EXTENSION, MIDLAND, WA

APPLICATION AREA

Figure 1

Job: COS2019-009

ESA SOURCE: DWER, January 2019.
WETLANDS SOURCE: DBCA, May 2019.
CADASTRAL SOURCE: Landgate, October 2019.
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH SOURCE: NearMap, flown July 2019.

Attachment 3

Site Photos

PHOTO-POINT LOCATION AND DIRECTION





Photograph 1. Looking southeast



Photograph 2. Looking southwest



Photograph 3. Looking south/southwest



Photograph 4. Looking south from centre of Lot 700



Photograph 5. Centre of Lot 700



Photograph 6. Looking north



Photograph 7. Looking north

Attachment 4

Assessment Against the Ten Clearing Principles

ASSESSMENT AGAINST TEN CLEARING PRINCIPLES

PRINCIPLE	DESCRIPTION	ASSESSMENT
(a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity.	<p>The vegetation in the application area was mapped as <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> dominated Woodland to 1.1m with scattered <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> over a grassland of dominated by <i>Ehrharta calycina</i> and <i>Avena fatua</i>. The vegetation was assessed as being in a Degraded Condition.</p> <p>Given the degraded condition, the vegetation in the application area is depauperate of native species and does not represent a site with high biological diversity.</p>	Not at variance with Principle (a).
(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	<p>The habitat in the application area has been substantially degraded and therefore unlikely to support a diverse fauna assemblage. The mature eucalypts in the application area provide some habitat for avifauna.</p> <p>PGV Environmental (2013) identified the potential presence of various conservation significant species in the Lloyd Street extension project area, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three species of black cockatoo; • Peregrine falcon; • Barking owl; • Masked owl; • Cattle Egret; • Great Egret; • Fork-tailed swift; • Rainbow bee-eater • Southern brush-tailed phascogale; • Chuditch; • Western brush wallaby; • Water rat; • Quenda; and • Guildford springtail. 	May be at variance with Principle (b).

PRINCIPLE	DESCRIPTION	ASSESSMENT
	<p>Many of the above species have a broad distribution and are known to forage across a large range. Although these species may be seen in the vicinity of the application area, they are unlikely to rely solely upon the habitat in the application area for their survival. Some of the species (such as the Chuditch and western brush wallaby) are unlikely to be found in, or near the application area. At the time of the site assessment by PGV Environmental (2013), no evidence of quenda diggings was noted.</p> <p>According to PGV Environmental (2013) no trees suitable for Black Cockatoo breeding were recorded in the Lloyd Street extension project area (which includes the application area).</p> <p>Given the size of the application area and its degraded condition, the loss of habitat is highly unlikely to significantly impact any conservation significant fauna.</p>	
(c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued use of, rare flora.	Threatened flora was not recorded during the 2005 survey by ATA Environmental (2006). It is highly unlikely that any threatened species are present given the extent of weed infestation in the application area.	Not at variance with Principle (c).
(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.	The application area does not contain any threatened ecological communities.	Not at variance with Principle (d).
(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.	<p>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).</p> <p>In the Perth Metropolitan and Bunbury regions, the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) has a modified objective to retain at least 10 per cent of the pre-clearing extent of vegetation complexes for defined constrained areas (intensely developed) (EPA, 2015; EPA, 2003).</p>	Not at variance with Principle (e).

PRINCIPLE	DESCRIPTION	ASSESSMENT
	<p>The vegetation in the application area is mapped as Beard Association 1009. The 2018 Statewide Vegetation statistics indicate there is 16.48% of Association 1009 remaining.</p> <p>As there is more than 10% of the Association remaining and given the small size of the application area, the degraded condition and the lack of significant habitat for conservation significant flora and fauna species, the proposed clearing is not likely to be considered a significant remnant within an extensively cleared area.</p>	
(f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetlands.	The application area is not within a mapped geomorphic wetland and it is outside of the 100-year ARI floodplain for the Helena River.	Not at variance with Principle (f).
(g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	Given the Degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the vegetation, dominance of weeds and the small size of the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to contribute to, or cause appreciable land degradation, deteriorate the quality of ground water, cause or exacerbate flooding.	Not at variance with Principle (g).
(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 areas.	The application area does not abut any Bush Forever sites or conservation reserves. It is located near the Swan Canning Development Control Area but does not directly impact this area. A CCW (UFI15440) is located south of the application area but will not be directly impacted by the proposal.	Not at variance with Principle (h).
(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.	Given the Degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the vegetation, dominance of weeds and the small size of the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to contribute to, or cause appreciable land degradation, deteriorate the quality of ground water, cause or exacerbate flooding.	Not at variance with Principle (i).
(j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence of flooding.	Given the Degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the vegetation, dominance of weeds and the small size of the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely	Not at variance with Principle (j).

PRINCIPLE	DESCRIPTION	ASSESSMENT
	to contribute to, or cause appreciable land degradation, deteriorate the quality of ground water, cause or exacerbate flooding.	