



## CLEARING PERMIT

*Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

<b>Purpose Permit number:</b>	CPS 8759/1
<b>Permit Holder:</b>	City of Swan
<b>Duration of Permit:</b>	9 April 2020 to 9 April 2025

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 road construction and upgrades.

**2. Land on which clearing is to be done**

Workshops Ave road reserve (PIN 12295720), Midland  
Lot 10804 on Plan 216672, Midland  
Lot 315 on Plan 76407, Midland  
Lot 505 on Plan 408522, Midland  
Lot 700 on Plan 400757, Midland  
Lot 701 on Plan 400757, Midland

**3. Area of Clearing**

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 0.84 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 8759/1.

**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 the project 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 project activities under the *Local Government Act 1995* or any other written law.

### **PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS**

**6. Avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of 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.

## **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; and
- (c) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

## **PART III – RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING**

### **8. Record keeping**

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

- (a) 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 or decimal degrees;
- (b) the date(s) that the area was cleared;
- (c) the size of the area cleared (in hectares);
- (d) purpose for which the clearing was undertaken;
- (e) actions taken to avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 6 of this Permit;
- (f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *dieback* and *weeds* in accordance with condition 7 of this Permit; and

### **9. Reporting**

The Permit Holder must produce the records required under condition 8 of this Permit when required by the *CEO*.

## DEFINITIONS

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

**CEO** means the Chief Executive Officer of the Department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*;


**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 Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions species-led ecological impact and invasiveness ranking summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

 Ryan Mincham  
2020.03.10  
21:51:31  
+08'00'

---

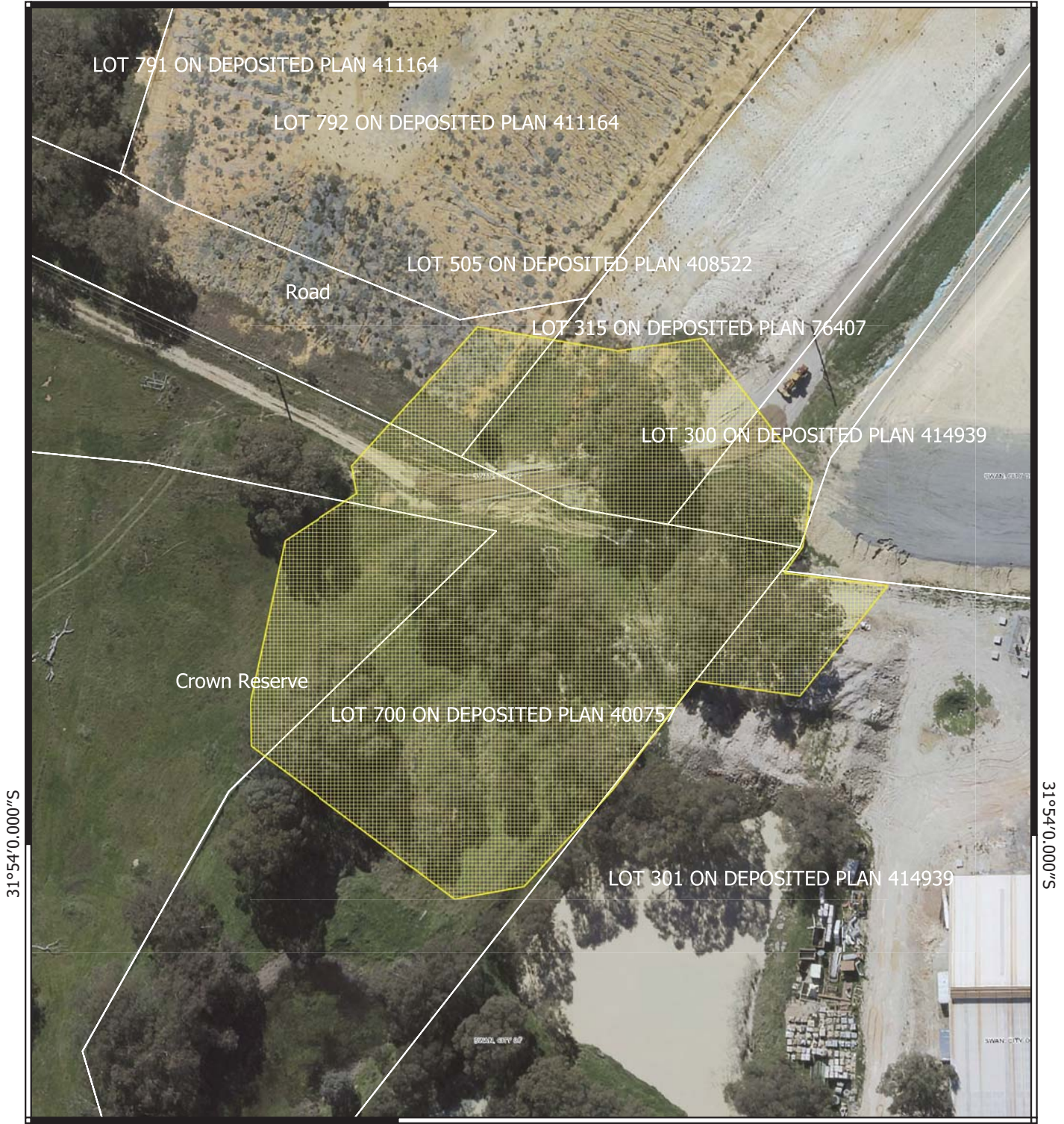
Ryan Mincham  
MANAGER  
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

10 March 2020


# Plan 8759/1

116°0'36.000"E



## Legend

### CPS layers

 CPS areas approved to clear

### base layers

Cadastre - LGATE 218

Local Government Authority (LGA) Boundaries (LGATE-233)

0 10 20 30 40 m



Ryan Mincham

2020.03.10

21:47:16

+08'00'

Officer delegated under section 20 of the  
Environmental Protection Act 1986



GOVERNMENT OF  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA



# Clearing Permit Decision Report

## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 8759/1  
Permit type: Purpose Permit

### 1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: City of Swan  
Application received date: 12 December 2019

### 1.3. Property details

Property: Workshops Ave Road reserve (PIN 12295720), Midland  
Lot 10804 on Plan 216672, Midland  
Lot 315 on Plan 76407, Midland  
Lot 505 on Plan 408522, Midland  
Lot 700 on Plan 400757, Midland  
Lot 701 on Plan 400757, Midland  
Local Government Authority: City of Swan  
Localities: Midland

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	Purpose category:
0.84		Mechanical Removal	Road construction or upgrades

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant  
Decision Date: 10 March 2020  
Reasons for Decision: The clearing permit application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with section 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). It has been concluded that the proposed clearing is at variance with principle (f), and is not likely to be at variance with the remaining principles.

In determining to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions, the Delegated Officer considered that the proposed clearing is not likely to lead to an unacceptable risk to the environment.

## 2. Site Information

**Clearing Description:** The application is to clear 0.84 hectares of native vegetation within Road Reserve (PIN 12295720), Lot 10804 on Plan 216672, Lot 315 on Plan 76407, Lot 505 on Plan 408522, Lot 700 on Plan 400757 and Lot 701 on Plan 400757, within the locality of Midland, for the purpose of road construction and upgrades (Figure 1).

**Vegetation Description:** One vegetation type has been mapped within the application area, the Guildford Complex - A mixture of open forest to tall open forest of *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) - *Eucalyptus wandoo* (Wandoo) - *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) and woodland of *Eucalyptus wandoo* (Wandoo) (with rare occurrences of *Eucalyptus lane-poolei* (Salmon White Gum)). Minor components include *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum) - *Melaleuca raphiophylla* (Swamp Paperbark) (Shepherd *et al.*, 2001).

Based on information supplied by the applicant, the application area is described as a *Eucalyptus rudis* dominated woodland over a weedy grassland (Aurora Environmental, 2019; ATA Environmental, 2006).

**Vegetation Condition:** Completely degraded; the structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994).

The vegetation condition of the application area was based on supporting documents provided by the applicant (Aurora Environmental, 2019; ATA Environmental, 2006; Figure 2, Figure 3).

**Soil type:** The mapped soil type within the application area Pinjarra System - Swan Coastal Plain from Perth to Capel. Poorly drained coastal plain with variable alluvial and aeolian soils. Variable vegetation includes Jarrah, marri, wandoo, paperbark sheoaks and rudis (Schoknecht *et al.* 2004).

**Comments:**

The local area referred to in the assessment of this application is defined as a 10 kilometre radius measured from the perimeter of the application area.



Figure 1: Application area cross-hatched blue



Figure 2: Photographs of application area (Aurora Environmental, 2019)

### 3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

According to available databases 2,330 species have been recorded in the local area (DBCA, 2007-). Based on the information provided, the application area likely supports 1 – 2 native flora species and is in a completely degraded condition (Keighery, 1994); the area is a highly modified environment that is unlikely to support a high level of biodiversity. A review of the available databases indicate 65 conservation significant flora species have been recorded in the local area, including 11 threatened species. Based on the completely degraded condition, the application area is not likely to provide suitable habitat for any of these species.

A total of 46 conservation significant fauna species have been recorded in the local area. Based on the completely degraded vegetation condition it was determined that the application area does not provide significant suitable habitat for ground dwelling species. The application area has several mature *Eucalyptus rudis* (flooded gum), which are listed as a potential breeding tree species for Carnaby's Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), however all have multiple trunks less than 500 mm diameter which indicated that these trees are not suitable to support breeding hollows for black cockatoo species (DEE, 2013). Both Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*) and Carnaby's cockatoo typically roost in or near riparian environments, and Carnaby's and forest red-tailed black cockatoos (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) have eucalyptus nuts listed as common food items, however *Eucalyptus rudis* is not a dominant food source for any of the black cockatoo species (DEE, 2013). It was determined that based on the size of the application area, with approximately 10 mature flooded gums to be cleared, the proposed clearing is not likely to contain significant habitat for bird species.

There are seven state listed threatened ecological communities recorded within the local area, however, none of these communities have vegetation consistent with the application area.

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). 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, 2008). The Swan Coastal Plain region currently has 39.2 per cent of the pre-1750 extent remaining, with the local area retaining 25.36 per cent of its original vegetation extent (Government of Western Australia, 2018). The Guildford vegetation complex which is mapped within the application area has 5.1 per cent of its original extent remaining, which is below the 10 per cent threshold. However, the application area is not mapped as remnant vegetation in the assessment as it is an open, parkland cleared area which has little to no native vegetation in the understorey. Although the application area is within an extensively cleared vegetation complex, the environmental values of the area indicate that it is not a significant remnant.

The application area is located approximately 80 metres from a conservation category wetland, a floodplain associated with the Helena River. The vegetation within the application area, *Eucalyptus rudis* (flooded gum) and *Juncus* sp., is consistent with vegetation associated with a watercourse or wetland.

The closest conservation area to the application area is located approximately 1 kilometres south-east, an unnamed, department managed freehold lot. Based on the distance from the conservation areas and the size and condition of the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.

The mapped soil type has a high risk of waterlogging and is located in close proximity to a designated floodplain area adjacent to Helena River. Based on photographs provided, the application area already likely experiences seasonal waterlogging and the removal of the remaining vegetation is not likely to lead to a significant increase in the waterlogging of the adjacent areas. Based on the application area size, landscape position and low groundwater salinity levels (500 – 1000 mg/L) the proposed clearing is not likely to cause appreciable land degradation, deteriorate the quality of surface or groundwater, and is not likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

## Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

Aboriginal Sites of Significance have been recorded within and adjacent to the application area including:

- Helena River (30208) – Registered site: Ceremonial, Mythological, Repository / Cache (within application area)
- Metro Meats (4010) – Registered Site: Artefacts / Scatter (~30 m)
- Dinner Camp (4274) – Stored data/not a site: Historical, Mythological, Camp, Meeting Place, Natural Feature, Water Source (~60 m)
- Railway Dump (4009) – Registered Site: Artefacts / Scatter (~200 m)
- Hump Paddock (19689) – Registered Site: Artefacts / Scatter (~300 m)

It is the applicant's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

Part of the application area was assessed under by the EPA under the "Remediation of the Midland Railway Workshops - Areas B, C and D for the Proposed Police Operations Support Facility, Midland" (Assessment No: 1349). The main environmental issues identified with the assessment were risk of contamination in fill, soil and groundwater on site.

The clearing permit application was advertised on the DWER website on 22 January 2020 with a 14 day submission period. No public submissions were received.

## 4. References

- ATA Environmental (2006) Lloyd Street Extension, Hazelmere – Environmental Assessment Report. Unpublished report prepared for the City of Swan.
- Aurora Environmental (2019) Supporting Information for clearing permit application CPS 8759/1. Prepared for the City of Swan, 11 December 2019.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (2007- ) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed February 2020.
- Department of the Environment and Energy (DEE) (2013) Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 referral guidelines for three threatened black cockatoo species: Carnaby's cockatoo (endangered) *Calyptorhynchus latirostri*, Baudin's cockatoo (vulnerable) *Calyptorhynchus baudinii*, Forest red-tailed black cockatoo (vulnerable) *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*. DEE, Canberra.
- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) (2008) Environmental Guidance for Planning and Development Guidance Statement No 33. Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia.
- Government of Western Australia (2018) 2017 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of December 2017. WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. <https://catalogue.data.wa.gov.au/dataset/dbca-statewide-vegetation-statistics>
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Schoknecht, N., Tille, P. and Purdie, B. (2004) Soil-landscape mapping in South-Western Australia – Overview of Methodology and outputs' Resource Management Technical Report No. 280. Department of Agriculture.
- Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R. and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001) Native Vegetation in Western Australia, Extent, Type and Status. Resource Management Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

Publicly available GIS Databases used ([data.wa.gov.au](http://data.wa.gov.au)):

- Soil and Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Geomorphic Wetlands, Swan Coastal Plain (DBCA-019)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Carnaby's Cockatoo Areas requiring investigation as feeding habitat in the Swan Coastal Plain (SCP) IBRA Region (DBCA-057)
- Remnant Vegetation
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Soil and Landscape Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil and Landscape Quality – Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil and Landscape Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil and Landscape Quality – Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)
- Soil and Landscape Quality – Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil and Landscape Quality – Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)
- Soil and Landscape Quality – Salinity Risk (DPIRD-009)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Bush Forever Areas – 2000 (DPLH-019)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- Threatened Flora (TPFL)



- Threatened Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened Fauna
- TECs and PECs
- Black Cockatoo roost sites
- SCP Vegetation Complex Statistics