NEWest Alliance

Attachment 2: 10 Clearing Principles Assessment - Pipidinny Road

Principle	Assessment	Outcome
(a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.	The proposed clearing area is located within the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA bioregion, and Perth IBRA sub-region.	Unlikely to be at variance of this Principle
	The proposed clearing area at Pipidinny Road consists of following isolated trees and shrubs:	
	 Acacia saligna and Xanthorrhoea preissii tall shrubland; Banksia attenuata and B. menziesii low woodland; Banksia sessilis and Spyridium globulosum tall shrubland; 	
	The above species are commonly found in other surrounding areas.	
	No priority flora species were recorded.	
	The proposed clearing area is unlikely to support a high level of biological diversity due to its generally degraded condition and historic clearing and impacts from operation of the road.	
(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.	The proposed clearing area contains 0.01225 ha of high value and 0.02006 ah of low value habitat for Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>). However, no Black Cockatoos were observed during the field survey and the vegetation condition is predominately Degraded or worse.	Unlikely to be at variance of this Principle
	No suitable breeding or roosting habitat has been identified within the proposed clearing area.	
	This area is unlikely to be significant for Black Cockatoo as there are nearby areas of Excellent condition <i>Banksia</i> woodland and of larger area.	
(c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.	No Threatened flora listed under the EPBC Act and/or BC Act or Priority flora listed by the DBCA were recorded in the proposed clearing area.	Unlikely to be at variance of this Principle

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(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 proposed clearing area contains 0.00142 ha Northern Spearwood shrublands and woodlands (FCT 24) - Priority 3 PEC (Figure 4). There are no vegetation communities that are representative of a TEC within the proposed clearing area.	Unlikely to be at variance of this Principle
(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.	The proposed clearing area contains remnant <i>Banksia</i> vegetation. However, the vegetation in this area is unlikely to be considered significant due to the Good to Degraded condition of the vegetation.	Unlikely to be at variance of this Principle
(f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.	Vegetation present would not be considered as growing in association with wetlands or watercourses as identified in the field survey (GHD, 2020).	Unlikely to be at variance of this Principle
(g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	A review of Acid Sulfate Soils (ASS) risk mapping provided by DWER indicates that the survey area is mapped as having 'no known risk' of ASS occurring within 3 m of natural soil surface. Any clearing of native vegetation within the survey area has the potential to cause water and wind erosion in areas with lighter-texture soils (e.g. sandy soils). However, given these soils are porous and well-drained, the risk of water erosion is low. Clearing is unlikely to cause substantial land degradation. Controls will be in place during clearing through standard environmental management measures to reduce the risk of wind erosion (water carts). The area will not be left cleared for a long period of time prior to works. If required stabilisation measures such as the application of gluon will be applied.	Unlikely to be at variance of this Principle
(h) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to	No DBCA-managed estates are located within or in the vicinity of the proposed clearing footprint. Construction impacts shall be managed through environmental	Unlikely to be at variance of this Principle

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Pri	inciple	Assessment	Outcome
	have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.	management measures to reduce any potential impact on surrounding areas, including dust, litter and spread of weeds and diseases.	
(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.	The survey area is located in the RIWI Act listed Yanchep Groundwater Area and the Perth Coastal and Gwelup Underground Water Pollution Control Area Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA), which is a Priority 3 Protection Zone. Priority 3 areas are declared over land where water supply sources need to coexist with other land uses such as residential, commercial and light industrial developments. Vegetation clearing for the project is considered unlikely to impact upon groundwater quality (GHD, 2020). There are no watercourses or wetlands within the clearing area.	Unlikely to be at variance of this Principle
(j)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.	It is considered unlikely that clearing of vegetation associated with the Pipidinny road widening would cause or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding. Drainage will be considered in the design (in line with water sensitive urban design principles) to ensure runoff is appropriately captured on site and not discharging into the surrounding landscape.	Unlikely to be at variance of this Principle