



## **CLEARING PERMIT**

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

<b>Purpose Permit number:</b>	CPS 9127/1
<b>Permit Holder:</b>	ATCO Gas Australia Pty Ltd
<b>Duration of Permit:</b>	From 5 June 2021 to 5 June 2027

The permit holder is authorised to clear native vegetation subject to the following conditions of this permit.

### **PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED**

**1. Clearing authorised (purpose)**

The permit holder is authorised to clear native vegetation for the purpose of installation of new gas mains.

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

Lot 202 on Deposited Plan 32694, Rivervale

**3. Clearing authorised**

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.001 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

**4. Period during which clearing is authorised**

The permit holder must not clear any native vegetation after 4 June 2026.

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

**5. Avoid, minimise, and reduce impacts and extent of clearing**

In determining the native vegetation authorised to be cleared under this permit, the permit holder must apply the following principles, set out in descending 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.

## 6. Weed and dieback management

When undertaking any clearing authorised under this permit, the permit holder must take the following measures to minimise the risk of 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 known 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.

## 7. Revegetation and rehabilitation (temporary works)

The permit holder must *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* areas cleared for *temporary works* within six months of the area no longer being required for the purpose for which it was cleared, unless the *CEO*, in writing, advises the permit holder to the contrary.

## PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

## 8. Records that must be kept

The permit holder must maintain records relating to the listed relevant matters in accordance with the specifications detailed in Table 1.

**Table 1: Records that must be kept**

No.	Relevant matter	Specifications
1.	In relation to the authorised clearing activities generally	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) the species composition, structure, and density of the cleared area;</li><li>(b) 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;</li><li>(c) the date that the area was cleared;</li><li>(d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares); and</li><li>(e) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 5;</li><li>(f) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback in accordance with condition 6; and</li><li>(g) actions taken to revegetate and rehabilitate in accordance with condition 7.</li></ol>

## 9. Reporting

**The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 8 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.**

## DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in Table have the meanings defined.

**Table 2: Definitions**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the department responsible for the administration of the clearing provisions under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> .
clearing	has the meaning given under section 3(1) of the EP Act.
condition	a condition to which this clearing permit is subject under section 51H of the EP Act.
dieback	means the effect of <i>Phytophthora</i> species on native vegetation.
department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
rehabilitate	means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of that area.
revegetate	means the re-establishment of a cover of local provenance native vegetation in an area using methods such as natural regeneration, direct seeding and/or planting, so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area.
temporary works	means access tracks, spoil areas, side tracks, site offices, storage areas, laydown areas, extraction sites, camps, project surveys, pre-construction activities, and similar works associated with a project activity that are temporary in nature.
weeds	means any plant – (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i> ; 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.

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## END OF CONDITIONS



**Meenu Vitarana**  
**A/Manager**

NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

13 May 2021

# Schedule 1

The boundary of the area authorised to be cleared is shown in the map below (Figure 1).

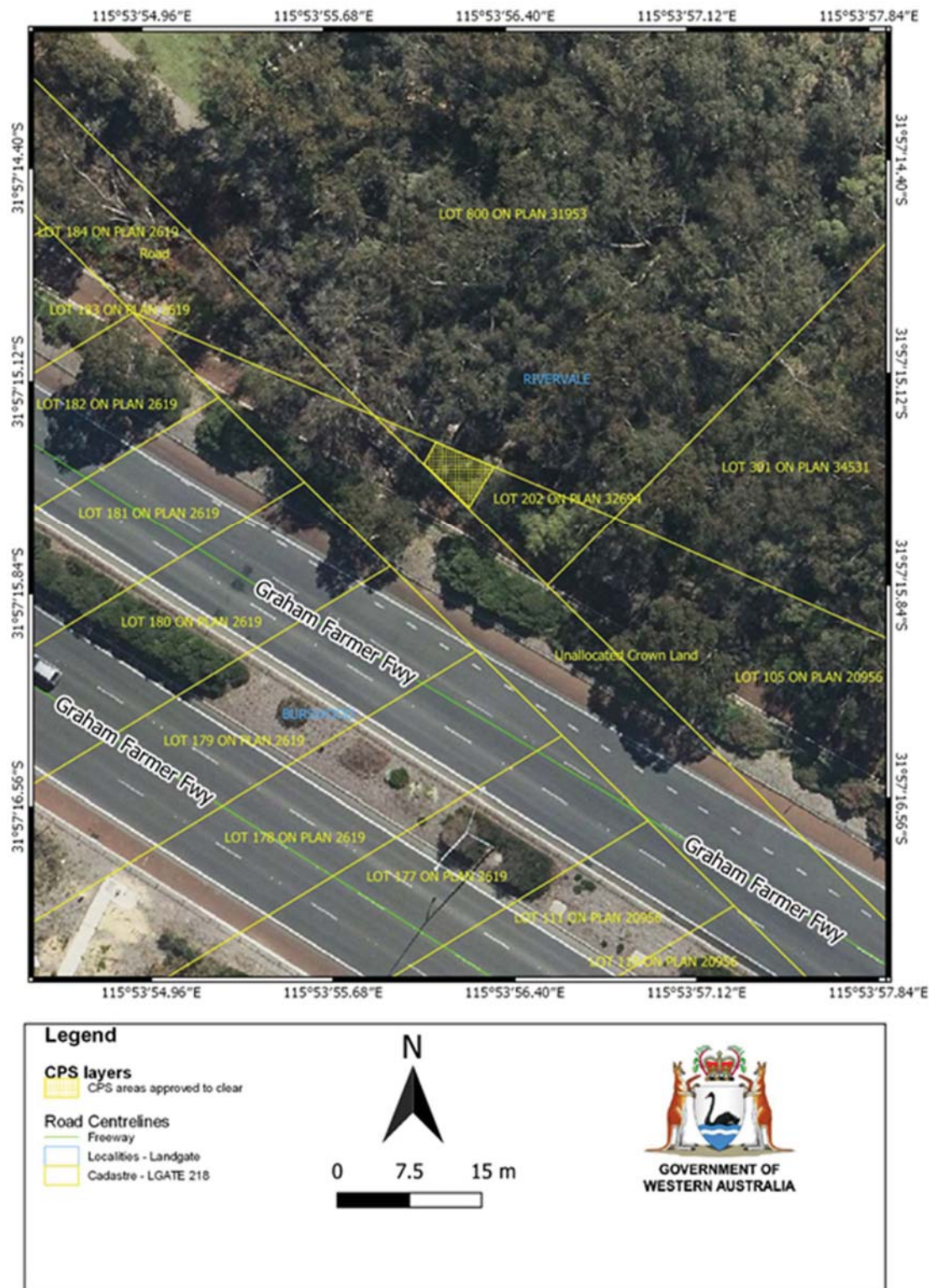


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur



# Clearing Permit Decision Report

## 1 Application details and outcome

### 1.1. Permit application details

<b>Permit number:</b>	CPS 9127/1
<b>Permit type:</b>	Purpose permit
<b>Applicant name:</b>	ATCO Gas Australia Pty Ltd
<b>Application received:</b>	1 December 2020
<b>Application area:</b>	0.001 hectares of native vegetation
<b>Purpose of clearing:</b>	New gas mains installation
<b>Method of clearing:</b>	Mechanical / Physical removal either via hand or excavator
<b>Property:</b>	LOT 202 on Deposited plan 32694
<b>Location (LGA area/s):</b>	City of Belmont
<b>Localities (suburb/s):</b>	Rivervale

### 1.2. Description of clearing activities

The clearing is required for a new gas mains installation, the total area of vegetation proposed to be cleared is 0.001 ha and majority of the excavation will be conducted over an existing pathway to minimise the need for vegetation clearing.

### 1.3. Decision on application

<b>Decision:</b>	Granted
<b>Decision date:</b>	13 May 2021
<b>Decision area:</b>	0.001 hectares of native vegetation, as depicted in Section 1.5, below.

### 1.4. Reasons for decision

This clearing permit application was submitted, accepted, assessed and determined in accordance with sections 51E and 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act). The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) advertised the application for 14 days and no submissions were received.

In making this decision, the Delegated Officer had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A), relevant datasets (see Appendix E.1), the clearing principles set out in Schedule 5 of the EP Act (see 0), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3). The Delegated Officer also took into consideration the footprint of the project and revegetation post installation of the gas mains.

The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in the loss of 0.001 hectares of native vegetation mapped as Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain (Priority 3) ecological community. After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), and noting the proposed works only require temporary clearing and will be revegetated, the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing is unlikely to have long-term adverse impacts on the environment, and



weed and dieback management practices will mitigate the risk of potential impacts to surrounding vegetation. The Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions to:

- avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing
- take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds
- revegetate areas cleared for temporary works

### 1.5. Site map

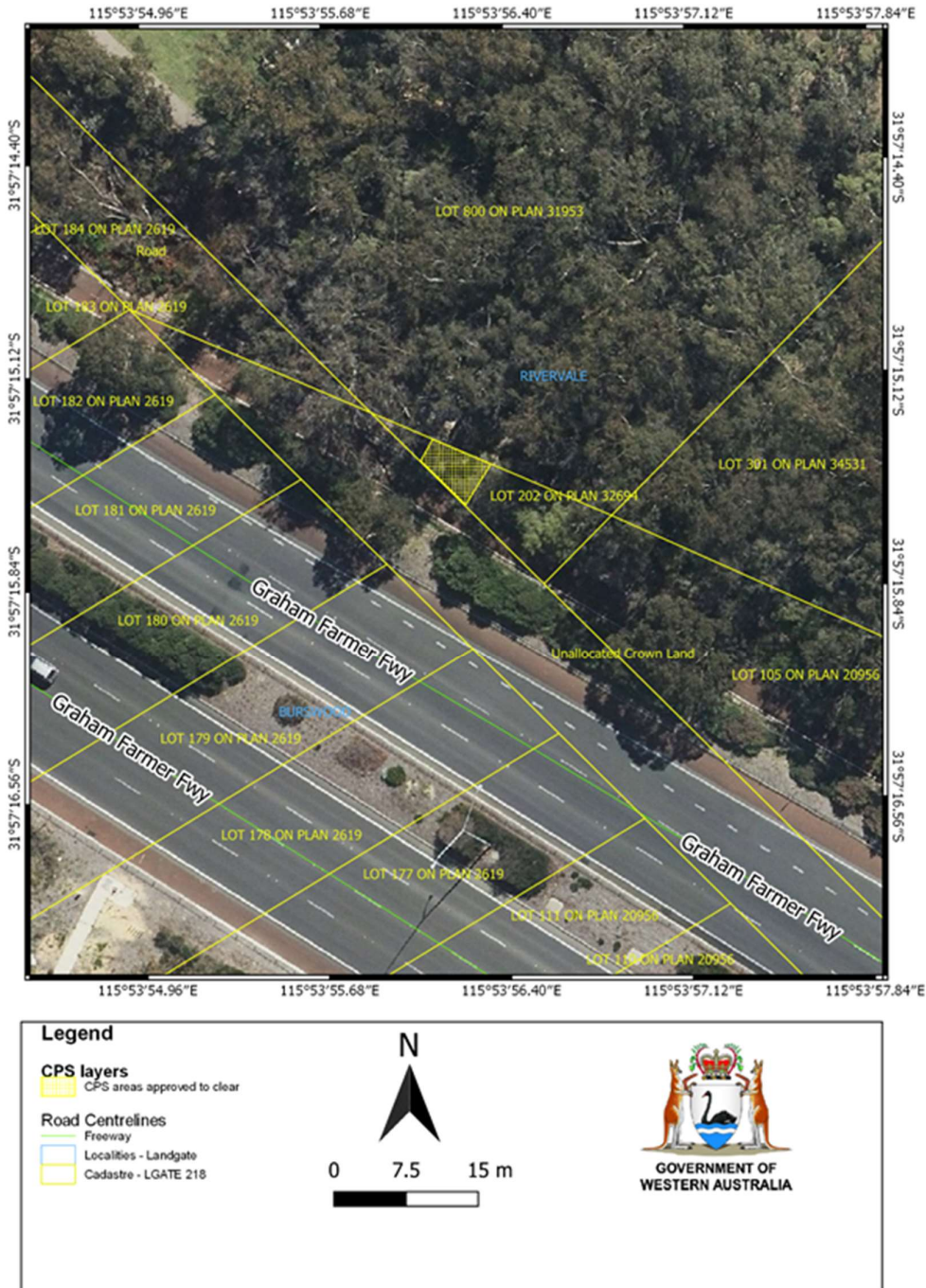


Figure 1 Map of the application area

The area crosshatched yellow indicate the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

## 2 Legislative context

The clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia is regulated under the EP Act and the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004* (Clearing Regulations).

In addition to the matters considered in accordance with section 51O of the EP Act (see Section 1.4), the Delegated Officer has also had regard to the objects and principles under section 4A of the EP Act, particularly:

- the precautionary principle
- the principle of intergenerational equity
- the principle of the conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity.

Other legislation of relevance for this assessment include:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)

The key guidance documents which inform this assessment are:

- *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation* (DER, December 2013)
- *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits* (DWER, October 2019)

## 3 Detailed assessment of application

### 3.1. Avoidance and mitigation measures

The proposed works require crossing of Graham Farmer Freeway at this location and cannot be re-routed, the majority of the excavation will be conducted over the existing pathway to minimise the need for vegetation clearing. Trees will be replanted after reinstatement (Atco Gas, 2020). Delegated Officer was satisfied that the applicant has made a reasonable effort to avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values and have committed to replanting after reinstatement.

### 3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer has had regard for the site characteristics (see Appendix A) and the extent to which the impacts of the proposed clearing present a risk to biological, conservation, or land and water resource values. The assessment against the clearing principles (see Appendix B) identified the impacts of the proposed clearing are limited and able to be managed to be environmentally acceptable with standard avoid and minimise clearing management conditions.

#### 3.2.1. Biological values - Clearing Principles – Clearing Principle (a)

##### Assessment

The vegetation within the application area occurs within a mapped occurrence of the Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community (Banksia Woodland PEC), mapped as a Priority 3 ecological Community in Western Australia, and as endangered under the commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

The vegetation within the application area is situated on the edge of a larger remnant. The application area is adjacent to a walking path that follows the east side of Graham Farmer Freeway and surrounded by remnant vegetation. Photographs provided by the applicant (Appendix D) indicate the vegetation within the application area comprises of a *Eucalyptus* sp. sapling, native rushes and *Centella asiatica* (Gotu Kola) in 'Good' (Keighery, 1994) condition. Noting this, the application area is not representative of the Banksia Woodlands PEC. Considering the extent of the mapped occurrence of the PEC adjacent to the application area and the temporary nature of the proposed works, the proposed clearing of 0.001 hectares of vegetation is not likely to significantly impact or decline the ecological functions of the mapped occurrence of the Banksia Woodland PEC.

The vegetation within the application area is not likely to comprise significant habitat for conservation significant flora or fauna. It does not form part of a conservation area however it does form part of a larger remnant of vegetation that is mapped as the Banksia Woodland PEC. The surrounding vegetation may be susceptible to the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback disease (*Phytophthora* species). These risks will need to be managed during clearing to mitigate the impacts to the adjacent vegetation.

A review of available databases indicates that the total of 69 threatened fauna species have been recorded in the local area (10km). These species were listed under the state *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) and/or

Commonwealth EPBC Act or are migratory species listed under International Agreements (MI). Of the conservation significant fauna found in the local area none are likely to use the application area as significant habitat. The application area is within a mapped black cockatoo feeding area, however as shown by photographs provided with the application (Appendix D) the vegetation within the application area does not form part of the feeding resource for black cockatoos.

#### Conclusion

Based on the above assessment, the delegated officer has determined that the proposed clearing is considered acceptable subject to hygiene measures to mitigate weed and dieback risks. The proposed clearing does not constitute a significant residual impact.

#### Conditions

To address the above impacts, the following management measures will be required as conditions on the clearing permit:

- Hygiene management to mitigate weed and dieback spread.
- Revegetation and rehabilitation of areas cleared for temporary works.

### **3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters**

The City of Belmont (the City) did not have any objections to the proposed clearing, however requested the applicant to provide details of the proposed removal methodology and access, on whether pedestrian/ cyclist access or use of the boat ramp will be impacted and that the applicant contacts the relevant contractor for the sewer and water main, with regards to installation and reinstatement works proposed for the same alignment. The City advised that depending on the methodology and access route, the City may require tree protection measures for trees to be retained, located close to the area to be cleared. The City also advised that public works are exempt from requiring development approval (City of Belmont, 2021).

The application area is adjacent to but not within the Swan and Canning Rivers Development Control Area.

One Aboriginal Sites of Significance have been mapped within the application area. It is the permit holder's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA)* and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

**End**



## Appendix A. Site characteristics

### A.1 Site characteristics

Characteristic	Details	
Local context	<p>The application area is in an isolated patch of native vegetation in the intensive land use zone of Western Australia. It is adjacent to Graham Farmer Freeway and is part of 5.56 hectare area of vegetation mapped as the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain threatened ecological community.</p> <p>Aerial imagery / Spatial data indicates the local area (10-kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared) retains approximately 5.6 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.</p>	
Ecological linkage	<p>The application area is within the Gngangara Mound Ecological Linkages, described as a Conceptual linkage which follows the course of the Swan river. Given the condition and the minimal extent of the application area it is unlikely to provide any significant ecological function.</p>	
Conservation areas	<p>There are no conservation areas within the application area. In the local area (10km buffer) there are 42 bushforever sites, 295 unmanaged reserves, six regional parks and 934 environmentally sensitive areas. The closest ESA is the Swan Coastal Plain wetland 10.3m from the application area.</p>	
Vegetation description	<p>Photographs supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area 0.001 ha consists of <i>Centella asiatica</i>, Native rushes and a Eucalyptus sapling. Representative photos are available in Appendix D</p> <p>This is consistent with the mapped vegetation type(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bassendean Complex-Central and South, which is described as Vegetation that ranges from woodland of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> (Jarrah) - <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> (Sheoak) - Banksia species to low woodland of Melaleuca species, and sedgelands on the moister sites. This area includes the transition of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> (Jarrah) to <i>Eucalyptus todtiana</i> (Pricklybark) in the vicinity of Perth (Hedde et al, 1980).</li> </ul> <p><i>The mapped vegetation type retain approximately 26.87 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019).</i></p>	
Vegetation condition	<p>Photographs (Appendix D) supplied by the applicant indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in Good (Keighery, 1994) condition, described as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.</li> </ul> <p>The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C.</p>	
Soil description	<p>The soils within the application area is mapped as sand, pale and olive yellow, medium to coarse grained, sub-angular or sub-rounded quartz, trace of feldspar, moderately sorted, of residual origin (DPIRD, 2017).</p>	
Land degradation risk	<b>Risk categories</b>	<b>Spearwood System</b>
	Wind erosion	>70% of map unit has a high to extreme wind erosion risk
	Water erosion	<3% of map unit has a high to extreme water erosion risk
	Salinity	<3% of map unit has a moderate to high salinity risk or is presently saline

Characteristic	Details	
	Subsurface Acidification	<3% of map unit has a high subsurface acidification risk or is presently acid
	Flood risk	<3% of the map unit has a moderate to high flood risk
	Waterlogging	<3% of map unit has a moderate to very high waterlogging risk
	Phosphorus export risk	3-10% of map unit has a high to extreme phosphorus export risk
Waterbodies	The desktop assessment and aerial imagery indicated that there are no wetlands or watercourses within the application area. The nearest mapped watercourse is the Swan River 61.8 metres to the north east of the application area. The closest geomorphic wetland is an artificial lake 548 metres south west of the application area	
Hydrogeography	The application area is located within the Perth Groundwater Area as proclaimed under the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> (RIWI Act). Groundwater salinity within the application ranges within 500 to 100 mg/L total dissolved solids (TDS).	
Flora	There are 81 records of conservation significant flora within the local area (10 km buffer). The nearest mapped priority flora records that occur within the same mapped soil and vegetation types as those within the application area include <i>Jacksonia sericea</i> (Priority 4) and <i>Dodonaea hackettiana</i> (Priority 4) located approximately 3.5 kilometres and 3.7 kilometres from the application area respectively. There are four records of threatened flora in the local area, with the nearest records being <i>Marcarthuria keigheryi</i> and <i>Conospermum undulatum</i> , located approximately 5.5 kilometres and 6.3 kilometres from the application area, respectively.	
Ecological communities	The vegetation within the application area occurs within a mapped record of the Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community, mapped as a Priority 3, Priority Ecological Community (PEC) in Western Australia and listed as endangered under the commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act). The nearest Threatened ecological community (TEC) is Shrublands and woodlands on Muchea limestone of the swan coastal plain, approximately 8 kilometres from the application area.	
Fauna	There are records of 38 black cockatoo roost sites in the local area (10 kilometre radius). The nearest record is of <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i> (forest red-tailed black cockatoo) located approximately 750 metres South-East of the application area. There is an unconfirmed and one known black cockatoo roost site approximately 800 metres and 2.3 kilometres from application area. Carnaby's and Baudins cockatoos also occur in the local area.	

## Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<b>Environmental value: biological values</b>		
<p><u>Principle (a):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biodiversity.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> Noting habitat preferences, the degraded vegetation condition, surrounding land use and the small clearing extent of 0.001 hectares proposed, the vegetation within the application area does not likely comprise significant habitat for conservation significant flora or fauna. The application area is located within an area mapped as Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain threatened ecological community.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	Yes Refer to section 3.2.1
<p><u>Principle (b):</u> <i>“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.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> Noting the small clearing extent of 0.001 hectares comprising of native rushes, herbs and a single eucalyptus sapling, the condition of the area and the presence of similar vegetation surrounding the application area, the vegetation is not likely to provide significant habitat for fauna.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	Yes
<p><u>Principle (c):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> Given the small extent of 0.001 hectares of clearing proposed, the vegetation within the application area is not likely to comprise significant habitat for threatened flora.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (d):</u> <i>“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.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> the area proposed to be cleared is in an area mapped as the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain threatened ecological community, however the application area is not representative of this community.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<b>Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas</b>		
<p><u>Principle (e):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The Swan Coastal Plain IBRA region within which the application area is located retains 39 per cent of its original extent. The remnant vegetation in the local area (10 kilometres) is 5.6 per cent of the original extent. The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 26.87 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019). The Environmental Protection Authority recognises the Perth metropolitan area as a constrained area, within which a minimum 10 per cent representation threshold for ecological communities is recommended (EPA, 2008). The extent of the mapped vegetation type remaining is consistent with the EPA (2008) targets for a constrained area. The application area is not considered to represent a significant remnant of native vegetation or provide ecological linkage values in the local area.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (h):</u> <i>“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.”</i></p>	Not likely to be at variance	No

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<p><u>Assessment:</u> Given the distance to the nearest conservation area, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.</p>		
<b>Environmental value: land and water resources</b>		
<p><u>Principle (f):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The Swan river is within 60 metres of the application area, and noting the photographs of the vegetation (riparian) within the application area (Appendix D), the application area is considered to be growing in association with a watercourse. However, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on- or off-site hydrology and water quality due to its small size.</p>	At variance	No
<p><u>Principle (g):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The mapped soils are not susceptible to nutrient export, salinity or water erosion. Noting the small extent of 0.001 hectares proposed within the larger remnant area and the condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is not likely to have an appreciable impact on land degradation.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (i):</u> <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.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> Given the extent of the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact surface or ground water quality.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<p><u>Principle (j):</u> <i>“Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.”</i></p> <p><u>Assessment:</u> Given the extent of the application area, the proposed clearing is unlikely to contribute to flooding.</p>	Not at variance	No

## Appendix C. Vegetation condition rating scale

Vegetation condition is a rating given to a defined area of vegetation to categorise and rank disturbance related to human activities. The rating refers to the degree of change in the vegetation structure, density and species present in relation to undisturbed vegetation of the same type. The degree of disturbance impacts upon the vegetation's ability to regenerate. Disturbance at a site can be a cumulative effect from a number of interacting disturbance types.

Considering its location, the scale below was used to measure the condition of the vegetation proposed to be cleared. This scale has been extracted from

Keighery, B.J. (1994) *Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

### Measuring vegetation condition for the South West and Interzone Botanical Province (Keighery, 1994)

Condition	Description
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance.
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, with disturbance affecting individual species; weeds are non-aggressive species.
Very good	Vegetation structure altered, with obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and/or grazing.
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and/or grazing.
Completely degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs



**Appendix D. Photographs of the vegetation within the application area**



*Figure 2. Representative photograph of vegetation proposed to be cleared under 9127/1 (ATCO Gas, 2021).*





*Figure 3. Representative photograph of vegetation proposed to be cleared under CPS 9127/1 arrow indicates intended gas pipe location (ATCO Gas, 2020).*

## Appendix E. Sources of information

### E.1. GIS databases

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

- 10 Metre Contours (DPIRD-073)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Aboriginal Heritage Places (DPLH-001)
- Cadastre (LGATE-218)
- Cadastre Address (LGATE-002)
- Contours (DPIRD-073)
- DBCA – Lands of Interest (DBCA-012)
- DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters (DBCA-011)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia (DBCA-045)
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (DWER-046)
- Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide (DWER-026)
- Hydrography – Inland Waters – Waterlines
- Hydrological Zones of Western Australia (DPIRD-069)
- IBRA Vegetation Statistics
- Imagery
- Local Planning Scheme – Zones and Reserves (DPLH-071)
- Native Title (ILUA) (LGATE-067)
- Offsets Register – Offsets (DWER-078)
- Pre-European Vegetation Statistics
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (DWER-033)
- Ramsar Sites (DBCA-010)
- Regional Parks (DBCA-026)
- Remnant Vegetation, All Areas
- RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (DWER-034)
- RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (DWER-037)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Flood Risk (DPIRD-007)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Phosphorus Export Risk (DPIRD-010)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Subsurface Acidification Risk (DPIRD-011)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Erosion Risk (DPIRD-013)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Water Repellence Risk (DPIRD-014)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Waterlogging Risk (DPIRD-015)
- Soil Landscape Land Quality – Wind Erosion Risk (DPIRD-016)
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Best Available
- Soil Landscape Mapping – Systems
- Wheatbelt Wetlands Stage 1 (DBCA-021)

Restricted GIS Databases used:

- ICMS (Incident Complaints Management System) – Points and Polygons
- Threatened Flora (TPFL)
- Threatened Flora (WAHerb)
- Threatened Fauna
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities
- Threatened Ecological Communities and Priority Ecological Communities (Buffers)

## E.2. References

ATCO Gas (2020) *Clearing permit application and supporting information for CPS 9127/1*, received 1 December 2020 (DWER Ref: A1959669).

City of Belmont (2021). Advise in relation to clearing permit application CPS 9127/1, received 13 May 2021 (DWER Ref: A2007187).

Department of Environment Regulation (DER) (2013). *A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation*. Perth. Available from: [https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/your-environment/native-vegetation/Guidelines/Guide2\\_assessment\\_native\\_veg.pdf](https://www.der.wa.gov.au/images/documents/your-environment/native-vegetation/Guidelines/Guide2_assessment_native_veg.pdf).

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (2019). *Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits*. Joondalup. Available from: [https://dwer.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Procedure\\_Native\\_vegetation\\_clearing\\_permits\\_v1.PDF](https://dwer.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Procedure_Native_vegetation_clearing_permits_v1.PDF).

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