



## CLEARING PERMIT

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

<b>Purpose Permit number:</b>	CPS 9205/1
<b>Permit Holder:</b>	Ms Sheridan Daly and Mr Kenneth Saladine
<b>Duration of Permit:</b>	From 5 July 2021 to 5 July 2026

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 a new electrical power connection to property.

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

Lot 105 on Deposited Plan 73043, Mount Helena  
Bunning Road Reserve (PIN 11840137), Mount Helena

#### **3. Clearing authorised**

The permit holder must not clear more than 0.011 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow in Figure 1 of Schedule 1.

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

#### **4. 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.

## 5. 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.

## 6. Clearing not authorised

- (a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised within the areas cross-hatched yellow on Figure 1 of Schedule 1, the permit holder must provide the Chief Executive Officer (*CEO*) with the coordinates of all standing native trees with a diameter at breast height (*DBH*) greater than 20 centimetres 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 permit holder shall ensure that no clearing of any standing native trees identified under condition 6(a) occurs.

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

### 7. 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 location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (<i>GPS</i>) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (<i>GDA94</i>), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;</li><li>(b) the date that the area was cleared;</li><li>(c) the size of the area cleared (in hectares);</li><li>(d) actions taken to avoid, minimise, and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with condition 4;</li><li>(e) actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of <i>weeds</i> and <i>dieback</i> in accordance with condition 5; and</li><li>(f) photographs of the application area immediately prior to and after the clearing occurred, to demonstrate that all standing native trees were retained in accordance with condition 7.</li></ol>

## 8. Reporting

The permit holder must provide to the *CEO* the records required under condition 7 of this permit when requested by the *CEO*.

## DEFINITIONS

In this permit, the terms in Table 2 have the meanings defined.

**Table 2: Definitions**

Term	Definition
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)
fill	means material used to increase the ground level, or to fill a depression.
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.
native vegetation	has the meaning given under section 3(1) and section 51A of the EP Act.
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



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Mathew Gannaway  
MANAGER  
NATIVE VEGETATION REGULATION

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

11 June 2021

# Schedule 1

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

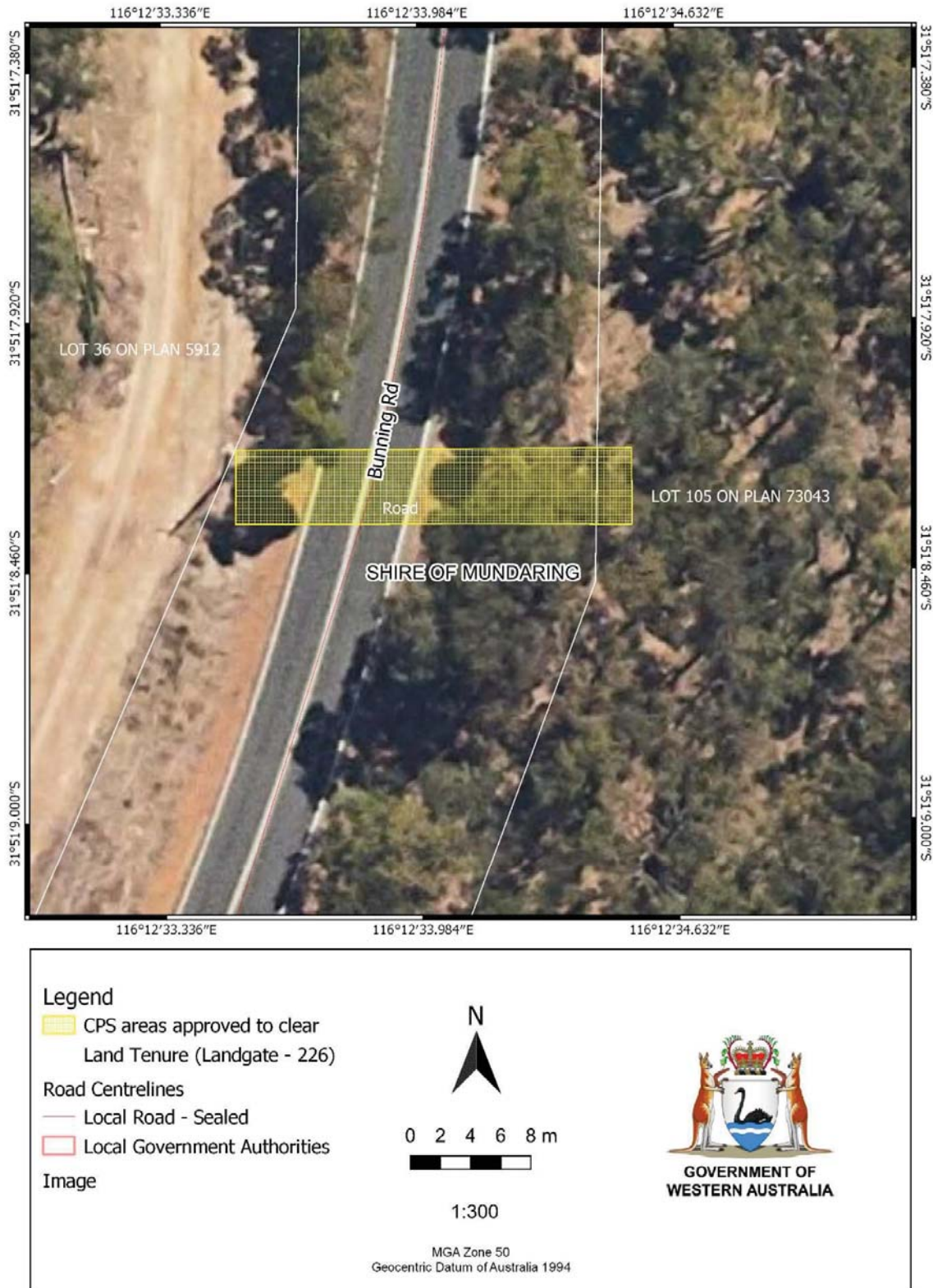


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the area within which clearing may occur



## Clearing Permit Decision Report

### 1 Application details and outcome

#### 1.1. Permit application details

<b>Permit number:</b>	CPS 9205/1
<b>Permit type:</b>	Purpose permit
<b>Applicant name:</b>	Ms Sheridan Daly and Mr Kenneth Saladine
<b>Application received:</b>	5 February 2021
<b>Application area:</b>	0.011 hectares of native vegetation
<b>Purpose of clearing:</b>	Installation of a new electrical power connection
<b>Method of clearing:</b>	Mechanical removal
<b>Property:</b>	Lot 105 on Deposited Plan 73043 Bunning Road Reserve (PIN 11840137)
<b>Location (LGA area/s):</b>	Shire of Mundaring
<b>Localities (suburb/s):</b>	Mount Helena

#### 1.2. Description of clearing activities

The vegetation within the application area is located within the Bunning Road Reserve (PIN 11840137) and Lot 105 on Deposited Plan 73043, Mount Helena (see Figure 1, Section 1.5). The application is to clear native vegetation to enable the installation a new residential power supply to the lot. The power installation activities will involve the installation of power cables from the western side of Bunning Road and under the road (Daly, 2021a). The power cables will extend to the eastern side of Bunning Road and terminate at a new mini pillar within Lot 105 on Deposited Plan 73043, where a disturbance area of 1 m<sup>2</sup> is required, as shown in Appendix D (Daly and Saladine, 2021). Clearing of native vegetation is not proposed within the western verge of Bunning Road (Daly, 2021a). The power installation route was selected by the Shire of Mundaring to avoid the need to clear trees (Daly, 2021b; Shire of Mundaring, 2021).

#### 1.3. Decision on application

<b>Decision:</b>	Granted
<b>Decision date:</b>	11 June 2021
<b>Decision area:</b>	0.011 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 Appendix B), relevant planning instruments and any other matters considered relevant to the assessment (see Section 3).

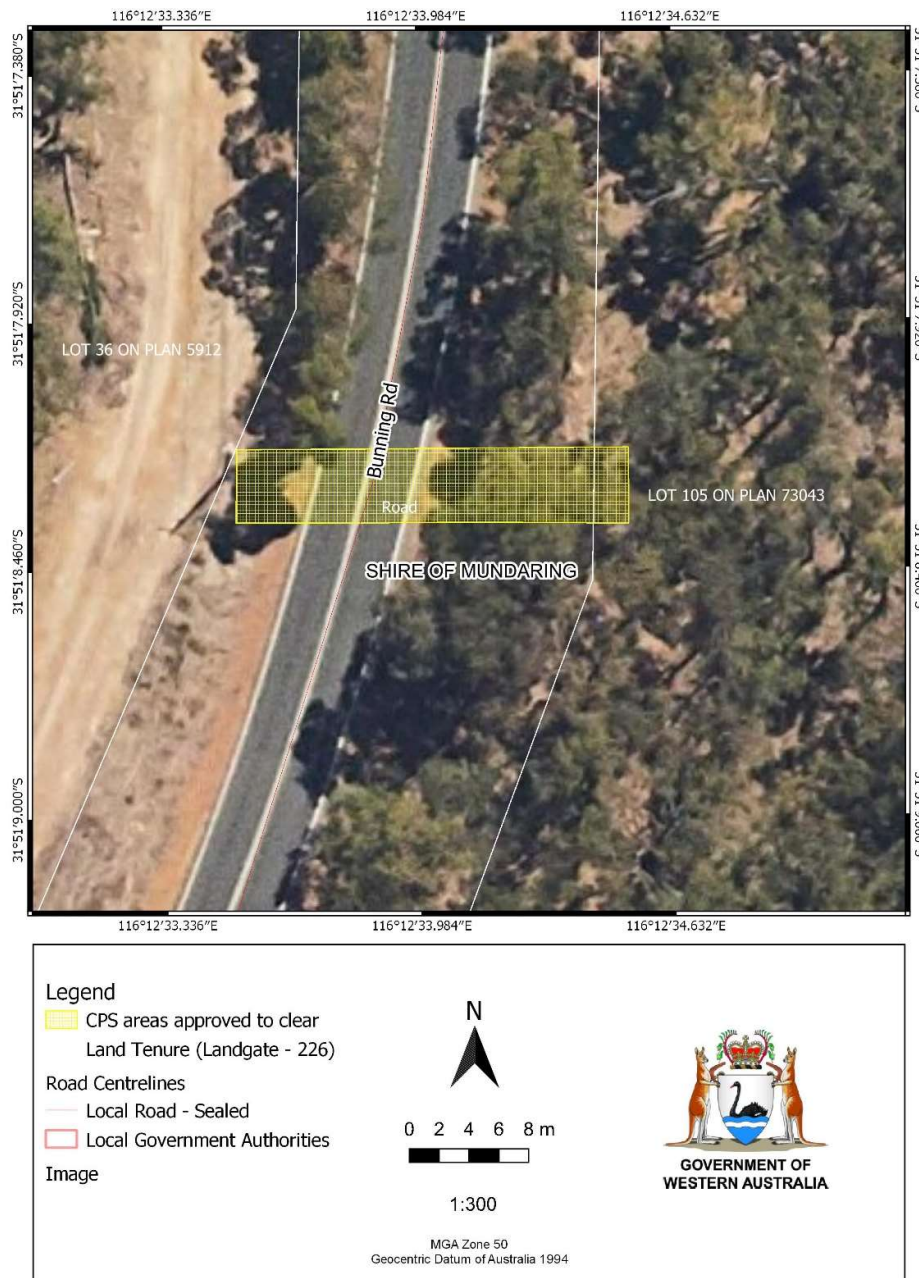
The assessment identified that the proposed clearing will result in the potential introduction and spread of weeds and dieback into adjacent vegetation, which could impact on the quality of the adjacent vegetation and its values.

After consideration of the available information, as well as the applicant's minimisation and mitigation measures (see Section 3.1), the Delegated Officer determined the proposed clearing is not likely to have long-term adverse impacts on the adjacent vegetation and can be minimised and managed to be unlikely to lead to an unacceptable risk to environmental values. Noting the small scale and low impact of the clearing it was deemed that no further consideration is required to minimise impacts on environmental values.

The Delegated Officer decided to grant a clearing permit subject to conditions to:

- Avoid, minimise to reduce the impacts and extent of clearing; and
- Take hygiene steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback.

### 1.5. Site map



**Figure 1:** Map of the application area. The area cross hatched yellow indicates the area authorised to be cleared under the granted clearing permit.

## 2 Legislative context

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 Shire of Mundaring (2021; the Shire) advised that the Shire's environmental team have liaised closely with the property owner regarding the positioning of the proposed residence and the Western Power point of power supply to minimise native vegetation clearing required. Given the extent of the application area and the purpose of the clearing, there is limited opportunity to further avoid and minimise potential impacts of the proposed clearing on environmental values. The Delegated Officer is satisfied that the applicant has considered the minimal footprint feasible for the proposed activity.

### 3.2. Assessment of impacts on environmental values

In assessing the application, the Delegated Officer 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. An assessment against the ten clearing principles is provided in Appendix B. The assessment identified that the proposed clearing:

- may result in the potential introduction and spread of weeds and dieback into adjacent vegetation, which could impact the quality of the vegetation and its habitat values. The impacts of the proposed clearing area is limited and impacts are able to be managed with hygiene management conditions.
- is not likely to result in loss of habitat significant for fauna species, including threatened *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo; endangered), *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo; endangered) or *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (forest red-tailed black cockatoo; vulnerable), collectively known as black cockatoos. All standing native trees within the application area with a diameter at breast height (DHB) greater than 20 centimetres will be retained.

### 3.3. Relevant planning instruments and other matters

The Shire does not have any objection to the clearing of native vegetation within the Bunning Road reserve to facilitate the installation of a new power connection in the vicinity of Western Power pole S3794431 (Shire of Mundaring, 2021). The Shire supports the purpose permit application to clear native vegetation for Western Power to install a new power connection (underground supply to a mini pillar) to 1830 Alison Road (Lot 105 on Deposited Plan 73043) (Shire of Mundaring, 2021). The Shire's environmental team have liaised closely with the property owner regarding the positioning of the proposed residence and Western Power point of supply to minimise the clearing of native vegetation (Shire of Mundaring, 2021).

No known 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	The application area forms part of an expansive tract of native vegetation within the Bunning Road reserve managed by the Shire of Mundaring, Lot 105 on Deposited Plan 73043 and broader local area. The proposed clearing area is primarily surrounded by remnant vegetation, and rural, urban, and parks and recreation land uses. The Wooroloo Regional Park is located approximately 0.2 kilometres east of the application area. Spatial data indicate the local area, defined as 10 kilometre radius from the centre of the area proposed to be cleared, retains approximately 50.5 per cent of the original native vegetation cover.
Ecological linkage	The proposed clearing area does not form part of a significant mapped ecological linkage within the local area. The vegetation within the application area is contiguous with adjacent remnant vegetation that provides connectivity with the Wooroloo Regional Park.
Conservation areas	The vegetation within the application area is located approximately 0.2 kilometres west from the Wooroloo Regional Park and is separated by areas of remnant vegetation.
Vegetation description	<p>Photographs provided by the applicant and Google (2021) street view digital imagery indicates that the vegetation within the application area primarily comprises sparse native shrubs and grasses, and scattered eucalyptus species. This description is consistent with the Dwellingup (D2) vegetation complex mapped over the application area, described as open forest of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i>-<i>Corymbia calophylla</i> on lateritic uplands in subhumid and semiarid zones (Mattiske and Havel, 1998). The mapped vegetation type retains approximately 68 per cent of the original extent (Government of Western Australia, 2019a).</p> <p>The understorey within the eastern verge of Bunning Road is primarily absent and mostly contains non-native grasses.</p> <p>Representative photographs of the application area are available in Appendix D.</p>
Vegetation condition	<p>Photographs provided by the applicant and Google (2021) street view digital imagery indicates indicate the vegetation within the proposed clearing area is in completely degraded to very good (Keighery, 1994) condition.</p> <p>The full Keighery (1994) condition rating scale is provided in Appendix C. Representative photographs of the application area are available in Appendix D.</p>
Soil description	The soil within the application area is mapped as Dwellingup 2 Phase (255Dp), described as very gently to gently undulating terrain (<10 per cent) with well drained, shallow to moderately deep gravelly brownish sands, pale brown sands and earthy sands overlying lateritic duricrust (Schoknecht et al. 2004).
Land degradation risk	The soil types mapped over the application area have a low risk of water erosion, subsurface acidification, salinity, phosphorus export, flood risk and waterlogging, and a potentially high risk of subsurface compaction and wind erosion risk (DPIRD, 2019). Noting the extent and purpose of the clearing proposed, the risk of land degradation from the clearing proposed remains low.
Waterbodies	Spatial data and aerial imagery indicate that no mapped watercourses or wetlands intersect the application area. The nearest mapped watercourses include minor non-perennial tributaries associated with the Swan River, and mapped approximately 0.7 kilometres north-east and north west from the application area.
Hydrogeography	The vegetation within the application area is mapped within the Swan River System surface water area, proclaimed under the <i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> . No Public Drinking Water Source Areas intersect the application area.
Flora	According to available databases, 22 flora taxa of conservation significance have been recorded within the local area comprising three Threatened, three Priority 2, ten Priority 3 and six Priority 4 species. None of these records occur within the application area. The nearest conservation significant flora records include <i>Meionectes tenuifolia</i> (Priority 3) and <i>Beaufortia purpurea</i> (Priority 3), located approximately 1.6 kilometres and 2.5 kilometres from the application area, respectively.



Characteristic	Details
Ecological communities	According to available databases, one conservation significant ecological community, known as Central Northern Darling Scarp Granite Shrubland Community (Priority 4) has been recorded within the local area. The nearest mapped occurrence of this community is situated approximately 9.4 kilometres from the application area. No records of this community occur over the application area.
Fauna	<p>According to available datasets, 22 fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded within the local area, comprising 12 mammal, six bird, two reptile and two invertebrate taxa. Of these records, two fauna are associated with aquatic environments. These habitat types are absent from the application area. The nearest fauna records include <i>Isoodon fusciventer</i> (quenda; Priority 4), <i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i> (Carnaby's cockatoo; Endangered), <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i> (forest red-tailed black cockatoo; Vulnerable), located approximately 0.2 kilometres, 0.7 kilometres and 0.8 kilometres from the application area, respectively.</p> <p>Carnaby's cockatoo, <i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i> (Baudin's cockatoo) and forest red tailed black cockatoo, collectively known as black cockatoos, have all been recorded within the local area. The nearest known black cockatoo roost site is located approximately 0.75 kilometres from the application area. The vegetation within the application area is located within the known distribution range for all three black cockatoo species (Commonwealth of Australia, 2012) and within areas suitable for Carnaby's cockatoo breeding and foraging.</p> <p>Carnaby's cockatoo is known from 192 records within the local area, with the nearest recorded approximately 0.7 kilometres from the application area. Baudin's cockatoo is known from 126 records within the local area. Forest red-tailed black cockatoo is known from 233 records within the local, with the nearest records located approximately 0.7 kilometres from the application area. White-tailed black cockatoos have been recorded 139 times within 0.7 kilometres from the application area, indicating further records of Carnaby's or Baudin's cockatoo in the local area.</p>

## A.2. Vegetation extent

	Pre-European extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Extent remaining (%)	Current extent in all DBCA managed land (ha)	Current proportion (%) of pre-European extent in all DBCA managed land
IBRA bioregion*					
Jarrah Forest	4,506,657	2,514,550	55.8	1,689,684	37.1
Vegetation complex					
Dwellingup (D2)**	86,128	71,056	82.5	58,975	68.5
Local area					
10 km radius	31,474.8	5,904.11	50.5	-	-

\*Government of Western Australia (2019a)

\*\*Government of Western Australia (2019b)

## Appendix B. Assessment against the clearing principles

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
Environmental value: biological values		

Assessment against the clearing principles	Variance level	Is further consideration required?
<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> The area proposed to be cleared does not likely comprise conservation significant flora, fauna, habitats, assemblages of plants.</p> <p>Noting the vegetation condition, small extent of clearing proposed and historical nature and distribution of flora records, the vegetation within the application area is not likely to comprise significant habitat for conservation significant flora recorded within the local area. The clearing proposed is not likely to impact the conservation status of conservation significant flora within the local area.</p> <p>The vegetation within the application area may provide suitable habitat for conservation significant fauna, such as black cockatoos and quenda, however noting the small extent of clearing proposed and vegetation condition, it is not likely to provide significant habitat. Further, all standing native trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) greater than 20 centimetres will be retained..</p> <p>The vegetation within the application area does not resemble any conservation significant ecological communities within the local area.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<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> The vegetation within the application area does not contain significant foraging or breeding habitat for conservation significant fauna. Photographs provided by the applicant and Google (2021) street view digital imagery, indicate the vegetation within the application area is not likely to comprise hollows or significant breeding habitat or foraging habitat for conservation significant fauna, including black cockatoos. The vegetation within the application area may provide roosting habitat for black cockatoos. The retention of all standing native trees with a DBH greater than 20 centimetres will be required as a condition of the permit.</p> <p>The vegetation within the application area may provide habitat for other conservation significant fauna such as quenda and <i>Dasyurus geoffroyi</i> (chuditch; Vulnerable), however noting the small extent of clearing proposed and condition of vegetation, the application area is not likely to provide significant habitat and fauna are likely to be transient.</p> <p>The proposed clearing has the potential to introduce weed and dieback into adjacent remnant vegetation and potentially impact its habitat value. Implementation of hygiene management measures will minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<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> Based on preferred habitat types, the degraded vegetation condition and historical nature of records, the vegetation within the application area is not likely to comprise significant habitat for threatened flora. The proposed clearing is not likely to significantly impact threatened flora individuals or populations within the local area.</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 does not contain species that indicate a threatened ecological community. No state listed threatened ecological communities have been recorded within the local area.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<b>Environmental value: significant remnant vegetation and conservation areas</b>		

<b>Assessment against the clearing principles</b>	<b>Variance level</b>	<b>Is further consideration required?</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 extent of the mapped vegetation type and the native vegetation in the local area is consistent with the national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia. The vegetation proposed to be cleared is not considered to be part of a significant ecological linkage 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> <p><u>Assessment:</u> The proposed clearing area is located approximately 0.2 kilometres west from the Wooroloo Regional Park, separated by remnant vegetation in good condition. The proposed clearing has the potential to introduce weed and dieback into adjacent remnant vegetation and potentially impact its habitat value. The implementation of hygiene management measures will minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback.</p>	Not likely to be at variance	No
<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> Given no watercourses or wetlands are recorded within 70 meters of the application area, the vegetation within the application area is not likely to be growing in association with a watercourse or wetland.</p>	Not likely to be 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 soils mapped over the application area may be susceptible to subsurface compaction and wind erosion risk (DPIRD, 2019). Noting the extent and purpose of the clearing proposed, the risk of land degradation from the clearing proposed is low. The proposed clearing is not likely to cause appreciable 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 no watercourses or wetlands are mapped within 70 meters from the application area and the relatively small application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact surface or groundwater 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 small size of the clearing and the mapped soils and topographic contours in the surrounding area, the proposed clearing is not likely to contribute to increased incidence or intensity of flooding.</p>	Not likely to be 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)**

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Description</b>
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 1 – Photograph of the application area taken from Lot 105 on Plan 73043, looking in a north-westerly direction towards Bunning Road. The yellow marker shows the location of the 1 m<sup>2</sup> area where the new power connection is proposed to terminate within the lot boundary (Daly, 2021c)



Figure 2 – Photograph of the application area taken from Lot 105 on Plan 73043, looking in a north-westly direction towards Bunning Road. The yellow marker shows the location of the 1 m<sup>2</sup> area where the new power connection is proposed to terminate within the lot boundary (Daly, 2021c)

## 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)):

- 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

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

Commonwealth of Australia (2001) *National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005*, Canberra.

Commonwealth of Australia (2012) *EPBC Act referral guidelines for three threatened black cockatoo species*. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Populations and Communities, Canberra

Daly, S and Saladine, K (2021) *Clearing permit application CPS 9205/1*, received 5 February 2021 (DWER Ref: DWERDT409794).

Daly, S (2021a) Supporting information for *clearing permit application CPS 9205/1 – Clearing area clarifications*, received 28 April 2021 (DWER Ref: A2005322).

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