

Attachment 2.

Assessment of Potential Minor Clearing at Mandurah Road Reserve/Tuart Lakes against DWER Principles for Clearing

This document describes the potential minor clearing at the Mandurah Road Reserve/Tuart Lakes in the context of the Principles for Clearing published by the DWER.

Principle (a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.

The vegetation within the land area where minor clearing may occur has a very low level of biological diversity. The land is principally grasses and weeds, with some scattered *Acacia saligna* regrowth and dead trunks in some areas. The land in the south of the area is landscaped entry statement comprising turf and planted landscaping shrubs in a tended garden format.

Principle (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 habitat within the possible clearing area has negligible values for native fauna and habitats, due to the absence of any significant native vegetation cover or subaerial structures.

Principle (c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.

Whereas a detailed flora survey has not been conducted, nor is it considered necessary, the possibility that flora species listed as rare present upon the site, is negligible.

Principle (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 native trees and shrubs proposed for clearing are not part of a threatened ecological community have no apparent physical or biological relationship to any known local occurrences of threatened ecological communities.

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.

This principle is not applicable.

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.

The area of land where limited clearing may occur is located to the east of Lake Coo loongup, which is classified as a Conservation Category wetland.

The area is separated from the vegetated edge of Lake Coo loongup by Mandurah Road which has a pavement of approximately 10m, and the Mandurah Road reserve, which has a width of approximately 30m. The possible clearing of a small area of vegetation does not create any prospect of risk to environmental values of Lake Coo loongup.

Principle (g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.

There is no prospect that the proposed clearing could lead to land degradation. The works will be conducted principally underground.

Principle (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 area.

There is no mechanism or environmental process which could lead to impact to Lake Cooloongup, which is the closest nearby conservation area.

Principle (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.

There is no likelihood that the possible clearing of vegetation as may occur could have any significant effect on the quality of surface or underground water.

Principle (j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

The possible clearing has no likelihood of causing or exacerbating the incidence or intensity of flooding.