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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

# Clearing Desktop Report – CPS 818

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Western Australia.*

**Brookton Highway (H052) Tree and  
Barrier Removal (SLK 487.60-487.75)**

Great Southern Region

EOS 2903

D23#26055  
January 2023

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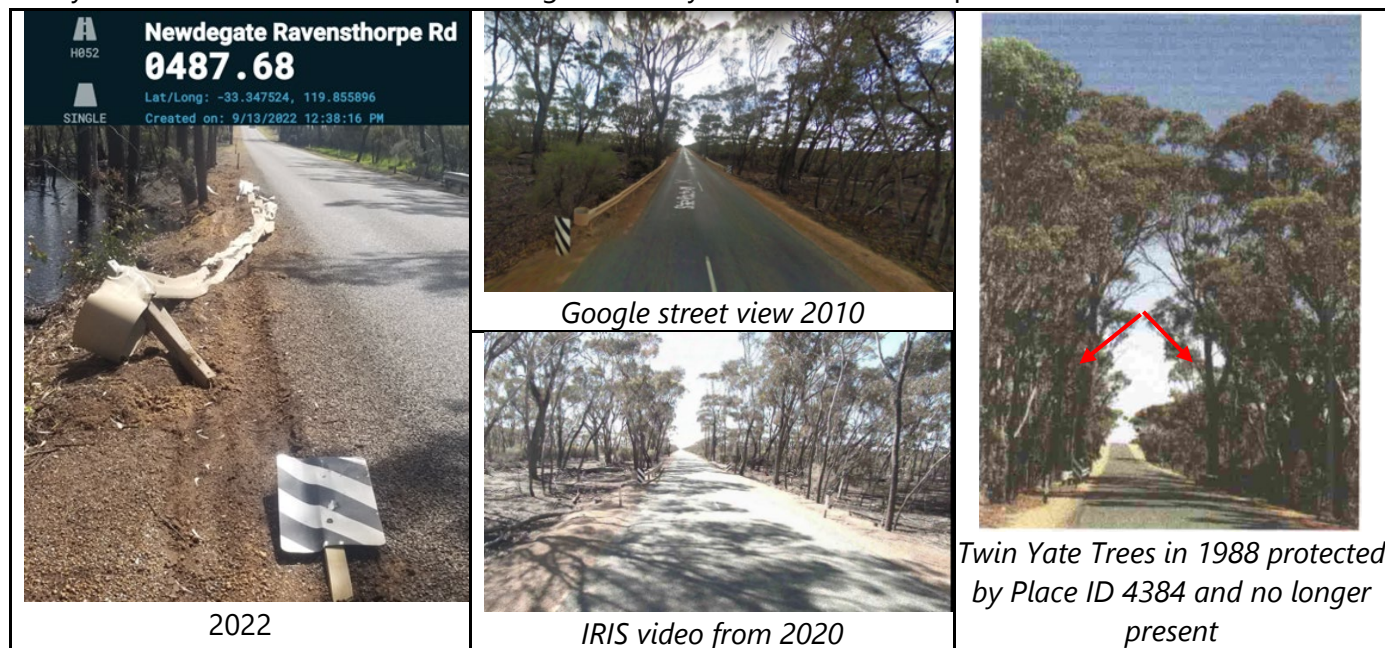
## Document Control

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# 1 PROPOSAL

## 1.1 Purpose and Justification

Main Roads' Great Southern Region is proposing to remove 5 x Swamp Yate trees (*Eucalyptus occidentalis*) to facilitate removal of a safety barrier (see **Appendix 1** for photos). All trees are located ~5m from the edge of seal within the maintenance zone on both sides of Brookton Highway (H052) SLK 487.60 to 487.75 and clearing is required to allow removal of the current safety barrier that has been hit and damaged recently, as well as on multiple occasions since 2018.



### 1.1.1 Main Roads Approach to Road Safety and the Environment

Main Roads is committed to minimising the environmental impacts of all of its activities, and manages the State road network to achieve balanced economic, social, safety and environmental benefits for the community. Main Roads recognises that Western Australia's environment is significant from a global perspective and the unique conservation values that are contained within its road reserve. Main Roads road network often adjoins natural areas and, in some locations, the reserve itself hosts remnant vegetation with high environmental values. Although the reserves were not established for this purpose, Main Roads recognises that it has a responsibility to conserve the environmental values that occur within the State's road network and minimise the impact its proposals have on the environment. In addition to providing a safe and efficient road network for all people using the roads under its control, Main Roads is also committed to protecting and enhancing the natural environment.

In accordance with National and State Government road safety policies, Main Roads is also committed to substantially reducing road trauma on the road network through Safe System principles. The Safe System approach acknowledges that more than two thirds of all serious crashes are due to human error rather than deliberate risk taking (e.g. speeding or drink driving) and seeks to improve behaviour through education and enforcement while managing the safety of vehicles, speeds and the road and road infrastructure. It is shown that improving sub-optimal road formation will substantially reduce the likelihood and severity of road crashes. For example, according to the Road Safety Management Guideline, increasing the sealed shoulder from 0.5 m to 2 m will reduce Killed and Seriously Injured numbers by more than 50%.

As the statutory authority responsible for providing and managing a safe and efficient main road network in Western Australia, Main Roads focuses on improving road safety by thoroughly considering all environmental, economic and community benefits and impacts. It operates on a hierarchy of avoiding, minimising, reducing and then, if required, offsetting our environmental impacts. This has been achieved through changes in proposal scope and design. Main Roads regularly reduces its clearing footprint by restricting earthworks limits for proposals, steepening batters, installing barriers, establishing borrow pits in cleared paddocks and avoiding temporary clearing for storage, stockpiles and turn around bays to avoid and minimise its impacts.

Further details on measures to avoid, minimise and reduce are provided in Section 1.5.

## 1.2 Proposal Scope

The scope will involve:

1. Remove 5 trees.
2. Remove existing barrier from both sides of the road, including post and panels (~30m each side), including width hazard markers.
3. Regrade unsealed shoulder to match the existing shoulder either side of the barrier (provide at least a minimum of 900mm unsealed shoulder to cater for the installation of guideposts).
4. Reinstall guideposts and culvert width markers.

The following machinery will be used: cherry picker, skid steer with attachments, vermeer mulcher, 6-wheeler and other light trucks.

## 1.3 Proposal Location

The Development Envelope for the barrier removal and tree clearing is located on Brookton Highway (H052) SLK 487.60 to 487.75 in the Shire of Ravensthorpe, as shown in **Figure 1**. The Desktop Assessment was confined to a 10km radius from the Development Envelope, as shown in **Figure 2**.

## 1.4 Clearing Details

### **Proposed Clearing to be undertaken using CPS 818:**

5 x Swamp Yate trees (*Eucalyptus occidentalis*) within maintenance zone.

### **Areas of Native Vegetation Clearing:**

The area of native vegetation to be cleared is **0.05 ha** (i.e. 5 x trees, assumed 0.01ha/tree) within the Development Envelope shown in **Figure 1**.

The [central GPS co-ordinate](#) of the vegetation clearing (i.e. H052 SLK 487.675) is:

- Latitude/longitude: -33.347482, 119.855869 in GDA94
- Easting/northing: 765776.59E, 6306547.10 in GDA MGA Zone 50.

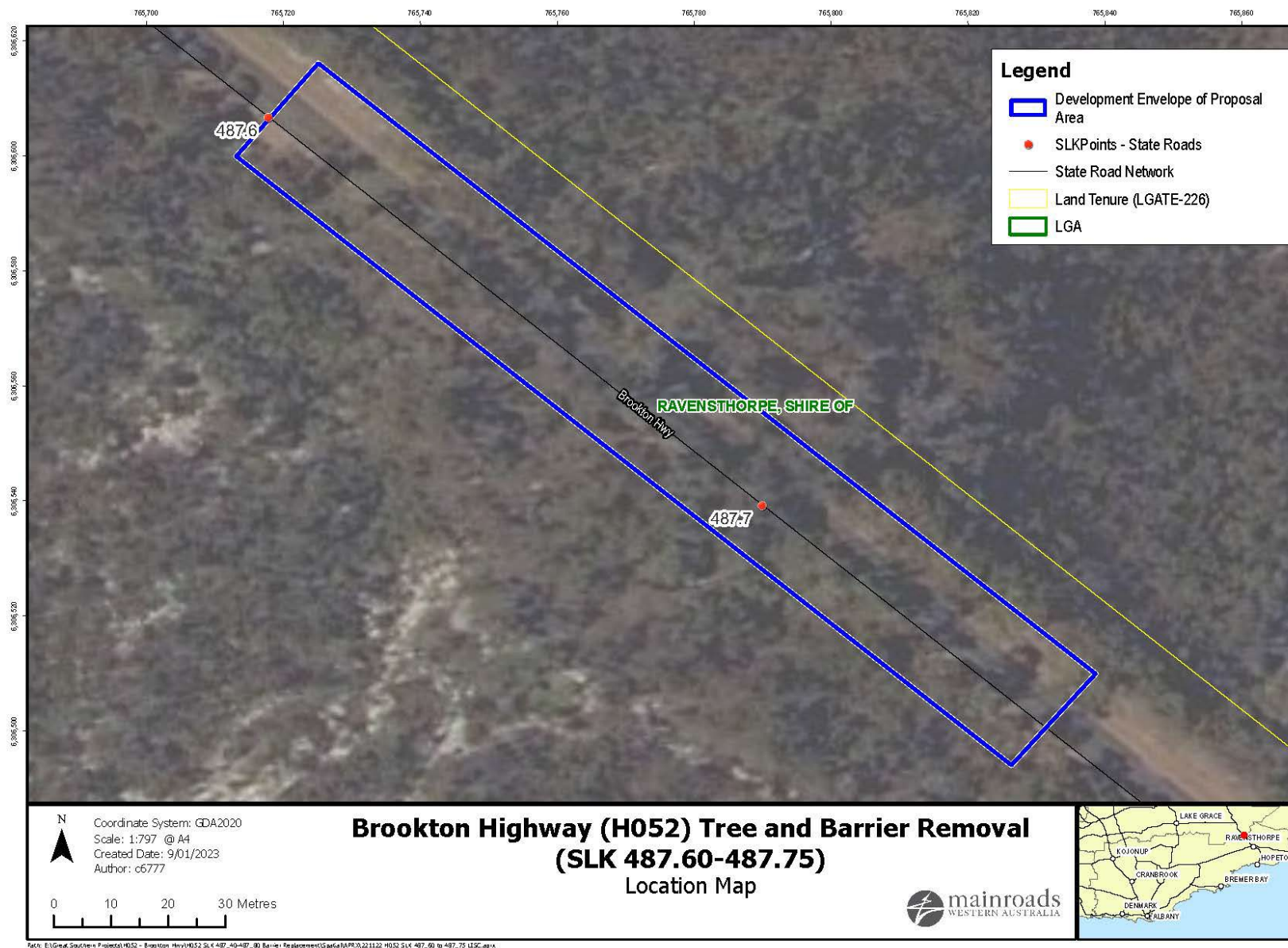
### **Type of Native Vegetation:**

The type of vegetation to be cleared under this Proposal is 5 x Swamp Yate trees (*Eucalyptus occidentalis*).

The Development Envelope contains remnant native vegetation on both sides of Brookton Highway (H052) SLK 487.60-487.75) in Good condition (EPA 2016), with:

- predominantly mature trees, with some regeneration,
- *Eucalyptus occidentalis*,
- Limited weed cover <10% with 80% leaf litter.





**Figure 1. Development Envelope for Brookton Highway (H052) Tree and Barrier Removal (SLK 487.60-487.75)**

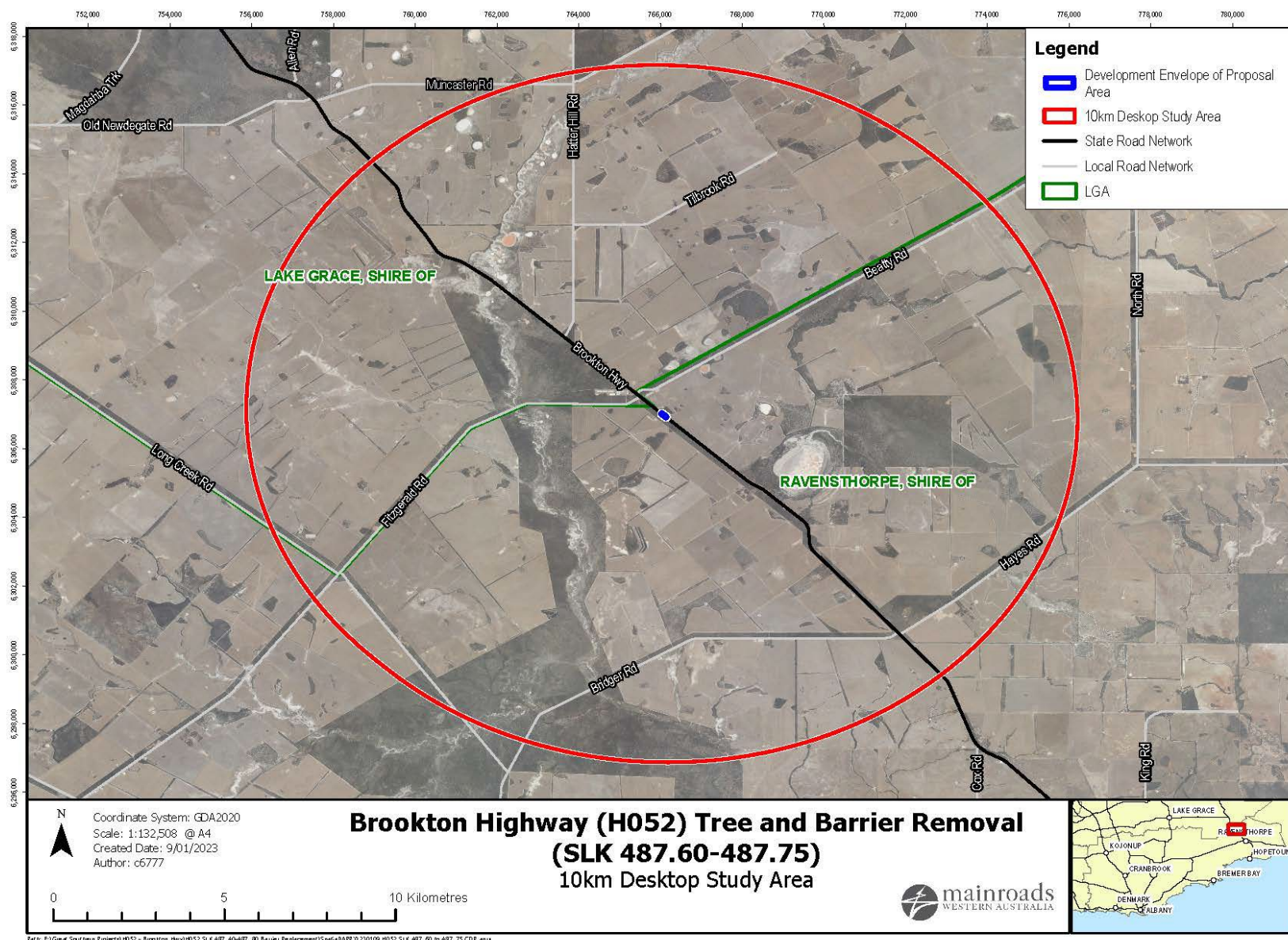


Figure 2. 10km Desktop Study Area for Brookton Highway (H052) Tree and Barrier Removal (SLK 487.60-487.75)



## 1.5 Alternatives to Native Vegetation Clearing Considered During Proposal Development

The clearing is required to allow removal of the current safety barrier that has been hit and damaged recently, as well as on multiple occasions since 2018. Removal of 5 x Swamp Yate trees (*Eucalyptus occidentalis*) will remove roadside hazards to improve road safety and decrease maintenance costs.

It appears the barrier was installed in the 1980s to protect two large “Twin Yate” trees that were regarded as the gateway to Ravensthorpe and protected under the Shire of Ravensthorpe’s municipal heritage inventory [Place ID 4384 “Flat Topped Yate – Swamp Yate”](#). However, the Ravensthorpe Historical Society has confirmed that the two Yate trees are no longer present (D22#1270153) and therefore do not require barrier protection. The Shire of Ravensthorpe confirmed that the heritage site will not be impacted and consented to the Works proceeding (D22#1270169).

The alternative to clearing is continuing to replace the safety barrier, which is a significant cost to Main Roads and it does not appear to be effective, since it is hit often. In addition, the two large Yate trees that the barrier was installed to protect are no longer there, so there is no need for the barrier to be present. Removal of the 5 x trees will remove potential roadside hazards present to road users if the barrier is removed.

## 1.6 Measures to Avoid, Minimise, Reduce and Manage Proposal Clearing Impacts

Main Roads Great Southern Region has avoided removing the 5 x Swamp Yate trees (*Eucalyptus occidentalis*) for many years by replacing the safety barrier, but the barrier is no longer effective given it is hit often and no longer required to protect the two large Yate trees that were heritage listed.

The design and management measures implemented to avoid and minimise the potential clearing impacts of the Proposal are provided in **Table 1**.

**Table 1. Measures Undertaken to Avoid, Minimise, Reduce and Manage the Proposal Clearing Impacts**

Design or Management Measure	Discussion and Justification
<b>Retention of trees within clear zone, where possible</b>	The PM undertook a site inspection to reduce vegetation impacts to as low as reasonably practicable and limit clearing to 5 trees, which will remove roadside hazards while improving road safety and decreasing maintenance costs. Although there are other trees in the Main Roads “clear zone”, they will be retained since they already exist beyond the extent of the barrier minimising the clearing required.

## 1.7 Approved Policies and Planning Instruments

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, Main Roads has also had regard to the below instruments where relevant.

### **Other Legislation potentially relevant for assessment of clearing and planning/other matters:**



- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) (BC Act)
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (WA) (CALM Act)
- *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* (WA) (CAWS Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Planning and Development Act 2005* (WA) (P&D Act)
- *Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945* (WA)
- *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*
- *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (WA).

**Other relevant policies and guidance documents:**

- A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation (Government of WA, December 2014)
- Procedure: Native vegetation clearing permits (Government of WA, October 2019)
- Approved conservation advice under section 266B of the EPBC Act for threatened flora/fauna/vegetation communities.

## 2 SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF CLEARING DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

Native vegetation will be cleared to accommodate this Proposal. This clearing will be undertaken using the Main Roads Statewide Clearing Permit CPS 818.

To comply with CPS 818, Main Roads must prepare a Clearing Desktop Report (CDR).

This CDR outlines the key activities associated with the Proposal, the existing environment and an assessment of native vegetation clearing. This assessment provides an evaluation of the vegetation clearing impacts associated with the Proposal using the ten Clearing Principles listed under s51 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) and strategies used to manage vegetation clearing.

### 2.1 Report Terminology and Sources

The following terms are used in this Clearing Report:

- **Development Envelope** – The maximum extent within which the Clearing Area will be located. This envelope is larger than the Clearing Area and the Proposal Area to allow for minor changes to the Proposal footprint as the design process continues, and to account for minor and unexpected changes that may occur during construction, such as working to avoid a large tree or encountering buried boulders or services. This flexibility allows the site personnel to make modifications to the Proposal to avoid areas that may contain better environmental values. The CDR has assessed all environmental values within the Development Envelope as though all of these values will be impacted, up to the amount specified within the Clearing Area.
- **Proposal Area** – The total footprint of the Proposal including both cleared and uncleared areas. This is based on the current design and is less than the development envelope. It usually includes a buffer to allow for constructability and the movement of machinery during construction.
- **Study Area** – Area covered by the Desktop Assessment. The Study Area for the Proposal is confined to a local area of a 10km radius, as shown in **Figure 2**.

### 2.2 Desktop Assessment

A desktop assessment of the Development Envelope was undertaken by viewing internal datasets and other government agency managed databases within the 10km Study Area (**Figure 2**), and consulting with relevant stakeholders where necessary. Results from searches can be found in **Appendix 2**.

GIS layer viewing and mapping was undertaken using ArcMap and/or Main Roads corporate mapping system known as iMaps. Referencing of the GIS layers accessed was undertaken under the relevant methodology section of each clearing principle. Government managed databases were searched to locate additional information, which are found under References in **Section 8**.

## 2.3 Surveys and Assessments

No field surveys/assessments were undertaken to inform this CDR.

# 3 VEGETATION DETAILS

## 3.1 Proposal Site Vegetation Description

**Table 2** and **Figure 3** provide details of the vegetation type within the Development Envelope and the remaining extents of these associations.

**Table 2. Pre-European Vegetation Representation**

Pre-European Vegetation Association	Scale	Pre-European Extent (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	% Remaining	% Current Extent in DBCA Managed Land (proportion of pre-European Extent)
<b>Vegetation Association 519 -</b> Shrublands; mallee scrub, <i>Eucalyptus eremophila</i>	<b>Statewide</b>	2,333,413.96	1,440,062.48	61.71	10.46
	<b>IBRA Bioregion</b> <i>Mallee</i>	2,100,313.59	1,248,661.16	59.45	10.76
	<b>IBRA Sub-region</b> <i>Western Mallee</i>	1,563,571.27	783,034.13	50.08	12.56
	<b>Local Government Authority</b> Ravensthorpe	239,727.76	154,886.89	64.61	3.74

# 4 ASSESSMENT AGAINST THE TEN CLEARING PRINCIPLES

In assessing whether the Proposal's proposed clearing is likely to have a significant impact on the environment, the Proposal was assessed against the ten Clearing Principles (EP Act, Schedule 5).

Each principle has been assessed in accordance with the former Department of Environment Regulation (now Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) '[A Guide to the Assessment of Applications to Clear Native Vegetation](#)' (Department of Environment Regulation, 2014) and other relevant clearing permit application decision reports prepared by DWER.

The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance with the ten Clearing Principles, except for Principle (f) given 5 x Swamp Yates are proposed to be cleared and this species is deemed riparian vegetation.

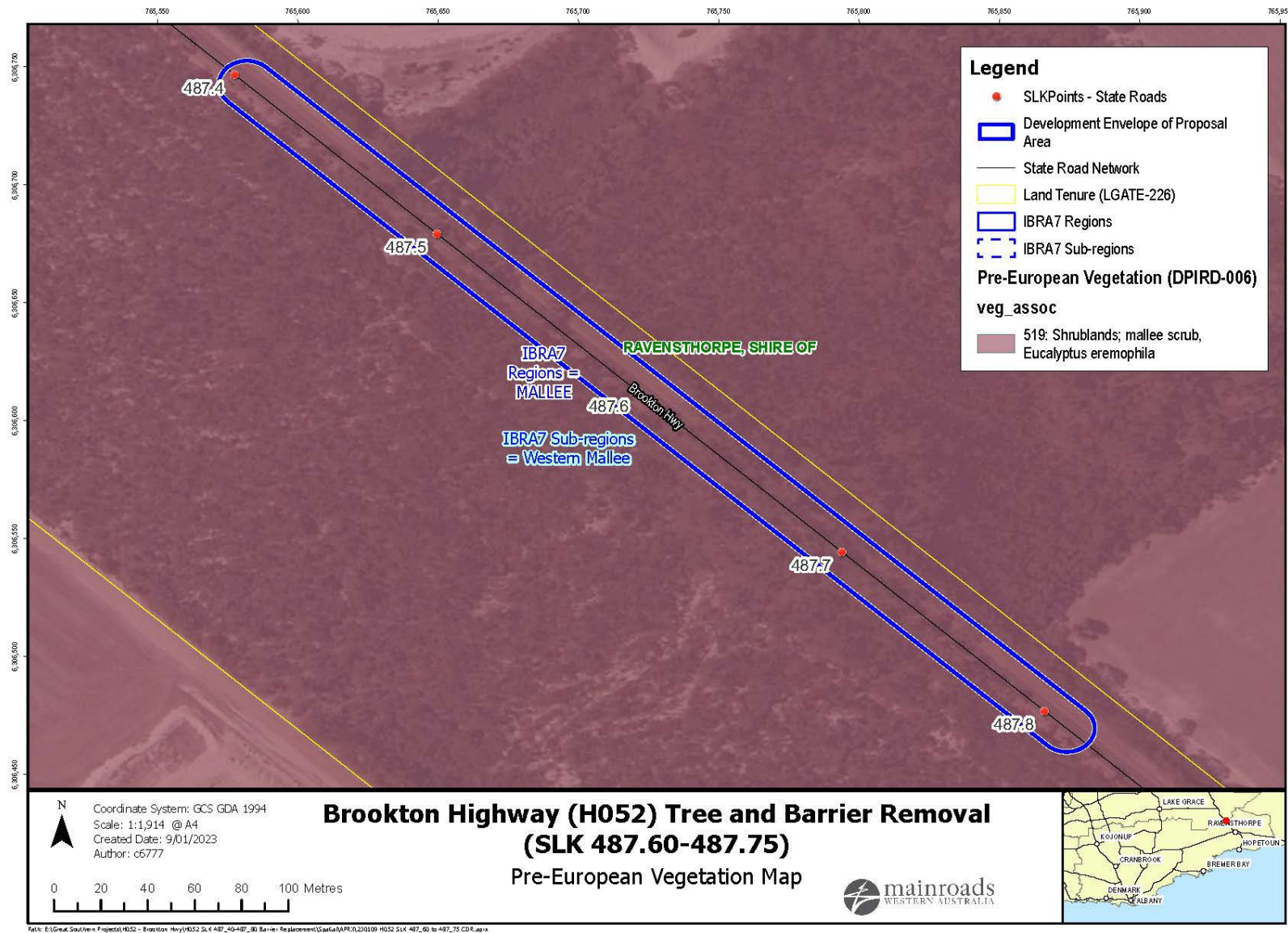


Figure 3. Pre-European Vegetation Map for Brookton Highway (H052) Tree and Barrier Removal (SLK 487.60-487.75)

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

**Proposed clearing is **not** at variance to this Principle.**

### **Assessment**

The scope involves removing 5 x Swamp Yate trees (*Eucalyptus occidentalis*).

The Proposal is not located within a mapped boundary of a Priority or Threatened Ecological Community (TEC).

MRWA flora and herbarium GIS searches identified no known Threatened or Priority flora species within 700m of the Proposal and MRWA fauna GIS layers identified no known Threatened fauna occurrences or Black Cockatoo breeding, roosting or foraging areas within 9km of the Proposal.

The remnant vegetation condition is classified as "Good", with low weed cover and minimal understory; however, the clearing of 5 individual trees is unlikely to have a significant impact on the level of biodiversity of the Proposal area or its surrounds.

Based on the above, the Proposal area has limited biodiversity value and the proposed clearing is **not at variance** to this Principle.

### **Methodology**

- DCCEEW Protected Matters Search Tool Report (Accessed 16 December 2022)
- Government GIS Shapefiles:
  - DBCA Threatened and Priority Ecological Community database search (Accessed 22 Nov 2022)
  - DBCA Threatened and Priority flora database search (Accessed 22 November 2022)
  - DBCA Threatened fauna database search (Accessed 22 November 2022)
- Statewide Vegetation Statistics (Government of Western Australia 2018)



**(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.**

**Proposed clearing is *not likely* to be at variance to this Principle.**

### Assessment

The PMST report identified *Leipoa ocellata* (Vulnerable status, Malleefowl) as “known” to occur within 10km of the Proposal and an individual was observed in 1995 ~750m south-east, but not within the area proposed for clearing. Potential impacts to Malleefowl during clearing can be managed using the MRWA standard Fauna PEMR operational controls.

The Proposal is not within the Western Ringtail Possum Management Zone or a Black Cockatoo breeding area.

The PMST report identified the following conservation significant fauna as “likely” to occur within 10km of the Proposal:

- *Pseudomys shortridgei* (Endangered status, Heath Mouse, Dayang, Heath Rat)
- *Parantechinus apicalis* (Endangered status, Dibbler)
- *Zanda latirostris* (Endangered status, Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-cockatoo)
- *Phascogale calura* (Vulnerable status, Red-tailed Phascogale, Red-tailed Wambenger, Kenngoor)
- *Dasyurus geoffroii* (Vulnerable status, Chuditch / Western Quoll).

All of the above listed bird species are highly transitory and none of the mammals or birds are likely to rely on the individual trees proposed for removal. In addition, the trees are located in sparsely vegetated, exposed roadside areas within 5m of the edge of seal and are unlikely to provide the necessary habitat for these mammal species, which prefer habitats with significant vegetative cover/understorey.

The five individual trees proposed for removal do not contain any hollows suitable for Black Cockatoos or Phascogale, and are considered to represent limited fauna habitat value.

The removal of the 5 individual trees is highly unlikely to be significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia. Based on the above, the proposed clearing is **not likely to be at variance** to this Principle.

### Methodology

- DCCEEW Protected Matters Search Tool Report (Accessed 16 December 2022)
- Government GIS Shapefiles:
  - DBCA Threatened fauna database search (Accessed 22 November 2022)

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

**Proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.**

**Assessment**

MRWA flora and herbarium GIS layers database searches identified no known Threatened or Priority flora species within 700m of the Proposal. Given the lack of significant flora in the vicinity and the proposed clearing method to only remove 5 individual trees, impacts to significant flora are highly unlikely.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is **not at variance** to this Principle.

**Methodology**

- DCCEEW Protected Matters Search Tool Report (Accessed 16 December 2022)
- Government GIS Shapefiles:
  - DBCA Threatened and Priority flora database search (Accessed 22 November 2022)

**(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.**

**Proposed clearing is **not** at variance to this Principle.**

**Assessment**

The Proposal is not located within a mapped boundary of a Priority or Threatened Ecological Community (PEC or TEC).

A search of state (DBCA) databases did not identify the presence of any State-listed PECs or TECs within 2km of the Proposal.

Given the lack of PECs/TECs in the vicinity and the Proposal only involves removing 5 individual trees, impacts to PECs/TECs is highly unlikely.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is **not at variance** to this Principle.

**Methodology**

- DCCEE Protected Matters Search Tool Report (Accessed 16 December 2022)
- Government GIS Shapefiles:
  - DBCA Threatened and Priority Ecological Community database search (Accessed 22 Nov 2022)

**(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.**

**Proposed clearing is **not** at variance to this Principle.**

**Assessment**

The Proposal is within the Pre-European Vegetation Association No. 519 - Shrublands; mallee scrub, *Eucalyptus eremophila*, which has ~61.71% remaining State-wide. Given the small-scale nature of clearing (removal of 5 individual trees) the proposed clearing is not considered to have a significant impact on remnant vegetation.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is **not at variance** to this Principle.

**Methodology**

- Aerial photography
- Government GIS Shapefiles:
  - Pre-European vegetation (Accessed 22 November 2022)
- Statewide Vegetation Statistics (Government of Western Australia 2018)



**(f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.**

**Proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle.**

**Assessment**

The Proposal involves removing 5 individual trees of Swamp Yate (*Eucalyptus occidentalis*), which are considered riparian species and associated with a non-perennial watercourse (drainage line). The desktop assessment confirmed there are no defined wetlands, lakes or watercourses within 2km of the Proposal.

It is considered the removal of 5 individual trees is unlikely to significantly disturb or interrupt any natural drainage or surface run-off patterns and will not impact the bed or banks of a watercourse.

The removal of five trees equates to a total clearing area of ~0.05 ha.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is **at variance** to this Principle.

**Methodology**

- DCCEE Protected Matters Search Tool Report (Accessed 16 December 2022)
- Government GIS shapefiles:
  - Geomorphic Wetlands (Accessed 22 November 2022)
  - Ramsar Wetlands (Accessed 22 November 2022)
  - Important Wetlands (Accessed 22 November 2022)
  - Watercourses (Accessed 22 November 2022)
  - RIWI Act Rivers (Accessed 22 November 2022)

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

**Proposed clearing is **not** at variance to this Principle.**

**Assessment**

The Proposal is in an area classified as low risk of occurrence of acid sulphate soils, and the proposed removal of 5 individual trees is unlikely to significantly change flood risk and salinity, waterlogging, water erosion and wind erosion risk. The methodology (felling of individual trees) will not involve significant disturbance to the soil profile at depth.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is **not at variance** to this Principle.

**Methodology**

- Government GIS Shapefiles:
  - Acid Sulphate Soil Risk Map (Accessed 22 November 2022)
  - Soil landscape land quality – Water Erosion Risk (Accessed 22 November 2022)
  - Soil landscape land quality – Wind Erosion Risk (Accessed 22 November 2022)
  - Soil landscape land quality – Salinity Risk (Accessed 22 November 2022)
  - Soil landscape land quality – Surface Acidity (Accessed 22 November 2022)
  - Soil landscape land quality – Waterlogging Risk (Accessed 22 November 2022)
  - Soil landscape land quality – Flood Risk (DPIRD-007) (Accessed 22 November 2022)

**(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.**

**Proposed clearing is **not** at variance to this Principle.**

**Assessment**

There are no reserves or conservation areas within 10km of the Proposal and no Environmental Sensitive Areas (ESAs) within 2.7km of the Proposal.

Subsequently, the proposed removal of 5 individual trees is **not at variance** to this Principle.

**Methodology**

- DCCEE Protected Matters Search Tool Report (Accessed 16 December 2022)
- Government GIS Shapefiles:
  - DBCA Legislated Lands and Waters & Lands of Interest (Accessed 22 November 2022)
  - Geomorphic Wetlands (conservation category wetlands only) (Accessed 22 November 2022)
  - Ramsar Wetlands (Accessed 22 November 2022)
  - Important Wetlands (Accessed 22 November 2022)

**(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.**

**Proposed clearing is **not** at variance to this Principle.**

**Assessment**

The Proposal is not located within 10km of:

- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSAs);
- catchments proclaimed under the *WA Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* (CAWS Act)

There are no wetlands, lakes or watercourses within 2km of the Proposal.

However, the Proposal is adjacent to the Kondinin-Ravensthorpe Groundwater Area proclaimed under the *WA Rights in Water and Irrigation (RIWI) Act 1914*, but it does not extend within the road reserve. No impact to this groundwater area from the Proposal is anticipated, since no dewatering is proposed.

In addition, the felling of 5 individual trees is unlikely to disturb or interrupt any natural drainage or surface run-off patterns and will not impact any bed or banks of a watercourse. Given the nature and scale of the Proposal clearing (i.e. removal of individual trees), the risk to surface water and groundwater is considered negligible.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is **not at variance** to this Principle.

**Methodology**

- Government GIS Shapefiles:
  - RIWI Act, Surface Water Areas and Irrigation Districts (Accessed 22 November 2022)
  - CAWSA Part 2A Clearing Control Catchments (Accessed 22 November 2022)
  - RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas (Accessed 22 November 2022)
  - Soil landscape land quality - Salinity Risk (Accessed 22 November 2022)
  - Groundwater Salinity Statewide (Accessed 22 November 2022)
  - Soil Mapping (Accessed 22 November 2022)
  - Acid Sulphate Soil risk mapping (Accessed 22 November 2022)
  - Soil landscape land quality - Subsurface Acidification Risk (Accessed 22 November 2022)



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

**Proposed clearing is **not** at variance to this Principle.**

**Assessment**

The ground disturbance associated with the proposed removal of 5 individual trees is minor in nature and scale and is unlikely to cause or exacerbate the incidence of flooding. It is unlikely works will disturb or interrupt any natural drainage or surface run-off patterns and will not impact any bed or banks of a watercourse.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is **not at variance** to this Principle

**Methodology**

- Government GIS Shapefiles:
  - Soil Mapping (Accessed 22 November 2022)
  - Soil landscape land quality - Waterlogging Risk (Accessed 22 November 2022)
  - Soil landscape land quality - Flood Risk (Accessed 22 November 2022)

## 5 COMPLIANCE WITH CPS 818

The clearing associated with the proposal is at variance with Clearing Principle (f) only. Additional management actions under CPS 818 are detailed in **Table 3**.

**Table 3. Summary of Additional Management Actions Required by CPS 818**

Impact of Clearing	Yes/No or NA	Further Action Required
1. The CDR indicates that the clearing is 'At Variance' or 'May be at Variance' with one or more of the Clearing Principles.	<b>Yes, Principle (f)</b>	No further action required since the proposed clearing is only at variance to Clearing Principle (f) and no other Clearing Principle, and the area of the proposed clearing is less than 0.5 hectares in size and the Clearing Principle (f) impacts only relate to a minor non-perennial watercourse.
4. The Proposal involves clearing for temporary works (as defined by CPS 818).	<b>No</b>	No further action required.
5a. Proposal is within a Region that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>has rainfall greater than 400mm; and,</li> <li>is South of the 26<sup>th</sup> parallel; and,</li> <li>works are necessary in 'Other than dry conditions'; and,</li> <li>works have potential for <b>uninfested</b> areas to be impacted.</li> </ul>	<b>Yes</b>	Standard Vehicle and Plant management actions from Principal Environmental Management Requirements (PEMRs) and MRWA Hygiene Checklists will be applied. The Proposal has been assessed against the MRWA Environmental Procedure for Dieback Management (D20#569095) and it has not triggered the need for a Dieback Management Plan. The WA Dieback Information Delivery Management System (DIDMS) confirmed that there are no known dieback disease points or State Priority Protection Areas (such as uninfested high value hotspots) within 7km of the Development Envelope.
5b. Do the proposed works require clearing within or adjacent to DBCA managed lands in non-dry conditions?	<b>No</b>	No further action required.
6. Main Roads has been notified by DWER or an environmental specialist that the area to be cleared is susceptible to a pathogen other than dieback.	<b>No</b>	No further action required.
7. Weeds are likely to spread to and result in environmental harm to adjacent areas of native vegetation that are in good or better condition.	<b>No</b>	No further action required, since weed spread is unlikely given the scope only involves the removal of 5 isolated trees and the damaged safety barrier.
9. Did an environmental specialist prepare the Assessment Report?	<b>Yes</b>	The Environmental Specialist preparing the Assessment Report and any other associated documentation was suitably qualified and had more than three years' experience.

## 6 REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX 1: Photo log of 5 x trees requiring clearing (shown as red crosses), as well as removal of damaged safety barrier













