

Vegetation Clearing Desktop Report

T0547849 Mount Claremont

September 2025



Western Power

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Document Control

Document version history

Version	Date	Amendment
1	15/09/2025	Initial version
2	17/09/2025	Final Review

1. Project Information

Project Area		
Project name: T0547849 Mount Claremont Partial decommissioning of WT-N 72 line		Contract/Work Order No: T0547849
Main purpose of clearing	Permanent/Temporary	Clearing area (ha)
Clearing required for pole removal for the partial decommissioning of the WT-N 72 line. The pole has been deenergised.	Permanent <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Temporary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.03 ha
Proposed start date: 21/10/2025		Expected completion date: 28/10/2025
Method of clearing: Mechanical and Manual		Machinery to be used: Excavation, chainsaw, truck & chipper, bobcat, service vehicles.
Project details: The project involves the removal of stay pole 19 within the decommissioned WT-N 72 line. The area requires the clearing of native vegetation to remove the steel pole and the concrete foundation.		
Guardian Permit ID reference number: PER-0001729		Permit/Exemption number: CPS1918/11

2. Map/photos

T0547849 Mount Claremont Clearing Area



Image 1: Map of clearing area (~ 0.03 ha) for stay pole removal on Stephenson Ave, Mount Claremont.

This map displays a coastal region with a grid overlay. The grid lines are labeled with coordinates: 115°39'0"E to 115°51'0"E and 31°51'0"S to 32°6'0"S. A large pink circle highlights the 'T0547849_10_km_Study_Area'. A green shaded area represents the 'T0547849_Clearing_Shapefile'. The map shows a coastline with a large body of water to the west and a city area to the east. A source note at the bottom right reads: 'Source: Esri, DeLorme, Benchmark Geographics, and the GIS User Community'. A legend at the bottom left identifies the pink circle and green area. A north arrow and a scale bar (0 to 5 Kilometers) are located at the bottom center.

Image 2: Map of clearing assessment area (10km radius) for stay pole removal on Stephenson Ave, Mount Claremont.



Image 3: Photo of degraded vegetation surrounding stay pole to be removed



Image 4: Photo of degraded vegetation surrounding stay pole to be removed



Image 5: Photo of Geraldton wax (*Chamelaucium uncinatum*) surrounding stay pole to be removed

3. Avoid, minimise and reduce extent and impact of clearing

Alternatives to clearing considered during the development of this project are outlined in Table 1:

Alternative to Clearing	Applicable	Discussion
Directional drilling of underground cables instead of open trenching	No	Cable will not be installed as part of this project.
existing tracks are utilised where possible	Yes	Existing tracks will be used as access for equipment and machinery.
utilising previously cleared areas where possible	Yes	Previously cleared areas will be utilised as lay down areas for equipment and machinery. The vegetation is located on land that was previously cleared and comprises of degraded regrowth vegetation in the road reserve.
consideration of alternative engineering and design options	No	Clearing of vegetation within the previously utilised maintenance zone is required for the removal of the stay pole and the cement base located underneath the vegetation.
Other	No	

Table 1: Alternatives to clearing

4. Site context

4.1 Land Tenure (Cadastral Information)

Property:

1. Public Road- Stephenson Avenue Mount Claremont

Conservation Estates:

1. N/A

Local Government:

1. City of Nedlands

Other:

1. N/A

4.2 Vegetation description

The project area is not within a mapped Vegetation Association. The nearest mapped vegetation association is the Spearwood 998 association described as Woodland Southwest; jarrah, marri and wandoo (*Eucalyptus marginata*, *Corymbia calophylla* and *E. wandoo*) located at Bold Park across Stephenson Avenue, where the clearing is located. The clearing involves the removal of Geraldton Wax (*Chamelaucium uncinatum*) shrubs with a weed infested understorey and is in a degraded (EPA, 2016) condition within the road reserve. The vegetation description and condition are based on site photos, site inspections and aerial imagery.

5. Spatial assessment (SPIDA View)

Western Power's online risk GIS database was analysed, and the following layers are indicated as having the potential for clearing impacts within a local area search radius of 100 m.

DBCA managed tenure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bush Forever	<input type="checkbox"/>	CAWS Act Area	<input type="checkbox"/>	Native Vegetation Clearing Regs ESAs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conservation listed fauna	<input type="checkbox"/>	Conservation listed flora	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Western Power ESA sites	<input type="checkbox"/>	Native vegetation remaining	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Threatened ecological communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Acid Sulfate Soils	<input type="checkbox"/>	PDWSA	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ramsar or Important Wetlands	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geomorphic or other mapped wetlands	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disease Risk Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	Erosion risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Offset areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Watercourses	<input type="checkbox"/>	Land Degradation	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other <input type="checkbox"/>							
Details:							

6. Assessment of vegetation clearing impacts

The proposed clearing has been assessed against each of the clearing principles in accordance with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation guideline *“A guide to the assessment of applications to clear native vegetation under Part V Division 2 of the Environment Protection Act 1986”* (DER, 2014).

Clearing permit principles fast track assessment OR Exemption assessment	
Clearing principles (principles a-j)	Not likely to be at variance

The clearing involves the removal of ~ 0.03 ha of native vegetation. This includes a small area of shrubs within the road reserve of Stephenson Avenue, Mount Claremont. The area is in degraded (EPA, 2016) condition with a weed infested understorey. A desktop search showed the clearing area is located within a Priority 3 flora (*Stylidium maritimum*) buffer area however the occurrence of the flora species was recorded in 1987 and is within Bold Park Reserve. The *Stylidium maritimum* is unlikely to occur in the clearing area as it is outside Bold Park Reserve and has previously been cleared and developed as a road reserve. The *Stylidium maritimum* occurs in coastal heath shrubland and open Banksia woodland, the vegetation within the clearing area does not represent these vegetation communities as it comprises Geraldton Wax (*Chamelaucium uncinatum*) shrubs with a weed infested understorey.

The vegetation to be removed does not represent any significant habitat for fauna species as the vegetation is a small, isolated area next to a road reserve and is degraded in nature comprising Geraldton Wax (*Chamelaucium uncinatum*) shrubs with a weed infested understorey. It is unlikely that the project clearing will have a significant impact to fauna habitat in the area, particularly as there is continuous vegetation in good or better condition adjacent to the clearing area in Bold Park and within the local area. There are recorded black cockatoo breeding trees, roosting trees and foraging habitat within the 10 km radius of the clearing area. However, the vegetation to be cleared does not comprise of any known breeding, roosting or foraging species for black cockatoos. Therefore, the project clearing area is not considered significant habitat for any fauna species.

There are no recorded threatened flora species within the 10km study area. Given that the proposed clearing area comprises Geraldton wax (*Chamelaucium uncinatum*) shrubs and a weed infested understorey that has been previously cleared, it is unlikely that any threatened flora will be present in the area or impacted by the project.

The clearing area is located within four mapped Threatened Ecological and/or Priority Ecological Communities (TEC/PEC's) listed below which include both the state and federal level conservation codes:

1. Southern *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*-*Agonis flexuosa* woodlands (P3, N/A)
2. Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA Region (P3, EN)
3. Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain (P3, CR)
4. Northern Spearwood shrublands and woodlands (P3, N/A)

Given the clearing area comprises Geraldton Wax (*Chamelaucium uncinatum*) shrubs with a weed infested understorey, the vegetation in the clearing area is not representative of the above communities. Due to the degraded nature of the clearing area and lack of representative vegetation this project clearing is unlikely to represent any TEC/PECs. Therefore, this project clearing is not likely to impact any TEC/PECs.

The project area is not within a mapped Vegetation Association. The nearest mapped vegetation association is the Spearwood 998 association described as Woodland Southwest; Jarrah, marri and wandoo (*Eucalyptus marginata*, *Corymbia calophylla* and *E. wandoo*) located at Bold Park Reserve across Stephenson Avenue where the clearing is located. The clearing involves the removal of Geraldton Wax (*Chamelaucium uncinatum*) shrubs with a weed infested understorey and is in a degraded (EPA, 2016) condition within the road reserve. The vegetation to be cleared is not representative of the mapped vegetation associations and is isolated and fragmented. The removal will not impact any linkages, increase fragmentation or reduce ecological functioning in the area.

The nearest conservation area is Bold Park Reserve and is located 20m to the west, separated by Stephenson Avenue. The nearest waterbody is Perry Lakes located over 1.2 km to the northeast of the clearing area. Given the distance and the isolated nature of the vegetation proposed to be cleared, separated by residential areas and roads, it is unlikely that any waterbodies or conservation areas will be impacted by this project clearing.

As the clearing involves the removal of ~ 0.03 ha of vegetation in a local road reserve surrounded by a residential area, it is unlikely that the clearing will increase the chance of flooding or increase the risk of land degradation. No surface water or groundwater will be taken for this project and the quality of the water in the area is unlikely to be impacted given the minor nature of the works.

7. Planning instrument or other relevant matters

There are no approved planning strategies relevant to this area. No further approvals or licenses are required. There are no Environmental Protection Policies over the area, and the land is not subject to an agreement under the Soil and Land Conservation Act.

8. Clearing Permit Details

Western Power manages impacts of clearing through the implementation of an internal Vegetation Clearing Permit. The Western Power Vegetation Clearing Permit outlining the relevant clearing conditions is available in PER-0001729, Volt: [ID98-750882832-42839](#)

9. Post assessment requirements

Post assessment	Outcome	Justification / Further Action Required
Are submissions required?	No	Clearing 'not likely to be at variance' to the clearing principles a-J.
Could the area be affected by dieback?	Yes	Clearing located south of the 26th parallel and receives over 400mm annual rainfall.
Has advice been received from DWER or an environmental specialist that the area may be susceptible to a pathogen other than dieback?	No	Clearing not in conservation estate or DBCA managed area.
Are weeds likely to spread / result in environmental harm?	No	Clearing footprint <0.5 ha, no weed infested material, mulch or fill to be brought into the clearing area, vehicles and machinery to be free from soil and vegetative material prior to entering and exiting the site, vehicle hygiene Inspection register to be completed and adhered to during clearing activities.
Is a Vegetation Management Plan required?	No	CDR and therefore VMP not required.
Is rehabilitation/revegetation required?	Yes	Temporary clearing requires rehabilitation/ revegetation. Fill will be returned, landscaped to the original contours and have any removed vegetation respread across it as soon as possible.
Is a Dieback Management Plan required?	No	Works recommended to be completed in dry conditions.
Is an offset required?	No	
What is the clearing risk rating?	Low Risk	Clearing 'not likely to be at variance' with any clearing principles. Clearing area <0.5 ha. No clearing intervention required. Desktop pre-clearing evidence check only.

10. References

Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) (YEAR). Climate Averages for Australian Sites – SITE – Available online from <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/index.shtml> Accessed 09/09/2025.

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) 2022. Referral guideline for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species: Carnaby's Cockatoo, Baudin's Cockatoo and the Forest Red-tailed Black-cockatoo. Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Canberra.

Department of Environment Regulation. (2014). A Guide to the Assessment of Applications to Clear Native Vegetation Under Part V Division 2 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986.

Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). (2016). Technical Guide – Terrestrial Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment (eds. K Freeman, G Stack, S Thomas and N Woolfrey). Perth, Western Australia.

