

Hilton Park Masterplan

Environmental Considerations



What impacts will there be on local plants and ecosystems?

There were no threatened plant species or priority ecological communities identified on-site in the environmental assessment.

Baseline vegetation is non-native and classified as completely degraded.

All existing trees were planted artificially, which means no natural bushland is being cleared.

Have all legal and regulatory approvals been met?

At a State level, the planted trees are not defined as “native vegetation” under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, so no clearing permit is needed.

At a Federal level, removing 26 trees equates to 0.13ha of foraging habitat of low to moderate value, which is well below the 1.0ha referral threshold.

What impacts will there be on fauna habitat?

87% of foraging habitat will be preserved equating to 0.84 ha out of 0.97ha.

The lost habitat will be replaced with new appropriate tree species for high foraging value and canopy, including Marri, which will take around 15 years to reach a semi-mature height.

What impacts will there be on wildlife?

Zero out of 18 potential Black Cockatoo nesting trees will be impacted.

Some tall trees may serve as roosting sites, but no roosting evidence was recorded.

Trees slated for removal lack suitable nesting hollows. Fauna relocation experts will be on site during tree removal in case of fauna relocation is required.

What impacts will there be on the local tree canopy?

89% of trees staying.

26 out of 271 total trees (~9.5% by stem count) in the project area (Hilton Park north) are marked for removal. All high-value trees will be saved, meaning every single one of the 23 high-retention-value trees stays untouched.

The trees to be removed trees carry only moderate value. The most recent tree survey identified a total 683 trees at Hilton Park.

Following this work, there will be 718 trees at Hilton Park.



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