

ATTACHMENT NO. 1

DRAFT DESIGN
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FINAL ARTWORK

June - July 2018 | Issue No. 121

Bassendean Briefings

A Newsletter for the residents of Ashfield, Bassendean and Eden Hill distributed by your Council

Ashfield Flats Restoration Program

The Ashfield Flats is a significant floodplain with high conservation value. The State Government's Department of Planning, Lands & Heritage (DPLH), which owns and manages the major portion of the Flats, is taking positive steps to restore the area and has developed a draft works program (2018–2023) to guide its management.

The draft plan will be refined in consultation with the Town of Bassendean, The Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions, and the local community.

The State Government has allocated funding for Stage 1 of the works program, which includes the following priorities:

- Protection of the foreshore from further erosion by erecting temporary fencing to encourage re-vegetation whilst providing access points so people and dogs can continue to connect to the river;
- Realignment of the existing walk path to the north of the fence line; and
- Conducting a hydrological study of the wetlands to inform future management.

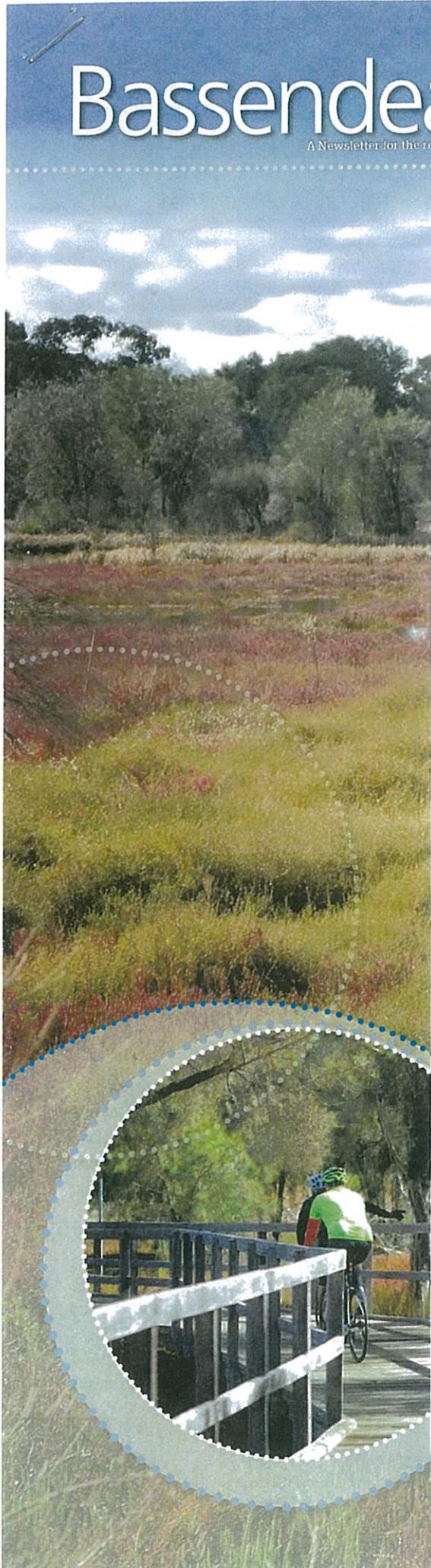
Council has also requested that the Department of Transport review the current boat speed and undertake a community education and policing program in an effort to reduce erosion related to wave action.

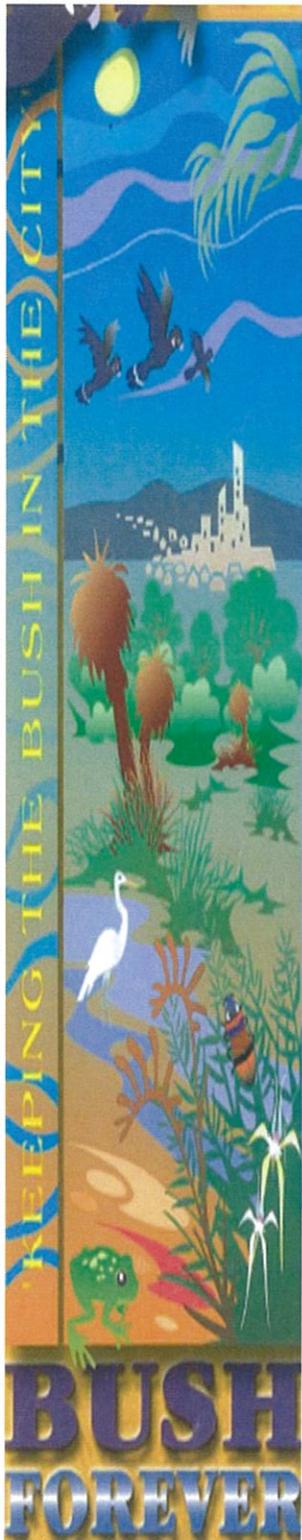
Please go to www.yoursay.bassendean.wa.gov.au to view the Ashfield Flats Reserve Draft Concept Plan, share your views, and view Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) about the project.

All feedback will be provided to the DPLH and will be received by the River Parks Committee, which will provide a recommendation to Council prior to the final plan being endorsed by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.

Subject to all approvals and permits being in place, Stage 1 should commence prior to 30 June 2018.

 Mr Dave Kelly MLA, as the Local Member for Bassendean, is also happy to receive feedback on this State Government project, in an effort to get the best outcome for our community. Mr Kelly's office can be contacted on 9279 9871.





Department of Planning,
Lands and Heritage



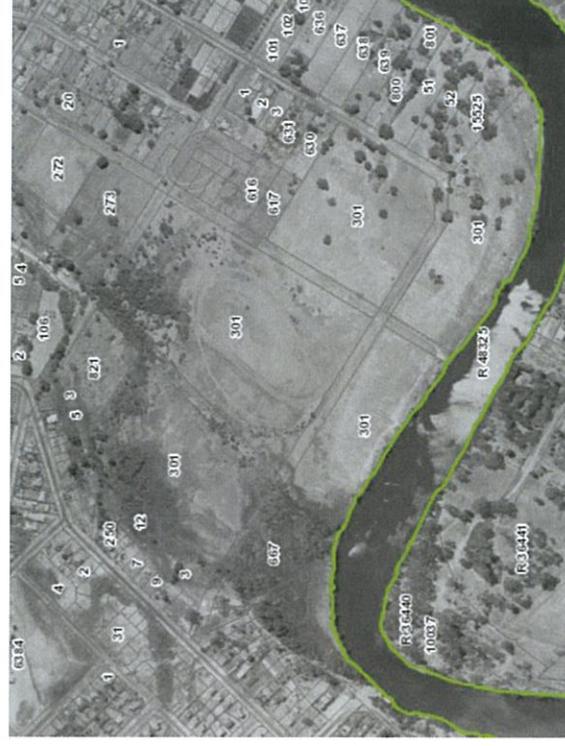
Ashfield Flats – Community Consultation

30 July 2018

Ashfield Flats – History recap



1953



1965

Ashfield Flats – History recap



1977



1985

Ashfield Flats - History recap



1995



2005

Ashfield Flats - Today



2018

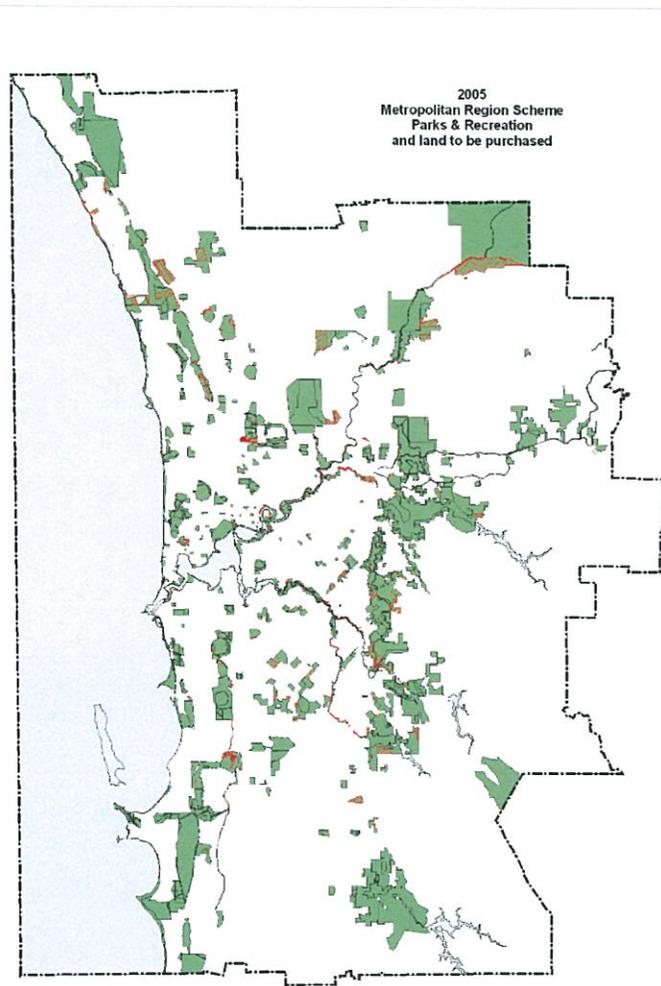


Western Australian Planning Commission

- The Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) has statutory responsibility for land use planning across the State and operates on a forward 30-50-year planning horizon.
- The WAPC plans the cities and towns in which we live and the transport routes that connect us to our jobs, friends and places of recreation.
- Unique in Australia, the State has adopted the Metropolitan Region Improvement Tax (MRIT) to help fund the acquisition of parks and recreation areas, future major infrastructure projects and transport routes.
- The MRIT has been very successful, allowing the State to acquire over 112,000 hectares of private and public land for 'Parks and Recreation' and over 80% of the Swan river foreshores, resulting in Perth becoming one of the world's leading cities in the provision of publicly accessible parks and recreation facilities in public ownership

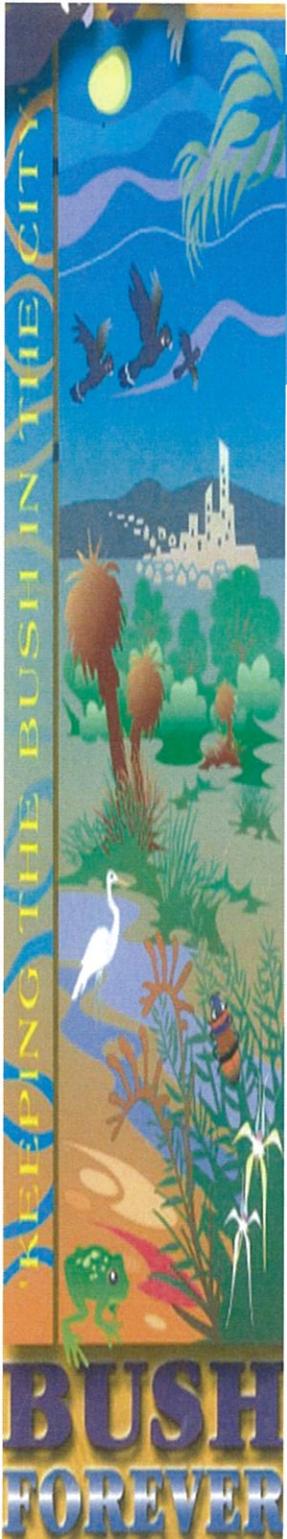


Bush Forever – A Government Commitment

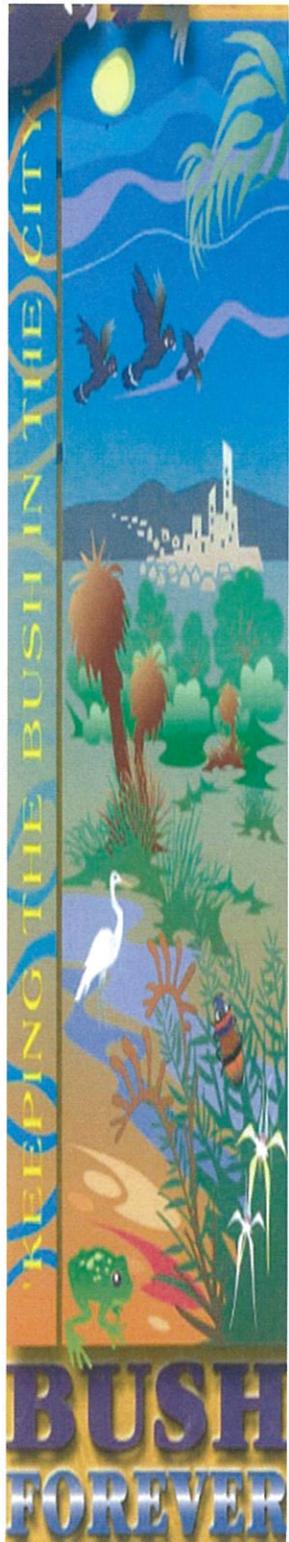


For the past 18 years, the State Government has been committed to implementing Bush Forever with the aim of ‘Keeping the bush in the city.’ Bush Forever has been the single most important piece of State government policy that protects our urban bushland, and is one of the most significant conservation initiatives ever undertaken in Western Australia. Since 2000, over 51,000 hectares (120 properties) of regionally significant bushland on the Swan Coastal Plain portion of the Perth Metropolitan Region has been protected.

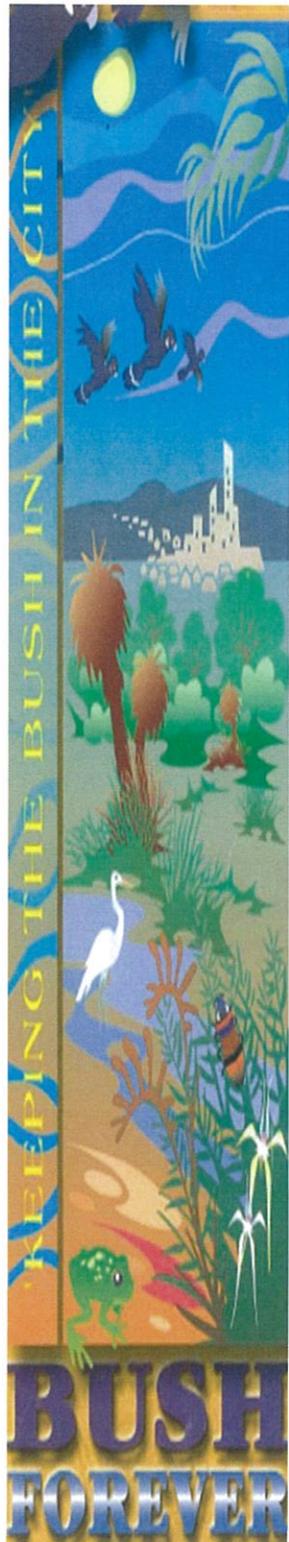
Bush Forever is a cross government policy and involves cross government coordination and collaboration, with the transfer of land to suitable land managers being investigated through liaison with the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions and the Local Governments.



Bush Forever and Ashfield Flats



Ashfield Flats - Ownership



Why is there a need for temporary fencing?



Sept 2014 – 365 Casuarina obesa planted.



Jan 2015 – 1 seedling survives.



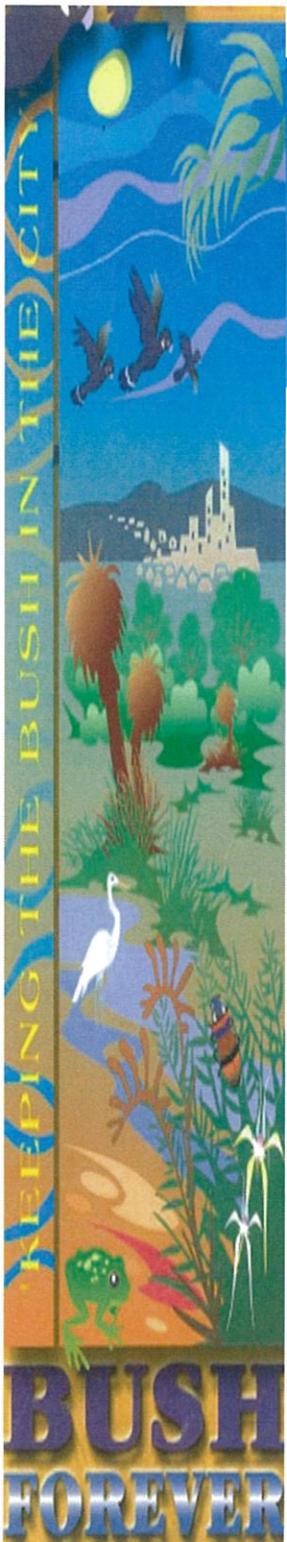
March 2015 – No seedlings remain .



April 2016 – Sedge planting



March 2017 – Same area



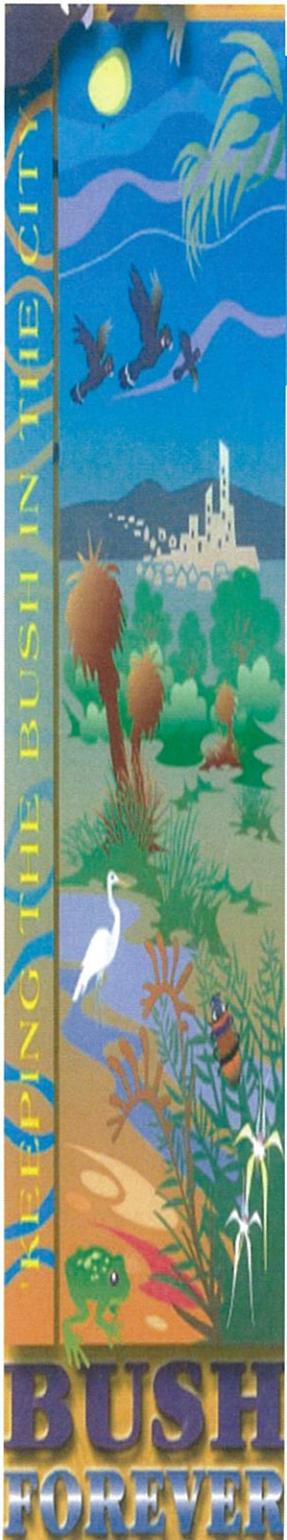
Why is there a need for temporary fencing?



2015 – Project commenced to rehabilitate site. Site prior to fence installation.



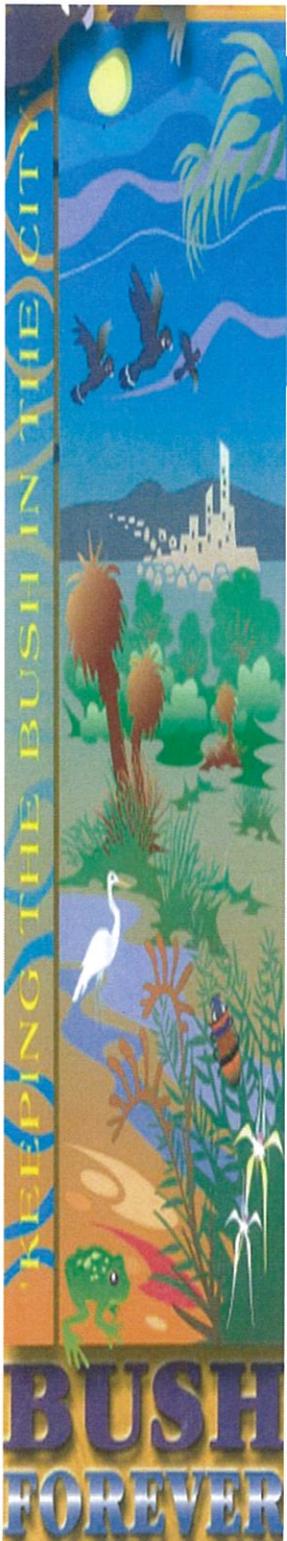
April 2016 – Replanting works completed – Note fence in background.



Why is there a need for temporary fencing?



Temporary Fencing at Garvey Park – 1.5 km from Ashfield



Why is there a need for temporary fencing?

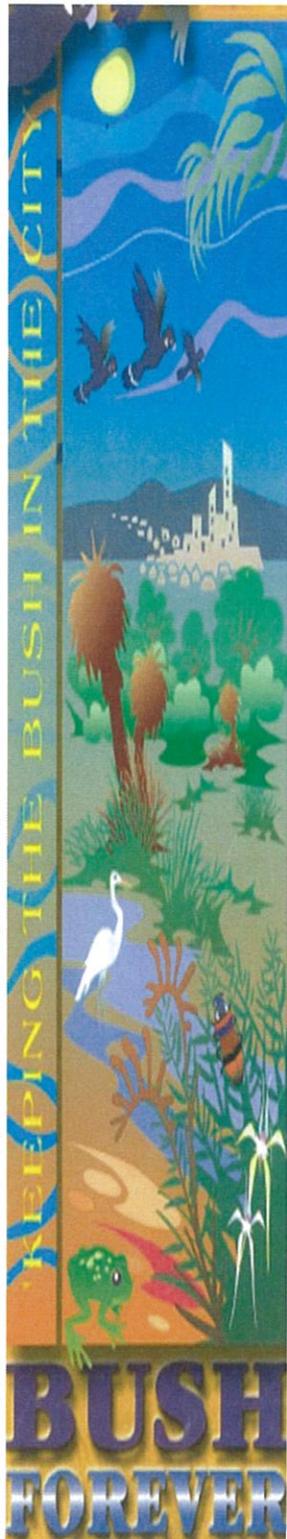
2.3 Strategies for Management

Management strategies have been developed for each issue in relation to the wider objectives of the study (Table 2.7 and Table 2.8). The zones of the river that are relevant to each strategy are presented below. More detailed spatial coverage is shown in Table 4.3 and Table 4.7.

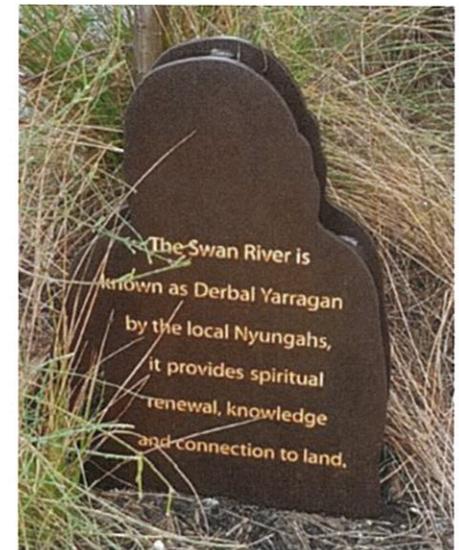
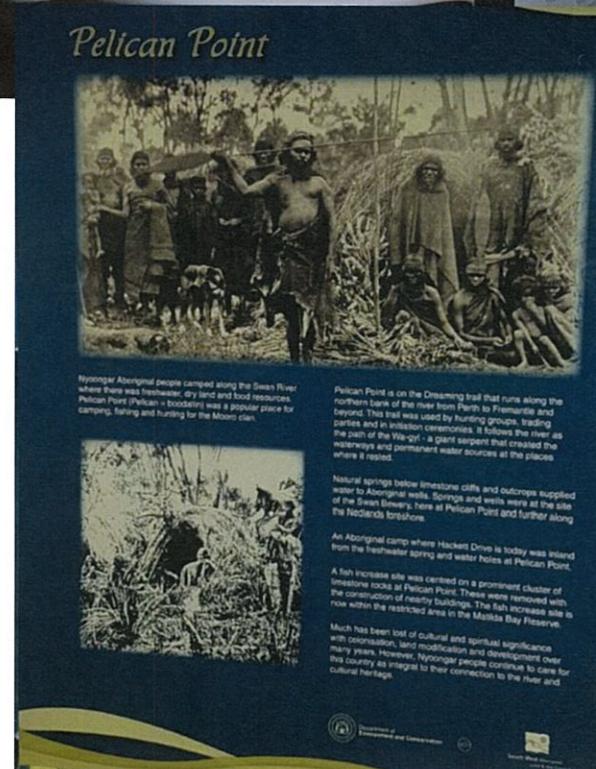
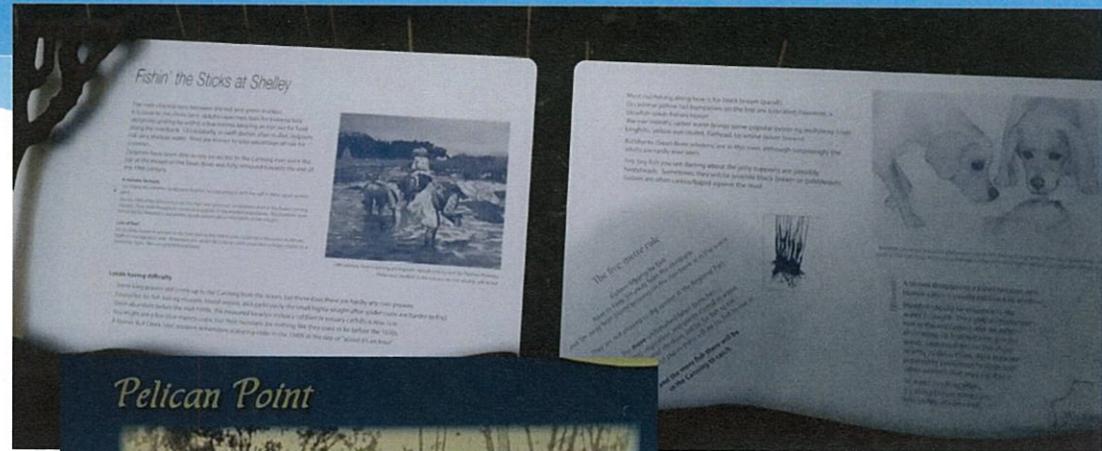
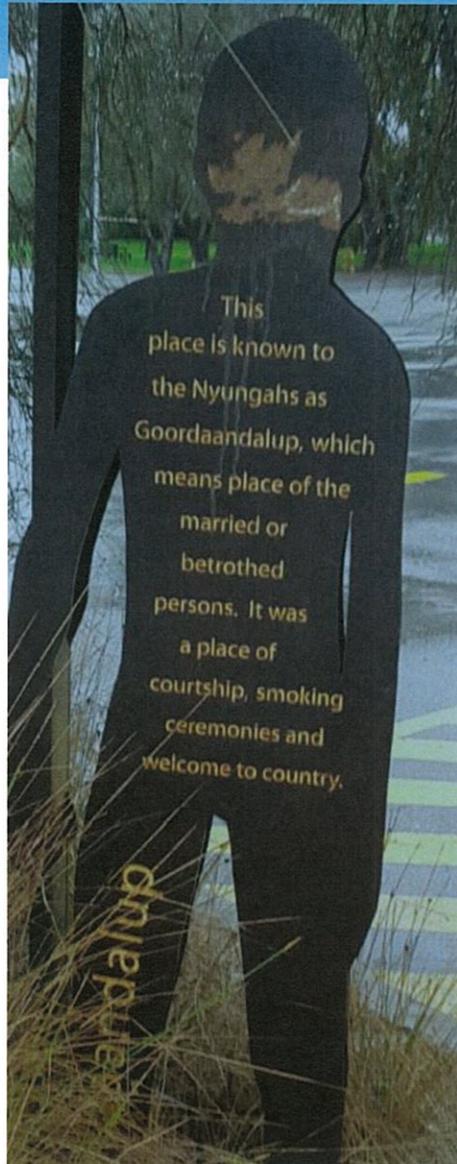
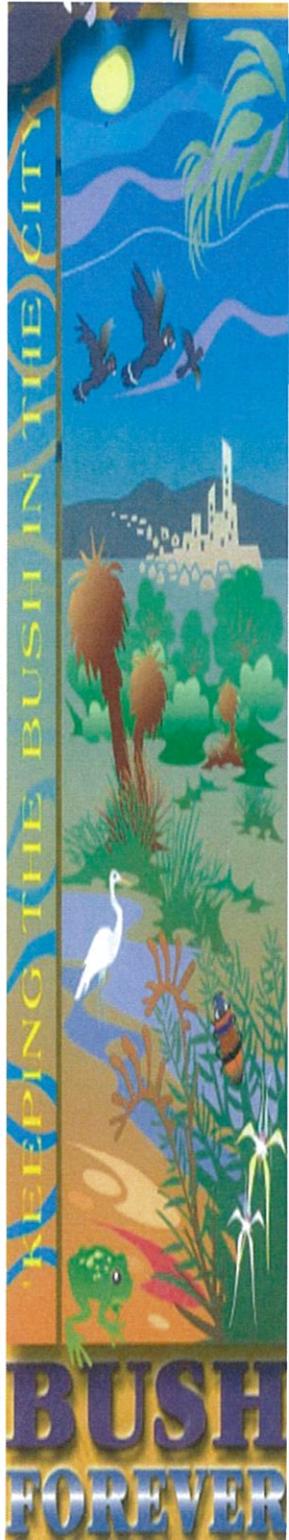
Table 2.7 Management strategies to protect and enhance the riverbanks and shorelines (Zone 1 - Estuary; Zone 2 - Swan; Zone 3 - Canning)

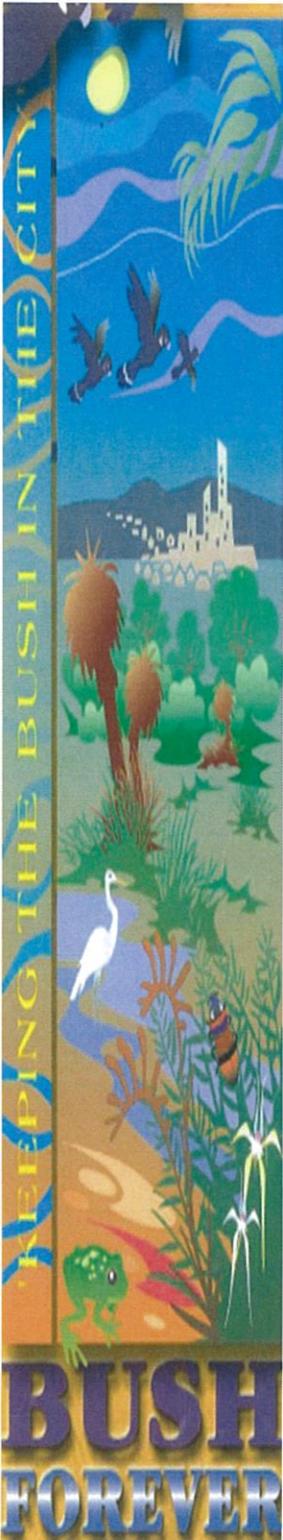
Objective 1: To protect and enhance the riverbanks and shorelines to mitigate threats to foreshore values		
Issue	Management Strategy	Zones
Inadequate foreshore setback	A: Managed migration. Where appropriate, allow natural erosion processes to occur (i.e.: outside meander bends and mobile sedimentary shores). This may require removal of some infrastructure and restricting public access.	1,2,3
	B: Ensure future developments have sufficient foreshore setback to allow for inundation and channel planform / bank migration.	1,2,3
	C: Address potential for increased flooding and inundation in prone areas.	1,2
	D: Undertake renourishment where appropriate.	1,2,3
	E: Where valuable infrastructure or recreational amenity is threatened by erosion and renourishment is not an option, consider appropriate stabilisation works, including bioengineering.	1,2,3
Inadequate natural stability	F: Prepare a foreshore revegetation plan to widen vegetation buffer. Use bioengineering where appropriate. Ensure foreshore is stabilised when weeds are removed.	2,3
	G: Manage recreation use areas by providing controlled pedestrian access, fishing platforms and minimise impact of boat launching and landing control.	1,2,3
	H: Fencing to minimise animal trampling with management of introduced animal pests.	2,3
Disturbance of sediment transport patterns	I: Investigate measures to reduce sedimentation, including increased river flow through dam release, review of private abstraction licences to ensure sufficient environmental flows, sediment extraction or removal of artificial barriers to flow.	3
	J: Reduce sediment input through a comprehensive sediment management plan.	2,3
	K: Improve control of boating, including enforcement of low speed zones and establish low or no wash zones. Continue community awareness and education projects about boat wash.	2
	L: Encourage retrofitting of existing drainage structures to incorporate sediment traps and design features to minimise scour. Promote stormwater management plan.	1,2,3
Inadequate structural stability	M: Develop plan for monitoring and maintenance of structures, including structures which are no longer functional and could be removed.	1,2,3
	N: Identify mechanisms for sourcing funds (including Riverbank) to support maintenance works.	1,2,3

Source - DBCA - Swan and Canning Rivers Foreshore Assessment and Management Strategy. March 2008. Page – 10.

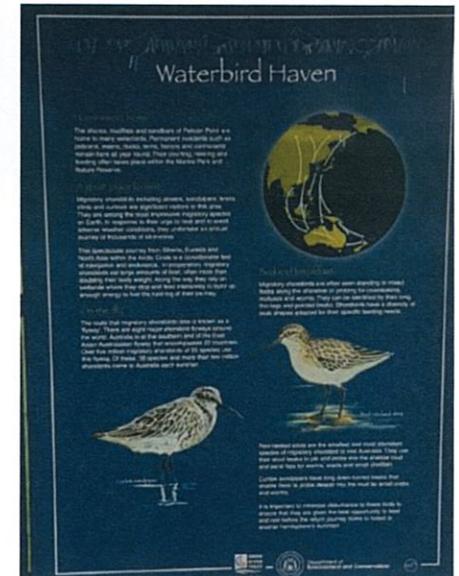
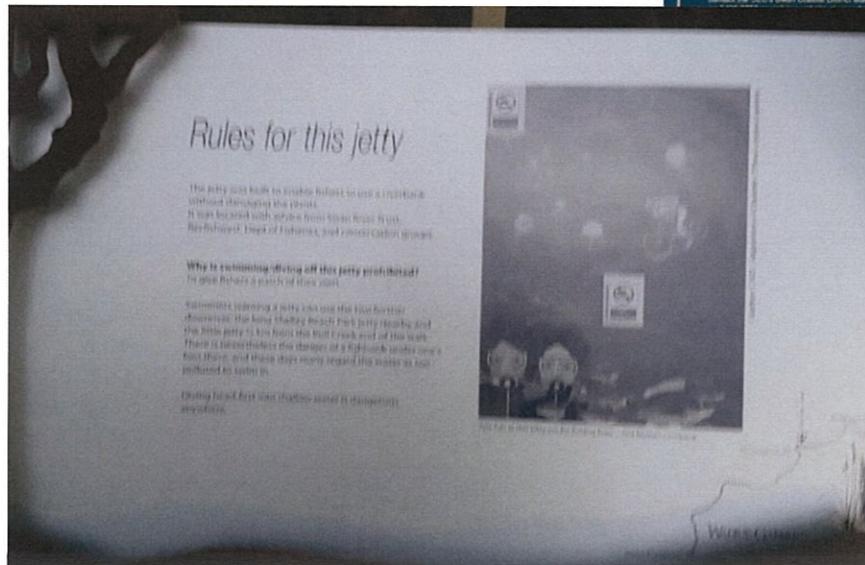
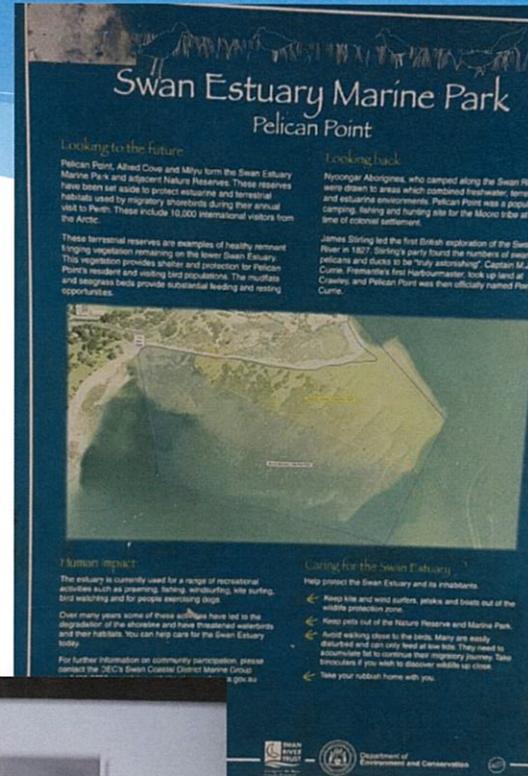
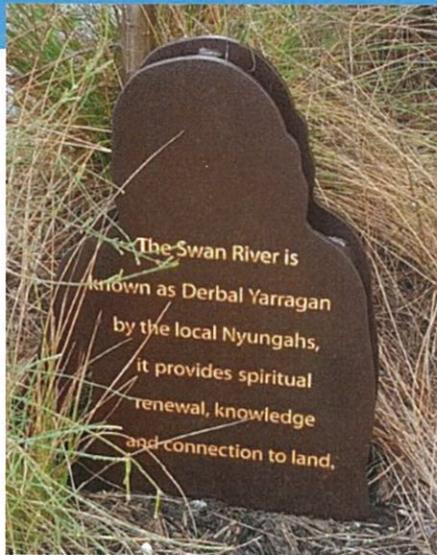


Keeping us all informed

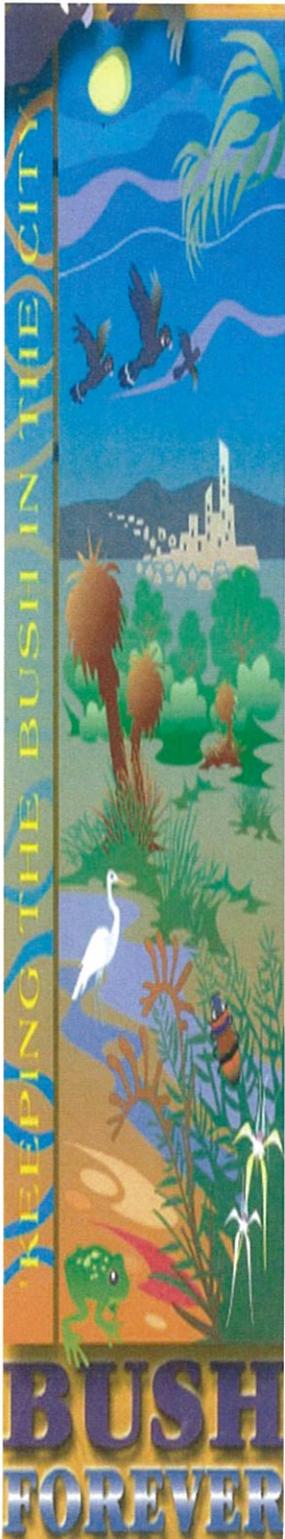




Keeping us all informed



Appropriate Signage to help educate on the Why



HELP PROTECT YOUR RIVER FORESHORE VEGETATION



Vegetation prevents erosion, provides vital native animal habitat and offers shade.

To learn more about protecting your foreshores and vegetation visit www.riverguardians.com

To report foreshore vegetation damage contact Parks and Wildlife on 9278 0981 Mon-Fri 8am-5pm or 0419 192 845 out of office hours.

It is illegal to damage foreshore vegetation, fines apply.

Department of Parks and Wildlife SWAN CANN RIVER



Achieving balance at Ashfield

July 10, 2018

www.communitynews.com.au

City takes action after dog attack

NORTHRIDGE
Julian Wright

CITY of Perth rangers have stepped up their park and reserve patrols to educate dog owners after someone was attacked in April.

The victim was attacked by a dog in a Northridge park and landed in hospital with leg wounds.

Chair Commissioner Eric Lumsden said the incident was one of two dog attacks reported to the City of Perth so far this year.

He said the matter was still before the courts.

Rangers will patrol parks and reserves during the next two months, engaging with dog owners to ensure they understand their legal obligations.

They will be targeting dogs off leads outside designated areas, ensuring microchip information is up to date and registrations are current.

"All City parks are 'dog friendly' where people can walk their dogs," Mr Lumsden said.

"Dogs are allowed off lead at Wellington Square, Totterdell Park and JH Abrahams Reserve."

He said there was a \$200 penalty for dog owners if their dog is off its leash in non-designated areas.

Deputy Chair of Commissioners Gaye McMath said the initial phase of the operation will be educational, focusing on identifying breaches and discussing issues with owners.

CCTV plan to catch bad behaviour by Perth boaties

By Jessica Strutt

Posted 25 Nov 2015, 6:33pm

A series of CCTV cameras could be soon used to help crack down on boaties doing the wrong thing on Perth's waterways under a new State Government plan.

The Department of Transport is seeking interest from the private sector to set up the camera network, which would provide evidence to prosecute those who break the rules, including by speeding.

The department already has 14 compliance officers and three investigating officers in the metropolitan area, and the Government believes the CCTV cameras would support them to enforce the law.

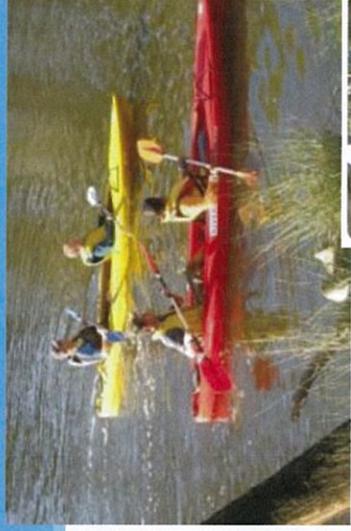
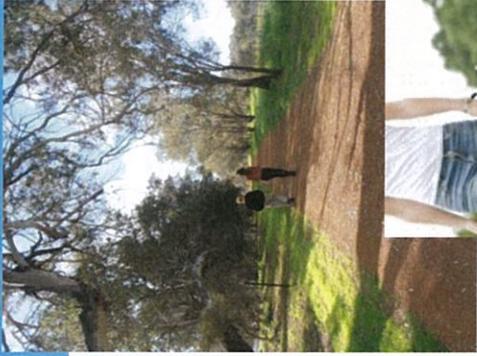
There are over 99,000 registered recreational vessels and 2,500 commercial vessels across the state and 212,000 West Australians hold a recreational skippers ticket.

Tender documents reveal the department wants to initially install eight cameras, three fixed ones in the

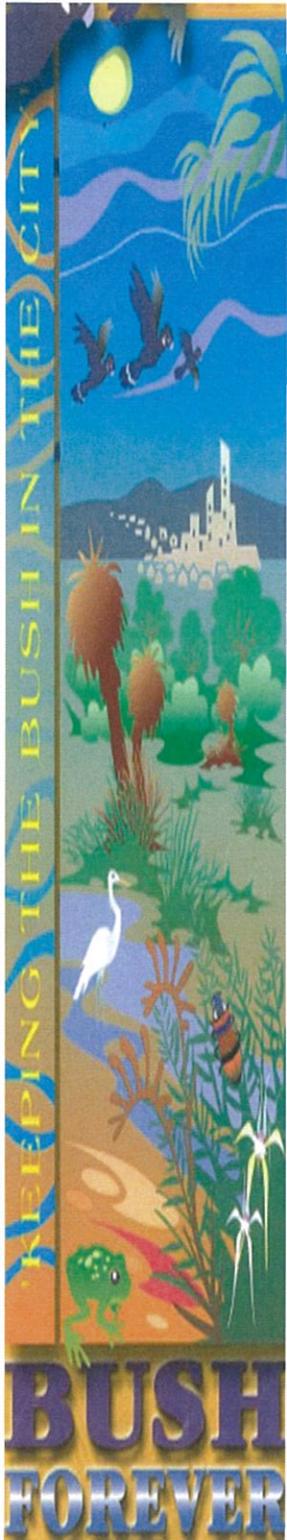


PHOTO: Boating groups have welcomed the plan to install the CCTV cameras. (ABC News: Jacob Kagi)

Achieving balance at Ashfield



Draft Works Program



ATTACHMENT NO. 2



Natural Area
CONSULTING MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Town of Bassendean

Bindaring Park and Pickering Park Fox Monitoring

May 2018

Natural Area Holdings Pty Ltd
99C Lord Street, Whiteman, WA, 6076
Ph: (08) 9209 2767
info@naturalarea.com.au
www.naturalarea.com.au



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Document Title	2018 05 31 NAM TOB REPT Fox monitoring Bindaring				
Location	https://naturalarea-my.sharepoint.com/personal/luke_naturalarea_com_au/Documents/NACMS Master Drive/Client Folders GPB/Town of Bassendean/2018 Quotes/2018 05 31 NAM TOB REPT Fox monitoring Bindaring.docx				
Draft/Version No.	Date	Changes	Prepared by	Approved by	Status
D1	31/05/2018	New document	CW		Draft
V1	6/06/2018	Reviewed document	CW	BC	Superseded
V2	21/06/2018	Minor amendments following client review	CW	BC	Released

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1.0 Introduction

Natural Area Consulting Management Services was contracted by the Town of Bassendean to undertake fox activity monitoring within Bindaring Park and Pickering Park (Figure 1). Monitoring involved a visual assessment of each reserve, and placement of motion sensor cameras in areas likely to show signs of fox activity. Monitoring occurred between May 22 and 27, 2018; the purpose of this report is to outline the results of monitoring activity and recommend management actions.

Bindaring Park and Pickering Park are reserves located within the Town of Bassendean. The Parks form part of the local drainage system and provide habitat areas, with birds frequently sighted in the reserves, particularly in the southern lake at Bindaring Park. Bindaring Park is bound by residential properties and North Road/Bassendean Parade, and is bisected by Hyland Street. Pickering Park is bound by residential properties to the north east and south west, North Road/Bassendean Parade to the north west and the Swan River to the south east.

2.0 Methodology

An initial site inspection was undertaken May 22, 2018. The inspection involved a walk over of the assessment area searching for signs of fox activity (dens, scats, carcasses, tracks etc.). In areas with signs/potential signs of fox activity, motion sensor camera traps were deployed; GPS coordinates of each camera trap were recorded (Figure 1, Attachment 1). Olfactory lures (fox urine) and food lures were used to attract foxes to camera trap locations. Cameras were monitored between May 23 and 27, with all food lures and cameras removed on May 27.



Figure 1: Fox activity monitoring camera locations



Natural Area
CONSULTING MANAGEMENT SERVICES

99C Lord Street
Whiteman WA 6068
P: (08) 9209 2767
E: info@naturalarea.com.au
www.naturalarea.com.au

Client: Town of Bassendean and DPLH
Date: 31/05/2018
Created by: CW
Checked by: BC
Image Source: IntraMaps
Datum: MGA Zone 50
Version: V1

3.0 Results

No foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) were recorded through camera monitoring, though signs of fox activity were recorded within the reserve. Scats were found at Pickering Park, and possible fox diggings on the island in the southern lake at Bindaring Park and near B1 (Figure 2). Pigeon feathers were located near camera B7 (Figure 3), but it was unclear if this was the result of fox or cat hunting. There was evidence of a fox run between B3 and B5; however, no camera captures occurred during the monitoring period and this area is now inundated.

Six individual cats (*Felis catus*) were recorded during the monitoring period at locations B1, B3 and B6 (Attachment 1). Only one of these cats was visibly collared (recorded at location B6 on May 22 and 24). Crows/Ravens (*Corvus* sp.) were captured on camera at location B2 and B7 and Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*) scats were found in the Pickering Park area (Figure 4).



Figure 2: (top) fox scat located at Pickering Park, (bottom) potential fox diggings located in Bindaring Park



Figure 3: Pigeon kill located in Bindaring Park near camera location B7



Figure 4: Brushtail possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*) scats located at Pickering Park.

4.0 Recommendations

Whilst no fox activity was recorded on cameras at Bindaring or Pickering Park, there was evidence of foxes moving through Bindaring and Pickering by the presence of scats and diggings. The areas in Bindaring Park where fox activity was recorded have now become inundated with recent rains. Given the low level of activity recorded and the recent inundation of the area, fox trapping at Bindaring Park is not recommended at this time. However, if the Town wishes to proceed with fox trapping activities, the recommended control methodology would be trapping (soft-jaw foot traps or cage traps).

Each methodology for fox trapping has advantages and disadvantages (Table 1). In both instances, it is recommended trapping occurs in late winter and early spring, as these are the most effective time for fox management (Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, 2018). However, trapping should occur outside of vixen lactating time (August/September) to avoid orphaning dependent cubs.

Table 1: Soft jaw trapping versus cage trapping in Bindaring and Pickering Park

	Soft jaw foots traps	Cage traps
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traps are easily camouflaged, increasing the potential for a successful capture. ▪ Trap placement is not as limited by topography and surroundings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lower probability of injuring non-target animals.
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Higher potential to injure domestic animals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Harder to achieve successful capture as foxes will not readily enter traps. ▪ Topography restrictions on potential trapping locations due to size of trap ▪ More labour intensive than soft jaw foot traps due to size of cages

The Town of Bassendean will need to undertake an internal risk assessment to determine if trapping works under the documented site conditions are acceptable, and which method of trapping is preferable. Due to the urban nature of both areas, injury to family pets through trapping works is a concern. Steps to minimise the risk of injury to family pets includes:

- Only priming soft-jaw foot traps outside expected dog activity times.
- Installation of reserve signage notifying users that the areas are designated for on-lead dog use only (with the exception of a designated off-lead area at Pickering Park), and enforcement of this through spot checks by local rangers.
- Educational/advertising campaigns in local newspapers to advise residents of the environmental impacts, and to notify when trapping programs are running.
- Installation of on-site warning signage as required or in excess of regulatory requirements as outlined on trapping permit conditions. Trapping permits currently require warning signs to be erected at all access points to the trapping area, and within 50 m of where traps are set.
- Avoid using food lures to attract foxes to trap locations, as domestic animals may also be attracted.

- Use of cage traps instead of soft-jaw foot traps would reduce the potential for injury of non-target animals but would also decrease the potential for a successful fox capture.

Several cats were recorded within Bindaring Park, and only one of these cats could be seen wearing a collar. Given the high level of bird activity and presence of frogs within Bindaring Park, implementing cat control through cage trapping within the reserve is recommended. The *Cat Act 2011* (Government of Western Australia) requires pet cats to be registered, sterilised and microchipped, and wear registration tags when in public places. If the uncollared cats are pets, they are infringing on regulatory requirements and associated fines would apply if captured. If the cats are feral, they should be humanely destroyed to prevent damage to local wildlife and further spread of feral cats through uncontrolled breeding.

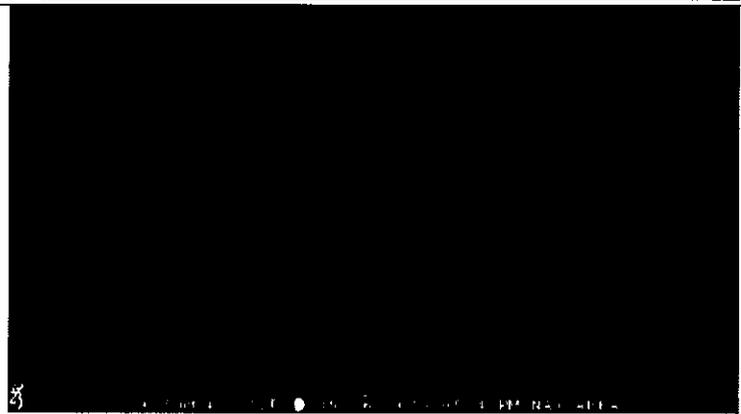
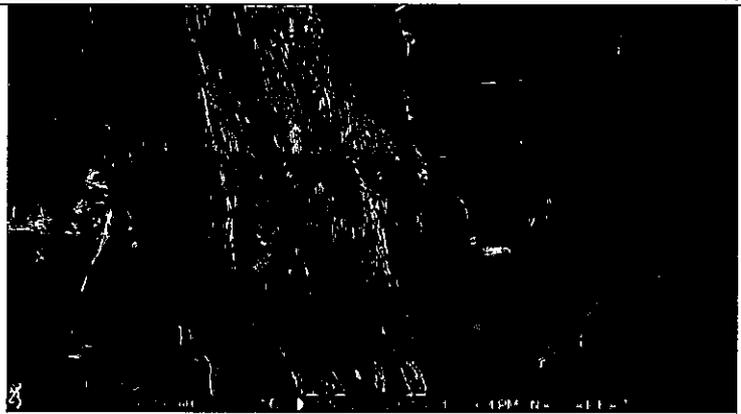
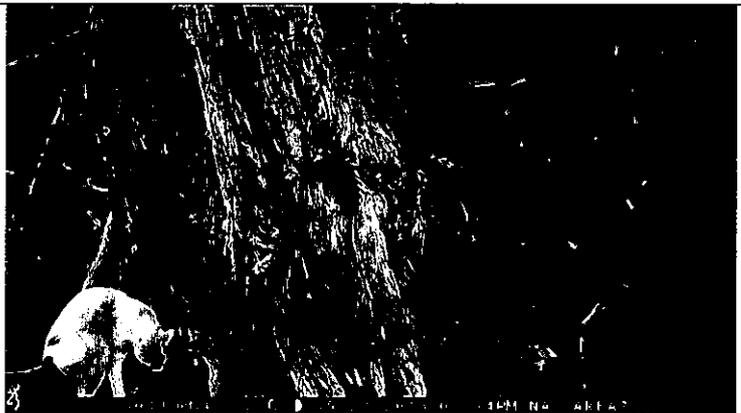
Attachment 1: Camera Trap Record

Table 1: Camera trap locations

ID	Easting/Northing
B1	401487.45/6468885.86
B2	401240.41/6469106.31
B3	401330.36/6468996.32
B4	401482.27/6468933.48
B5	401388.37/6468962.51
B6	401244.89/6469034.3
B7	401374.71/6469006.72
P1	401464.13/6468656.16

Table 2: Camera trap captures

ID	Date, time	Species	Photo
B1	23/5/2018 7:23 PM	Cat <i>Felis catus</i>	
B2	23/5/2018 11:54 AM	Crow/Raven <i>Corvus sp.</i>	

ID	Date, time	Species	Photo
B3	24/5/2018 4:29 AM	Cat (no collar) <i>Felis catus</i>	
B3	26/05/2018 5:46 PM	Cat (no collar) <i>Felis catus</i>	
B6	22/5/2018 12:04 PM	Cat (collared) <i>Felis catus</i>	
B6	22/05/2018 3:14 PM	Cat (no collar) <i>Felis catus</i>	

ID	Date, time	Species	Photo
B6	22/5/2018 8:25 PM	Cat (no collar) <i>Felis catus</i>	
B6	24/5/2018 3:06 PM	Cat (collared) <i>Felis catus</i>	
B6	27/05/2018 7:36 PM	Cat (no collar) <i>Felis catus</i>	
B7	23/05/2018 9:46 AM	Crow/Raven <i>Corvus sp.</i>	

ID	Date, time	Species	Photo
B7	23/05/2018 9:57 AM	Crow/Raven <i>Corvus</i> sp.	



Natural Area
CONSULTING MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Town of Bassendean

Ashfield Flats Fox Monitoring

May 2018

Natural Area Holdings Pty Ltd
99C Lord Street, Whiteman, WA, 6076
Ph: (08) 9209 2767
info@naturalarea.com.au
www.naturalarea.com.au



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1.0 Introduction

Natural Area Consulting Management Services was contracted by the Town of Bassendean and the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) to undertake fox activity monitoring within Ashfield Flats (Figure 1). Monitoring involved a visual assessment of each reserve, and placement of motion sensor cameras in areas likely to show signs of fox activity. Monitoring occurred between May 15 and 21, 2018; the purpose of this report is to outline the results of monitoring activity and recommend management actions.

Ashfield Flats is a riverside reserve located in Ashfield and Bassendean within the Town of Bassendean and includes a Bush Forever Site (Site 214). Management of the site is currently split between the Town of Bassendean and the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH), with open drains within the site under the management of the Department of Water. Ashfield Flats is bound by the Swan River to the south, residential properties to the north and west, and adjoins Sandy Beach Reserve and more residential properties to the east. The fox activity assessment was conducted within a 37-ha area of the reserve (Figure 1).

2.0 Methodology

An initial site inspection was undertaken May 15, 2018. The inspection involved a walk over of the assessment area searching for signs of fox activity (dens, scats, carcasses, tracks etc.). In areas with signs/potential signs of fox activity, motion sensor camera traps were deployed; GPS coordinates of each camera trap were recorded (Figure 1, Attachment 1). Olfactory lures (fox urine) and food lures were used to attract foxes to camera trap locations. Cameras were monitored between May 16 and 21, with all lure and cameras removed on May 21.

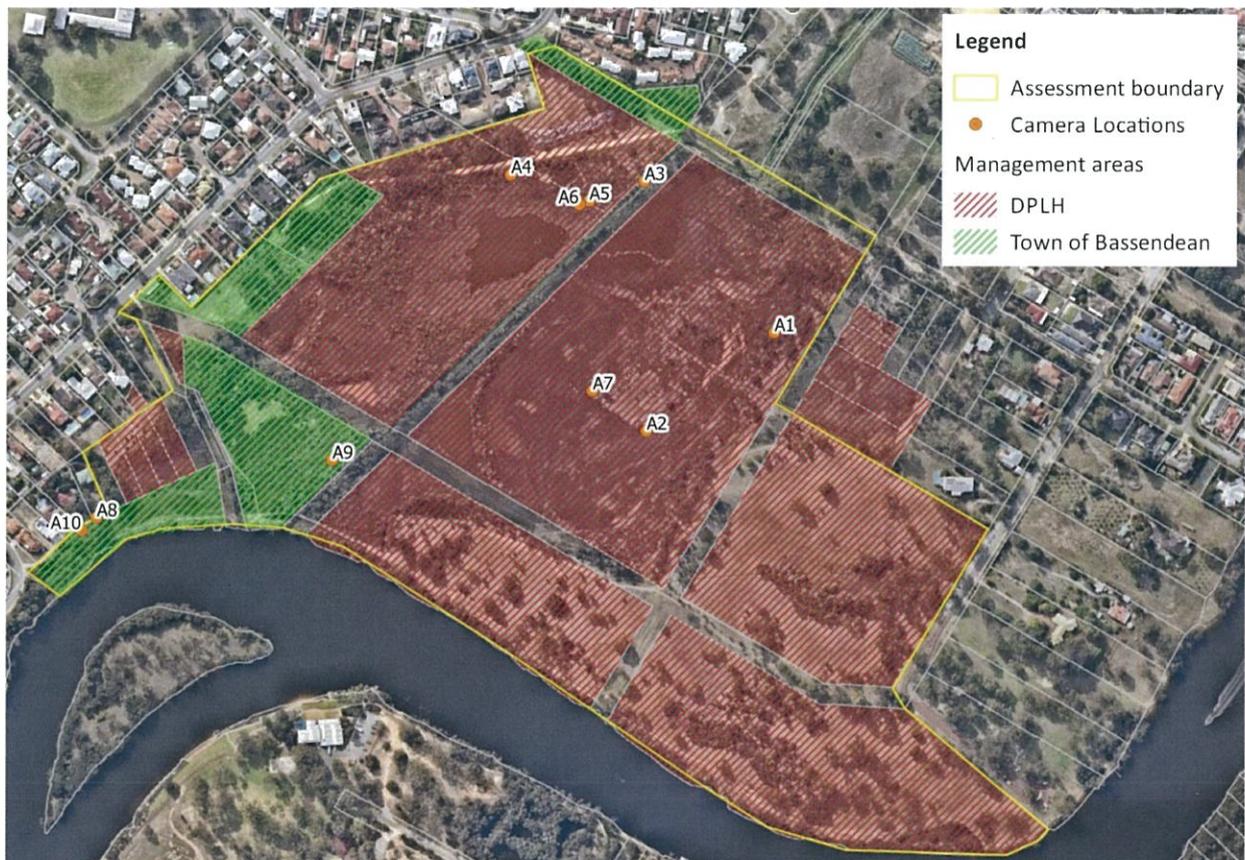


Figure 1: Fox activity monitoring camera locations



Natural Area
CONSULTING MANAGEMENT SERVICES

99C Lord Street
Whiteman WA 6068
P: (08) 9209 2767
E: info@naturalarea.com.au
www.naturalarea.com.au

Client: Town of Bassendean and DPLH
Date: 31/05/2018
Created by: CW
Checked by: BC
Image Source: IntraMaps
Datum: MGA Zone 50
Version: V1

3.0 Results

Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) activity was recorded on the camera traps at locations A3, A7, A8 and A10 (Attachment 1). At least two individuals were recorded, based off fur patterning in the tail. No camera captures were recorded at cameras A2, A4 and A5; however, during the initial site inspection scats were located near A2, a parrot carcass near A4 and prints near A5 (Figure 2), indicating fox activity in those locations. Other signs of fox activity included a potential fox kill (duck feathers) near A10, scats located near A1 and A7, fox tracks located near A3 and active fox runs between A3 and A5 and around the A5 area. A fox den had previously been recorded (and collapsed) north east of A4 (personnel communication); this area was examined during the initial assessment and no signs of a den being re-opened in the area were noted.

Several domestic dogs (*Canis lupus familiaris*) were recorded during the monitoring period; records included camera captures at locations A1, A3, A8 and A9 and dog foot prints near A4. In all camera captures dogs were recorded off lead, and captures occurred between 6:30 am and 5:45 pm. Other animals recorded during the monitoring included rats (*Rattus* sp., A8), a uncollared cat (*Felis catus*, A8) and a Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*, A10).



Figure 2: fox scat located near A2 containing grapes and fur (top left), fox tracks located near A5 (top right) and pigeon kill located near A4 (bottom)

4.0 Recommendations

Foxes are present within the Ashfield Flats area, with at least two individuals recorded during the monitoring period. Whilst 1080 baiting is the most cost-effective means of fox control, baiting for foxes is not permissible in urban areas. Remaining control methodologies include trapping (soft-jaw foot traps and cage traps) and ground shooting. Due to the low chance of fox encounters and safety issues, shooting is not recommended for Ashfield Flats.

Fox trapping could be undertaken through soft-jaw foot traps or cage traps; each methodology has advantages and disadvantages (Table 1). In both instances, it is recommended trapping occurs in late winter and early spring, as these are the most effective time for fox management (Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, 2018). However, trapping should occur outside of vixen lactating time (August/September) to avoid orphaning dependent cubs.

Table 1: Soft jaw trapping versus cage trapping in Ashfield Flats

	Soft jaw foots traps	Cage traps
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traps are easily camouflaged, increasing the potential for a successful capture. ▪ Trap placement is not as limited by topography and surroundings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lower probability of injuring non-target animals.
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Higher potential to injure domestic animals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Harder to achieve successful capture as foxes will not readily enter traps. ▪ Topography restrictions on potential trapping locations due to size of trap ▪ More labour intensive than soft jaw foot traps due to size of cages

The Town of Bassendean and DPLH will need to undertake an internal risk assessment to determine if trapping works under the documented site conditions are acceptable, and which method of trapping is preferable. Due to the high level of off lead dog activity, injury to family pets through trapping works is a possibility. Steps to minimise the risk of injury to domestic dogs includes:

- Only priming soft-jaw foot traps outside the times off-lead dog activity was recorded.
- Installation of reserve signage notifying users that the area is designated for on-lead dog use only, and enforcement of this through spot checks by local rangers.
- Educational/advertising campaigns in local newspapers to advise residents of the environmental impacts, and to notify when trapping programs are running.
- Installation of on-site warning signage as required or in excess of regulatory requirements as outlined on trapping permit conditions. Trapping permits currently require warning signs to be erected at all access points to the trapping area, and within 50 m of where traps are set.
- Avoid using food lures to attract foxes to trap locations, as domestic animals may also be attracted.
- Use of cage traps instead of soft-jaw foot traps would reduce the potential for injury of non-target animals but would also decrease the potential for a successful fox capture.

Attachment 1: Camera Trap Record

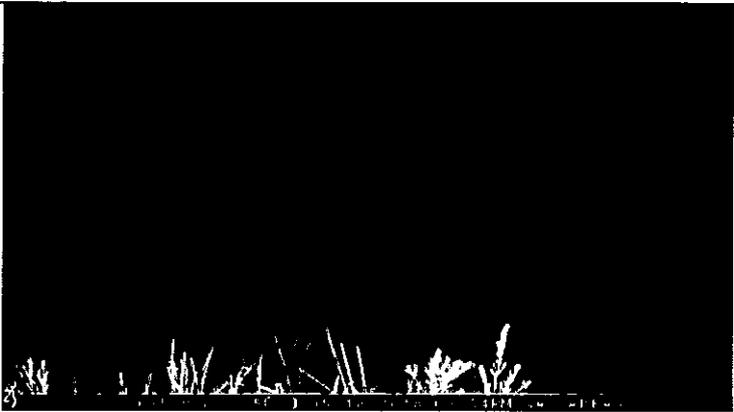
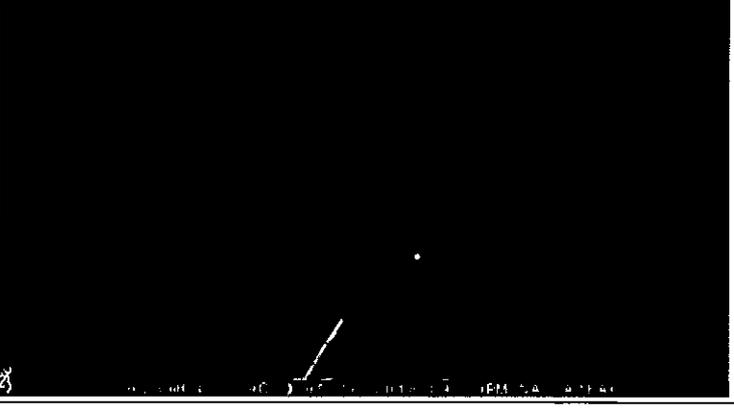
Table 2: Camera trap locations

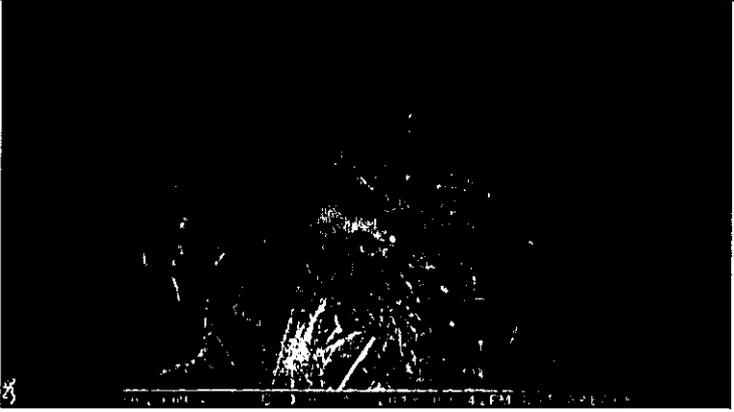
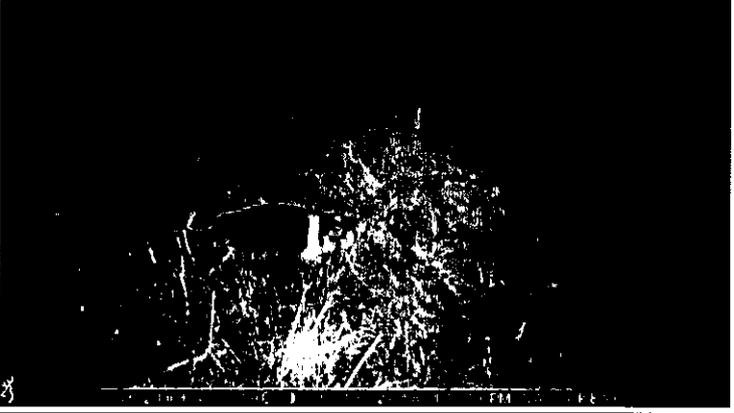
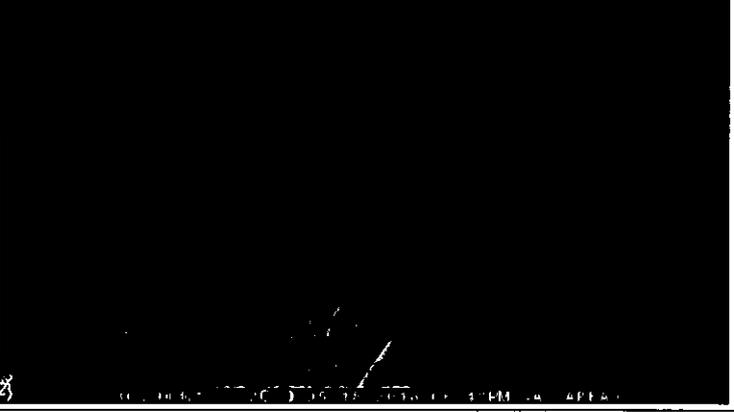
ID	Easting/Northing
A1	400521.47/6468159.27
A2	400397.59/6468062.72
A3	400395.21/6468307.7
A4	400265.61/6468314.2
A5	400341.5/6468288.33
A6	400332.08/6468284.91
A7	400345.21/6468102.12
A8	399866.08/6467977.72
A9	400093.41/6468034.26
A10	399851.08/6467965.38

Table 3: Camera trap captures

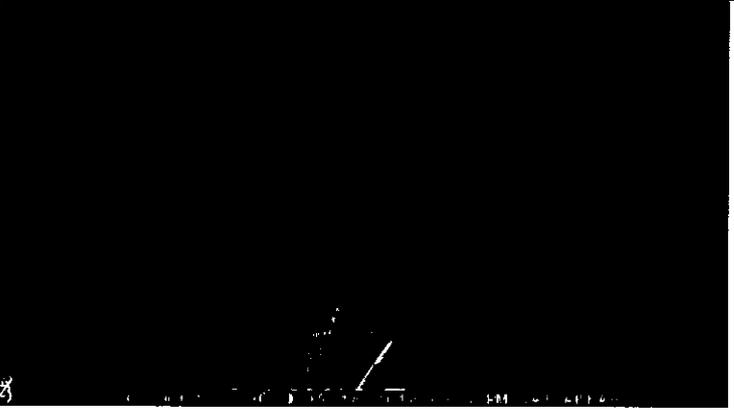
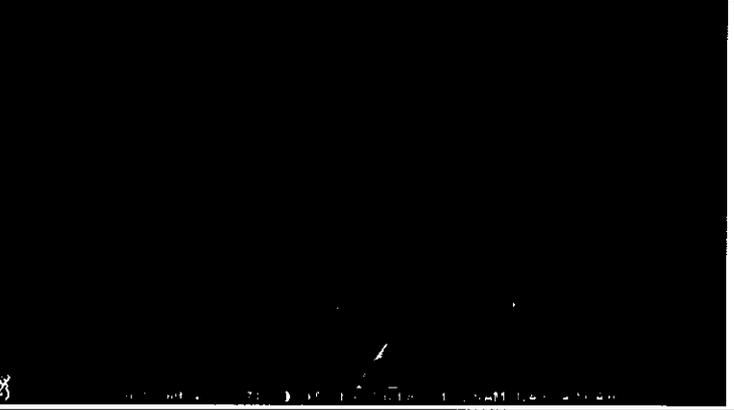
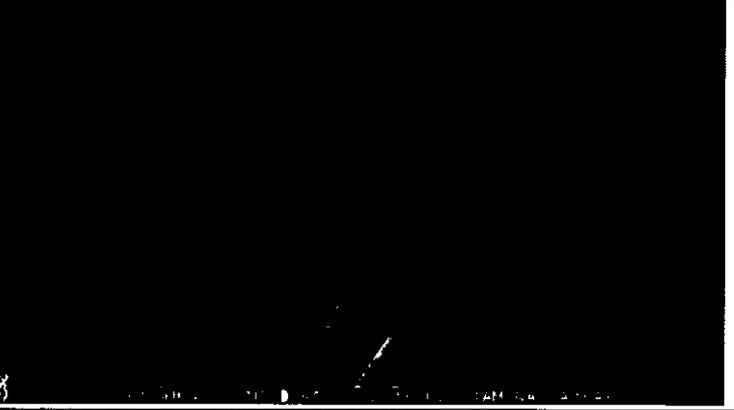
ID	Date, time	Species	Photo
A1	17/5/2018, 6:38 AM	Domestic dog <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	
A1	17/5/2018, 7:06 AM	Two domestic dogs <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	

ID	Date, time	Species	Photo
A1	17/5/2018, 5:08 PM	Domestic dog <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	 <p>A photograph of a light brown dog with a red collar sniffing the ground in a grassy area. The dog is facing left. The background shows dry grass and some trees. A black bar at the bottom of the photo contains white text: '30.32 inHg 8 21C 05/17/2018 05:08PM CAMERA1'.</p>
A1	18/5/2018 6:40 AM	Domestic dog <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	 <p>A photograph of a white dog sniffing the ground in a grassy area. The dog is facing left. The background shows dry grass and some trees. A black bar at the bottom of the photo contains white text: '30.41 inHg 8 7C 05/18/2018 06:40AM CAMERA1'.</p>
A1	18/5/2018 6:59 AM	Domestic dog <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	 <p>A photograph of two dogs sniffing the ground in a grassy area. One dog is light brown and the other is white. Both are facing left. The background shows dry grass and some trees. A black bar at the bottom of the photo contains white text: '30.41 inHg 8 7C 05/18/2018 06:59AM CAMERA1'.</p>
A3	17/5/2018 3:07 PM	Domestic dog <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	 <p>A photograph of a black dog walking on a dirt path in a grassy area. The dog is facing right. The background shows dry grass and some trees. A black bar at the bottom of the photo contains white text: '30.29 inHg 8 30C 05/17/2018 03:07PM NAT AREA3'.</p>

ID	Date, time	Species	Photo
A3	18/5/2018 9:54 PM	Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	
A7	20/5/2018 7:49 PM	Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	
A7	20/5/2018 9:10 PM	Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	
A8	16/5/2018 9:30 PM	Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	

ID	Date, time	Species	Photo
A8	17/5/2018 5:45 PM	Three domestic dogs <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	
A8	17/5/2018 9:42 PM	Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	
A8	17/5/2018 11:56 PM	Cat (no collar) <i>Felis catus</i>	
A8	18/5/2018 6:48 PM	Rat <i>Rattus sp.</i>	

Town of Bassendean
Ashfield Flats Fox Monitoring - May 2018

ID	Date, time	Species	Photo
A8	18/5/2018 9:36 PM	Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	
A8	19/5/2018 1:28 AM	Rat <i>Rattus</i> sp.	
A8	20/5/2018 2:34 AM	Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	
A9	17/5/2018 5:32 PM	Two domestic dogs <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	

ID	Date, time	Species	Photo
A10	18/5/2018 9:43 PM	Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	
A10	20/5/2018 11:33 PM	Possum <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	



Quotation for cage trapping

Date: 5/07/2018
Quote No.: 2018 07 017
Attention: Jeremy Walker
Company: Town of Bassendean
Email: jwalker@bassendean.wa.gov.au
Project: Ashfield Flats cage trapping
Prepared by: Caitlyn White
Phone: (08) 9209 2767
Email: Caitlyn.white@naturalarea.com.au

The following quotation is provided for cage trapping of foxes at Ashfield Flats, in Ashfield and Bassendean. Monitoring undertaken in May 2018 identified at least two individual foxes in the area, but also recorded a high level of off lead dog activity. The Town of Bassendean has requested a quote for cage trapping of foxes to reduce the potential injury to domestic animals.

Costs for a two-week cage trapping program in Ashfield Flats have been outlined in Table 1. Caution signage will be erected at all potential access points to the trapping area no later than 72 hours prior to traps being installed. Trapped foxes will be euthanised *in situ* with a firearm. A firearms risk assessment and shoot plan will be conducted for the site prior to the commencement of works. Notification of firearm use will be provided to the nearest police station and Town of Bassendean contact prior to the firearm being discharged. Destroyed pests will be buried at a suitable location on site at a minimum depth of 600 mm below ground level. As works will be undertaken using cages instead of soft-jaw traps, no permit is required under the *Biosecurity and Agricultural Management Act 2007*.

Table 1: Cost schedule

Item	Unit	Qty	Unit Cost (\$ ex GST)	Cost (\$ ex GST)
Cage trapping program for foxes	Item	1	6,495.00	6,495.00
			Sub Total	6,495.00
			GST	649.50
			Total	7,144.50



Quotation for cage trapping

Date: 5/07/2018
Quote No.: 2018 07 017
Attention: Jeremy Walker
Company: Town of Bassendean
Email: jwalker@bassendean.wa.gov.au
Project: Bindaring Park cage trapping
Prepared by: Caitlyn White
Phone: (08) 9209 2767
Email: Caitlyn.white@naturalarea.com.au

The following quotation is provided for cage trapping of foxes and cats at Bindaring Park, Bassendean. Monitoring undertaken in May 2018 identified several cats (mostly uncollared) within the reserve, and whilst no foxes were sighted there were historic signs of fox activity (scats and diggings).

Costs for a two-week fox and cat cage trapping program in Bindaring Park has been outlined in Table 1. Caution signage will be erected at all potential access points to the trapping area no later than 72 hours prior to traps being installed. Trapped foxes will be euthanised *in situ* with a firearm. A firearms risk assessment and shoot plan will be conducted for the site prior to the commencement of works. Notification of firearm use will be provided to the nearest police station and Town of Bassendean contact prior to the firearm being discharged. Destroyed pests will be buried at a suitable location on site at a minimum depth of 600 mm below ground level. If cats are captured during trapping activities, the cat will be assessed for signs of ownership (collar, microchip or sterilisation tattoo). Cats that are domestic, or whose behaviour indicates that they are likely domestic pets, will be delivered to ranger services or the Town's nominated cat management facility. Cats that are clearly feral pests will be euthanised in the traps, using the same methodology as foxes.

As works will be undertaken using cage traps instead of soft-jaw traps, no permit is required under the *Biosecurity and Agricultural Management Act 2007*.

Table 1: Cost schedule

Item	Unit	Qty	Unit Cost (\$ ex GST)	Cost (\$ ex GST)
Cage trapping program for foxes and cats	Item	1	6,495.00	6,495.00
			Sub Total	6,495.00
			GST	649.50
			Total	7,144.50

ATTACHMENT NO. 3

Our ref: WATR/MAINT/2

File ref:

Ms Suzanne Brown
Manager, Drainage & Liveable Communities
Water Corporation
PO Box 1600
Osborne Park WA 6916

Dear Ms Brown

DRAINAGE FOR LIVEABILITY PROJECT UPDATE

The Town Of Bassendean undertook community consultation in response to the media release on the 21st September 2016, regarding the Drainage Liveability Program; The feedback was collated and presented to Council to consider listing the communities suggested Drains as part of the liveability project.

As a result, Council (OCM – 11/05/17) endorsed submitting the following Water Corporation drainage sites for the Drainage Liveability Program:

- 9994 (Second Avenue and Third Avenue);
- 9984 (Third Avenue and Fourth Avenue);
- 9982 (Reid Street, Clarke Way, Hamilton Street);
- Railway Museum East Compensating Basin;
- 9983 (Iveson, Hamilton & Reid Streets); and

The Town formally submitted these applications via the Water Corporation portal and on the 30 June 2017 the Town's Officers held a meeting with the Principal Drainage & Liveable Communities Officer, Mr Jason Mackay. Furthermore, Towns Officers met with Jason and Department of Water representatives on the 28 July 2017 to discuss the sites. At this meeting, the Water Corporation advised a formal response would be provided when funding became available to progress the drainage upgrades.

Since the above meetings were conducted, the Town has not heard back from the Water Corporation and as a result, the Town is seeking an update concerning the funding for the Liveable Drainage Projects and if the submissions have been supported.

Yours sincerely

Bob Jarvis
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

629 Newcastle Street
Leederville WA 6007

PO Box 100
Leederville 6902

T (08) 9420 2420



19 May 2018

Mr Bob Jarvis
Chief Executive Officer
Town of Bassendean
PO Box 87
Bassendean WA 6934

Document #: ILET-14020318
Date: 19.05.2018
Officer: BOB JARVIS
File: SEWD/MAINT/1



Dear Mr Jarvis,

RE: Drainage for Liveability Program update

Thank you for your letter of 26 April 2018 regarding the Water Corporation's Drainage for Liveability Program.

It has been extremely encouraging to have received so much interest in the program from local authorities, despite it until recently being unfunded. Examples of proposals include the conversion of traditional drains to urban streams, and the use of surplus land adjacent to drainage basins for public parks. The proposals were largely funded by the councils themselves, with the Corporation providing in kind support in the form of design assistance, and access to the land itself at no cost.

In February 2018 a small amount of funding became available and we are currently determining criteria for assigning co-contributions to proposals received.

With regard to the Town of Bassendean's proposals, my colleague Jason MacKay and I have met several times in recent months with the Department Water and Environmental Protection, the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) and the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, as these agencies all have a strong interest and responsibility in our drains that discharge to the Swan River such as those in the Town of Bassendean. In line with this we have recently committed to participate in a hydrological study being undertaken by DPLH by constructing a gauging station and collecting hydrological data on the Chapman St Drain to assist in better understanding its contribution to the Ashfield Flats.

We are particularly keen in the Town of Bassendean to take a strategic approach to improving water quality and leveraging activities and funding from those agencies. We would be happy to meet with relevant officers from the Town to explore your ideas.

629 Newcastle Street
Leederville WA 6007

PO Box 100
Leederville 6902

T (08) 9420 2420



The Drainage for Liveability is not a devolved grant scheme and is based on partnership projects and a collaborative approach to improving liveability aspects of drainage assets. Thank you for your ongoing interest in the Drainage for Liveability Program.

Suzanne Brown

Yours faithfully

Suzanne Brown

Manager, Drainage and Liveable Communities