



## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 1143/1

Permit type: Area Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: CSBP Limited

### 1.3. Property details

Property:

Local Government Area: Town Of Kwinana

Colloquial name:

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
	3	Mechanical Removal	Road construction or maintenance

## 2. Site Information

### 2.1. Existing environment and information

#### 2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description	Clearing Description	Vegetation Condition	Comment
Beard vegetation association -998: Medium woodland; Tuart (Shepherd et al. 2001)	The proposal includes that removal of three Eucalyptus trees from within the Wellard Road reserve, for the construction of a road cross-over.	Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994)	The description of the vegetation under application was obtained after a site visit to the property on 5 April 2006.
Hedde vegetation complex - Quindalup Complex: Coastal dune complex consisting mainly of two alliances - the strand and fore-dune alliance and the mobile and stable dune alliance. Local variations include the low closed forest of <i>M. lanceolata</i> - <i>Callitris preissii</i> and the closed scrub of <i>Acacia rostellifera</i> . (Hedde et al. 1980)			

## 3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

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

**Comments** **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
Although a third of the clearing is occurring within a Bushforever site and therefore is considered an Environmentally Sensitive Area, the clearing is limited to 3 *Eucalyptus* trees that are not considered of conservation significance. In addition it is not considered likely that the vegetation proposed to be removed is representative of higher biological diversity, when viewed in the context of vegetation within the local area.

**Methodology** GIS Database:  
- Swan Coastal Plain South 40cm Orthomosaic - DLI 05  
Site Inspection (4/4/06)

### (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.

**Comments** **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**  
The three trees that are basis of the clearing permit application are located alongside Wellard Road. Within the immediately surrounding area are numerous vegetated properties, and Bush Forever Site 349. Therefore it is unlikely that the three trees would provide significant habitat qualities required by any Specially Protected or Priority fauna that may inhabit the area.

**Methodology** Site inspection (4/4/06)

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

**Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

A search of the Department of Conservation and Land Management's Declared Rare and Priority Flora List identified eight populations of five different significant flora species within the local area surrounding the application, defined as a five kilometre radius around the property. These species include *Diuris micrantha*, *Aponogeton hexatepalus*, *Caladenia huegelii*, *Dodonaea hackettina*, and *Drakaea elastica*.

All known populations of Declared Rare and Priority Flora are associated with different Heddle vegetation complexes than that under application. Based on this distribution of Priority Flora and the clearing being limited to three *Eucalyptus* trees, it is considered unlikely that the proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology** GIS Databases:  
- Declared Rare and Priority Flora List - CALM 01/07/05

**(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.**

**Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

Landform information obtained from Bush Forever Volume 2 (Government of Western Australia, 2000) in relation to the neighbouring Bush Forever Site 349, suggest the landform on site is a transition between Bassendean Dunes, Spearwood Dunes, and Quindalup Dunes.

Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) associated with these landform types are *Banksia attenuata* woodlands over species rich dense shrubs (20a), Eastern *Banksia attenuata* and/or *Eucalyptus marginata* woodlands (20b), Eastern shrublands and woodlands (20c), *Melaleuca huegelii* - *Melaleuca acerosa* shrublands on Limestone ridges (26a), and *Callitris preissii* and/or *Melaleuca lanceolata* forests and woodlands (30a).

Vegetation observed during the site inspection did not appear to be consistent with the above listed TEC. Given the clearing is limited to three trees, it is considered unlikely that the proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology** Government of Western Australia (2000)  
Site Inspection (4/4/06)  
GIS Databases:  
- Threatened Ecological Communities - CALM 12/4/05

**(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.**

**Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The State Government is committed to the National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation which includes a target that prevents clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30% of that present pre-European settlement (Department of Natural Resources and Environment 2002; EPA 2000). The vegetation on site is a component of Beard Vegetation association 998 (Hopkins et al. 2001) and Heddle vegetation Quindalup Complex (Heddle et al. 1980), which while recognised as being depleted, are above the recommended minimum 30% limit.

**Methodology** GIS Databases:  
- Heddle Vegetation Complexes - DEP 21/06/95  
- Pre-European Vegetation - DA 01/01

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

**Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The vegetation proposed for clearing is located approximately 80 metres south of the Wellard Road Conservation Category Wetland, and approximately 20 metres north of the Mead Road Resource Enhancement Wetland. Given that the clearing as proposed is three trees isolated from other stands of native vegetation associated with the nearby wetlands, it is unlikely to have a significant impact on the wetlands in the area.

**Methodology** Site Inspection (4/4/06)  
GIS Database:  
- Geomorphic Wetlands (Mgt Categories), Swan Coastal Plain - DOE 15/9/04

## 5. References

- Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002) Biodiversity Action Planning. Action planning for native biodiversity at multiple scales; catchment bioregional, landscape, local. Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Victoria.
- EPA (2000) Environmental protection of native vegetation in Western Australia. Clearing of native vegetation, with particular reference to the agricultural area. Position Statement No. 2. December 2000. Environmental Protection Authority.
- Government of Western Australia (2000) Bush Forever Volumes 1 and 2. Western Australian Planning Commission, Perth WA.
- Hedde, E. M., Loneragan, O. W., and Havel, J. J. (1980) Vegetation Complexes of the Darling System, Western Australia. In Department of Conservation and Environment, Atlas of Natural Resources, Darling System, Western Australia.
- Hopkins, A.J.M., Beeston, G.R. and Harvey J.M. (2001) A database on the vegetation of Western Australia. Stage 1. CALMScience after J. S. Beard, late 1960's to early 1980's Vegetation Survey of Western Australia, UWA Press.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R. and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001) Native Vegetation in Western Australia, Extent, Type and Status. Resource Management Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

## 6. Glossary

Term	Meaning
CALM	Department of Conservation and Land Management
DAWA	Department of Agriculture
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection (now DoE)
DoE	Department of Environment
DoIR	Department of Industry and Resources
DRF	Declared Rare Flora
EPP	Environmental Protection Policy
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
WRC	Water and Rivers Commission (now DoE)

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

**Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The clearing of the three trees as proposed in this application would be unlikely to cause appreciable on or off-site land degradation. There would be little to no risk of wind or water erosion as the trees are surrounded by grass, and other stands of native vegetation.

**Methodology** Site Inspection (4/4/06)

**(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.**

**Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The vegetation under application is located directly adjacent to Bush Forever Site 349. Based on the size of the proposed clearing, it is considered unlikely that the clearing would impact on the conservation values of this reserve.

**Methodology** Site inspection (4/4/06)  
GIS Database:  
- Bushforever - MFP 07/01

**(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.**

**Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The three trees under application are not within a Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA). Based on the scale of the proposed vegetation clearing, it is unlikely that the clearing would have a significant effect on surface or ground water quality.

**Methodology** Site inspection (4/4/06)  
GIS Database:  
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSAs) - DOE 07/02/06

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

**Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

Due to the limited extent of vegetation under application it is considered that the removal of vegetation from the site would have no impact on peak flood height or duration.

**Methodology** Site inspection (4/4/06)

**Planning instrument, Native Title, Previous EPA decision or other matter.**

**Comments**

Given the land is vested with the Local Government Authority the widening of the road is permitted under the general powers of the Local Government Act (Section 3.1). The clearing of vegetation in this context is therefore considered a secondary approval, and thus should not influence native title claims.

No other approval required by either the Department of Environment or Department of Water.

**Methodology**

**4. Assessor's recommendations**

Purpose	Method	Applied area (ha)/ trees	Decision	Comment / recommendation
Road construction or maintenance	Mechanical Removal	3	Grant	The assessable criteria have been addressed and no objections were raised. The assessing officer therefore recommends that the permit be granted.