



## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 1438/1  
Permit type: Purpose Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Peter Iley

### 1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 9 ON PLAN 14975  
Local Government Area: Shire Of Collie  
Colloquial name:

### 1.4. Application

| Clearing Area (ha) | No. Trees | Method of Clearing | For the purpose of: |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 0.7                |           | Mechanical Removal | Recreation          |

## 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:<br>Unit 3 - Medium forest;<br>jarrah-marri.   | Area consists of young (thin) marri and jarrah trees and a ground cover layer. There is no middle storey and there is weed invasion occurring. | Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994) | Vegetation condition established through site visit. |
| Mattiske:<br>Dwellingup (D1) - Open forest of Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata-Corymbia calophylla on lateritic uplands in mainly humid and subhumid zones. |  | Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994) |  |
| Hedde:<br>Dwellingup and Hester Complex (High Rainfall, Central and South) - Open-forest; jarrah-marri.  |  | Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994) |  |

## 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**

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is in Degraded (Keighery 1994) condition with no distinct middle or under storey layer present. The area has historically been logged and the vegetation lacks mature trees. The area consists predominantly of young marri and jarrah with weed invasion occurring.

The local area (10km radius) is approximately 80% vegetated with over 90% of the representative vegetation type (Mattiske Dwellingup D1) remaining.

The proponent has agreed to rehabilitate an area of 0.7ha (equivalent to clearing size) by revegetating the area to its pre-clearing extent.

Due to the degraded condition of the vegetation, the proposed clearing is not considered to comprise a high level of biological diversity and is unlikely to adversely impact on the biological diversity values of the local area. The rehabilitation of an equivalent area will help increase the biodiversity values of the property.

Methodology DEC site visit (2006)  
Keighery (1994)  
GIS database:

- Collie 50cm Orthomosaic - DLI03
- Mattiske Vegetation - CALM 24/3/98

**(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 area proposed to be cleared is Degraded (Keighery 1994) with no intact middle or under storey present. Although the area may contain habitat for native fauna, the lack of middle storey species and mature trees for nesting, reduce the possibility of the area containing significant fauna habitat. The Harris River State Forest, the Collie State Forest and the Surface Management Priority area are all located within 10km of the area under application. These areas are more likely to be preferable as habitat for indigenous fauna species.

- Methodology** DEC site visit (2006)  
Keighery (1994)  
GIS database:  
GIS database:  
- CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 1/06/04  
- Register of National Estate - EA 28/01/03

**(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**

Records show there are 7 Declared Rare Flora (DRF) populations and 30 Priority Flora populations within the local area (10km radius) of the proposed clearing. The closest is a Priority 4 species, *Grevillea ripicola*, which is located 8km south west of the area under application. *Grevillea rara*, a species of DRF, occurs approximately 10km north of the application area. This species is a dense prickly shrub around 2m tall, occurring on lateritic loams and in creeklines.

The area under application does not contain a midstorey due to historic logging and degradation, and therefore the likelihood of this tall shrub occurring on the site is low.

- Methodology** DEC site visit (2006)  
Keighery (1994)  
GIS databases:  
- Declared Rare and Priority Flora List - CALM 13/08/03  
- Collie 50cm Orthomosaic - DLI03

**(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**

There are no records of Threatened Ecological Communities or Threatened Plant Communities within the local area (10km radius) of the proposed clearing. Therefore it is unlikely the proposed clearing is considered necessary for the maintenance of a Threatened Ecological Community.

- Methodology** GIS databases:  
- Threatened Ecological Communities - CALM 15/7/03  
- Threatened Plant Communities - DEP 06/95

**(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 at variance to this Principle**

The application is located in the Jarrah Forest Bioregion in the Shire of Collie. The extent of native vegetation in these areas is 58.3% and 94.1% respectively (Shepherd et al. 2001), with approximately 80% of native vegetation remaining in the local area (10 km radius).

The vegetation of the area applied to clear is mapped as Mattiske Dwellingup (D1) (Havel 2002) of which there is 93.0% of the pre-European extent remaining and therefore of a 'least concern' status for biodiversity conservation (Department of Natural Resources and Environment 2002).

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is Degraded (Keighery 1994) with no distinct middle or under storey present.

The applicant will be required to rehabilitate an area of 0.7ha by revegetating the area back to its pre-clearing extent, to mitigate the loss of vegetation.

Due to the condition of the vegetation, the high percentage of vegetation remaining within the local area and the

condition to revegetate, the proposal is not considered to be a significant remnant within an extensively cleared area.

- Methodology** Keighery (1994)  
Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002)  
Havel (2002)  
Heddle et al. (1980)  
Hopkins et al. (2001)  
Shepherd et al. (2001)  
GIS databases:  
- Mattiske Vegetation - CALM 24/3/98  
- Heddle Vegetation Complexes - DEP 21/06/95  
- Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia - EM 18/10/00  
- Local Government Authorities - DLI 8/07/04  
- Pre European Vegetation - DA 01/01  
- Collie 50cm Orthomosaic - DLI03

**(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**

There are no EPP Areas, EPP Lakes, RAMSAR wetlands, ANCA wetlands or Geomorphic wetlands within the local area (10km) of the proposed clearing.

The Collie River is located 1.4km east of the area under application. Although there is a vegetation link between the clearing area and the Collie River, due to the distance and scale of the proposal, the clearing is unlikely to adversely impact on local watercourses.

- Methodology** GIS databases:  
- ANCA, Wetlands - CALM 08/01  
- EPP Areas - DEP 06/95  
- EPP Lakes - DEP 28/07/03  
- Geomorphic Wetlands (Mgt Categories) Swan Coastal Plain - DoE 15/9/04  
- Hydrography Linear - DoE 1/2/04  
- RAMSAR, Wetlands - CALM 21/10/02  
- Collie 50cm Orthomosaic - DLI03

**(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 area proposed to be cleared has no known Acid Sulphate Soils risk, a low salinity risk and a groundwater salinity of 0-500 mg/L.

The area under application is within zone A of the Wellington Dam Catchment Area. The area has not been compensated under the CAWS Act 1947. Under the CAWS Act, the proponent is required to replant an area equivalent to that of the clearing area, therefore 0.7ha. The replanting will mitigate land degradation issues the clearing may cause.

The proponent will be required under permit conditions to rehabilitate 0.7ha of vegetation within the property. The proponent informed the Department that they will be extending the line of pine trees at the base of the gun layout. The proposed rehabilitation work and the planting of pine trees will mitigate any salinity problems that arise as a result of the proposed clearing.

- Methodology** DoW advice (2006) TRIM ref DOC2547  
GIS databases:  
- Acid Sulphate Soil Risk Map, SCP - DoE 01/02/04  
- Salinity Risk LM 25m - DOLA 00  
- Groundwater Salinity, Statewide - 22/02/00  
- CAWSA Part2A clearing control catchment - DoE 17/11/05

**(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 Harris River State Forest, Collie State Forest and the Surface Management Priority Area are located 700m north, 2.7km south and 9.5km north, respectively, of the area under application with direct vegetation links.

Despite the presence of linkages to the area under application, the clearing of 0.7ha of vegetation in Degraded condition (Keighery 1994) is unlikely to impact on the environmental values of nearby conservation areas.

**Methodology** GIS database:  
 - CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 1/06/04  
 - Register of National Estate - EA 28/01/03  
 - Collie 50cm Orthomosaic - DLI03

**(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 area under application is within the Wellington Dam-Collie River Hydrographic Catchment Area and the Collie RIWI ground water area.

The area under application is also within zone A of the Wellington Dam Catchment Area. The area has not been compensated under the CAWS Act 1947. Under the CAWS Act, within zone A, the proponent is required to replant and area equivalent to that of the clearing area, therefore 0.7ha. The revegetation (agreed to by the proponent) of 0.7ha will ensure that the proposed clearing will not cause degradation of local water quality.

**Methodology** DoW advice (2006) TRIM ref DOC2547  
 GIS databases:  
 - CAWSA Part2A clearing control catchment - DoE 17/11/05  
 - Hydrographic Catchments, Catchments - DoE 3/4/03  
 - RIWI Act, Groundwater Areas - WRC 13/06/00

**(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**  
 The proposed clearing is unlikely to exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding due to its size and the nature of the proposed clearing.

**Methodology** GIS databases:  
 - Topographic Contours, Statewide - DOLA 12/09/02

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

**Comments**  
 The area proposed to be cleared is zoned rural in the Town Planning Scheme.  
 The land has not been compensated under the CAWS Act 1947.

The Shire of Collie advise that they have no comment to make regarding this application.

**Methodology** DoW advice (2006) TRIM ref DOC2547  
 Shire of Collie advice (2006) TRIM ref DOC3527  
 GIS database:  
 - Town Planning Scheme Zones - MFP 8/98

**4. Assessor's recommendations**

| Purpose    | Method             | Applied area (ha)/ trees | Decision | Comment / recommendation   |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------|--|
| Recreation | Mechanical Removal | 0.7                      | Grant    | Recommendation to grant permit with condition to revegetate an area of 0.7ha. Recommendation to make permit for 10 years so compliance can be done to ensure sufficient growth and development of the revegetation area. |

**5. References**

DEC site visit report (2006) TRIM ref DOC6134.  
 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.  
 Havel, J.J. and Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (2002) Review of management options for poorly represented vegetation complexes, Conservation Commission.  
 Heddle, 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.
- Mattiske Consulting (1998) Mapping of vegetation complexes in the South West forest region of Western Australia, CALM.
- 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.
- WRC (1996) Policy and Guidelines: Granting of Licences to Clear Indigenous Vegetation in Catchments Subject to Clearing Control Legislation. Water and Rivers Commission, 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)            |