GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose permit number:	CPS 2308/2
Permit holder:	Shire of Narembeen
Purpose of clearing:	Road construction
Shire:	Narembeen
Duration of permit:	01 June 2008 – 01 June 2015

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Purpose permit number:	CPS 2308/2
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The permit holder is authorised to clear native vegetation for the above stated purposes, subject to the conditions of this Permit.

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

1. Land on which clearing is to be done

(a) Cramphorne Road Reserve (9.3 hectares);
(b) Dixon Road Reserve hectares (2.4 hectares);
(c) Merredin-Narembeen Road Reserve (5 trees);
(d) Soldiers Road Reserve hectares (0.32 hectares);
(e) Calzoni Road Reserve (1.62 hectares);
(f) South Kumminin Road Reserve (4.3 hectares);
(g) Narembeen South Road Reserve (1.56 hectares);
(h) Kondinin-Narembeen Road Reserve (10.76 hectares and 80 trees); and
(i) Corrigin-Narembeen Road Reserve (2.14 hectares).

2. Area of Clearing

Clearing of up to 85 trees and 32.4 hectares of native vegetation within the areas shaded yellow in attached Plan 2308/2a, Plan 2308/2b, Plan 2308/2c, Plan 2308/2d, Plan 2308/2e, Plan 2308/2f and Plan 2308/2g.

3. Type of Clearing Authorised

This Permit authorises the permit holder to clear native vegetation for activities to the extent that the permit holder has the power to clear native vegetation for those activities under the *Local Government Act 1995* or any other written law.

4. Application

This Permit allows the permit holder to authorise persons, including employees, contractors and agents of the permit holder, to clear native vegetation for the purposes of this Permit subject to compliance with the conditions of this Permit and approval from the Permit Holder.

5. Compliance with Assessment Sequence and Management Procedures

Prior to clearing any native vegetation under conditions 1 and 2 of this Permit, the permit holder must comply with the Assessment Sequence and the Management Procedures set out in Part II of this Permit.

PART II – ASSESSMENT SEQUENCE AND MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

6. Avoid, minimise etc clearing

In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared for the purpose of road upgrades, the Permit Holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in order of preference:
(a) avoid the clearing of native vegetation;
(b) minimise the amount of native vegetation to be cleared; and
(c) reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

7. Dieback and weed control

(a) When undertaking any clearing or other activity authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of *weeds* and *dieback*:

(i) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
(ii) shall only move soils in *dry conditions*;
(iii) ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
(iv) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

(b) At least once in each 12 month period for the term of this Permit, the Permit Holder must remove or kill any *weeds* growing within areas cleared under this Permit.

8. Flora Management

(a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder shall engage a *botanist* to inspect that area for the presence of rare flora listed in the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice* and *priority flora*.

(b) Where rare flora or *priority flora* are identified in relation to condition 8(a) of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall ensure that:

(i) no clearing occurs within 50 metres of identified rare flora, unless approved by the CEO; and
(ii) no clearing of identified rare flora occurs unless approved under section 23F(2) of the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*.
(iii) no clearing of identified *priority flora* occurs; and
(iv) no clearing occurs within 10 metres of identified *priority flora*, unless approved by the CEO.

9. Offsets

(a) Determination of offsets

(i) If part or all of the clearing to be done is or may be at variance with one or more of the clearing principles, then the permit holder must implement an *offset* in accordance with Conditions 9(a) and 9(b) of this Permit with respect to that native vegetation.
(ii) In determining the *offset* to be implemented with respect to a particular area of native vegetation proposed to be cleared under this Permit, the permit holder must have regard to the offset principles contained in condition 9(b) of this Permit.
(iii) Once the permit holder has developed an *offset* proposal, the permit holder must provide that *offset* proposal to the CEO for the CEO's approval prior to undertaking any clearing to which the *offset* relates, and prior to implementing the *offset*.
(iv) Clearing may not commence until and unless the CEO has approved the *offset* proposal.
(v) The permit holder shall implement the *offset* proposal approved under condition 9(a)(iii).
(vi) Each *offset* proposal shall include a *direct offset*, timing for implementation of the *offset* proposal and may additionally include *contributing offsets*.

(b) Offset principles

For the purpose of this Part, the offset principles are as follows:

(i) *direct offsets* should directly counterbalance the loss of the native vegetation;
(ii) *contributing offsets* should complement and enhance the *direct offset*;
(iii) *offsets* are implemented only once all avenues to avoid, minimise, rectify or reduce environmental impacts have been exhausted;
(iv) the environmental values, habitat, species, ecological community, physical area, ecosystem, landscape, and hydrology of the *offset* should be the same as, or better than, that of the area of native vegetation being *offset*;

(v) a ratio greater than 1:1 should be applied to the size of the area of native vegetation that is *offset* to compensate for the risk that the *offset* may fail;
(vi) *offsets* must entail a robust and consistent assessment process;
(vii) in determining an appropriate *offset*, consideration should be given to ecosystem function, rarity and type of *ecological community*, vegetation *condition*, habitat quality and area of native vegetation cleared;
(viii) the *offset* should either result in no net loss of native vegetation, or lead to a net gain in native vegetation and improve the condition of the natural environment;
(ix) *offsets* must satisfy all statutory requirements;
(x) *offsets* must be clearly defined, documented and audited;
(xi) *offsets* must ensure a long-term (10-30 year) benefit; and
(xii) an *environmental specialist* must be involved in the design, assessment and monitoring of *offsets*.

PART III – RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

10. Records must be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit, as relevant:

(a) In relation to the clearing of native vegetation undertaken pursuant to this clearing permit:
(i) the species composition, structure and density of the cleared area;
(ii) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using Geocentric Datum Australia 1994;
(iii) the date that the area was cleared; and
(iv) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).

(b) In relation to Flora Management pursuant to condition 8:
(i) The location of each Rare Flora and *priority flora taxa* recorded using Geocentric Datum Australia 1994; and
(ii) The species of each Rare Flora and *priority flora taxa* identified.

(c) In relation to the *offsets* of areas pursuant to condition 9:
(i) the location of any area of *offsets* recorded using Geocentric Datum Australia 1994;
(ii) a description of the *offset* activities undertaken; and
(iii) the size of the *offset* area (in hectares).

11. Reporting

(a) The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO on or before 30 June of each year, a written report:
(i) of records required under condition 10 of this Permit; and
(ii) concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding year.

(b) Prior to 1 March 2015, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 10 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 11(a) of this Permit.

12. Definitions

The following meanings are given to terms used in this Permit:

botanist means a person with specific training and/or experience in the ecology and taxonomy of Western Australian flora;

condition means the rating given to native vegetation using the *Keighery scale* and refers to the degree of change in the structure, density and species present in the particular vegetation in comparison to undisturbed vegetation of the same type;

contributing offsets has the same meaning as is given to that term in the Environmental Protection Authority's *Position Statement No.9 Environmental Offsets*, January 2006;

dieback means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation;

direct offsets has the same meaning as is given to that term in the Environmental Protection Authority's *Position Statement No.9 Environmental Offsets*, January 2006;

dry conditions means when soils (not dust) do not freely adhere to rubber tyres, tracks, vehicle chassis or wheel arches;

ecological community means a naturally occurring biological assemblage that occurs in a particular type of habitat (English and Blythe, 1997; 1999). The scale at which ecological communities are defined will depend on the level of detail in the information source, therefore no particular scale is specified.

environmental specialist means a person who is engaged by the permit holder for the purpose of providing environmental advice, who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent, and has experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this Permit;

fill means material used to increase the ground level, or fill a hollow;

mulch means the use of organic matter, wood chips or rocks to slow the movement of water across the soil surface and to reduce evaporation;

offset means an offset required to be implemented under Condition 9 of this Permit;

priority flora means those plant taxa described as priority flora classes 1, 2, 3 or 4 in the *Department*'s *Declared Rare and Priority Flora List for Western Australia* (as amended);

road building materials means rock, gravel, soil, stone, timber, boulders and water;

term means the duration of this Permit, including as amended or renewed; and

weed/s means a species listed in Appendix 3 of the "Environmental Weed Strategy" published by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (1999), and plants declared under section 37 of the *Agricultural and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*.

Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice means those plant taxa gazetted as rare flora pursuant to section 23F(2) of the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* (as amended).

Kelly Faulkner
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

Officer delegated under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986
5 December 2011

Plan 2308/2 (a)

LEGEND

- Road Centrelines
- Clearing Instruments
  - Areas Applied to Clear
  - Areas Subject to Conditions
  - Areas Approved to Clear
- Cadastre for labelling
- Bruce Rock - Muntadgin 1.4m Orthomosaic - Landgate 2000/2001

N

0 ~2.5 km

Scale 1:95507
(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies

K Faulkner ..... Date 5/12/11

Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Information derived from this map should be confirmed with the data custodian acknowleged by the agency acronym in the legend.

Department of Environment and Conservation

Our environment, our future

Plan 2308/2 (b)

LEGEND

--> Image Index

Recently added Coverage

Road Centrelines
Clearing Instruments
(cont)

Areas Applied to Clear
Areas Subject to Conditions
Areas Approved to Clear

Cadastre for labelling

Bruce Rock - Muntadgin 1.4m Orthomosaic - Landgate 2000/2001

Hyden OConnor 1.4m Orthomosaic - Landgate 1999

N

0 ~2.5 km

Scale 1:94558
(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

K Faulkner Date 5/12/4

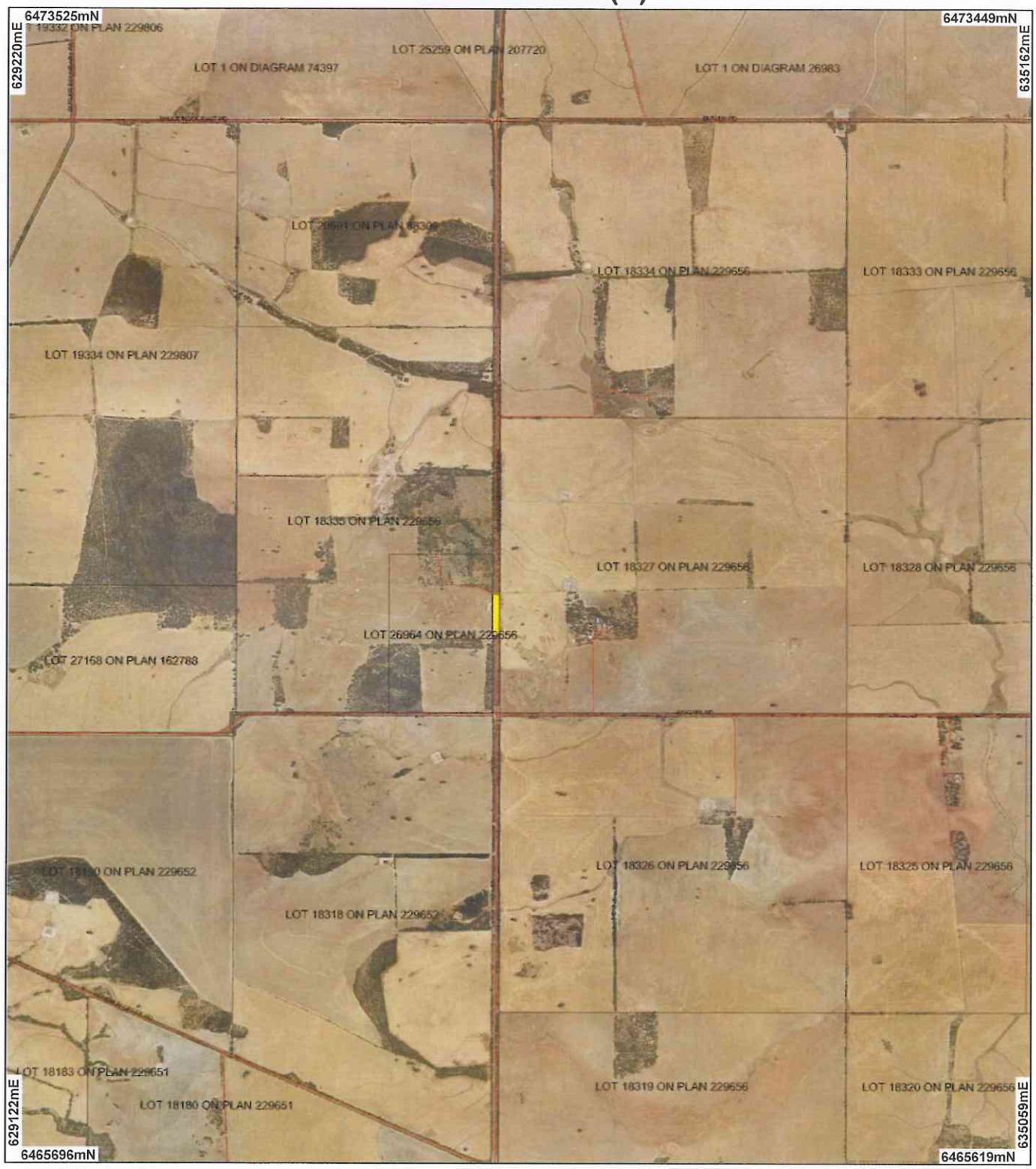
Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Information derived from this map should be confirmed with the data custodian acknowleged by the agency acronym in the legend.

Department of Environment and Conservation

Our environment, our future

Plan 2308/2 (c)



LEGEND

- Road Centrelines
- Clearing Instruments
  - Areas Applied to Clear
  - Areas Subject to Conditions
  - Areas Approved to Clear
- Cadastre for labelling
- Bruce Rock - Muntadgin 1.4m Orthomosaic - Landgate 2000/2001

N

0 ~1 km

Scale 1:34742
(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies

Date 5/12/01

K Faulkner

Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

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Department of Environment and Conservation

Our environment, our future

Plan 2308/2 (d)

LEGEND

- Road Centrelines
- Clearing Instruments
  - Areas Applied to Clear
  - Areas Subject to Conditions
  - Areas Approved to Clear
- Cadastre for labelling

Corrigin North 1.4m Orthomosaic - Landgate 2001

N

0 ~1 km

Scale 1:40661
(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

Date 5/12/11

K Faulkner

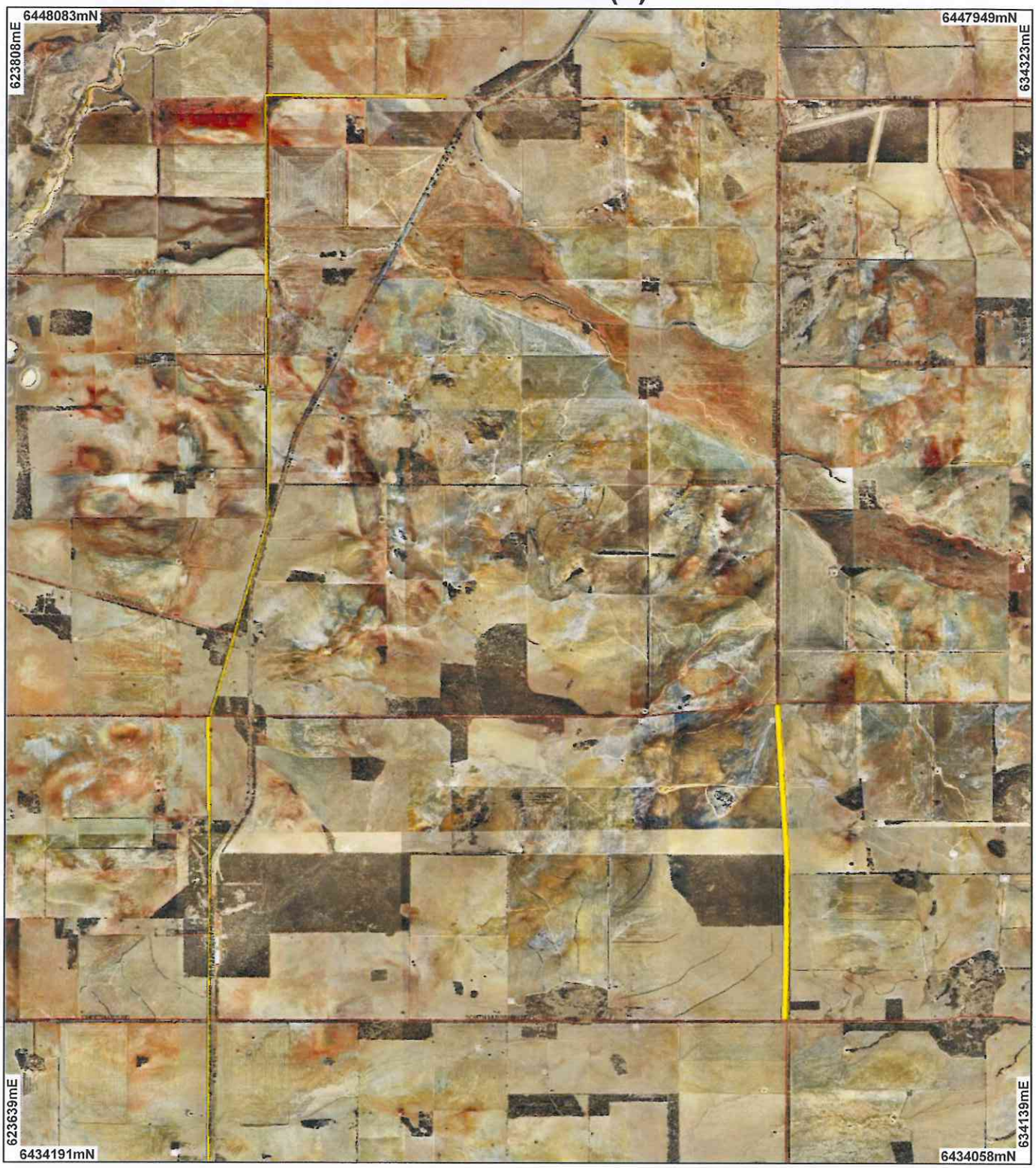
Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Information derived from this map should be confirmed with the data custodian acknowleged by the agency acronym in the legend.

Department of Environment and Conservation

Our environment, our future

Plan 2308/2 (e)



LEGEND

- Road Centrelines
- Clearing Instruments
  - Areas Applied to Clear
  - Areas Subject to Conditions
  - Areas Approved to Clear
- Cadastre for labelling

Corrigin North 1.4m
Orthomosaic - Landgate 2001

N

0 ~1.5 km

Scale 1:61575
(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

Date 5/12/11

K Faulkner

Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Information derived from this map should be confirmed with the data custodian acknowleged by the agency acronym in the legend.

Department of
Environment and Conservation

Our environment, our future

Plan 2308/2 (f)

LEGEND

- Road Centrelines
- Clearing Instruments
  - Areas Applied to Clear
  - Areas Subject to Conditions
  - Areas Approved to Clear
- Cadastre for labelling

Hyden 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004_1

N

0 ~3.75 km

Scale 1:135505
(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

Date 5/12/11

K Faulkner

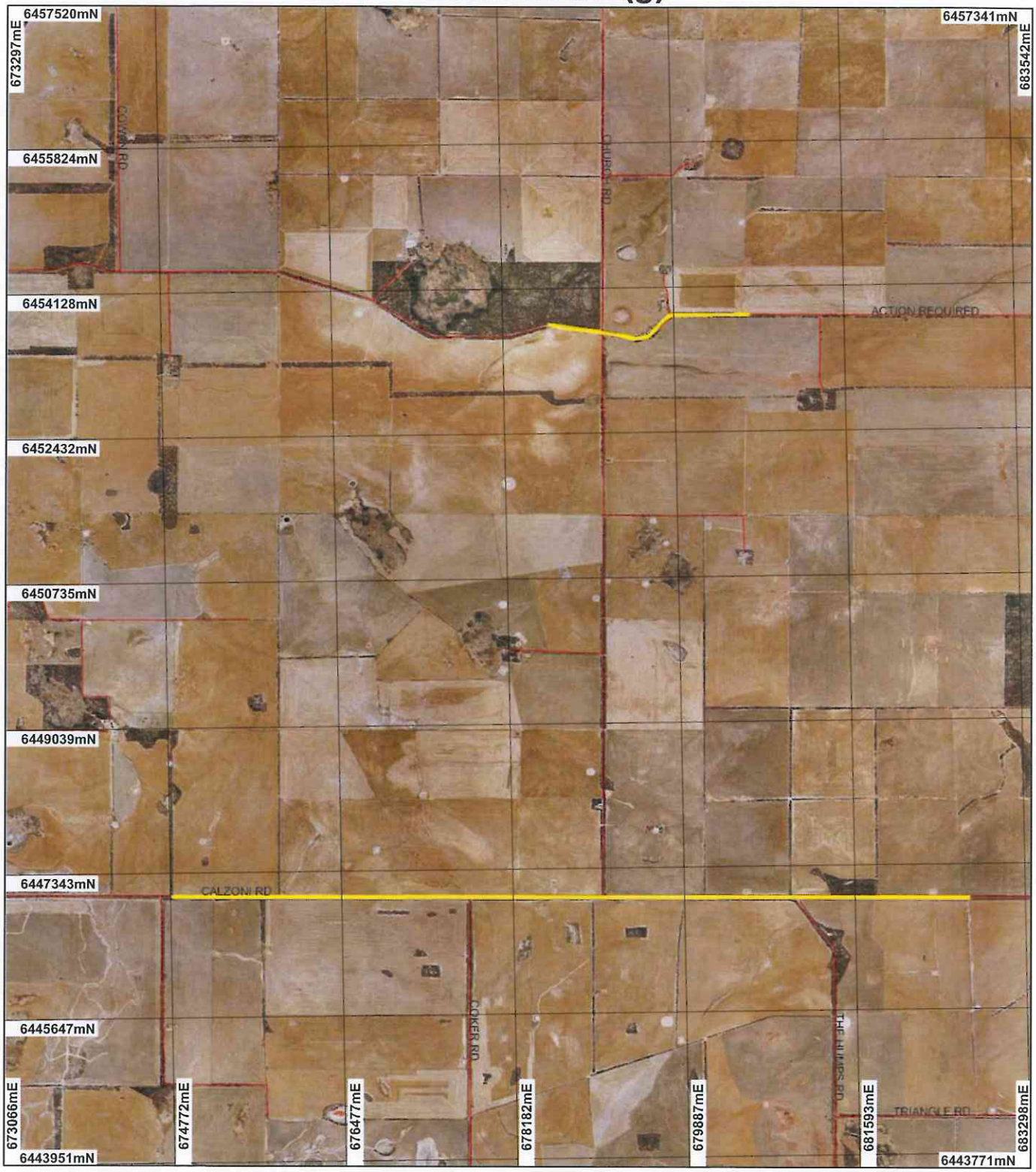
Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Information derived from this map should be confirmed with the data custodian acknowledged by the agency acronym in the legend.

Department of Environment and Conservation

Our environment, our future

Plan 2308/2 (g)



LEGEND

Clearing Instruments

- Areas Approved to Clear
- **Road Centrelines**
- **Towns**

Hyden 50cm Orthomosaic - DLI04

N

0 1.5 km

Scale 1:60000

(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

K Faulkner Date 5/12/11

Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Information derived from this map should be confirmed with the data custodian acknowleged by the agency acronym in the legend.

Department of Environment and Conservation

Department of Environment and Conservation

Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 2308/2

Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Shire of Narembeen

1.3. Property details

Property:
ROAD RESERVE (WEST HOLLETON 6369)
ROAD RESERVE (MOUNT WALKER 6369)
ROAD RESERVE (WEST HOLLETON 6369)
ROAD RESERVE (SOUTH KUMMININ 6368)
ROAD RESERVE (SOUTH KUMMININ 6368)
ROAD RESERVE (SOUTH KUMMININ 6368)
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ROAD RESERVE (SOUTH KUMMININ 6368)
ROAD RESERVE (SOUTH KUMMININ 6368)
ROAD RESERVE (CRAMPHORNE 6420)
ROAD RESERVE (CRAMPHORNE 6420)

Local Government Area: Shire of Narembeen

Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant

Decision Date: 5 December 2011

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 Associations: - 131: Mosaic: Medium woodland; salmon gum & gimlet / Shrublands; mallee scrub, redwood & black marlock. - 960: Shrublands; mallee scrub, redwood & black marlock. - 961: Mosaic: Shrublands; scrub-heath (South East Avon)/ Shrublands; Allocasuarina campestris thicket. - 1023: Medium woodland; York gum, wandoo & salmon gum (Eucalyptus salmonophloia).	The amended proposal comprises a total area of 32.4 ha and 85 trees within various road reserves in the Shire of Narembeen for the purpose of widening. Clearing within road reserves will vary from 1m - 20m either side of the road depending on the existing width of the road. Vegetation types are similar within the road reserves under application and range from Completely Degraded to Very Good Condition. Disturbances occur on the edge of the existing roads	Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994)	The vegetation description was obtained from a site inspection conducted by DEC in 2008. The condition of the vegetation ranged from Completely Degraded to Very Good. The majority of the vegetation under application is considered to be in Good condition.

	from previous maintenance works and also include past clearing for fence lines on adjacent properties and some weed invasion. The vegetation under application on Kondinin-Narembeen Rd varies and is best describes as: - Completely Degraded: Isolated Eucalyptus spp. (Mallee or Salmon Gums) over weeds or sections with no native species present and a groundcover of weeds. - Degraded to good: Tall Open Woodland of Eucalyptus salmonophloia (Salmon Gum) over Mallee. - Good: Open Tree Mallee over Acacia and Quondong with an understorey of grass weeds or Open Tree Mallee over Melaleuca with very few weeds. - Very Good: Acacia, Melaleuca and Casuarina shrublands. The total width of the road reserve is ~20m and the Shire has advised they need to widen the road to 18m to allow for heavy vehicles. In some areas of the road reserve there is only a 1m strip of vegetation remaining. Clearing will vary from 1.5 - 3m either side of the road depending on the existing width of the road. The amended proposal comprises of clearing bush along Kondinin - Narembeen rd south of Billericay rd to North of Billericay rd 1 km x 20 m (2 ha). This area is considered to be in a very good condition situated within Billericay Nature Reserve (Class C)		
Beard Vegetation Associations: - 131: Mosaic: Medium woodland; salmon gum & gimlet / Shrublands; mallee scrub, redwood & black marlock.	The vegetation under application on Corrigin-Narembeen Rd varies and is best describes as: - Completely Degraded: Isolated Eucalyptus spp. (Mallee or Salmon Gums) over weeds or sections with no native species present and a groundcover of weeds. - Degraded to Good: Tall Open Woodland of Eucalyptus salmonophloia (Salmon Gum) over Mallee. - Very Good: Very Open Mallee over Shrubland dominated by Casuarina and Acacia. In some areas of the road	Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)	The condition of the vegetation ranged from Completely Degraded to Very Good. The majority of the vegetation under application is considered to be Degraded.

	reserves there is only a 1-2m strip of vegetation remaining. Shire has advised they need to widen the road to 18m to allow for heavy vehicles. The proposed clearing is up to 2m on either side of the road depending of the existing width of the road.		
Beard Vegetation Associations - 960: Shrublands; mallee scrub, redwood & black marlock.	The vegetation under application on Narembeen South Rd varies and is best describes as: - Completely Degraded: Isolated Eucalyptus spp. (Mallee or Salmon Gums) over weeds or sections with no native species present and a groundcover of weeds. - Degraded to Good: Mallee over sparse shrubs with an understorey of weeds. - Good: Open Shrubland dominated by Casuarina and Melaleuca. Shire has advised they need to widen the road to 18m to allow for heavy vehicles. The proposed clearing is up to 2m on either side of the road depending of the existing width of the road.	Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)	The condition of the vegetation ranged from Completely Degraded to Very Good. The majority of the vegetation under application is considered to be Degraded.
Beard Vegetation Associations: - 131: Mosaic: Medium woodland; salmon gum & gimlet / Shrublands; mallee scrub, redwood & black marlock. - 519: Shrublands; mallee scrub, Eucalyptus eremophila. - 960: Shrublands; mallee scrub, redwood & black marlock. - 2048: Shrublands; scrub-heath in the Mallee Region.	The vegetation under application on South Kumminin Rd varies and is best described as: - Good: Woodland of Salmon Gum over Melaleuca Heath. - Good: Native Pine over Low Shrubland. - Very Good: Very Open Mallee over Shrubland dominated by Casuarina and Acacia. There is a 4-5m wide strip of vegetation on wither side of the road. The proposed clearing is up to 1m on either side of the road depending on the existing width of the road. There are some sections of the road where only isolated Salmon Gums very close to the road will be removed.	Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994)	The condition of the vegetation ranged from Good to Very Good. The majority of the vegetation under application is considered to be in Good condition.
Beard Vegetation Associations: - 131: Mosaic: Medium woodland; salmon gum & gimlet / Shrublands; mallee scrub, redwood & black marlock. - 1413: Shrublands; acacia, casuarina & melaleuca thicket.	The vegetation under application on Calzoni Rd varies and is best described as: - Good: Open Mallee over Shrubland dominated Acacia. - Very Good: Acacia, Melaleuca and Casuarina shrublands. There is a 4-5m wide strip of vegetation on wither side of the road. The proposed clearing is up to 1m on either side of the	Very Good: Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery 1994)	The condition of the vegetation ranged from Good to Very Good. The majority of the vegetation under application is considered to be in Very Good condition.

	road depending on the existing width of the road.		
Beard Vegetation Associations: - 945: Mosaic: Medium woodland; salmon gum / Shrublands; mallee scrub, redwood & black marlock. - 1413: Shrublands; acacia, casuarina & melaleuca thicket.	The vegetation under application on Soldiers Rd is best described as: - Tall Open Woodland of Salmon Gum over Mallee with an open shrub layer in good to very good condition. The proposed clearing is up to 2m either side of the existing road.	Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994)	The condition of the vegetation ranged from Good to Very Good. The majority of the vegetation under application is considered to be in Very Good condition.
Beard Vegetation Associations: - 36: Shrublands; thicket, acacia-casuarina alliance. - 131: Mosaic: Medium woodland; salmon gum & gimlet / Shrublands; mallee scrub, redwood & black marlock. - 1058: Shrublands; York gum & Eucalyptus gongylocarpa mallee scrub.	The vegetation under application on Dixon Rd varies and is best described as: - Completely Degraded: Isolated Eucalyptus spp. (Mallee or Salmon Gums) over weeds or sections with no native species present and a groundcover of weeds. - Degraded to Good: Open Mallee Shrubland with an understorey of grass weeds. - Good to Very Good: Tall Open Woodland of Salmon Gums over Mallee with an open shrub layer. The proposed clearing is up to 1m on either side of the road depending on the existing width of the road.	Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994)	The condition of the vegetation ranged from Completely Degraded to Good. The majority of the vegetation under application is considered to be in Good condition.
Beard Vegetation Associations: - 131: Mosaic: Medium woodland; salmon gum & gimlet / Shrublands; mallee scrub, redwood & black marlock.	The vegetation under application on Merredin-Narembeen Rd consists of 5 isolated mature Eucalyptus trees with no understorey close to the edge of the road in the existing table drain. Three of the trees are Salmon Gums.	Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery 1994)	
Beard Vegetation Associations: - 36: Shrublands; thicket, acacia-casuarina alliance. - 1055: Shrublands; York gum & Eucalyptus sheathiana mallee scrub.	The vegetation under application on Cramphorne Rd varies and is best described as: - Completely Degraded: Isolated Eucalyptus spp. (Mallee or Salmon Gums) over weeds or sections with no native species present and a groundcover of weeds. - Completely Degraded: Low Open Shrubland dominated by Saltbush and grass weeds. - Degraded: Tall Acacia acuminata Shrublands over grass weeds. - Degraded to Good: Mallee over Low Open Shrubland with an understorey of Atriplex spp. and grass weeds. - Good: Open Shrubland dominated by Acacia and Casuarina. The total width of the road reserve is ~20m and the Shire has advised they need to widen the road	Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)	The condition of the vegetation ranged from Completely Degraded to Very Good. The majority of the vegetation under application is considered to be Degraded.

3.7m seal to 7m seal. In some areas of the road reserve there is only a 1-2m strip of vegetation remaining. Clearing will up to 3m either side of the road depending on the existing width of the road.

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

Comments

Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The proponent has applied to increase the amount of clearing along Kondinin-Narembeen Rd by 2.3 ha of native vegetation and 80 trees. This will make a total of 32.4 ha and 85 trees. The proponent has also applied to extend the duration of the permit until 1 June 2015. The following is a summary of the additional clearing proposed within each section of Kondinin-Narembeen Rd:

Kondinin/Narembeen rd, south of hedges rd: 0.3 ha of degraded (Keighery 1994) condition vegetation and north of Bristow Butler rd to Emu Hill rd western side only: 80 native trees of degraded (Keighery 1994) condition vegetation. Although the vegetation is considered degraded it is located along a road where the surrounding areas have been extensively cleared for agriculture, and therefore, is considered to be significant in providing ecological corridors for fauna species of conservation significance. The conditions already placed on Permit CPS 2308/1 should be sufficient to reduce any potential spread of weeds within these conservation areas and loss of biodiversity.

Kondinin/Narembeen rd south of Billericay rd to North of Billericay rd: 2 ha of very good (Keighery 1994) condition vegetation. The application area is adjacent to Billericay Nature Reserve (C Class). The application area may contain high biodiversity. The conditions already placed on Permit CPS 2308/1 should be sufficient to reduce any potential spread of weeds within these conservation areas and loss of biodiversity.

The assessment against the clearing principles has not changed and can be found in the Clearing Permit Decision Report CPS 2308/1.

Methodology

References:
- DEC (2008 a)
- DEC (2008 b)
- Keighery (1994)

GIS Databases:
- DEC Tenure
- Pre -European Vegetation
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed 20 October 2011
- Shepherd (2009)

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

Comments

The permit has been amended to increase the clearing area and to extend the duration of the permit. The assessment against planning instruments and other matters has not changed; the findings from the previous assessment are still relevant and can be found in the Clearing Permit Decision Report CPS 2308/1.

No public submissions have been received in relation to this application

Methodology

4. References

DEC (2008 a) Decision Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 2308/1 Shire of Narembeen. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (DEC Ref: DOC52091)

DEC (2008 b) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 2308/1, Various rd reserves in Shire of Narembeen. Site inspection undertaken 21-22/02/2008. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (TRIM Ref. DOC38575).

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. (2009) Adapted from: Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R., and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001), Native Vegetation in Western Australia. Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth.

5. Glossary

Term Meaning

BCS	Biodiversity Coordination Section of DEC
CALM	Department of Conservation and Land Management (now BCS)
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection (now DEC)
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 DEC)