



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 2699/1

Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Department of Water

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 4 ON PLAN 20201 (MORDALUP 6258)

Local Government Area: Shire Of Manjimup

Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
1.77		Mechanical Removal Mechanical Removal	Hazard reduction or fire control Hazard reduction or fire control

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
<p>Beard Vegetation Association:</p> <p>(3) Described as medium forest; jarrah-marri</p> <p>(4) Described as medium woodland; marri & wandoo</p> <p>(27) Described as low woodland; paperbark (Melaleuca sp.)</p> <p>(1134) Described as medium woodland; jarrah (south coast)</p> <p>Shepherd et al. (2006)</p> <p>Mattiske Vegetation Association:</p> <p>Frankland Hills (FH2) - Woodland of Eucalyptus wandoo-Corymbia calophylla with some Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata on slopes of low undulating hills in subhumid and semiarid zones.</p> <p>Unicup (UC1) - Mosaic of open woodland of Eucalyptus wandoo-Corymbia calophylla on slopes, and open woodland of Eucalyptus occidentalis-Eucalyptus rudis in broad depressions in humid and subhumid zones.</p> <p>Unicup (UC3) - Open forest of Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata-Corymbia calophylla on slopes in humid and subhumid zones.</p>	<p>The area under application is considered to be in a degraded to very good (Keighery, 1994) condition.</p> <p>The south west corner of the property consists of sparse trees and shrubs.</p> <p>The northern, southern and eastern sides of the property consist of riparian vegetation, thick over storey and thick under storey.</p>	<p>Very Good: Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery 1994)</p>	<p>Condition determined from aerial photography.</p>

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

Refer to Principle J

Methodology

(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

Refer to Principle J

Methodology

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

Comments

Refer to Principle J

Methodology

(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

Refer to Principle J

Methodology

(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

Refer to Principle J

Methodology

(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

Refer to Principle J

Methodology

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

Comments

Refer to Principle J

Methodology

(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

Refer to Principle J

Methodology

(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

Refer to Principle J

Methodology

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

Comments

The proposal is to clear up to 1.77 hectare of native vegetation for the purpose of boundary maintenance. The area under application is considered to be in a degraded to very good (Keighery, 1994) condition. The south west corner of the property consists of sparse trees and shrubs. The northern, southern and eastern sides of the property consist of riparian vegetation, thick over storey and thick under storey.

A range of threatened and priority fauna species were recorded within a 10km radius, however, the area under application is small (1.77 ha) and the vegetation within the ANCA wetland and the local area is well represented (80% native vegetation remaining within a 10km radius). Therefore, it is not likely to be significant habitat for any native fauna.

There are numerous records of rare flora and priority flora species recorded within the local area (10km radius). As the area under application comprises of the same soil and vegetation type as the rare flora and priority flora species, the proposed clearing may contain suitable habitat. Given the application is surrounded by highly vegetated areas, weed, dieback and flora management conditions will be placed on the permit. There are no Threatened Ecological Communities within a 10km radius.

The area under application is within an ANCA wetland, known as the Byenup Lagoon System. In addition to this, the area in question is in association with a non-perennial swamp and water course. Clearing is likely to cause short term localised sedimentation, but no long term effects. Given the outline of the proposed clearing area (thin and linear) and the size of the area (1.77ha), the clearing is unlikely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.

The proposed clearing is considered not likely to be at variance with any of the clearing principles except principle (f), which is at variance.

Methodology

Mattiske Consulting (1998)

Shepherd (2006)

Shepherd et al (2001)

GIS Layers:

- CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 01/06/05

- DEFL SAC Bio Datasets (12/05/08)

- Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia - EA 18/10/00

- Mattiske Vegetation - CALM 1/03/1998

- Pre European Vegetation - DA 01/01

- Threatened Fauna, SAC Bio Datasets (12/05/08)

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

Comments

The Town Planning Scheme for the area under application is zoned as Rural.

Methodology

GIS Database:

- Town Planning Scheme Zones - MFP 31/08/98

4. Assessor's comments

Comment

The application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with s51O of the Environmental Protection Act 1986, and the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance with any of the clearing principles except principle (f), which is at variance.

5. References

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,

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, E.M. and Havel, J.J. (1998) Vegetation Complexes of the South-west Forest Region of Western Australia. Maps and report prepared as part of the Regional Forest Agreement, Western Australia for the Department of Conservation and Land Management and Environment Australia.
- Northcote, K. H. with Beckmann G G, Bettenay E., Churchward H. M., van Dijk D. C., Dimmock G. M., Hubble G. D., Isbell R. F., McArthur W. M., Murtha G. G., Nicolls K. D., Paton T. R., Thompson C. H., Webb A. A. and Wright M. J. (1960-68): 'Atlas of Australian Soils, Sheets 1 to 10, with explanatory data'. CSIRO and Melbourne University Press: Melbourne.
- 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
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)