



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 2717/1

Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Serpentine Jarrahdale Shire

1.3. Property details

Property: ROAD RESERVE

Local Government Area: Shire Of Serpentine-Jarrahdale

Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
	13	Mechanical Removal	Infrastructure 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 associations: 999 - Medium woodland; marri. (SAC Bio Datasets 02/10/2008; Shepherd, 2007)	The areas under application (13 trees) are located within located within Kargotich Road Reserve. The proposed clearing is for the maintenance of roadside drainage and infrastructure.	Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery 1994)	The condition of the native vegetation under application was sourced from information provided by the applicant (Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale, 2008) and information and photos obtained during a site visit undertaken on 6 October 2008.
Heddle Vegetation Complexes: Beermullah Complex - Mixture of low open forest of <i>C. obesa</i> and open woodland of <i>E. calophylla</i> - <i>E. wandoo</i> - <i>E. marginata</i> . Minor components include closed scrub of <i>Melaleuca</i> species and occurrence of <i>Actinostrobilus pyramidalis</i> . (Hedde et al, 1980)	The vegetation under application is 13 dead acacia trees over weeds (veldt grass and wild oats).		

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

Comments

The vegetation within the areas under application comprises 13 dead acacias within the Kargotich Road Reserve; therefore, the areas under application are not considered likely to comprise a high level of biological diversity or to provide significant habitat for fauna.

The closest known populations of rare flora within the local area (~5km radius) are *Verticordia plumosa* var. *pleiobotrya* 2.2km north and *Tetraria australiensis* 2.1km south-east from the areas under application. Although, the rare flora occurs in similar soil type to the eastern portion of the areas under application they are not considered likely to be found within the road reserve due to heavy competition from weed species.

The closest known TEC in the local area is the floristic community type 8: Herb Rich Shrublands in Clay Pans, located 2.8km south of the areas under application. Given that the vegetation in the areas under application comprises individual trees over weeds (veldt grass and wild oats) it is not considered likely that the areas under application would comprise or be necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.

As the areas under application are limited to 13 trees and in completely degraded condition these areas under application are not considered likely to be significant as a remnant of native vegetation.

The areas under application are mapped as a multiple use wetland and there area a number of conservation category wetlands within the local area (~5km) the closest being located ~1.3 km to the south-east. Given the vegetation is growing within a multiple use wetland; the proposed clearing may be at variance with principle (f).

The soil type mapped within the areas under application is Bassendean dune sands in the west and heavier

Pinjarra Plain soils to the east. (State of Western Australia, 2005). The main land degradation risk with the identified soil type is wind erosion in the Bassendean phase and water erosion within the Pinjarra Plain system.

Given that the areas under application are limited to 13 trees, it is not considered likely that the areas under application would cause appreciable land degradation through wind or water erosion or cause deterioration in surface or underground water quality. The limited clearing is not considered likely to have an impact on peak flood height or duration

The closest conservation areas to the areas under application are Bush Forever Site 68 (Jackson Road Bushland, Peel Estate), located ~2.8km north-west and Bush Forever Site 360 (Mundijong and Watkins Road Bushland, Mundijong/Peel Estate) located ~2.8km south of the areas under application. Given the vegetation under application is limited to 13 trees and the distance to the nearest conservation areas; the clearing of the vegetation under application is not considered likely to have an impact on the environmental values of the conservation areas.

Methodology

References:

- Northcote et al (1960-68)
- State of Western Australia (2005)

GIS databases:

- Bushforever
- Geomorphic Wetlands (Classification), Swan Coastal Plain
- SAC Bio datasets accessed 03/10/08
- Soils, Statewide
- Surface Geology

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

Comments

The areas under application are within the Kargotich Road Reserve in the locality of Mundijong and the Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale.

The Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale is the public authority responsible for managing all road reserves within the shire.

There is no RIWI Act Licence, Works Approval or EP Act Licence that affects the areas under application.

One submission (2008) was received regarding the proposed clearing. The submission from the Roadside Conservation Committee (RCC) advised that given the location of the dead material in question (i.e. mostly in the maintenance zone) and the amount of other vegetation around there are no objections to the clearing. RCC recommends retaining the cleared vegetation on site (i.e. placing logs under trees on western side of the road) if possible; to continue to provide valuable habitat without obstructing road maintenance.

Methodology

Reference:

- Submission (2008)

GIS database:

- Cadastre

4. Assessor's comments

Comment

The assessable criteria have been addressed and the clearing as proposed is may be at variance to Principle (f).

5. References

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.

Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western 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. (2007). 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. Includes subsequent updates for 2006 from Vegetation Extent dataset ANZWA1050000124.

State of Western Australia (2005) Agmaps Land Manager CD Rom.

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)

