



## CLEARING PERMIT

*Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

### PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 2906 / 2  
File Number: DEC 10111  
Duration of Permit: From 22 February 2009 to 22 February 2014

### PERMIT HOLDER

Sam Karamfiles  
Franzine Joanne Karamfiles

### LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

LOT 1 ON DIAGRAM 79616 (Lot No.1 GRAPHITE MANJIMUP 6258)

### AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 0.75 hectares of native vegetation, within the areas cross hatched yellow on attached Plan 2906/2.

### CONDITIONS

1. Clearing authorised under this Permit must be completed by 22 February 2011.
2. **Retain vegetative material and topsoil, revegetation and rehabilitation**
  - (a) The Permit Holder shall retain the vegetative material and topsoil removed by clearing authorised under this Permit and stockpile the vegetative material and topsoil in an area that has already been cleared.
  - (b) Within six months of the area no longer being required for the dam extension, the Permit Holder must *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the area cross-hatched red on attached Plan 2906/2 by:
    - (i) laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 2(a) on the cleared area;
    - (ii) deliberately *planting* and/or *direct seeding* native vegetation that will result in a similar species composition, structure and density of native vegetation to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area; and
    - (iii) ensuring only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material are used to *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the area.
  - (c) Within twelve months of undertaking *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* in accordance with condition 2(b) of this Permit, the Permit Holder must:
    - (i) determine the species composition, structure and density of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*; and
    - (ii) where, in the opinion of an *environmental specialist*, the composition structure and density determined under condition 2(c)(i) of this Permit will not result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, the Permit Holder must undertake additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of native vegetation in accordance with the requirements of condition 2(b)(ii) and (iii) of this Permit.

### 3. Records to be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit in relation to the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of areas pursuant to condition 2 of this Permit:

- (a) the location of any areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;
- (b) a description of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities undertaken;
- (c) the size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* (in hectares); and
- (d) the species composition, structure and density of *revegetation* and *rehabilitation*.

### 4. Reporting

- (a) The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO, on or before 30 June of each year, a written report of records required under condition 3 of this Permit and activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding year.
- (b) Prior to 22 November 2013, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 3 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 4 (a) of this Permit.

### Definitions

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

*direct seeding* means a method of re-establishing vegetation through the establishment of a seed bed and the introduction of seeds of the desired plant species;

*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;

*local provenance* means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 10-40 kilometres of the area cleared.

*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;

*planting* means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species;

*regenerate/ed/ion* means *revegetation* that can be established from in situ seed banks contained either within the topsoil or seed-bearing *mulch*;

*rehabilitate/ed/ion* means actively managing an area containing native vegetation in order to improve the ecological function of that area;

*revegetate/ed/ion* means the re-establishment of a cover of *local provenance* native vegetation in an area using methods such as *regeneration*, *direct seeding* and/or *planting*, so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area;



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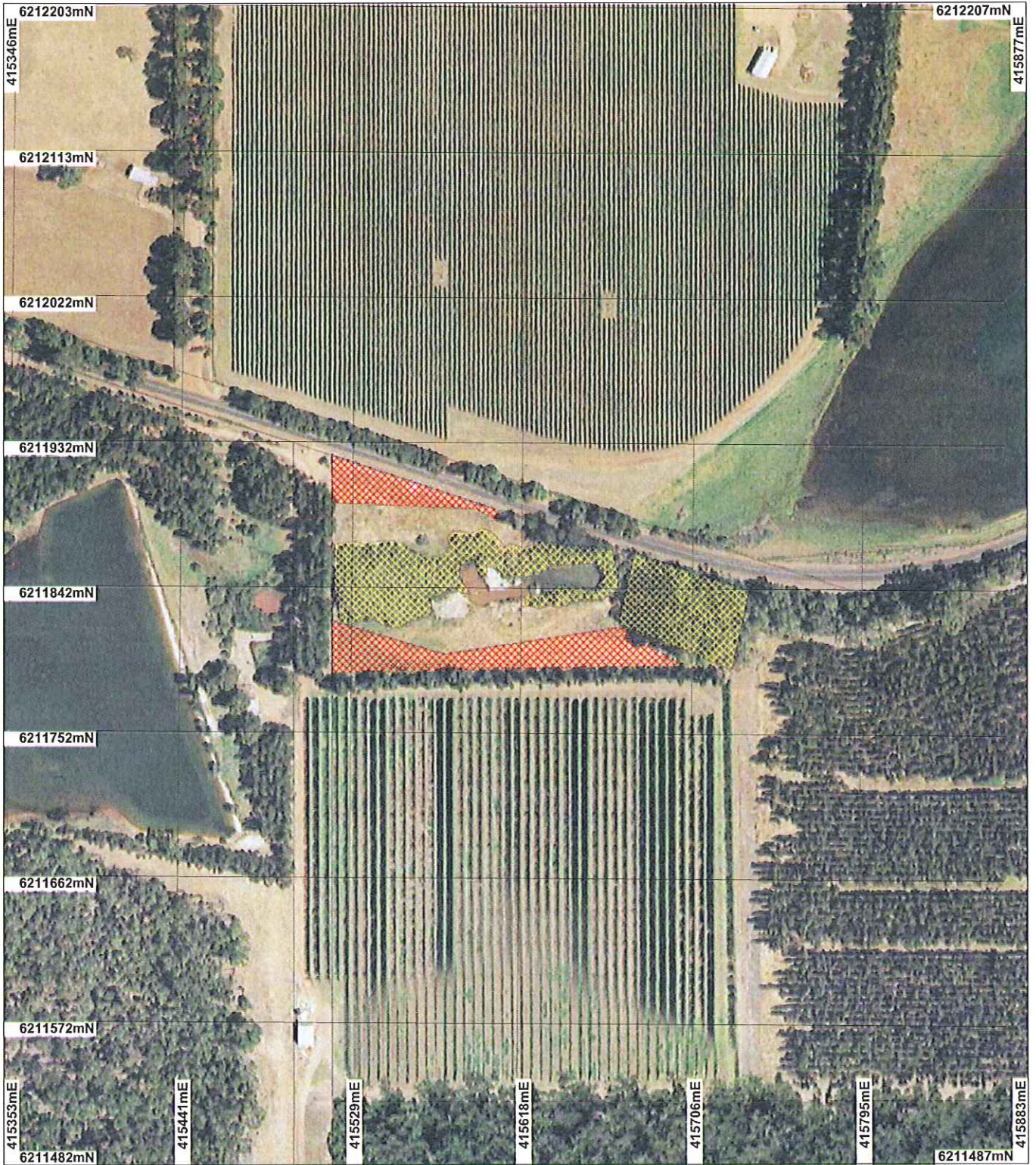
Kelly Faulkner  
MANAGER  
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

*Officer delegated under Section 20  
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986*

28 May 2009

CPS 2906/2, 28 May 2009

# Plan 2906/2



## LEGEND

-  Clearing Instruments
-  Cadastre
-  Manjimup 60cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004



0 ————— 75 m

Scale 1:3160

(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 28/5/09

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

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## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 2906/2  
 Permit type: Area Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Sam & Franzine Karamfiles

### 1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 1 ON DIAGRAM 79616 (Lot No. 1 GRAPHITE MANJIMUP 6258)  
 Local Government Area: Shire Of Manjimup  
 Colloquial name:

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
0.75		Mechanical Removal	Dam 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 1144 - Tall forest; karri & marri ( <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> )	The area under application consists of mainly tea tree ( <i>Agonis parviceps</i> ). There is little understorey due to past grazing activities and the ground cover mainly consists of introduced weeds such as cape weed, flat weed and other paddock grasses. Blackberry is also present.	Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)	Vegetation condition based on DEC site visit 2008 and orthomosaic imagery (Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004)
Mattiske Complex YANMAH (YN1) : Mixture of tall open forest of <i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i> (Karri) and tall open forest of <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> (Marri) - <i>Eucalyptus patens</i> (Blackbutt) - <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i> (Jarrah) over <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> (Peppermint) and <i>Taxandria juniperina</i> (Wattie) on valleys in perhumid and humid zones.			

## 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 proponent proposes to clear 0.75 hectares for to increase capacity of an existing dam for domestic water supply. The vegetation under application is mapped as Beard vegetation association 1144, predominately Peppermint, Karri and Marri trees (Shepherd, 2007). The vegetation comprises of mainly tea tree (*Agonis parviceps*), there is little understorey due to past grazing activities and the ground cover mainly consists of introduced weeds such as cape weed, flat weed and other paddock grasses (DEC 2008). The proposed area is in degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition.

Locally (10km radius) vegetation representation is approximately 50%. There are five threatened and two priority fauna species within the local area. Also there are two rare and four priority flora species within the local area.

Given the size and condition of the vegetation under application and well vegetated local area the proposed clearing is not considered to have a high level of biological diversity. Therefore the clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

**Methodology**      Shepherd (2007)  
                          Keighery (1994)  
                          DEC site visit (2008)  
                          GIS database:  
                          - SAC Biodatasets - accessed 19 Jan 09  
                          - Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004

**(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**

There are five threatened and two priority fauna species within a 10km radius of the area under application. Quenda's and Quokkas prefer areas with dense understorey vegetation, particularly around swamps and along watercourses, that provides ample protection from predators. Brush-tailed Phascogales and Western Ringtail Possums occur in forest and woodland areas where suitable tree hollows and/or dense canopy occurs for refuge and nesting. The Chuditch occupies large home ranges, is highly mobile and appears able to utilise bush remnants and corridors. The Red-Tailed Black Cockatoo is restricted to the forests of the south-west. It requires tree hollows to nest and breed and is totally dependent on jarrah-marri forest. The Peregrine Falcon prefers coastal and inland cliffs or open woodlands near water (DEC 2007).

Given the lack of dense understorey and tree hollows within the vegetation under application and the availability of surrounding vegetation in better condition, the vegetation under application is not considered to be a significant habitat for fauna.

**Methodology** DEC Fauna Habitat Notes - 2007  
GIS database:  
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed 19 Jan 09

**(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**

There are two populations of rare flora and four populations of priority flora within the local area (10km radius). Of these none occur within the same Beard vegetation association, however all occur within the same soil type. The closest rare flora is 6.2km to the south east and the closest priority flora is 5.9km to the south east.

Given the different vegetation associations, the small area and condition of the vegetation under application and the distance from known populations of rare and priority flora, the applied area is unlikely to be necessary for the continued existence of rare fauna.

**Methodology** GIS database:  
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed 19 Jan 09  
- Declared Rare and Priority Flora List - CALM 13/08/03  
- Mattiske Vegetation (01/03/1998)  
- Pre European Vegetation - DA 01/01  
- Soils, Statewide DA 11/99

**(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 known records of Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) within a 10km radius of the proposed clearing. It is unlikely that the proposed clearing will impact on any known TEC's.

**Methodology** GIS database:  
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed 19 Jan 09

**(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 proposed clearing is located in the Shire of Manjimup and within the Warren Bioregion. The extent remaining within these areas is 85.40% and 80.85% respectively.

The vegetation is a component of the Beard Vegetation Association 1144 of which 82.15% of pre-European vegetation is remaining. In addition it is a component of Mattiske Vegetation Complex Yanmah (YN1) of which 80.50% is remaining. Locally (10km radius) the vegetation has a representation of 50%.

As none of the vegetation associations represented within the area under application are below the 30% threshold level set by the EPA (2000), it is unlikely the vegetation under application is considered to be a significant remnant of vegetation in a highly cleared area.

**Methodology** EPA (2000)  
  
GIS Databases:  
- Hedde Vegetation Complexes - DEP 22/06/95  
- Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia - EA 18/10/00

- Local Government Authorities - DLI 8/07/04
- Mattiske Vegetation - CALM 1/03/1998
- 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 at variance to this Principle**

There are no mapped wetlands within a 10km radius of the proposed clearing. However the area is in association with an unnamed minor perennial watercourse which is a tributary of the Ringbark Brook 2.9km to the north.

Therefore the proposed clearing is at variance with this principle.

To ensure water quality is maintained revegetation of 0.9 ha around the constructed dam will be a condition of the permit.

**Methodology GIS Databases:**

- ANCA wetlands - Environment Australia 26/3/99
- CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 01/06/05
- EPP Lakes Policy Area - DEP 14/05/97
- EPP, Wetlands 2004 (DRAFT) - EPA 21/7/04
- Geomorphic Wetlands (Mgt Categories), Swan Coastal Plain - DEC 11/04/07
- Hydrography linear - DOW 13/7/06
- Hydrography linear (hierarchy) - DoW 13/7/06
- Ramsar wetlands - DEC 03
- South Coast Significant Wetlands - WRC 10/06/2003

**(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**

There is no mapped acid sulphate soil risk. The area has a low salinity risk and a ground water salinity of 500-1000mg/L. The soil type consists of granitoid rocks of low permeability and the area has a medium relief.

Given the above and the size of the area under application, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance with this principle.

**Methodology Northcote et al. (1968)**

**GIS database:**

- Acid Sulfate Soil Risk Map, Swan coastal Plain - DEC 07/08/06
- Hydrogeology, statewide - DOW 13/07/06
- Salinity Risk LM 25m - DOLA 00
- Soils, Statewide DA 11/99
- Topographic contours statewide - DOLA and ARMY 12/09/02
- Hydrogeology, Statewide 05 Feb 2002

**(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**

There are two State forests (Donnelly and North Donnelly), 2.7km south west and 5.7km north, respectively. There is also one Nature Reserve (Fauna Dale) 2.6km east of the proposed area.

Given the distance to nearby conservation areas, the small area to be cleared, the degraded condition of the vegetation under application and the abundance of better quality vegetation nearby it is unlikely the proposed clearing will impact on environmental values of nearby conservation areas.

**Methodology GIS Databases:**

- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004
- CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 01/06/05
- Register of National Estate - Environment Australia, Australian and world heritage division 12 Mar 02
- System 1 to 5 and 7 to 12 areas - DEC 11/7/06

**(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 proposed area is in the Donnelly River Public Drinking Water Source Area and the Donnelly River Catchment area. Topography shows the area under application has medium relief. The area also has low groundwater salinity (500-1000mg/L) and an evaporation rate of 1200mm combined with a rainfall rate of 900-950mm. Soil geology mapping shows the area has granitoid rocks with a low permeability.

Given the size of the proposed clearing and the low permeability of the soils in this area, it is unlikely to that the proposed clearing will alter groundwater quality. There may be some short term increase in the sedimentation and turbidity down stream as a result of the proposed clearing. However the proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly alter surface water quality in the long term.

To ensure water quality is maintained in the long term, revegetation of 0.9 ha around the constructed dam will be a condition of the permit.

**Methodology GIS database:**

- Evapotranspiration Isopleths - WRC 29/09/98
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide DoW 13/07/06
- Hydrographic catchments, catchments - DoW 01/06/07
- Hydrography, linear - DOW 13/7/06
- Mean Annual Rainfall Isohytes (1975 - 2003) - DEC 02/08/05
- Salinity Risk LM 25m - DOLA 00
- Topographic Contours, Statewide - DOLA 12/09/02

**(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 soil in the area under application consists of granitoid rocks with low permeability, rainfall of 900-950mm and an evaporation rate of 1200mm. The area is in association with a watercourse and has a medium relief.

Given the size of the area under application it is considered unlikely that the proposed clearing will increase the incidence or severity of flooding.

**Methodology GIS database:**

- Evaporation Isopleths - WRC 29/09/98
- Hydrography, linear - DoW 13/7/06
- Mean Annual Rainfall Isohytes (1975 - 2003) - DEC 02/08/05
- Topographic Contours, Statewide - DOLA 12/09/02

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

**Comments**

The proposed area is within the Donnelly River RIWI river area. The Department of Water (DoW) advised that the proponent will need to obtain a permit to interfere with bed and banks. DoW advised that they would not have any concerns regarding an application from the proponent for a permit to interfere as long as clearing approval is granted. DoW consider a dam of the proposed size only suitable for domestic or stock purposes and as long as the dam does not exceed 8000 kilolitres capacity there is no need for a surface water licence (DoW, 2009).

**Methodology**

- DOW (2009)  
GIS database:
- Cadastre - Landgate Dec 07
  - Native Title Claims - LA 2/5/07
  - Town Planning Scheme Zones - MFP 31/08/98
  - Country Area Water Supply Act (Part IIA) Clearing Control Catchments 29/06/2006
  - Aboriginal Sites of Significance 26 April 2007
  - RIWI Act, Areas - DOW

**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 at variance to Principle (f) and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining clearing Principles.

**5. References**

- DEC (2007) DEC Fauna Habitat Notes.xls. February 2007. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia.  
DEC (2008) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 2906/1, Lot 1 on Diagram 79616, Suburb. Site

inspection undertaken 31/12/2008. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (TRIM Ref. DOC73233).

DOW (2009) Advice TRIM ref DOC74475.

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.

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.

## 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)