



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 3099/1
Permit Holder:	Transfield Worley Power Services Pty Ltd
Duration of Permit:	11 July 2009 – 11 July 2014

The Permit Holder is authorised to clear native vegetation subject to the following conditions of this Permit.

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

- 1. Purpose for which clearing may be done**
Clearing for the purpose of pipeline maintenance.
- 2. Land on which clearing is to be done**
Lot 325 on Plan 45058
- 3. Area of Clearing**
The Permit Holder must not clear more than 1.2 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 3099/1.
- 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, 2 and 3 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 authorised under this Permit, 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**
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*:
 - (a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
 - (b) shall not move soils in wet conditions;
 - (c) ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
 - (d) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

8. Records must be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit in relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:

- (a) the species composition, structure and density of the cleared area;
- (b) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings;
- (c) the date that the area was cleared; and
- (d) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).

9. 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 8 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 11 April 2014, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 8 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 9(a) of this Permit.

Definitions

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

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

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;

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

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 *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*.



Kelly Faulkner
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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

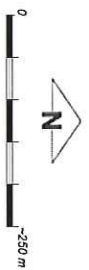
11 June 2009

Plan 3099/1



LEGEND

- Clearing Instruments
- Areas Approved to Clear
- Road Centrelines
- Cadastre
- Local Government Authorities
- Bunbury 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2006



Geocentric Datum Australia 1994
 Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric distortion of measurement/coordinates.
 K Faulkner Date 11/6/09
 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.



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 3099/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Transfield Worley Power Services

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 325 ON PLAN 45058 (WORSLEY 6225)
LOT 325 ON PLAN 45058 (WORSLEY 6225)
Local Government Area: Shire Of Collie
Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
1.2		Mechanical Removal	Building or Structure

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
Mapped Beard (1980) vegetation association 3 is described as Medium forest; jarrah and marri	The application is to clear 1.2 ha of native vegetation for pipeline maintenance within Wellington National Park. The application area has been previously cleared and is in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, with regrowth vegetation apparent.	Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)	Vegetation condition was assessed through aerial photography (Collie 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2006) and site photographs.

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 application is to clear 1.2 ha of native vegetation for pipeline maintenance within Wellington National Park. The application area has been previously cleared and is in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, with regrowth vegetation apparent.

There is approximately 95% vegetation remaining on the property, and given the small area of clearing within a degraded portion of the property, approximately 95% vegetation will be left on the property after clearing. There is approximately 80% vegetation remaining in the local area (10km radius), most in better condition than the application area.

Three priority flora species have been recorded within a 10km radius of the application area. *Acacia oncinophylla* subs. *Oncinophylla* (P3), *Meeboldina thysanantha* (P3), and *Hemigenia rigida* (P1). As the vegetation within the application area is in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition and has been highly disturbed it is unlikely that these species would occur in the proposed clearing area.

The application is unlikely to be at variance to this principle. However, as the proposal is within a National Park (Wellington), weed and dieback conditions to be placed on the permit.

Methodology Keighery (1994)
GIS Layers:
Sac Biodatasets 250509
CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 01/06/05

(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 application area is located within the Wellington National Park which is highly vegetated. The proposal is for pipeline maintenance in an area that has been previously disturbed for this purpose and consists of regrowth vegetation to approximately 3 metres in height.

There is approximately 80% vegetation remaining within a 10km radius of the application area. Most of this is within secure tenure.

Although the property consists of a number of fauna species, some of conservational significance, given that the vegetation surrounding the application area is in better condition, the clearing is small (1.2 ha) and the vegetation is in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, it is unlikely that the proposal is at variance to this principle.

Methodology Keighery (1994)
GIS Layer:
- Sac Biodatasets - Fauna (250509)

(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 no known records of rare flora within the local area (10km radius) of the application area. Given this, it is not likely that the proposal is at variance to this principle.

Methodology Sac Biodatasets 250509

(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 or priority ecological communities within the local area (10km radius) of the area under application. Given this, it is unlikely that the proposal is at variance to this principle.

Methodology Sac Biodatasets 250509

(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 1.2ha of native vegetation fall under the Beard (1980) vegetation association 3 which has approximately 69.32% (being 1 657 274 hectares) of its pre-clearing extent remaining within the Jarrah Forest bioregion (Shepherd 2007), and approximately 22.68% of it occurring within conservation estate. There is approximately 36.10% (18 280 hectares) of the vegetation association's pre-clearing extent remaining within the Shire of Collie and approximately 13.38% of that is within conservation estate.

There is approximately 95% vegetation remaining on the property, and given the small scale of clearing 95% vegetation would be left on the property after clearing. There is approximately 80% vegetation remaining in the local area (10km radius).

Given the above, and the degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the vegetation within the application area, it is unlikely that the proposal is at variance to this principle.

Methodology Keighery (1994)
Shepherd et al. (2007)
GIS Layer:
- 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 two minor perennial watercourses that cut through the application area. The application area has been previously disturbed for pipeline maintenance and consists only of regrowth vegetation to approximately 3 metres in height. The proposed clearing is within same footprint that has been previously cleared. The application is at variance to this principle, however given the degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the vegetation within the proposed clearing area, no watercourse buffer condition will be placed on the permit.

Methodology GIS Layer:
- Hydrography linear - DOW 13/7/06

(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 application area is surrounded by medium forest of Jarrah and Marri trees (Shepherd, 2007). There is approximately 95% vegetation remaining on the property, and given the small area of clearing within a degraded portion of the property, 95% vegetation will be left on the property after clearing. There is approximately 80% vegetation remaining in the local area (10km radius), the majority in better condition than the application area.

Given the extensive root system of surrounding vegetation, low relief of the application area (260-280 AHD) and with soils of ironstone gravels with sandy and earthy matrices (Northcote, 1960-68) it is unlikely that the proposal will cause or exacerbate the incidence of wind erosion, soil erosion, salinisation of the land and waterlogging.

Methodology Northcote (1960-68)
Shepherd (2007)
GIS Layer:
- Topographic contours statewide - DOLA and ARMY 12/09/02

(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 at variance to this Principle**

The application area is within Wellington National Park. The application area is 1.2ha of previously cleared vegetation for pipeline construction and maintenance. The clearing is to take place in the existing pipeline footprint. Given the degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the vegetation within the application area, it does not contribute significantly to the environmental values or ecological linkages of the conservation area. However it is within a National Park and therefore is at variance to this principle. Weed and dieback conditions will be placed on the permit.

Methodology Keighery (1994)
GIS layer:
CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 01/06/05

(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**

There are two minor perennial watercourses that cut through the application area. The area has been previously disturbed for pipeline maintenance and consists only of regrowth vegetation to approximately 3 metres in height and bare patches. The proposed clearing is within same footprint that has been previously cleared.

The local area (10km radius) retains approximately 80% vegetation cover, most in secure tenure.

Given the extensive root system of surrounding vegetation, low relief of the application area (260-280 AHD) and with soils of ironstone gravels with sandy and earthy matrices (Northcote et al., 1960-68) it is unlikely that the proposal will cause deterioration in the quality of surface or groundwater.

Methodology Northcote et al. (1960-68)
GIS Layer:
- Topographic contours statewide - DOLA and ARMY 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**

Given the small clearing area (1.2ha) of vegetation in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, the proposal as stated is unlikely to lead to an incremental increase in duration of flood peak or peak flood height.

Methodology Keighery (1994)

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

Comments

Collie District Manager has approved Transfield Worley's proposal to clear within Wellington National Park for pipeline maintenance (DEC TRIM Ref: DOC82600).

Methodology

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 (h), and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining clearing Principles.

5. References

- 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)