



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 3388/2
Permit Holder:	Katarzyna Bialkowski
Duration of Permit:	12 December 2009 – 12 December 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 scientific research.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

LOT 5743 ON PLAN 206201 (Millstream Green Valley 6330)
LOT 6637 ON PLAN 208573 (Redmond West Redmond West 6327)
LOT 4111 ON PLAN 202487 (Cochrane Torbay 6330)

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 0.09 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 3388/2a, Plan 3388/2b and Plan 3388/2c.

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. Flora management

- (a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the site shall be inspected by a *flora specialist* for the presence of rare flora listed in the *Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2008* and *priority flora*.
- (b) Where rare flora or *priority flora* are identified in relation to condition 6(a) of this Permit, the Permit Holder shall ensure that:
- all records of rare flora and *priority flora* are submitted to the CEO; and
 - no clearing occurs within 50 metres of identified rare flora, unless approved by the CEO.
 - no clearing occurs within 10 metres of identified *priority flora*, unless approved by the CEO.

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 equipment and machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
 - (ii) shall not move soils in wet 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 equipment and 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.
- (c) Prior to leaving the area(s) cross-hatched yellow on attached Plans 3388/2a, 3388/2b and 3388/2c, the Permit Holder must clean equipment and machinery of soil and vegetation.

8. Revegetation and rehabilitation

- (a) Within twelve months of the area no longer being required for the purpose of scientific research as allowed under condition 1 of this Permit, the Permit Holder must *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plans 3388/2a, 3388/2b and 3388/2c by allowing regrowth, deliberate *planting* and/or *direct seeding* of native vegetation that will result in a similar species composition, structure and density of native vegetation to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area.
- (b) Within twelve months of undertaking *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* in accordance with condition 8(a) 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 8(b)(i) of this Permit will not result in a similar species composition 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 8(a) of this Permit.

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

9. Records must be kept

- (a) In relation to flora management pursuant to condition 6 of this Permit:
- (i) the location of each rare and/or priority flora species, or undescribed flora recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; and
 - (ii) the species name of each rare and/or priority flora species, or undescribed flora identified.
- (b) In relation to the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of areas pursuant to condition 8 of this Permit:
- (i) the date when the area under condition 2 is no longer being required for the purpose of scientific research as allowed under condition 1 of this Permit;
 - (ii) 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;
 - (iii) a description of the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities undertaken;
 - (iv) the size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* (in hectares); and
 - (v) the species composition, structure and density of *revegetation* and *rehabilitation*.

10. 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 9 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 17 October 2014, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 9 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 10(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;

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;

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

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

local provenance means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 10 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;

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);

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;

revegetation plan means a plan developed by the Permit Holder for the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of a site in accordance with condition 9 of this Permit;

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 *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*.



Keith Claymore
A/ ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
NATURE CONSERVATION DIVISION

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

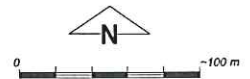
14 January 2010

Plan 3388/2a



LEGEND

- Cadastre
- Clearing Instruments
- Areas Approved to Clear
 - Albany Mount Barker 1.4m
 - Orthomosaic - Landgate
 - 2002



Scale 1:4000
(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.

Keith Claymore Date: 14/1/10
 Keith Claymore

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.

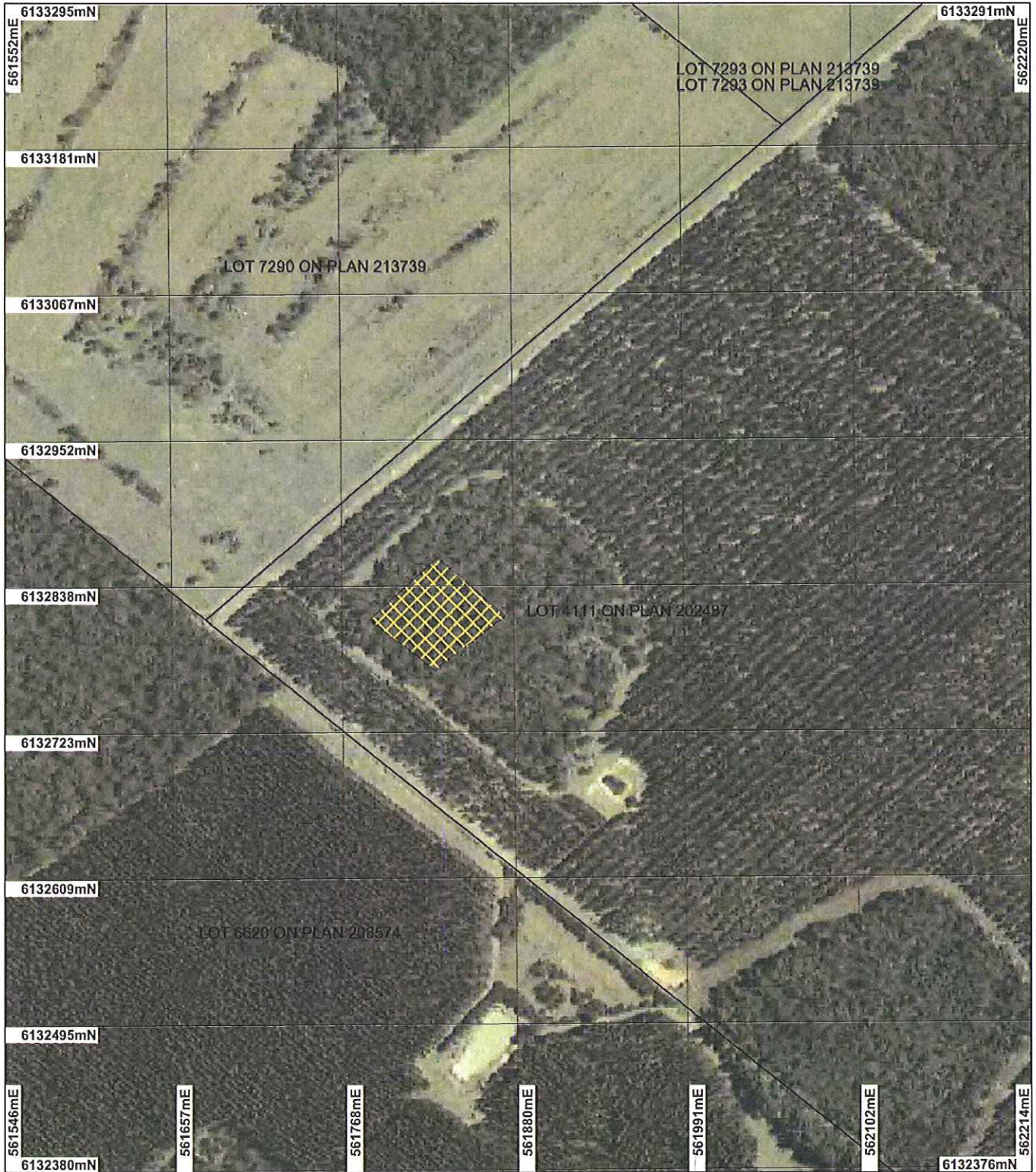


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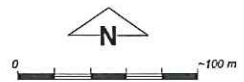
* Project Data is denoted by asterisk. This data has not been quality assured. Please contact map author for details.

Plan 3388/2b



LEGEND

- Cadastre
- Clearing Instruments
- Areas Approved to Clear
 - Albany Mount Barker 1.4m
 - Orthomosaic - Landgate
 - 2002



Scale 1:4000
(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.

Keith Claymore Date *14/10*
Keith Claymore

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

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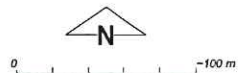
* Project Data is denoted by asterisk. This data has not been quality assured. Please contact map author for details.

Plan 3388/2c



LEGEND

- Cadastre
 - Clearing Instruments
 - Areas Approved to Clear
- Albany Mount Barker 1.4m
Orthomosaic - Landgate
2002



Scale 1:4000
(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

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Keith Claymore
Date: 14/1/10
Keith Claymore

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1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 3388/2
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Ms Katarzyna Bialkowski

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 5743 ON PLAN 206201 (House No. 302 MILLSTREAM GREEN VALLEY 6330)
LOT 6637 ON PLAN 208573 (House No. 1447 REDMOND WEST REDMOND WEST 6327)
LOT 4111 ON PLAN 202487 (House No. 174 COCHRANE TORBAY 6330)

Local Government Area:

Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
0.09		Cutting	Miscellaneous

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: 969 - Mosaic: Medium forest; jarrah-marri / Low forest; jarrah; and 978 - Low forest; jarrah, Eucalyptus staeri & Allocasuarina fraseriana (Shepherd 2007).	The proposal is to clear the understorey vegetation from twelve 5 metre X 5 metre plots in each of three selected remnants which are located approximately 12-14 kilometres from each other.	Very Good: Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery 1994)	Vegetation condition was determined from aerial photography (Albany Mount Barker 1.4m Orthomosaic - Landgate 2002). It varies from 'excellent' on the site to the west to 'good' on the site to the east.

Mattiske Vegetation
Complex: Broad Valleys
(S7) - Woodland of
Banksia attenuata-Banksia
grandis-Allocasuarina
fraseriana on mild slopes
with some Eucalyptus
staeri, mixture of low
woodland of Melaleuca
preissiana and open heath
of Myrtaceae-Proteaceae
spp. on valley floors in
perhumid and humid zones
(Mattiske & Havel 1998).

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

Comments

The proposal is to clear 0.09 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of scientific research within three native vegetation remnants embedded within Eucalyptus globulus plantations. This amendment is the result of relocating one of the areas within the same lot. The size of the proposal remains unchanged. The understorey vegetation is proposed to be cleared in twelve 5 metre X 5 metre plots in each of three selected remnants which are located approximately 12-14 kilometres from each other.

There are several records of flora species of conservation significance within the local area (10 kilometre radius). The nearest known records are as follows:

- a rare flora species (*Banksia goodii*) located approximately 1.7 kilometres away from the western site,
- *Chorizema reticulatum* (Priority 3) located approximately 810 metres away from the site on the middle, and
- *Banksia goodii* (rare) located approximately 600 metres away from the eastern site.

Given the close proximity, these flora species may occur in the areas under application. Conditions will be placed on the Permit to identify and manage rare and/or priority flora species should they occur within the areas under application.

The areas under application are surrounded by many records of fauna of conservation significance. The vegetation proposed to be cleared may provide some habitat for indigenous fauna, however, due to the small scale, it is not considered as a significant loss of habitat.

Beard Vegetation Association 969 has a pre-clearing extent of approximately 21.5 percent within the Jarrah Forest Bioregion (Shepherd 2007). This is less than the 30 percent threshold of pre-clearing extent recognised by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA 2000). As further depletion of under-represented vegetation types is not supported, a condition will be placed on the Permit requiring the applicant to rehabilitate the areas authorised to clear, upon completion of the research trial.

The areas under application are surrounded by agricultural landuses and the City of Albany is falling within the Phytophthora dieback disease risk area. To minimise the likelihood of the introduction of weeds or Phytophthora dieback into the nearby remnant(s), weed and dieback management conditions will be placed on the Permit.

There are no ecological communities of conservation significance, watercourses, wetlands or conservation areas in the vicinity of the areas under application. As the scale of clearing is small and restricted to understorey vegetation only, the proposal is not likely to deteriorate water quality or cause land degradation in the short or long term.

The proposed clearing is not likely to cause significant environmental impacts and therefore is not likely to be at variance to the Clearing Principles.

Methodology EPA (2000)
Keighery (1994)
Mattiske & Havel (1998)
Shepherd (2007)

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

Comments

Except for the site to the west, the areas under application fall within EPA Position Statement No. 2 according to which clearing of native vegetation within the Intensive Landuse Zone is no longer supported for agricultural development (EPA 2000). The proposed clearing is for scientific research.

Methodology EPA (2000)

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 to any of the Clearing Principles.

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.
- 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.
- 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 ANZWA105000124.

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 (now DEC)
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum (ex DoIR)
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)