

## **CLEARING PERMIT**

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number: CPS 3976/1

Permit Holder: Shire of Manjimup

**Duration of Permit:** 28 November 2010 – 28 November 2015

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 road reconstruction and realignment.

### 2. Land on which clearing is to be done

West Boundary Road reserve, Deanmill (PIN: 11260080)

## 3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 0.13 hectares of native vegetation within the area shaded yellow on attached Plan 3976/1.

## 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. Type of clearing authorised

This Permit authorises the Permit Holder to clear native vegetation for activities to the extent that the Permit Holder has the power to clear native vegetation for those activities under the *Local Government Act 1995* or any other written law.

## 6. 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

#### 7. 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.

#### 8. 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 earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
  - (ii) shall only move soils in dry 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 machines and other 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.

## PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

### 9. Records must be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit:

- (a) In relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:
  - (i) the species composition, structure and density of the cleared area;
  - (ii) 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;
  - (iii) the date that the area was cleared; and
  - (iv) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).

## 10. Reporting

- (a) The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO on or before 30 June of each year, a written report:
  - (i) of records required under condition 9 of this Permit; and
  - (ii) concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January and 31 December of the preceding year.
- (b) Prior to 28 August 2015, 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;

dry conditions means when soils (not dust) do not freely adhere to rubber tyres, tracks, vehicle chassis or wheel arches;

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;

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

28 October 2010

# Plan 3976/1





- Road Centrelines Clearing Instruments
- Areas Approved to Clear

Local Government

Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic -Landgate 2007



Scale 1:5109

Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

Note: the data in this map have not been projected. This may result in geometric

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 acknowleged by the agency acronym in the legend.



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## **Clearing Permit Decision Report**

## 1. Application details

Permit application details

Permit application No.:

Permit type:

Purpose Permit

Proponent details

Proponent's name:

Shire of Manjimup

1.3. Property details

Property:

0.13

ROAD RESERVE ( DEANMILL 6258)

Local Government Area:

Shire of Manjimup West Boundary Road

Colloquial name:

Application 1.4.

Clearing Area (ha)

No. Trees

Method of Clearing

For the purpose of:

Mechanical Removal

Road construction or maintenance

#### 2. Site Information

## **Existing environment and information**

## 2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description Beard Vegetation Association:

3: Medium forest; jarrah-marri (Shepherd, 2009)

Mattiske Vegetation Complex:

Yanmah (YN1): Mixture of tall open forest of Eucalyptus diversicolor and tall open forest of Corymbia calophylla-Eucalyptus patens-Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata over Agonis flexuosa and Agonis juniperina on valleys in perhumid and humid zones.

Collis 1 (CO1): Open forest to tall open forest of Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata with some Corymbia calophylla on low undulating hills in perhumid and humid zones.

Corbalup (CL1): Mosaic of open forest of Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata-Banskia spp. on well drained sites, with some Eucalyptus decipiens on lower slopes in southern areas, woodland of Eucalyptus rudis-Melaleuca preissiana-Banksia littoralis on depressions in perhumid and humid zones (Mattiske and Havel, 1998)

### Clearing Description

The proposed clearing is linear and 0.13ha in size. Vegetation under application is within the West Boundary Road reserve. It is considered to be in very good (Keighery, 1994) condition and is impacted by road related disturbance. The vegetation under application is mainly regrowth vegetation and small trees. Roadside vegetation in the application area is approximately 6.5m wide.

#### Vegetation Condition

Very Good: Vegetation structure altered: obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994)

#### Comment

Vegetation condition was determined from aerial imagery and photographs supplied by the applicant (Shire of Manjimup, 2010).

## 3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

#### Comments

The proposal is to clear a narrow strip of up to 0.13 hectares (ha) of native vegetation from the western side of the existing West Boundary Road, Deanmill for the purpose of road realignment and reconstruction of a 700m stretch of the road. The existing road is one metre from the fenceline and 100mm from power poles on the eastern side of the road. Clearing native vegetation from the western side of the road reserve will facilitate the lateral movement of the road to the west by 3m.

The vegetation under application abuts the 85ha Faunadale Nature Reserve to the west and is opposite a 50ha remnant of high quality native vegetation on private property to the east. Roadside vegetation provides a buffer

from edge effects to surrounding vegetation. Soil disturbance and removal of native vegetation increases the risk of weeds and pathogens, such as dieback (Phytophthora cinnamomi), being introduced or spread. The management of dieback is of particular importance as the proposed clearing is within a high (1100mm) rainfall area and is adjacent to the Faunadale Nature Reserve. Weed and dieback management conditions will minimise the risk of introduction or spread of pathogens and invasive species into the neighbouring nature reserve.

The local area (10km radius) is largely cleared and retains approximately 30% native vegetation cover. The majority of this vegetation is held in secure tenure, within the Faunadale Nature Reserve, the Jardanup, North Donnelly and Tone State Forests and other miscellaneous reserves in the local area. The vegetation under application is mapped within Beard 3 vegetation association, which retains approximately 84% of its pre-European extent within the Shire of Manjimup, with 93% of this current extent held in DEC tenure (Shepherd, 2009). In addition, Beard vegetation association 3 is well represented in conservation reserves in the local area.

There are numerous records of threatened and priority fauna in the local area, however the vegetation under application is not likely to be significant as habitat for these species. Forest Red-tailed black cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus banksii naso) (Vulnerable, Wildlife Conservation Act 1950; Vulnerable, Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999) and Baudin's black cockatoo, (Calyptorhynchus baudinii) (Endangered, Wildlife Conservation Act 1950; Vulnerable, Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999) have been recorded 700m and 2.1km from the application area, respectively. The vegetation under application is unlikely to be significant as habitat for these protected species as it is a small (0.13ha) area of regrowth vegetation and consists mostly of smaller trees, with no visual evidence of nesting hollows being currently used by native avifauna.

There are records of three rare flora species within 10km of the application area, however the vegetation under application does not provide suitable habitat for Caladenia christineae or Caladenia harringtoniae and is unlikely to support populations of Andersonia annelsii (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-).

There are no known watercourses in the vicinity of the application area and the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation, impact on water quality or increase the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance with the clearing Principles.

#### Methodology

References:

Shepherd (2009)

Western Australian Herbarium (1998-)

#### GIS Databases:

- ANCA, Wetlands 26/03/99
- DEC Managed Lands & Waters DEC 28/10/09
- Evapotranspiration, Area Actual BOM 30/09/01
- Groundwater Salinity, statewide DoW 13/07/06
- Hydrogeographic Catchments, Catchments DoW 01/06/07
- Hydrogeology, statewide DoW 13/07/06
- Hydrography, linear DoW 13/7/06
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic Landgate 2007
- Rainfall, Mean Annual BOM 30/09/01
- Pre-European vegetation DA 01/01
- RAMSAR, Wetlands 15/10/09
- SAC Biodatasets 21/10/10
- Soils, Statewide 30/11/99
- Topographic Contours, Statewide DOLA 12/09/02

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

#### Comments

The Roadside Conservation Committee (RCC) have advised that they accept the Shire's need to conduct the planned roadwork on the western side of the road formation, due to the close proximity of roadside furniture to the eastern side of the roadway (RCC, 2010). The RCC noted that threatened cockatoo species are known from the area and that any proposal to clear hollow bearing trees would not be favourable. This has been addressed in principle (b).

There are no known Aboriginal Sites of Significance within the area under application.

### Methodology

References:

RCC (2010)

#### GIS Databases:

- Aboriginal Sites of Significance DIA 02/10
- Cadastre Landgate 12/09
- Country Area Water Supply Act (Part IIA) Clearing Control Catchments DoW 29/06/06
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSAs) 07/02/06
- Town Planning Scheme Zones MFP 31/08/98

#### 4. 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.
- 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.
- RCC (2010) Roadside Conservation Value Advice. Roadside Conservation Committee. DEC Ref: A339594
- Shepherd, D.P. (2009) 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.
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) FloraBase The Western Australian Flora. Department of Environment and Conservation. Accessed 20/09/10 Available from http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/

#### 5. 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)