



## CLEARING PERMIT

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

### PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 4307/1

File Number: 21563

Duration of Permit: From 23 May 2011 to 23 May 2013

### PERMIT HOLDER

Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes

### LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 903 on Deposited Plan 189961

### AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 0.4 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 4307/1.

### CONDITIONS

#### 1. Fauna management

- (a) Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the area shall be inspected by a *fauna specialist* who shall:
  - (i) identify *habitat trees* suitable to be utilised by black cockatoos *Calyptorhynchus latirostris*, *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* and *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*; and
  - (ii) inspect *habitat trees* identified under condition 1(a)(i) for the presence of black cockatoos (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*, *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* and *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*);).
- (b) Where *habitat trees* identified under condition 1(a) contain hollows suitable for use by black cockatoos (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*, *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* and *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*);, the Permit Holder shall retain these *habitat trees* in situ, or if this is not possible the Permit Holder shall construct and install 2 artificial nesting hollows, per each habitat tree removed, as follows:
  - (i) each artificial nesting hollow shall be constructed using PVC pipe 0.3m in diameter, 25mm thickness and 1m in length;
  - (ii) each artificial nesting hollow shall include an external perch constructed of wood, and an internal ladder constructed of 50mm galvanised mesh affixed to the wall, to enable access;
  - (iii) each artificial nesting hollow shall have a free-draining floor constructed of galvanised woven wire mesh and lined with weathered woodchips to a depth of 20cm;
  - (iv) each artificial nesting hollow shall be attached to a tree located within 1km of the area to be cleared;
  - (v) each artificial nesting hollow shall be attached to a tree that must have a diameter, at 1.5 metres above the ground, of at least 300 millimetres;
  - (vi) each artificial nesting hollow shall be attached to a tree at a height of no less than 3 metres above the ground, and no closer than 20 metres from any other tree to which a constructed artificial nesting hollow is attached; and

- (vii) each artificial nesting hollow shall be attached to a tree in an inconspicuous position with the entrance hole facing away from the prevailing winds and rain, and protected from direct sunlight.
- (c) Where *habitat trees* identified under condition 1(a) contain hollows suitable for use by black cockatoos (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*, *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* and *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*), the Permit Holder shall retain these *habitat trees* in situ, or if this is not possible the Permit Holder shall:
  - (i) remove and retain intact hollows;
  - (ii) each removed and retained intact hollow shall be attached to a tree located within no more than 2km from any clearing authorised under this Permit; and
  - (iii) each removed and retained intact hollow shall be attached to a tree within 3 months of removing it.
- (d) Within one week prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder shall engage a *fauna clearing person* to remove and relocate fauna identified under condition 1(a)(ii).

## 2. Records must be kept

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

- (a) In relation to the fauna management of areas pursuant to condition 1 of this Permit:
  - (i) the location of any habitat tree, 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 location of the artificial nesting hollows, 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 location of surrogate trees for relocation with vacant hollows, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; and
  - (iv) the location and date where relocated fauna was released, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings

## 3. 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 2 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 23 February 2013, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 2 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 3(a) of this Permit.

## **Definitions**

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

*fauna clearing person* means a person who has obtained a licence from the Department, issued pursuant to the *Wildlife Conservation Regulations 1970* authorising them to take fauna;

*fauna specialist* means a person with training and specific work experience in fauna identification or faunal assemblage surveys of Western Australian fauna;

*habitat tree(s)* means trees that have a diameter, at average adult human chest height, of greater than 70cm, healthy but with dead limbs and broken crowns that are likely to contain hollows and roosts suitable for native fauna, or where these are not present then healthy but with the potential to contain hollows and roosts;



---

Kelly Faulkner  
MANAGER  
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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

28 April 2011



# Plan 4307/1



## LEGEND

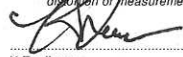
-  Cadastre for labelling  
Road Centrelines
-  Clearing Instruments
-  Areas Approved to Clear
-  Bridgetown 50cm  
Orthomosaic - Landgate  
2004



Scale 1:2682  
(Approximate when reproduced at A4)

Geocentric Datum Australia 1994

Note: the data in this map have not been protected. This may result in geometric distortion or measurement inaccuracies.

 Date 28/6/16

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

Our environment, our future  
WA Crown Copyright 2002





## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 4307/1  
 Permit type: Area Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Shire of Bridgetwon - Greenbushes

### 1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 903 ON PLAN 189961 ( BRIDGETOWN 6255)  
 Local Government Area:  
 Colloquial name:

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
0.4		Mechanical Removal	Industrial

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant  
 Decision Date: 28 April 2011

## 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 3 is described as medium forest; <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> (Jarrah) - <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> (Marri) (Shepherd, 2009).	The vegetation under application consist predominantly of a forest of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> (Jarrah) and <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> (Marri). The proposed clearing is for a waste transfer station and siltation pond and consists of 1.34ha of native vegetation impacted by a recent fire but still considered to be in 'excellent' (Keighery, 1994) condition (DEC, 2010).	Excellent: Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery 1994)	Vegetation condition was determined through orthomosaic imagery and DEC site visit on 18 March 2010 (DEC, 2010)
Mattiske Vegetation Complex HR is described as Tall open forest to open forest of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i> - <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> on lateritic uplands in perhumid and humid zones (Mattiske Consulting, 1998).			

## 3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

### Comments

The proposal is to clear 0.4 hectares of native vegetation in 'excellent' (Keighery, 1994) condition for the purpose of the construction of a waste transfer station at the Bridgetown refuse site. There are no known populations of declared rare flora or threatened ecological communities in the local area (10km radius) of the project and the vegetation association to be cleared is well represented (above 60%) in the local area.

There are six records of black cockatoos in the local area. The vegetation of the application area consists predominantly of a forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) and *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri). In 2010 a site visit was undertaken by DEC officers in the same native vegetation type and condition less than 500m to the east of the application area. This site visit identified five trees with potential habitat for *Calyptorhynchus latirostris*, *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* and *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (black cockatoos) (DEC, 2010). Given the similar vegetation type and condition it is considered that the native vegetation under application may contain nesting habitat suitable for black cockatoos.

Given the small size, distance to nearby watercourses or conservation areas and the well vegetated surroundings the proposal is unlikely to impact on nearby conservation areas or cause land degradation or water quality issues.

Given that the above the proposed clearing may be at variance to principle (b) and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining principles.

A condition to avoid clearing of trees identified as nesting habitat for black cockatoos would mitigate fauna habitat impacts identified.

- Methodology**    **References:**  
 DEC (2010)  
 Keighery (1994)  
**GIS Databases:**  
 - Bridgetown 50cm Orthomosaic Landgate 2004  
 - Hydrography linear - DOW 13/7/06  
 - Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia - EA 18/10/00  
 - Local Government Authorities - DLI 8/07/04  
 - Matiske Vegetation - CALM 1/03/1998  
 - Pre European Vegetation - DA 01/01  
 - SAC Biodatasets - accessed 25 Feb 2010 and 19 April 2011  
 - NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation 20 Jan 2001

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

**Comments**

No submissions were received from the public. The proposed site is zoned public purposes.

Works approval is required by DEC's Industry Regulation. Approval is currently being obtained.

**Methodology**

- GIS database:**  
 - Cadastre - Landgate Dec 07  
 - Native Title Claims - LA 2/5/07  
 - Town Planning Scheme Zones - MFP 31/08/98

**4. References**

DEC (2010) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 3591/1, Lot 903 on Plan 189961 Boyup Brook Rd, Bridgetown. Site inspection undertaken 18/03/2010. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (TRIM Ref. DOC124342).

Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

Matiske, 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. (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.

**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)