



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 4598/2
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Robe River Limited

1.3. Property details

Property: Iron Ore (Robe River) Agreement Act 1964, Mineral Lease 248SA (AML 70/248)
Local Government Area: Shire of Ashburton
Colloquial name: Mesa J Trail Track Evaluation Project

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
20		Mechanical Removal	Railway Construction and Associated Works

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 6 December 2012

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description Beard vegetation associations have been mapped for the whole of Western Australia and are useful to look at vegetation in a regional context. One Beard vegetation association has been mapped within the application area:

Beard vegetation association 609: Mosaic: Hummock grasslands, open low tree steppe; bloodwood with sparse kanji shrubs over soft spinifex / Hummock grasslands, open low tree steppe; snappy gum over *Triodia wiseana* on a lateritic crust (Government of Western Australia, 2011; GIS Database).

Astron Environmental Services (2011) conducted a flora survey of the application area and surrounding areas on 1 June 2011, and described ten vegetation communities of the application area:

EcEvMgCYPvCEc: *Euclayptus camaldulensis*, *E. Victrix* open forest over *Melaleuca glomerata* tall open scrub over *Cyperus vaginiatus* open sedgeland over **Cenchrus ciliaris* open tussock grassland;

MJ01a: *Corymbia hamersleyana* scattered low trees over *Acacia trachycarpa*, *A. colei* and *A. synchronicia* tall shrubland over *Triodia epactia* hummock grassland and *Cenchrus ciliaris* open tussock grassland;

MJ02a: *Corymbia hamersleyana* and *Acacia inaequilatera* scattered low trees over *Hakea lorea* and *Acacia synchronicia* scattered tall shrubs over *Triodia epactia* and *T. wiseana* hummock grassland and *Cenchrus ciliaris* open tussock grassland;

MJ03a: Mixed *Acacia* species tall shrubland (*A. colei*, *A. elachantha*, *A. ancistrocarpa*, *A. synchronicia* and *A. trachycarpa*) over *Gossypium australe* scattered shrubs over *Triodia epactia* hummock grassland and *Cenchrus ciliaris* very open tussock grassland;

MJ03d: *Schoenoplectus subulatus*, *Cyperus vaginatus* and *Typha domingensis* sedgeland over herbland of mixed species (*Lobelia arnhemiaca*, *Ammannia baccifera*, *Centipeda minima*, *Cyperus iria* and *Eragrostis tenellula*);

MJ04a: *Acacia xiphophylla* low woodland over *Acacia synchronicia* scattered tall shrubs over *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla* scattered shrubs over *Triodia epactia* hummock grassland and *Cenchrus ciliaris* scattered tussock grasses;

MJ05a: *Corymbia hamersleyana* scattered low trees over *Acacia bivenosa* tall shrubland over scattered low shrubs/shrubs of *Acacia synchronicia*, *Indigofera monophylla* and *Gossypium robinsonii* over *Triodia wiseana* hummock grassland;

MJ05c: *Corymbia candida* subsp. *candida* and *C. Hamersleyana* scattered low trees over *Acacia bivenosa*, *Eremophila longifolia* and *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla* shrubland over *Triodia epactia* grassland;

MJ05f: *Corymbia hamersleyana* scattered low trees over mixed *Acacia* species (*A. colei*, *A. bivenosa*, *A. trachycarpa*, *A. sclerosperma* and *tumida* var. *pilbarensis*) and *Hakea lorea* tall shrubland over *Triodia epactia* hummock grassland and *Cenchrus ciliaris* open tussock grassland; and

MJ05g: *Corymbia hamersleyana* scattered low trees over *Acacia inaequilatera* scattered tall shrubs over *Acacia bivenosa*, *A. ancistrocarpa* and *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *pruinosa* tall shrubland over *Triodia wiseana* hummock grassland.

Clearing Description	<p>Robe River Limited is proposing to clear up to 20 hectares of native vegetation within a 87.2 hectare application area for the Mesa J Trail Track Extension Project. The clearing of vegetation is required for geotechnical investigations and construction of rail and associated infrastructure.</p> <p>The vegetation will be cleared using a dozer, blade down. The vegetation and topsoil will be stockpiled separately for use in rehabilitation.</p>
Vegetation Condition	<p>Excellent: Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery, 1994);</p> <p>To:</p> <p>Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)</p>
Comment	<p>The application area is located in the Hamersley subregion of Western Australia and is situated 12 kilometres west of the Onslow town site (Government of Western Australia; GIS Database).</p> <p>The vegetation condition was derived from a vegetation survey conducted by Astron Environmental Services (2011).</p> <p>Clearing Permit CPS 4598/1 was granted by the Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) on 24 November, 2011 and authorised the clearing of up to 20 hectares of native vegetation within an area totalling approximately 78.53 hectares. On 17 October 2012 Robe River Limited applied to amend the boundary of CPS 4598/1 by 8.67 hectares to accommodate new high voltage overhead powerlines and lighting.</p>

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

Comments

Astron Environmental Services (2011) identified one additional vegetation community in the area that was not found within the previous boundary; EcEvMgCYPvCEc; *Euclayptus camaldulensis*, *E. Victrix* open forest over *Melaleuca glomerata* tall open scrub over *Cyperus vaginiatus* open sedgeland over **Cenchrus ciliaris* open tussock grassland. This vegetation community is in good condition, but is not seen to be of elevated conservation significance. Disturbance of riparian vegetation associated with this unit will be avoided where possible.

No Threatened or Priority Flora or Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) or Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) have been recorded within the extended permit boundary (Astron Environmental Services, 2011; GIS Database).

The proposed amendment is not likely to have any significant environmental impacts above those already assessed under CPS 4598/1. Therefore, the assessment against the clearing principles has not changed and can be found in clearing permit decision report CPS 4598/1.

Methodology Astron Environmental Services (2011)
GIS Database:
- Threatened and Priority Flora

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

Comments

There is one Native Title claim over the area under application (WC99/12). This claim has been registered with the Native Title Tribunal on behalf of the claimant groups. However, the mining tenure has been granted in accordance with the future act regime of the *Native Title Act 1993* and the nature of the act (i.e. the proposed clearing activity) has been provided for in that process, therefore the granting of a clearing permit is not a future act under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

There are four registered Aboriginal Site of Significance within the application area (Site IDs: 6267, 6460, 6590 and 6591) (GIS Database). It is the proponent's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Aboriginal sites of significance are damaged through the clearing process.

It is the proponent's responsibility to liaise with the Department of Environment and Conservation and the Department of Water, to determine whether a Works Approval, Water Licence, Bed and Banks Permit, or any other licences or approvals are required for the proposed works.

Clearing Permit application CPS 4598/2 was advertised on 12 November 2012 by the Department of Mines and Petroleum inviting submissions from the public. There were no submissions received.

Methodology GIS Database:
- Aboriginal Sites of Significance
- Native Title Claims - Registered with the NNTT

4. References

- Astron Environmental Services (2011) Mesa J Trail Track Extension Vegetation, Flora and Fauna Survey prepared for Robe River Ltd, June 2011.
- Government of Western Australia (2011) 2011 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). WA Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.

5. Glossary

Acronyms:

BoM	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
CALM	Department of Conservation and Land Management (now DEC), Western Australia
DAFWA	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia
DEH	Department of Environment and Heritage (federal based in Canberra) previously Environment Australia
DEP	Department of Environment Protection (now DEC), Western Australia
DIA	Department of Indigenous Affairs
DLI	Department of Land Information, Western Australia
DMP	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia
DoE	Department of Environment (now DEC), Western Australia
DoIR	Department of Industry and Resources (now DMP), Western Australia
DOLA	Department of Land Administration, Western Australia
DoW	Department of Water
EP Act	Environmental Protection Act 1986, Western Australia
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Federal Act)
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – commonly known as the World Conservation Union
RIWI Act	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914, Western Australia
s.17	Section 17 of the Environment Protection Act 1986, Western Australia
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community

Definitions:

{Atkins, K (2005). *Declared rare and priority flora list for Western Australia, 22 February 2005*. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Como, Western Australia} :-

- P1** **Priority One - Poorly Known taxa:** taxa which are known from one or a few (generally <5) populations which are under threat, either due to small population size, or being on lands under immediate threat, e.g. road verges, urban areas, farmland, active mineral leases, etc., or the plants are under threat, e.g. from disease, grazing by feral animals, etc. May include taxa with threatened populations on protected lands. Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as 'rare flora', but are in urgent need of further survey.
- P2** **Priority Two - Poorly Known taxa:** taxa which are known from one or a few (generally <5) populations, at least some of which are not believed to be under immediate threat (i.e. not currently endangered). Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as 'rare flora', but are in urgent need of further survey.
- P3** **Priority Three - Poorly Known taxa:** taxa which are known from several populations, at least some of which are not believed to be under immediate threat (i.e. not currently endangered). Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as 'rare flora', but are in need of further survey.
- P4** **Priority Four – Rare taxa:** taxa which are considered to have been adequately surveyed and which, whilst being rare (in Australia), are not currently threatened by any identifiable factors. These taxa require monitoring every 5–10 years.
- R** **Declared Rare Flora – Extant taxa (= Threatened Flora = Endangered + Vulnerable):** taxa which have been adequately searched for, and are deemed to be in the wild either rare, in danger of extinction, or otherwise in need of special protection, and have been gazetted as such, following approval by the Minister for the Environment, after recommendation by the State's Endangered Flora Consultative Committee.
- X** **Declared Rare Flora - Presumed Extinct taxa:** taxa which have not been collected, or otherwise verified, over the past 50 years despite thorough searching, or of which all known wild populations have been destroyed more recently, and have been gazetted as such, following approval by the Minister for the Environment, after recommendation by the State's Endangered Flora Consultative Committee.

{Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2005} [Wildlife Conservation Act 1950] :-

- Schedule 1** **Schedule 1 – Fauna that is rare or likely to become extinct:** being fauna that is rare or likely to become extinct, are declared to be fauna that is need of special protection.
- Schedule 2** **Schedule 2 – Fauna that is presumed to be extinct:** being fauna that is presumed to be extinct, are

declared to be fauna that is need of special protection.

- Schedule 3** **Schedule 3 – Birds protected under an international agreement:** being birds that are subject to an agreement between the governments of Australia and Japan relating to the protection of migratory birds and birds in danger of extinction, are declared to be fauna that is need of special protection.
- Schedule 4** **Schedule 4 – Other specially protected fauna:** being fauna that is declared to be fauna that is in need of special protection, otherwise than for the reasons mentioned in Schedules 1, 2 or 3.

{CALM (2005). *Priority Codes for Fauna*. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Como, Western Australia} :-

- P1** **Priority One: Taxa with few, poorly known populations on threatened lands:** Taxa which are known from few specimens or sight records from one or a few localities on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, active mineral leases. The taxon needs urgent survey and evaluation of conservation status before consideration can be given to declaration as threatened fauna.
- P2** **Priority Two: Taxa with few, poorly known populations on conservation lands:** Taxa which are known from few specimens or sight records from one or a few localities on lands not under immediate threat of habitat destruction or degradation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves, State forest, vacant Crown land, water reserves, etc. The taxon needs urgent survey and evaluation of conservation status before consideration can be given to declaration as threatened fauna.
- P3** **Priority Three: Taxa with several, poorly known populations, some on conservation lands:** Taxa which are known from few specimens or sight records from several localities, some of which are on lands not under immediate threat of habitat destruction or degradation. The taxon needs urgent survey and evaluation of conservation status before consideration can be given to declaration as threatened fauna.
- P4** **Priority Four: Taxa in need of monitoring:** Taxa which are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and which are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection, but could be if present circumstances change. These taxa are usually represented on conservation lands.
- P5** **Priority Five: Taxa in need of monitoring:** Taxa which are not considered threatened but are subject to a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming threatened within five years.

Categories of threatened species (*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*)

- EX** **Extinct:** A native species for which there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
- EX(W)** **Extinct in the wild:** A native species which:
(a) is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; or
(b) has not been recorded in its known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite exhaustive surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form.
- CR** **Critically Endangered:** A native species which is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
- EN** **Endangered:** A native species which:
(a) is not critically endangered; and
(b) is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
- VU** **Vulnerable:** A native species which:
(a) is not critically endangered or endangered; and
(b) is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
- CD** **Conservation Dependent:** A native species which is the focus of a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered within a period of 5 years.

Principles for clearing native vegetation:

- (a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.
- (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.
- (c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.
- (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.
- (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.
- (f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.
- (g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.
- (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.
- (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.
- (j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

