



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 5109/1
File Number: 2012/004218-1
Duration of Permit: From 14 December 2012 to 14 December 2018

PERMIT HOLDER

Brian Denis De Campo

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 11943 on Deposited Plan 161295 (Eastbrook)

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

Clearing of up to 1.4 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross hatched yellow on attached Plan 5109/1.

CONDITIONS

1. Period in which clearing is authorised

The Permit Holder shall not clear any native vegetation after 14 December 2014

2. Revegetation

The Permit Holder shall establish and maintain for the term of this permit *local provenance* upper storey species, including *Eucalyptus diversicolor* (karri), within the area cross hatched red on attached Plan 5109/1 in accordance with the following requirements:

- (a) *local provenance* upper storey species shall be established and maintained to an average planting density of 830 trees per hectare; and
- (b) *planting* is to commence within twenty four months of any clearing authorised under this Permit.

3. Records must be kept

In relation to the *planting* of areas pursuant to condition 2 of this Permit:

- (a) the location of any areas planted, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees;
- (b) a description of the *planting* activities undertaken; and
- (c) the number of trees and density planted.

4. 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 3 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 14 September 2018, the permit holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 3 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 4(a) of this Permit.

DEFINITIONS

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

local provenance means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 20 kilometres of the area cleared; and

planting means the re-establishment of vegetation by creating favourable soil conditions and planting seedlings of the desired species.



M Warnock
A/MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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

22 November 2012

Plan 5109/1



LEGEND

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Clearing instruments | Local Government Authorities |
| Areas Subject to Conditions | Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007 |
| Areas Approved to Clear | |
| Road Centrelines | |
| Cadastre for labelling | |



0 150 m

Scale 1:5957
(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.

M Warnock Date 22/11/12
M Warnock

Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1985

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

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1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 5109/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Brian Denis DeCampo

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 11943 ON PLAN 161295 (House No. 17 DECAMPO EASTBROOK 6260)
Local Government Area: Shire of Manjimup
Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 22 November 2012

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
The application area is mapped as: Beard vegetation association No. 3 (Normalup), described as medium forest; jarrah-marri (95% of clearing).	This application is to clear several paddock trees and a linear strip of vegetation totalling 1.4 hectares to allow for the installation of pivot irrigation system.	Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)	The description and condition of the vegetation under application was determined via the use of aerial imagery (Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007)
Mapped Beard vegetation association No. 1144 (Normalup) is described as tall forest; karri and marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>) (5% of clearing).	Based on aerial imagery, the property has been historically cleared for agriculture and grazing. The vegetation proposed to be cleared has been modified through grazing and weed invasion associated with agriculture (Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007).		
Mattiske vegetation complex 'Cry' described as tall open forest of <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> with mixture of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i> and <i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i> on uplands in hyperhumid and perhumid zones. (Shepherd et al, 2001; Mattiske and Havel, 1998).			

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**
This application is to clear several paddock trees and a linear strip of vegetation totalling 1.4 hectares to allow for the installation of pivot irrigation system.

Based on aerial imagery, the property has been historically cleared for agriculture and grazing. The vegetation proposed to be cleared has been modified through grazing and weed invasion associated with agriculture (Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007).

It has been estimated that less than 10% of vegetation remains on the 157ha holding owned by the applicant (DoW, 2012).

Given the relatively small size of the application area (1.4ha) and the altered condition of the application area it is unlikely that the proposed clearing will be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
- DoW (2012)

GIS datasets:
Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007

(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**

There are seven threatened and five priority fauna species within the local area (10km radius). The closest record, the Pouched Lamprey (priority one species), is approximately 3.3km south west of the application area (DEC, 2007-).

The application area has been modified through agricultural and grazing activities. Aerial photography shows that there are extensive areas of native vegetation remaining within 2km of the application area (state forest and nature reserve) and beyond in the 10km local area that appear to be in a better condition than the application area. Therefore, fauna species are likely to find habitat in equal or better condition (with fewer disturbances) within these nearby remnants.

Given the relatively small size of the application area (1.4ha) and the modified condition of the application area it is unlikely that the proposed clearing will be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
- DEC (2007-)

GIS datasets:
- DEC tenure
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007

(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**

No rare flora has been mapped within the application area. The closest known record of rare flora is an orchid, located 5.6 km south from the proposed clearing area. No other rare flora is recorded within a 10km radius.

As the application area has been modified through agricultural clearing and grazing activities, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS datasets:
- SAC Biodatasets (Accessed July 2012)
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007

(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 at variance to this Principle**

There are no threatened ecological communities recorded within a 10km radius of the area proposed to be cleared.

As the application area has been modified through agricultural clearing and grazing activities, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS Datasets:
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007
- SAC Biodatasets (Accessed July 2012)

(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 vegetation under application is described as Beard vegetation associations 3 and 1144 and Mattiske Vegetation Complex "CRy", of which there is approximately 79%, 79% and 74% of pre-European extent remaining, respectively (Government of Western Australia, 2011 and Mattiske and Havel 1998).

The Beard and Mattiske vegetation association/complexes retain more than the threshold level (30%) recommended in the National Objectives Targets for Biodiversity Conservation, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Western Australia 2001).

The application area has been modified through agricultural clearing and grazing activities. There are extensive areas of remnant vegetation (approximately 70%) within the local area (10km radius) contained in state forest and nature reserves (Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007).

It is unlikely that the modified vegetation within the application area would be considered 'significant' as a remnant in a local context.

The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology **References:**
- Commonwealth of Western Australia (2001)
- Mattiske and Havel (1998)
- Government of Western Australia (2011)
- Shepherd, et al (2001)
-
GIS datasets:
- SAC Biodatasets (Accessed July 2012)
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007

(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 not at variance to this Principle**
No watercourses or wetlands occur within the application area.

The application area is therefore not at variance to this principle.

Methodology **GIS datasets:**
- Hydrography, Linear
- ANCA Wetlands
- EPP Lakes
- RAMSAR, Wetlands
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007

(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 area under application is within the Warren River Water Reserve catchment which has been subject to Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947 (CAWS Act) native vegetation clearing controls since December 1978 to prevent salinisation of water resources (DoW, 2012).

The proposed clearing site is located in Zone D, a low salinity risk part of the catchment, where Department of Water (DoW) Policy and Guidelines for the 'Granting of Licences to Clear Indigenous Vegetation' exist. The CAWS Act however requires the retention of native vegetation on at least 10% of the owner's holding area and 2007 imagery suggests that only approximately 5ha or 3.2% of native vegetation remains on the holding (DoW, 2012).

The DoW Policy and Guidelines also provide for the grant of a Licence to Clear small degraded stands subject to the establishment of a vegetation offset of twice the approved area. The CAWS Act s12C(3) provides for refusal of clearing proposals if there is less than 10% of native vegetation remaining on the holding. The applicant has agreed to undertake replanting on the property as required (DEC, 2012).

The application area appears to meet the small degraded stand definition and therefore clearing of these areas could be permitted, conditional upon the planting up of an area equivalent to 2.8ha (DoW, 2012).

Requirements to revegetate and rehabilitate will assist in mitigating potential land degradation impacts such as salinity.

Additionally, the application area occurs in area of the landscape with a low gradient between 175-185 AHD over 600m distance. Soils are characterised as being "hard, and also sandy, yellow and yellow mottled soils with conspicuous but relatively smaller areas of red earths" (Northcote et al, 1960 - 68).

Provided the applicant undertakes revegetation of 2.8ha elsewhere on their property, the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation in the form of salinisation.

Methodology References:
- DEC (2012)
- DoW (2012)
- Northcote (1960-68)

GIS databases:
- Average Annual Rainfall Isohyets
- Annual Evaporation Contours
- CAWSA Part IIA Clearing Control Catchments (Zones)
- Hydrogeology, statewide
- Hydrography, linear
- Salinity Risk
- Soils, Statewide
- Topographic contours statewide

(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 not at variance to this Principle**

Large areas of state forest exist 3km to the north, west and south of the application area, two nature reserves are approximately 2km to the east and south east and a national park is approximately 4.5km to the south east.

The conservation areas and the proposed clearing are separated by cleared areas and therefore it is not considered the proposed clearing would impact on the conservation areas.

Given the distance to the closest conservation reserve and the relatively small size of the application area (1.4ha), the proposed clearing is not at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS databases:
- DEC Tenure
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007

(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 at variance to this Principle**

The application area is located within Zone D (a low salinity risk area) of the Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947 (CAWSA) area of the Warren River Water Catchment. Department of Water (DoW) CAWSA guidelines have been established to limit clearing in areas with less than 10% native vegetation cover. Approximately 5 hectares or 3.2% of the applicants 157 hectares holding remains vegetated. However DoW guidelines now permit the removal of isolated trees and small degraded forest stands (as occurs in the application area) subject to the establishment of a vegetation offset that involves planting deep rooted species at twice the area of any approved clearing (DoW, 2012).

The application area appears to meet the small degraded stand definition and therefore clearing of these areas could be permitted, conditional upon the planting up of 2.8ha of cleared areas. (DoW, 2012).

The proposed clearing is not considered likely to cause deterioration in surface and underground water in the form of salinisation and is therefore not at variance to this Principle.

Methodology References:
- DoW (2012)

GIS databases:
- CAWSA Part II Clearing Control Catchments
- Hydrographic Catchments
- Groundwater Salinity, Statewide
- RIWI Act, Areas

(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

The clearing of isolated paddocks trees and a linear strip of modified vegetation in an agricultural environment in an area of the landscape with a low gradient between 175-185 AHD over a 600m distance is unlikely to lead to or increase the duration of flooding.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:

- Topographical Contours Statewide
- Rainfall, Mean Annual
- Hydrogeology, Statewide
- Hydrographic Catchments

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

Comments

The application area is located within Zone D of the Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947 (CAWSA) of the Warren River Water Catchment and subject to the statutory limitation that 10% of the land parcel is to remain uncleared. However Department of Water (DoW) guidelines now permit the removal of isolated trees and small degraded forest stands (as occurs in the application area) subject to the establishment of a vegetation offset of twice the area of any approved clearing is to be re-planted. DoW suggest the re-planting, establishment and maintenance in perpetuity of 2.8 hectares to achieve a mature stand of at least 830 stems per hectare of deep rooted tree species (DoW, 2012). The applicant has agreed to plant initially 1250 stems per hectares and thin back to 850 stems per hectare (DEC, 2012).

The Shire of Manjimup advised that there is no planning or other matters which affects the proposal.

Methodology

References:

- DoW (2012)
- DEC (2012)

GIS Databases:

- CAWSA Part II Clearing Control Catchments
- Aboriginal Sites of Significance
- Native Title Claims
- RIWI Act Groundwater & Surface Water Areas

4. References

- DEC (2007 -) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Environment and Conservation. URL: <http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed xx/xx/xxxx
- DEC (2012) Applicant's further information received for clearing permit application CPS 5109/1 received 29 October 2012 (DEC Ref: A563177)
- DoW (2012) Department of Water advice received for clearing permit application CPS 5109/1 received 12 July 2012 (DEC Ref: A523726 and A563194)
- 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.
- 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.
- 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., 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)