



## **CLEARING PERMIT**

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

### **PERMIT DETAILS**

Area Permit Number: 5304/2

File Number: 2012/007109-1

Duration of Permit: From 11 April 2013 to 11 April 2015

### **ADVICE NOTE**

The funds referred to in condition 1 of this permit are intended for the purchase of significant remnant vegetation with Carnaby's cockatoo foraging habitat and value as an ecological stepping stone.

### **PERMIT HOLDER**

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Perth

### **LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE**

LOT 594 ON PLAN 23204 (HOCKING 6065)

### **AUTHORISED ACTIVITY**

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 2.114 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 5304/2.

### **CONDITIONS**

**1. Monetary contributions to a fund maintained for the purpose of establishing or maintaining vegetation (offset)**

Prior to undertaking any clearing authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder shall provide documentary evidence to the CEO that funding of \$25,000 has been transferred to the Department of Environment Regulation to purchase land for the purpose of establishing or maintaining native vegetation.

**2. Vegetation management**

- (a) Prior to 1 January 2014, the Permit Holder shall construct a fence enclosing the area hatched red on attached Plan 5304/2.
- (b) Within one month of installing the fence required by condition 2(a), the Permit Holder shall notify the CEO in writing that the fence has been completed.

**3. Dieback and weed control**

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*:

- (a) Clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- (b) Only move soils in *dry conditions*;
- (c) Ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
- (d) Restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

#### 4. Retain vegetative material and topsoil, revegetation and rehabilitation

The Permit Holder shall:

- (a) Retain the vegetative material and topsoil removed by clearing authorised under this Permit for the purpose of installing a power cable and water pipeline and stockpile the vegetative material and topsoil in an area that has already been cleared.
- (b) Within 3 months following completion of installing the power cable and water pipelines, *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* areas no longer required for the purpose of installing a power cable and water pipeline by:
  - (i) ripping the ground on the contour to remove soil compaction; and
  - (ii) laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 4(a) on the cleared area(s).

#### 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;

**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 natural *regeneration*, *direct seeding* and/or *planting*, so that the species composition, structure and density is similar to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area;

**weed/s** means any plant -

- (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or
- (b) published in the former Department of Environment and Conservation Regional Weed Assessments, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.



M Warnock  
MANAGER  
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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

22 August 2013



# Plan 5304/2



## LEGEND

- ☐ Local Government Authorities
- ☐ Road Centrelines
- ☐ Cadastre for labelling
- ☐ Freehold (cont)

- ☐ Crown Reserve
- ☐ State Forest / Timber Reserve
- ☐ Marine Park
- ☐ Crown Lease
- ☐ Lease / Reserve
- ☐ Lease on State Forest / Timber Reserve (cont)

- ☐ Public Roads
- ☐ Unallocated Crown Land
- ☐ Water
- ☐ Clearing Instruments
- ☐ Areas Subject to Conditions
- ☐ Areas Approved to Clear

Perth Metropolitan Central  
15cm Orthomosaic - Landgate  
2011



0 62 m

Scale 1:2320

(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* 22/8/13  
M Warnock

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.



Government of Western Australia  
Department of Environment Regulations

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# Clearing Permit Decision Report

## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 5304/2  
Permit type: Area Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Perth

### 1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 594 ON PLAN 23204 (House No. 720 WANNEROO HOCKING 6065)  
Local Government Area: City of Wanneroo  
Colloquial name:

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
2.07		Mechanical Removal	Building or Structure
0.04		Mechanical Removal	Water/gas/cable/pipeline/power installation

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant  
Decision Date: 22 August 2013

## 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
<p>Mapped Beard vegetation association:</p> <p>6 - Medium woodland; tuart &amp; jarrah (Shepherd et al., 2001).</p> <p>Hedde Complex:</p> <p>Karrakatta Complex-Central and South: Predominantly open forest of Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart) - Eucalyptus marginata (Jarrah) - Corymbia calophylla (Marri) and woodland of Eucalyptus marginata (Jarrah) - Banksia species. (Hedde et al, 1980)</p> <p>ATA Environmental assessed the vegetation on 1 December 2006 and advised that the vegetation is predominantly a woodland of jarrah (Eucalyptus marginata), Sheoak (Allocasuarina fraseriana), Banksia (Banksia attenuata) over a moderately dense shrub understorey. Typical understorey species include Hibbertia hypericoides, mesomelaena pseudostygia,</p>	<p>Hocking Primary Catholic School construction project</p>	<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>	<p>The application to amend is to clear an additional 0.04 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of electricity cable and water pipeline installation. The total clearing proposed is 2.114 hectares.</p> <p>The property is 9.99 hectares in size, with an approximately 5.9 hectare remnant of native vegetation on the eastern side. The remaining approximately 4.09 hectares of the property is cleared, supporting dense weeds (DEC, 2012).</p> <p>Of the 5.9 hectare remnant, approximately 1.41 hectares is proposed to be retained within the proposed school site, with the majority in a remnant to the south of the school. The applicant advised that the remainder of the property is proposed to be developed in the future (DEC, 2012). This includes the remaining approximately 2.3 hectares of native vegetation on the western side of the remnant.</p> <p>The Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC, 2012) inspected the vegetation and considered it ranges from excellent to degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition, with the majority in good (Keighery, 1994) condition.</p> <p>The vegetation under application is predominantly open Banksia/Jarrah/ Sheoak woodland, with Banksia species dominating the overstorey across the majority of the application area. Overstorey species noted included marri (Corymbia calophylla), jarrah (Eucalyptus marginata), sheoak (Allocasuarina sp), Banksia attenuata, B. menziesii, B. grandis. Midstorey of Macrozamia sp, Acacia sp, Xanthorrhoea preissii, Jacksonia furcellata, Hakea sp. (DEC, 2012).</p>



*Desmocladius flexuosus*,  
*Macrozamia fraseri*,  
*Gompholobium tomentosum* and  
*Conostylis aurea*. The eastern portion of the site has fewer jarrah and sheoak trees and a greater abundance of *Banksia prionotes* and some *Banksia grandis* trees. Understorey species common in the eastern portion include *Jacksonia furcellata*, *Hakea prostate*, *Xanthorrhoea preissii* and *Macrozamia fraseri*. Some young tuart trees also occur in the eastern portion of the site. A very small stand of marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) occurs in the northwest corner of the vegetated area (ATA Environmental 2006).

Coffey Environments assessed the vegetation under application in spring 2007, broadly describing it as jarrah, banksia spp and sheoak open forest over species rich low open heath (Coffey Environments, 2007). Three vegetation types were described from the remnant vegetation under application.

*Banksias* are the tallest canopy species across the majority of the site, especially the eastern and southern parts of the application area (DEC, 2012).

Eucalypt /marri trees are more common and more mature in the western side of the application area, further increasing in number in the adjacent vegetation to the west (DEC, 2012).

Weeds such as veldt grass are present throughout the application area and are most dense around the edges, up to approximately 10 metres into the vegetation where they have largely replaced the native understorey (DEC, 2012). Litter occurs at relatively low densities and is largely restricted to the outside of the firebreak, adjacent to roads (DEC, 2012).

The eastern half of the application area is generally in more disturbed condition than the western half, has fewer eucalyptus type over storey trees, reduced native understorey and greater levels of weed invasion (DEC, 2012). The majority of this vegetation is in good (Keighery, 1994) condition.

The western half of the application area is mostly in very good to good (Keighery, 1994) condition, also containing an area of excellent to very good (Keighery, 1994) condition vegetation (DEC, 2012).

The majority of the vegetation that is proposed to be retained is to the south of the application area, where the vegetation is mostly in good to degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition (DEC, 2012).

There are two small tracks into the vegetation that appear to have been recently cleared, the first approximately 15 metres long from the eastern firebreak and the second approximately 13 metres long from the track in the southern part of the application area (DEC, 2012).

Vegetation condition was determined through aerial imagery and site inspection conducted by the Department of Environment and Conservation on 9 November 2012 (DEC, 2012).

### 3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

#### Comments

The application to amend is to clear an additional 0.04 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of electricity cable and water pipeline installation. The total clearing proposed is 2.114 hectares.

A review of current environmental information has found that the additional proposed clearing of 0.04 hectares will intersect a population of approximately 50 plants of a Priority 4 (P4) flora species which was recorded in the southern part of Lot 594 (Coffey Environments, 2007). It is considered likely for the proposed clearing to impact this population by clearing individuals and reducing the quality of the habitat through the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback and segmentation of the population.

There are records of this species from 34 locations within the local area, however some of the nearby populations are unlikely to remain due to development. Therefore maintaining the majority of the population on the property would help keep the species represented in the local area. The conservation of the remaining plants would be dependent on maintaining the quality of the habitat. An appropriate management action would be to stockpile and mulch the vegetative material on site and respread this material after installation of the pipelines and cable to promote natural regeneration.

Apart from the above, a review of current environmental information reveals no new additional information. Therefore the assessment against the clearing principles has not changed and can be found in the Clearing Permit Decision Report CPS5304/1.

#### Methodology

- Coffey Environments (2007)
- GIS Databases
- Pre-European vegetation
- Sac Bio datasets (accessed July 2013)

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

**Comments** The application to amend is to clear an additional 0.04 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of electricity cable and water pipeline installation. The total clearing proposed is 2.114 hectares.

The proponent has advised that they are planning to stockpile and mulch the vegetative material on site and respread this material after installation of the pipelines and cable to promote natural regeneration.

No submissions from the public have been received.

## Methodology

### 4. References

Coffey Environments (2007) Spring Flora and Vegetation Survey, lot 594 Wanneroo Road, Hocking. Prepared for D Barnao. Coffey Environments Pty Ltd, Perth. DEC ref: A597176

DEC (2012) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 5304/1, Lot 594 Wanneroo Road, Hocking. Site inspection undertaken 09/11/2012. Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia. DEC Ref: A578195

Hedde, E. M., Loneragan, O. W., and Havel, J. J. (1980) Vegetation Complexes of the Darling System, Western Australia. In Department of Conservation and Environment, Atlas of Natural Resources, Darling System, 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.

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)