



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 5453/1
Permit Holder:	Shire of Boyup Brook
Duration of Permit:	12 April 2013 – 12 April 2018

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 construction.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Farleigh Road reserve (PIN 11596607 BOYUP BROOK 6244)

Farleigh Road reserve (PIN 11596609 BOYUP BROOK 6244)

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 0.4 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 5453/1.

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 the activities described in condition 1 of this Permit to the extent that the Permit Holder has the power to carry out works involving clearing 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:

- avoid the clearing of native vegetation;
- minimise the amount of native vegetation to be cleared; and
- reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

8. Fauna management

The Permit Holder must not clear *habitat trees* within the areas authorised to be cleared under this permit between the months of August to December.

DEFINITIONS

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

habitat tree(s) means trees that have a diameter, measured at 1.5 metres from the base of the tree, of 50 centimetres or greater, that contains or has the potential to develop hollows or roosts suitable for native fauna.

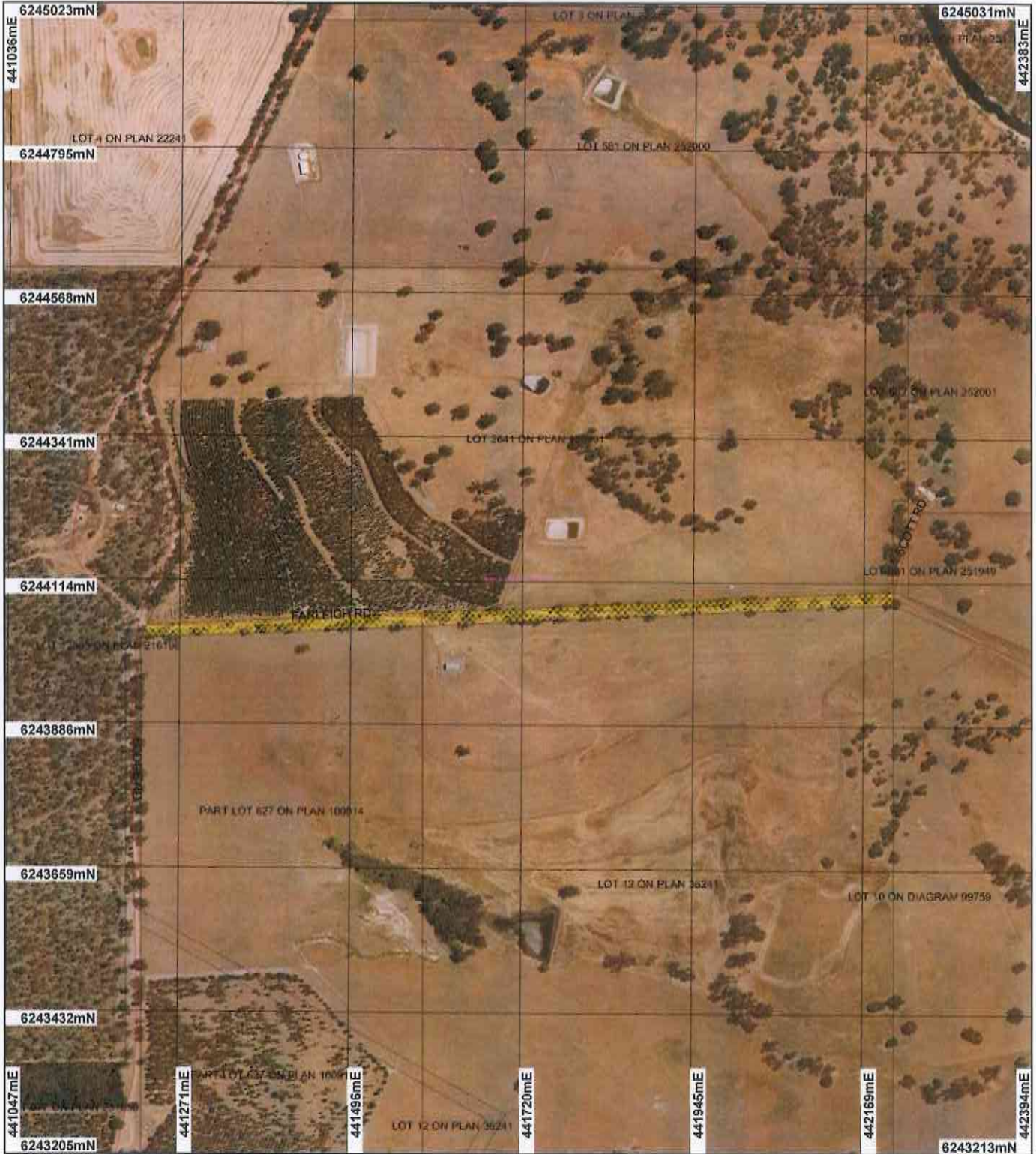


M Warnock
A/MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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

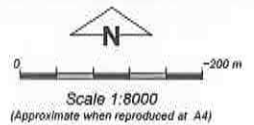
21 March 2013

Plan 5453/1



LEGEND

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



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

M Warnock Date 2/3/13
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.





1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 5453/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Shire of Boyup Brook

1.3. Property details

Property: Farleigh Road reserve PIN 11596607 (BOYUP BROOK 6244)
Farleigh Road reserve PIN 11596609 (BOYUP BROOK 6244)
Local Government Area: Shire of Boyup Brook
Colloquial name: Farleigh Road

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
0.4		Mechanical Removal	Road construction or maintenance

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 21 March 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
Mapped Beard Vegetation Association 3 is described as medium forest; jarrah-marri (Shepherd et al, 2001).	The application is to clear up to 0.4 hectares of native vegetation along Farleigh Road reserve for the purpose of widening the road.	Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)	The condition and description of the vegetation has been determined by a Department of Environment and Conservation site visit on 18 March 2013 and aerial imagery (Bridgetown 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004).
Mapped Beard Vegetation Association 992 is described as medium forest; jarrah-wandoo (Eucalyptus wandoo) (Shepherd et al, 2001).	The proposed clearing includes a 2 metre strip of vegetation on both sides of Farleigh Road, starting at Lodge Road and extending 1 kilometre east along the Farleigh Road reserve (Shire of Boyup Brook 2012).		
Mapped Matiske vegetation complex DMg is described as mosaic of woodland of Eucalyptus wandoo with some Corymbia calophylla on deeper soils and open heath of Myrtaceae-Proteaceae spp. and lithic complex on shallow soils near granite outcrops in subhumid to arid zones (Matiske and Havel 1998).	The vegetation proposed to be cleared is in a degraded (Keighery 1994) condition, consisting mainly of Eucalyptus marginata, Corymbia calophylla and Eucalyptus wandoo with an understorey of grassy weeds. Many of the trees are in poor health or dead. Some of the trees are hollow-bearing or potentially hollow-bearing.		

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

Comments

The application is to clear up to 0.4 hectares of native vegetation along Farleigh Road reserve for the purpose of road construction.

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is in a degraded (Keighery 1994) condition, consisting predominantly of Eucalyptus marginata, Corymbia calophylla and Eucalyptus wandoo with an understorey of grassy weeds. Some of the trees are in poor health or dead.

Nine fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius), including three species of threatened black cockatoo (DEC, 2007-). Calyptrorhynchus latirostris (Carnaby's cockatoo) is endemic to south-western Australia and classified as Endangered under the federal Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and rare or likely to become extinct under the Wildlife

Conservation Act 1950 (DEC 2007-). Baudin's black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*) and forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*) are listed as Vulnerable under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and rare or likely to become extinct under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950. The area under application contains mature wandoo, marri and jarrah trees, which are some of the preferred species of tree for nesting by these species (SEWPaC 2012). Some of the trees within the application area are large enough to contain hollows and may provide suitable nesting habitat for these species. Appropriate fauna management will minimise impacts to black cockatoos. Considering the small size of the application area, the degraded (Keighery 1994) condition and the lack of understorey, the vegetation proposed to be cleared has limited capacity to provide an ecological linkage or significant habitat for any other local and conservation significant fauna.

The national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia has a target to prevent clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia 2001). The majority of the vegetation under application is mapped as Beard Vegetation Association 3 (Shepherd et al. 2001) which is well represented within the Jarrah Forest IBRA Bioregion, retaining approximately 69 percent (Government of Western Australia 2011) of the original extent. While the vegetation under application occurs within an extensively cleared landscape, with approximately 20 percent of remnant vegetation remaining within a 10 kilometre radius, it is not considered to be significant as a remnant due to the small size and degraded (Keighery 1994) condition.

No priority or threatened ecological communities have been mapped within a 10 kilometre radius of the application area. The proposed clearing is unlikely to impact upon the environmental values of any conservation areas.

There are six species of priority flora recorded within a 10 kilometre radius of the application area. The closest record is 5 kilometres from the application area. Due to the disturbance of understorey within the application area it is unlikely to be necessary for the maintenance of any of these species.

Given the small size of the proposed clearing (0.4 hectares), the degraded (Keighery 1994) condition and the level of disturbance to the understorey, the application area is unlikely to comprise a high level of biodiversity and the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause or exacerbate land degradation, flooding or water quality deterioration.

Considering the above, the application may be at variance to clearing principle (b) and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining principles.

Conducting clearing activities outside the breeding season for black cockatoos (August to December) will assist in mitigating the impacts. The Shire of Boyup Brook have indicated their awareness of the importance of potentially hollow-bearing habitat trees and will retain these where possible.

Methodology

References

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
- DEC (2007-)
- Government of Western Australia (2011)
- Keighery (1994)
- SEWPaC (2012)
- Shepherd et al. (2001)

GIS Databases

- Bridgetown 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2004
- Hydrography, linear DOW
- Pre-European vegetation
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed March 2013
- NWLRA, Extent of Native Vegetation

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

Comments

The application is to clear up to 0.4 hectares of native vegetation along both sides of Farleigh Road reserve for the purpose of road construction. The proposed clearing of 2 metres of vegetation on either side of the existing track is to allow a straight road to be constructed to comply with current best practice of a 6 metre wide gravel road with 1.2 metre shoulders and drains (Shire of Boyup Brook 2012). The application area extends for 1 kilometre along Farleigh Road, starting at Lodge Road heading east. The Shire of Boyup Brook have indicated that some mature trees on the edges of the application area will be retained where possible to maintain nesting and foraging habitat for black cockatoos.

No public submissions have been received.

The area under application is zoned as 'rural' under the Town Planning Scheme Zones.

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

Methodology	References
	-Shire of Boyup Brook (2012)
	GIS Databases
	- Aboriginal Sites of Significance
	- Town Planning Scheme Zones

4. References

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- DEC (2007 -) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Environment and Conservation. URL: <http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed 01/03/2013.
- 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.
- SEWPaC (2012) EPBC Act Referral Guidelines for Three Threatened Black Cockatoo Species, April 2012. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Populations and Communities. Commonwealth of 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.
- 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.
- Shire of Boyup Brook (2012) Application for a Clearing Permit (Purpose Permit), Shire of Boyup Brook, December 2012. DEC Ref: A592554

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)