



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 5670/1

File Number: 2011/006829-1

Duration of Permit: From 14 September 2013 to 14 September 2015

PERMIT HOLDER

Shire of Cranbrook

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Rocky Gully-Frankland Road reserve, Frankland River (PIN 11264496)

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 0.08 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 5670/1.

CONDITIONS

1. 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*:

- (a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- (b) ensure that no *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
- (c) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.

DEFINITIONS

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

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;

weed/s means any plant -

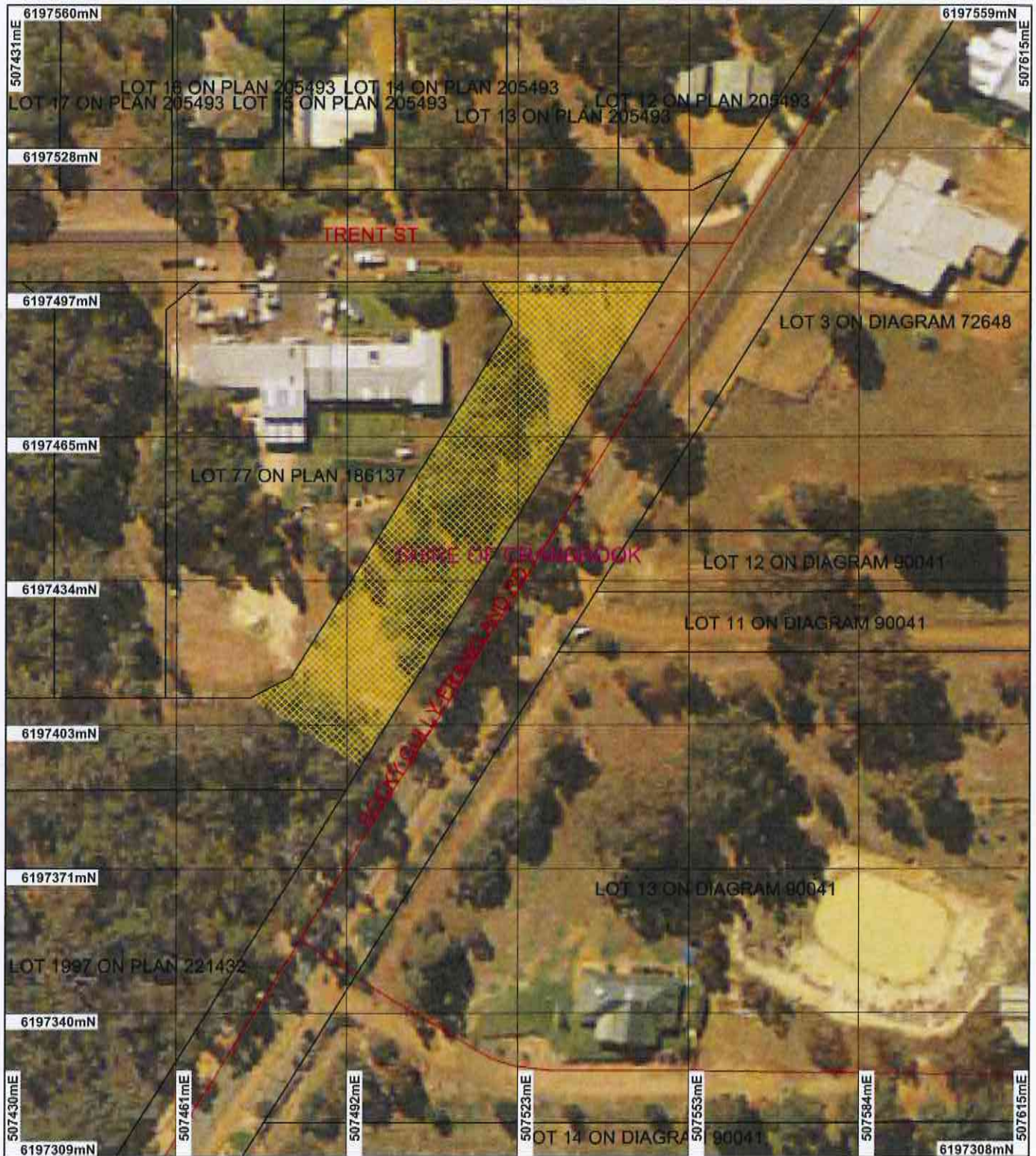
- (a) that is a declared pest under section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*; or
- (b) published in the former Department of Environment and Conservation Regional Weed Assessments, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

M Warnock
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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

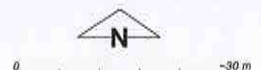
15 August 2013

Plan 5670/1



LEGEND

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Clearing Instruments | Cadastre for labelling |
| Areas Approved to Clear | Frankland 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2010 |
| Local Government Authorities | |
| Road Centrelines | |



Scale 1:1100
(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 15/8/13
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 Regulation

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* Project Data is denoted by asterisk. This data has not been quality assured. Please contact map author for details.



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 5670/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Shire of Cranbrook

1.3. Property details

Property: ROAD RESERVE (FRANKLAND RIVER 6396)
Local Government Area: Shire of Cranbrook
Colloquial name: Rocky Gully-Frankland Road vehicle stopping bay

1.4. Application

| Clearing Area (hectares) | No. Trees | Method of Clearing | For the purpose of: |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 0.08 | | Mechanical Removal | Road construction or maintenance |

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 15 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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| The area under application has been mapped as the following vegetation type: Beard vegetation association 3, Kent - Medium forest; jarrah-marri (Shepherd et al. 2001). | Rocky Gully-Frankland Road vehicle stopping bay. The application is to clear 0.08 hectares of native vegetation within Rocky Gully-Frankland Road reserve, Frankland River, Shire of Cranbrook, for the purpose of constructing a vehicle stopping bay. | Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994) To Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery 1994). | Vegetation description and condition were determined from photographs provided by the applicant (Shire of Cranbrook 2013) and aerial imagery (Frankland 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2010). The vegetation under application includes nine trees and associated understorey. The trees under application appear to include <i>Corymbia</i> spp. (most likely Marri – <i>Corymbia calophylla</i>), <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. (most likely Jarrah – <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>), and <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. (Shire of Cranbrook 2013). |

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

Comments

The application is to clear 0.08 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of constructing a vehicle stopping bay. The application area is within the town of Frankland and is adjacent to a large area of remnant bushland which has been recommended for vesting with the Department of Parks and Wildlife as an A Class Reserve. The vegetation within the application area is considered to be in a good (Keighery 1994) to completely degraded (Keighery 1994) condition. The trees under application appear to include *Corymbia* spp. (most likely Marri – *Corymbia calophylla*), *Eucalyptus* spp. (most likely Jarrah – *Eucalyptus marginata*), and *Melaleuca* spp. (Shire of Cranbrook 2013). Weed control management could help to reduce the spread of weeds and maintain the condition of vegetation within the adjacent reserve.

There are no threatened or priority ecological communities, priority flora species, or conservation areas within the local area (10 kilometre radius). Given the condition and small size of the application area, and the presence of adjacent remnant bushland, the proposed clearing is unlikely to decrease the level of biological diversity within the local area, to cause or exacerbate land degradation or flooding, or impact on water quality.

There are three fauna species recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius) that are listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950, and one other specially protected fauna. These include the Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*), Baudin's Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*), the Southern Brush-tailed Phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa tapoatafa*), and Muir's Corella (*Cacatua pastinator pastinator*) (DEC 2007-). These species are known to nest and feed in Marri and Jarrah trees, and similar woodland trees. The trees under application do not appear to contain any hollows (Shire of Cranbrook 2013), and are therefore unlikely to represent nesting or breeding habitat for these species. Given the adjacent remnant bushland, the trees under application are unlikely to represent significant feeding

habitat for these species.

There are two species of rare flora recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius). These species are mapped within the same soil type, but different vegetation types to the application area. The first species is found in low-lying depressions in peaty and sandy clay swamps (TSSC 2008). The second species grows in sandy clays, usually in moist valley sites in open wandoo (*Eucalyptus wandoo*), jarrah (*E. marginata*) woodland, over low scattered shrubs (TSSC 2008). The application area is therefore unlikely to contain suitable habitat for these species. The local area has been surveyed for the presence of these species and it is not believed that these species occur within the application area.

There is approximately 25 percent of native vegetation remaining within the local area (10 kilometre radius). The area is mapped within the Jarrah Forest IBRA Bioregion which retains approximately 2 459 299 hectares (68 percent) of its pre-European extent (Government of Western Australia 2013). Given the size and condition of the vegetation applied to be cleared, and the presence of adjacent remnant bushland, the vegetation under application is not likely to be a significant remnant.

There is a minor non-perennial watercourse approximately 400 metres from the application area. There does not appear to be riparian vegetation within the application area.

Considering the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to any of the clearing principles.

Methodology

References:

DEC 2007-
Government of Western Australia 2013
Keighery 1994
Shire of Cranbrook 2013
TSSC 2008

GIS databases:

- Beard vegetation complexes
- Frankland 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2010
- NLWRA current extent of native vegetation
- SAC Biodatasets
- Soils Statewide

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

Comments

The application area is defined as an Agricultural Region within EPA Position Paper No 2.

The application area is within an Aboriginal Site of Significance. The applicant will be notified of their responsibilities under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.

No public submissions have been received in relation to this application.

Methodology

GIS databases:

- EPA Position Paper No 2 Agricultural Region
- Aboriginal Sites of Significance

4. References

- DEC (2007)- NatureMap Species Report, Created by Guest user on 02/07/2013 (A651124).
Government of Western Australia (2013) 2012 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of October 2012. 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.
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 Cranbrook (2013) Photographs of application area. Received by Native Vegetation Conservation Branch on 26 June 2013 (A644409).
TSSC (2008) Approved Conservation Advice. Threatened Species Scientific Committee, Australia.

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)