



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 5755/1
Permit Holder:	Department of Finance
Duration of Permit:	23 November 2013 – 23 November 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 extending school buildings, car park facilities and pipeline construction.
- 2. Land on which clearing is to be done**
Lot 8558 on Deposited Plan 211747 (Maida Vale 6057)
- 3. Area of Clearing**
The Permit Holder must not clear more than 0.22 hectares of native vegetation and 31 native trees within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 5755/1.
- 4. Period in which clearing is authorised**
The Permit Holder shall not clear any native vegetation after 23 November 2015.
- 5. 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.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

- 6. 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) shall 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.

7. 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 and stockpile the vegetative material and topsoil in an area that has already been cleared.
- (b) at an *optimal time* following clearing, *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* the area(s) that are no longer required for the purpose for which they were cleared under this Permit by laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 7(a) on the cleared area(s).
- (c) within 18 months of laying the vegetative material and topsoil on the cleared area in accordance with condition 7(b) of this Permit:
 - (i) engage an *environmental specialist* to determine the species composition, structure and density of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*; and
 - (ii) where, in the opinion of an *environmental specialist*, the composition structure and density determined under condition 7(c)(i) of this Permit will not result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, *revegetate* the area by deliberately *planting* and/or *direct seeding* native vegetation that will result in a similar species composition, structure and density of native vegetation to pre-clearing vegetation types in that area and ensuring only *local provenance* seeds and propagating material are used.
- (d) Where additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of native vegetation is undertaken in accordance with condition 7(c)(ii) of this permit, the Permit Holder shall repeat condition 7(c)(i) and 7(c)(ii) within 18 months of undertaking the additional *planting* or *direct seeding* of native vegetation.
- (e) Where a determination by an *environmental specialist* that the composition, structure and density within areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* will result in a similar species composition, structure and density to that of pre-clearing vegetation types in that area, as determined in condition 7(c)(i) and (ii) of this permit, that determination shall be submitted for the CEO's consideration. If the CEO does not agree with the determination made under condition 7(c)(ii), the CEO may require the Permit Holder to undertake additional *planting* and *direct seeding* in accordance with the requirements under condition 7(c)(ii).

PART III - RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

8. Records must be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records in relation to the *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* of areas pursuant to condition 7 of this Permit:

- (a) the location of any areas *revegetated* and *rehabilitated*, 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 *revegetation* and *rehabilitation* activities undertaken; and
- (c) the size of the area *revegetated* and *rehabilitated* (in hectares).

9. Reporting

- (a) The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO on or before 30 June of each year, a written report:
 - (i) of records required under condition 8 of this Permit; and
 - (ii) concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar year.
- (b) If no clearing authorised under this Permit was undertaken between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar, a written report confirming that no clearing under this permit has been carried out, must be provided to the CEO on or before 30 June of each year.
- (c) Prior to 24 August 2015, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 8 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 9(a) of this Permit.

DEFINITIONS

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

dieback means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation;

direct seeding means a method of re-establishing vegetation through the establishment of a seed bed and the introduction of seeds of the desired plant species;

dry conditions means when soils (not dust) do not freely adhere to rubber tyres, tracks, vehicle chassis or wheel arches;

environmental specialist: means a person who holds a tertiary qualification in environmental science or equivalent, and has experience relevant to the type of environmental advice that an environmental specialist is required to provide under this Permit, or who is approved by the CEO as a suitable environmental specialist;

fill means material used to increase the ground level, or fill a hollow;

local provenance means native vegetation seeds and propagating material from natural sources within 20 kilometres and the same Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) subregion of the area cleared;

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;

optimal time means the period from April to June;

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

regenerate/ed/ion means re-establishment of vegetation from in situ seed banks and propagating material (such as lignotubers, bulbs, rhizomes) contained either within the topsoil or seed-bearing mulch;

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;

weeds 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.

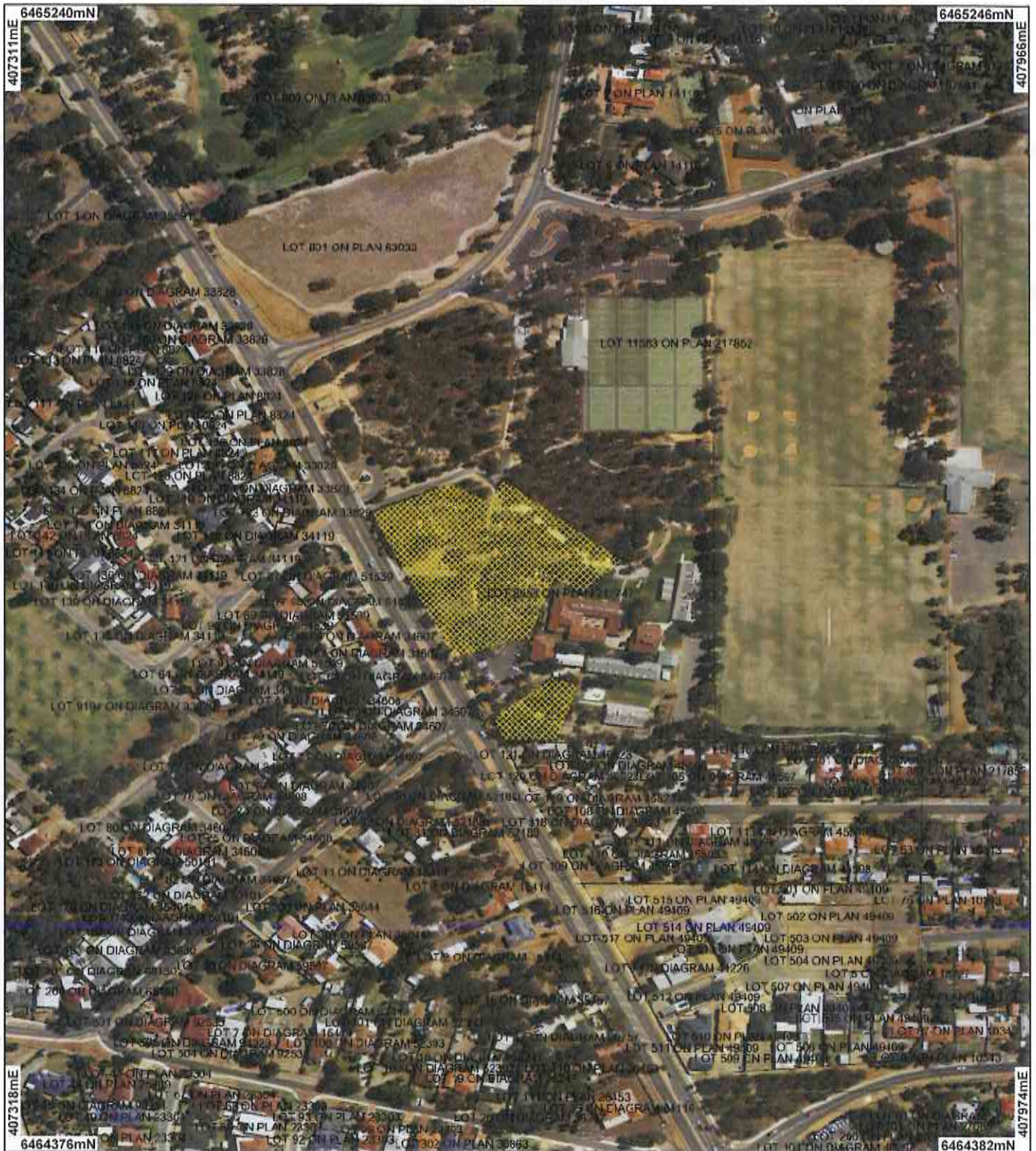


M Warnock
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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

24 October 2013

Plan 5755/1



LEGEND

- Clearing Instruments
- Cadastre for labelling_1
- Areas Approved to Clear
- Perth Metropolitan Central
15cm Orthomosaic - Landgate
2011



Scale 1:3834
(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 24/10/13
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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1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 5755/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Department of Finance

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 8558 ON PLAN 211747 (House No. 310 KALAMUNDA MAIDA VALE 6057)
Local Government Area: Shire of Kalamunda
Colloquial name: Maida Vale Primary School

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
0.22	31	Mechanical Removal	Building or Structure

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 24 October 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
Vegetation under application is mapped as: Beard vegetation association No. 3 which is described as Bassendean- medium forest, jarrah-marri (Shepherd et al, 2001); and Mattiske vegetation complex Forrestfield which is described as Mosaic of open forest of <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> - <i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> - <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>elegantella</i> and open forest of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i> (Mattiske and Havel, 1998)	The application is to clear up to 0.22 hectares of native vegetation and 31 native trees within Lot 8558 on Deposited Plan 211747, Shire of Kalamunda (Maida Vale Primary School), for the purpose of upgrading parking facilities, expanding a school building and laying an underground pipeline.	Excellent: Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery 1994) To Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)	The vegetation condition was noted during a Department of Environment Regulation site inspection (DER, 2013)

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

Comments

The proposed clearing comprises up to 0.22 hectares of native vegetation and 31 native trees (within a footprint area of 1.36 hectares) within Lot 8558 on Deposited Plan 211747, Shire of Kalamunda, for the purpose of upgrading parking facilities, buildings and construction of an underground pipeline. The vegetation under application comprises Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) open upper storey, with occasional Peppermint tree saplings (*Agonis flexuosa*) and Sheoak (*Allocasuarina fraseriana*) over a species rich dense shrubland (DER, 2013 and Arbor Carbon, 2013).

It was noted during a Department of Environment Regulation site visit (DER, 2013) that of the four small areas under application, two contain vegetation in an excellent (Keighery, 1994) condition with a variety of ground cover including *Lambertia* sp., *Conostylis* sp., *Hakea* sp., *Acacia* sp., *Stylidium* sp., *Grevillea* sp., and *Xanthorrhoea* sp. One site was dominated by weed species (*Watsonia* and *Pink gladiolus*) and the other was parkland cleared with manicured lawn with four trees present. Two areas also contained scattered occurrences of *Pink gladiolus*. Some individual trees are exhibiting signs of either root or basal stem infection (*Phytophthora* (dieback) or *Armillaria* (canker fungus) (Arbor Carbon, 2013). Weed and dieback management practices will assist to mitigate the spread of weeds and disease.

Seventy-nine Jarrah and Marri trees were recorded within the surveyed area during an arboricultural survey (Arbor Carbon, 2013). All vary in health from good, fair or poor condition, with the majority in a poor condition exhibiting a decline in their vigour due to either disease (fungal), crown deaths, dead limbs, suppressed growth due to their proximity to other trees or damage from previous storm events (Arbor Carbon, 2013; DER, 2013). Twenty-four trees are categorised as habitat trees based on the diameter of the trunk at breast height (DBH), being 50 centimetres or more.

The application area falls within a buffer of known roosting sites for Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*). Of the 31 trees proposed to be removed or trimmed, five are categorised as habitat trees based on the DBH measurement (Arbor Carbon, 2013) - the average DBH is 59 centimetres. No breeding hollows or evidence that the trees are being actively used for roosting or foraging, was identified during the DER site visit (DER, 2013). It is not likely the proposed clearing will significantly impact the roosting habitat for Carnaby's Cockatoo given the remaining trees onsite and those within the roost buffer area.

Within the local area (five kilometre radius) four rare flora species are recorded. The application area contains favorable habitat conditions for one of these species. This species flowers between August and October, has distinctive wavy leaves and distinctive white flowers at the end of long stems (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-) and was observed in the property adjoining the application area (DER, 2013). This species was not, however, observed in the application area during a DER site inspection conducted on 25 September 2013 (DER, 2013).

Of the proposed 0.22 hectares to be cleared, 0.1 hectares occurs within a mapped Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) being TEC SCP20a - *Banksia attenuata* woodland over species rich dense shrublands. A DER site visit did not identify any *Banksia attenuata* in the application area (DER, 2013, Arbor Carbon, 2013). There are 14 other occurrences of this TEC within five kilometres of the application area. The requirement to revegetate temporarily cleared areas will assist in ensuring that impacts to this TEC are minimised.

The mapped soil type found in the application area is described as sandy dunes with intervening sandy and clayey swamp flats with the chief soils being leached sands (Northcote, 160-68). Given the sandy content of this soil type, wind erosion may occur, but water logging or flooding are unlikely. Given the small size of the application area it is unlikely to cause appreciable land degradation.

The area under application falls within Bush Forever Site 316 (Maida Vale Reserve and adjacent bushland). The disturbance caused by the proposed clearing will increase the risk of weeds and dieback spreading into this site. Weed and dieback management practices will assist in mitigating this risk.

No water courses or riparian vegetation was observed during a DER site inspection (DER, 2013).

The proposed clearing may be at variance to principle (d) and (h), is not at variance to principle (f) and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining clearing principles.

Methodology

References:

- Arbor Carbon (2013)
- DER (2013)
- Keighery (1994)
- Northcote et al. (1960 - 68)
- Shepherd et al (2001)
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-)

GIS databases:

- Hydrography linear
- SAC Bio Datasets (accessed 26 September 2013)
- Soils, Statewide

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

Comments

The application area is the Maida Vale Primary School on Kalamunda Road. As the school expands the carpark upgrades are required to create a safer drop-off and pick-up zone within the school grounds, a safer entry and existing driveway from the school, connection to mains sewer and an additional classroom.

The proposed construction works require Western Australian Planning Commission development approval which is dependent upon the grant of a clearing permit.

Methodology

4. References

- Arbor Carbon (2013), Arboricultural Report-Maida Vale Primary School, Prepared for Plan E, 02 July 2013 (DER Ref: A661926).
- DER (2013) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 5755/1. Site inspection undertaken 6 and 25 September 2013. Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (DER Ref. A680426).
- 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.
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) FloraBase - The Western Australian Flora. Department of Environment and Conservation. <http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed October 2013).