



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 5796/1
Permit Holder:	Shire of Serpentine - Jarrahdale
Duration of Permit:	14 December 2013 – 14 December 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 upgrading Kingsbury Drive.
- 2. Land on which clearing is to be done**
Kingsbury Drive road reserve (PIN 11587678, PIN 11587677, PIN 11587676, PIN 11847615 and PIN 11549375), Serpentine
Lot 692 on Deposited Plan 204137, Keysbrook
- 3. Area of Clearing**
The Permit Holder must not clear more than two hectares of native vegetation within the area shaded yellow on attached Plan 5796/1.
- 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.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

- 6. Weed and Dieback 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 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 an area that is not affected by *dieback*; and
 - (d) 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:

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;

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.

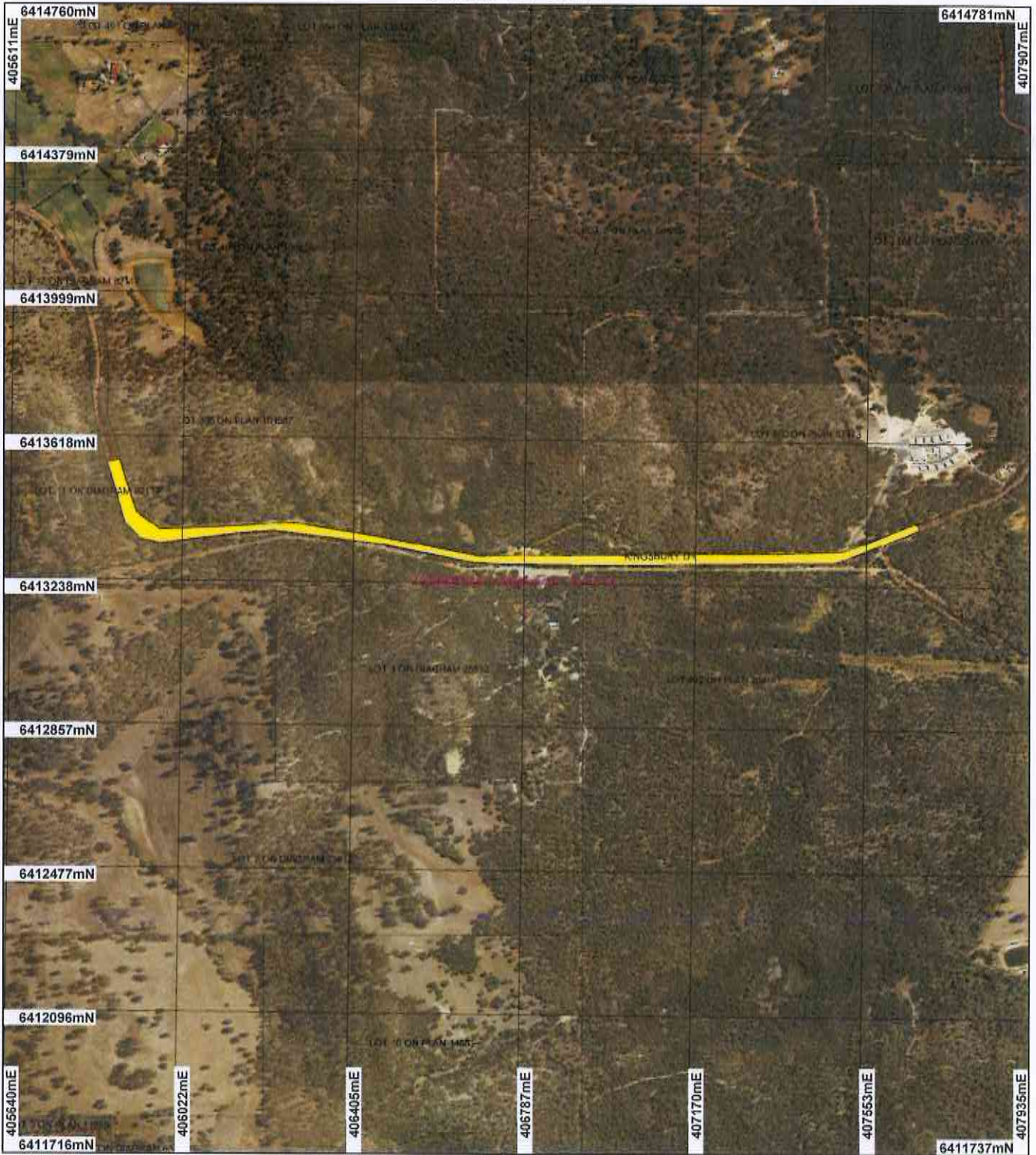


M Warnock
MANAGER
NATIVE VEGETATION CONSERVATION BRANCH

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

14 November 2013

Plan 5796/1



LEGEND

- | | |
|---|---|
| Road Centrelines
Cadastral | Perth Metropolitan South
15cm Orthomosaic - Landgate
2011 |
| Local Government
Authorities | |
| Clearing Instruments | |
|  Areas Approved to Clear | |



Scale 1:13481

(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 *14/11/13*

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.



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.



Clearing Permit Decision Report

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 5796/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale

1.3. Property details

Property: ROAD RESERVE (SERPENTINE 6125)
LOT 692 ON PLAN 204137 (KEYSBROOK 6126)
Local Government Area: Shire of Serpentine
Colloquial name: Kingsbury Drive road reserve

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 14 November 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
Beard Vegetation Association 3 is described as medium forest consisting of jarrah and marri (Shepherd et al, 2001).	The proposed clearing is for the removal of two hectares of native vegetation within Kingsbury Drive road reserve, Serpentine and Lot 692 on Deposited Plan 204137, Keysbrook, for the purpose of upgrading the road.	Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994)	The vegetation within the application area is largely comprised of a juvenile Jarrah, Marri and Wandoo woodland, with scattered Xanthorrhoea preisii and Macrozamia sp. Exotic under storey grasses are prominent over the majority of the site. The majority of the vegetation is in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition.
Beard Vegetation Association 4 is described as medium woodland consisting of marri & wandoo (Shepherd et al, 2001).		To	
Mapped Matiske Vegetation Darling Scarp (DS) Complex consists of mosaic of open forest of Eucalyptus marginata subsp. Marginata and Corymbia calophylla, with some admixtures with Eucalyptus laeliae in the north (subhumid zone), with occasional Eucalyptus marginata subsp. elegantella (mainly in subhumid zone) and Corymbia haematoxylon in the south (humid zone) on deeper soils adjacent to outcrops, woodland of Eucalyptus wandoo (subhumid and semiarid zones), low woodland of Allocasuarina huegeliana on shallow soils over granite outcrops, closed heath of Myrtaceae and Proteaceae species and lithic complex on or near granite outcrops in all climate zones. (Matiske and Havel, 1998)		Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery 1994)	The condition of the vegetation was established via a site inspection (DER, 2013).
Mapped Matiske Vegetation Dwellingup (D1) Complex consists of open forest of Eucalyptus marginata subsp. Marginata and Corymbia calophylla on lateritic uplands in mainly humid and subhumid zones (Matiske and Havel, 1998).			
Mapped Matiske Vegetation Murray (My1) Complex consists of open forest of Eucalyptus marginata subsp. Marginata, Corymbia calophylla and Eucalyptus patens on valley slopes to woodland of fs24 Eucalyptus rudis and Melaleuca raphiophylla on the valley floors in humid and subhumid zones (Matiske and Havel, 1998).			

Mapped Heddle Vegetation Darling Scarp Complex consists of low open woodland to lichens according to depth of soils. Woodland components chiefly *Eucalyptus wandoo* (Wandoo) with *Eucalyptus laeliae* (Darling Range Ghost Gum) in the north, *Corymbia haematoxylon* (Mountain Marri) in the south, and *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) throughout the region (Heddle et al, 1980).

Mapped Heddle Vegetation Dwellingup Complex in Medium to High Rainfall consists of open forest of *Eucalyptus marginata* subsp. *Marginata* and *Corymbia calophylla* on lateritic uplands in mainly humid and subhumid zones (Heddle et al, 1980).

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

Comments

The proposed clearing is for the removal of two hectares of native vegetation within Kingsbury Drive road reserve, Serpentine and Lot 692 on Deposited Plan 204137, Keysbrook, for the purpose of upgrading the road.

The vegetation within Kingsbury Drive road reserve has been determined as having medium to high conservation value. This is a result of the intact structure of the vegetation within the road reserve, the number of native species present, and value of the area as a biological corridor (RCC, 2006).

The proponent has advised that clearing in most areas will occur within 2.5 metres of the road edge on both sides. The majority of the vegetation under application is in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition and is comprised of a juvenile Jarrah, Marri and Wandoo woodland, with scattered *Xanthorrhoea preisii* and *Macrozamia* sp. Exotic grasses are the dominant under storey vegetation (DER, 2013).

Several rare and priority flora species have been mapped in the local area (10 kilometre radius). Given the high density of weeds on site (DER, 2013) and small linear area of proposed clearing, it is unlikely that the proposed clearing will impact on the conservation status of these species.

Several fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius), including *Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso* (forest red-tailed black-cockatoo), *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo), *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* (Carnaby's Cockatoo) and *Isoodon obesulus* subsp. *fusciventer* (Quenda) (DPaW, 2007-). Given that there are no large trees with hollows proposed for clearing, and that the majority of the vegetation under application is in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition (DER, 2013), it is not likely that the application area contains significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

There are no priority ecological communities mapped within the local area (10 kilometre radius).

The closest threatened ecological community (TEC) to the application area is mapped 3.9 kilometres north and is known as 'Eucalyptus calophylla - Eucalyptus marginata woodlands on sandy clay soils of the southern Swan Coastal Plain'. This TEC is listed as Vulnerable, as endorsed by the Minister for Environment. Given the distance to this TEC, small linear area of proposed clearing and completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the vegetation under application (DER, 2013), it is not likely that the area of proposed clearing is necessary for the maintenance of this TEC.

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).

There is approximately 50 per cent native vegetation remaining in the local area (10 kilometre radius), the Shire of Serpentine retains approximately 55 per cent pre-European vegetation and the Beard Vegetation Associations and Matiske and Heddle Vegetation Complexes mapped within the application area retain 18, 20, 40, 90, 78, 35 and 85 percent pre-European vegetation within the Swan Coastal Plain respectively (Government of Western Australia, 2013). Two of the abovementioned vegetation values are below the 30 per cent threshold, however, given the small size and linear area of proposed clearing, the vegetation under application is not likely to represent a significant remnant.

Given the relatively small area of proposed clearing and that no wetlands or watercourses occur within the application area, it is not likely the proposed clearing will cause appreciable land degradation, impact water quality, consist of riparian vegetation or cause or exacerbate the intensity of flooding.

The application area (eastern extent) runs through a small portion of Jarrahdale State Forest. The proposed clearing will increase the risk of weeds and dieback spreading into this conservation area. Weed and dieback management practices will assist in mitigating the spread of weeds and dieback.

Given the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to Principle (h), is not likely to be at variance to the remaining Principles.

Methodology**References:**

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
- Government of Western Australia (2013)
- EPA (2006)
- Keighery (1994)
- DER (2013)
- RCC (2006)
- DPaW (2007-)

GIS Databases:

- SAC Bio Datasets (Accessed November 2013)
- NLWRA, Extent of Vegetation Remaining
- Hydrography, linear
- Hydrography, hierachy

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

The proposed clearing is for the removal of two hectares of native vegetation within Kingsbury Drive road reserve, Serpentine and Lot 692 on Deposited Plan 204137, Keysbrook, for the purpose of upgrading the road. The proponent has advised that clearing will be avoided and minimised wherever possible, and the majority of the clearing will occur within 2.5 metres of the road edge on both sides.

The Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale has the power to enter and access land for the purpose of upgrading the road through the Local Government Act 1993.

No submissions from the public have been received for the proposed clearing.

The application area is within the Gnaala Karla Booja Native Title Claimant Area. The Gnaala Karla Booja Native Title claimants were notified of the proposed clearing and have not provided comment.

Methodology**4. References**

- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- DER (2013) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 5796/1. Site inspection undertaken 15/10/2013. Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (DER Ref A692754).
- DPaW (2007 -) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed November 2013.
- EPA (2006) Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental Factors - Level of Assessment for Proposals Affecting Natural Areas Within the System 6 Region and Swan Coastal Plain Portion of the System 1 Region. Guidance Statement No 10. Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- RCC (2006) Roadside Vegetation and Conservation Values in the Shire of Trayning. Roadside Conservation Committee, 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.