



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 5853/1
Permit Holder:	TRACC Civil Pty Ltd
Duration of Permit:	From 18 January 2014 to 18 January 2021

ADVICE NOTE:

This Permit does not confer upon the Permit Holder authorisation to access the land to which the Permit relates.

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 connecting sewage pipelines.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 2256 on Deposited Plan 202610, Beeliar
Branch Road reserve (PIN 11872632), Beeliar

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 0.15 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 5853/1.

4. Period in which clearing is authorised

The Permit Holder shall not clear any native vegetation after 18 January 2016.

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*:

- clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared;
- shall only move soils in *dry conditions*;
- ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
- 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 within 12 months following clearing, *revegetate* and *rehabilitate* areas not required for future scheduled and approved development, by:
 - (i) ripping the ground on the contour to remove soil compaction; and
 - (ii) laying the vegetative material and topsoil retained under condition 7(a) on the cleared area(s).
- (c) Within 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.

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 50 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;

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

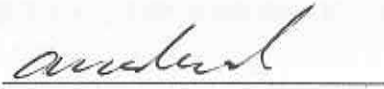
regenerate/ed/ion means re-establishment of vegetation from in situ seed banks and propagating material (such as lignotubers, bulbs, rhizomes) contained either within the topsoil or seed-bearing *mulch*;

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.

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*

19 December 2013

Plan 5853/1



LEGEND

- Road Centrelines
 - Cadastre
 - Local Government Authorities_1
 - Clearing Instruments
 - Areas Approved to Clear
- Perth Metropolitan Area
Central 15cm Orthomosaic -
Landgate 2012



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 19/12/13
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.



Clearing Permit Decision Report

Government of Western Australia
Department of Environment Regulation

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 5853/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: TRACC Civil Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: ROAD RESERVE (BEELIAR 6164)
LOT 2256 ON PLAN 202610 (Lot No. 2256 BRANCH BEELIAR 6164)
Local Government Area: City of Cockburn

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
0.15		Mechanical Removal	Water/gas/cable/pipeline/power installation

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 19 December 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 vegetation under application is mapped as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Beard vegetation association 1001 described as medium very sparse woodland; jarrah, with low woodland; Banksia and Casuarina (Shepherd et al, 2001).Hedde vegetation complex's Bassendean Complex central and/south, described as Allocasuarina fraseriana (Sheoak) - Banksia species to low woodland of Melaleuca species, and sedgelands on the moister sites (Hedde et al 1980).	The clearing consists of 0.15 hectares of native vegetation within Reserve 15556 and Branch Circus road reserve, Beeliar, for sewage pipeline connections.	Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)	The condition of the vegetation under application was determined via a site inspection undertaken by Department of Environment Regulation staff on the 17 December 2013 (DER, 2013).

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

Comments

The application is to clear up to 0.15 hectares of native vegetation within Reserve 15556 and Branch Circus road reserve, Beeliar, for sewage pipeline connections. The vegetation under application is in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition with introduced species (Ehrharta sp.) present across the site, signs of past disturbance are evident and regrowth vegetation forms a major component (DER, 2013).

Given the degraded condition of the vegetation under application and history of past disturbance (DER, 2013), it is not likely to contain rare or priority flora, a high level of biodiversity or vegetation consistent with a threatened ecological community. No watercourse are mapped within the application area and given the limited amount of clearing with no large habitat trees (DER, 2013) the application is not likely to affect the quality of ground water or surface water, is not likely to form significant fauna habitat and is not likely to cause land degradation or flooding.

Given the condition of the vegetation under application it is not likely to be representative of the mapped vegetation types and is therefore not likely to be a significant remnant within a highly cleared landscape.

The application area falls partially within Thompson Lakes Nature Reserve and Bush Forever site 391. Given this the application may have an impact on a conservation reserve. The Environmental Management Branch of the Department of Parks and Wildlife advised that impacts to the reserve are likely to be minimal given that outlined management measures are adhered to (EMB, 2013). Rehabilitating the cleared area and implementing weed and dieback management practices will further limit the risk to conservation reserves.

Given the above, the application may be at variance to principle (h) and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining clearing principle.

Methodology References:
DER (2013)
EMB (2013)
Keighery (1994)

GIS Datasets:
- Bushforever
- DEC Tenure
- SacBiodataSets - accessed December 2013
- Perth Metropolitan Area Central 15cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2012

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

Comments

An Aboriginal Site of Significance has been mapped within the application area.

A native title notification letter was sent to the native title claimants and representative body. A response was received on 26 November 2013 stating that a heritage survey may need to be carried out and Aboriginal monitors may need to be present on site during works (South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council, 2013). The applicant is advised to contact the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council to discuss obligations under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.

The Environmental Management Branch of the Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPaW) has advised that impacts to the reserve are likely to be minimal given that outlined management measures are adhered to (EMB, 2013). These measure include:

- a site meeting with a DPaW representative prior to clearing;
- restricted site access and clearing size;
- weed and dieback control measures; and
- revegetation and rehabilitation measures.

Methodology References
EMB (2013)
South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (2013)

GIS Databases
- Aboriginal Sites of Significance

4. References

- DER (2013) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 5853/1, Reserve 15556, Beeliam. Site inspection undertaken 21/10/2013. Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia (DER Ref A707208).
- EMB (2013) Response to request for regional advice for clearing permit application CPS 5853/1. Received 16 December 2013 (DER Ref A706120).
- 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.
- South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (2013), Letter in reply to native title notification for CPS 5853/1, 26 November 2013. (DER Ref: A698277).