



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 6188/1
File Number: DER2014/001580-1
Duration of Permit: From 15 November 2014 to 15 November 2016

PERMIT HOLDER

Charles Edward Sanderson

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 710 on Deposited Plan 230209 (Monjingup 6450)

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 2.25 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 6188/1.

CONDITIONS

1. 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) ensure that no *dieback* or *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:

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

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 a Department of Parks and Wildlife Regional Weed Rankings Summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

M Warnock
SENIOR MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

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

16 October 2014

Plan 6188/1



LEGEND

- Cadastre for labelling
 - Road Centrelines
 - Local Government Authorities
 - Clearing Instruments
 - Areas Approved to Clear
- Esperance Causeway 50cm
Orthomosaic - Landgate
2007



Scale 1:5749
(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 16/10/14
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.: 6188/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Mr Charles Edward Sanderson

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 710 ON PLAN 230209 (House No. 387 SHARK LAKE MONJINGUP 6450)
Local Government Area: Shire of Esperance
Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
2.25		Mechanical Removal	Grazing & Pasture

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 16 October 2014

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 7048 is described as Tall woodland; tuart (Eucalyptus gomphocephala) (Shepherd et al 2001).	The clearing of 2.25 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 710 on Deposited Plan 230209, Monjingup is for the purpose of boom spray access and grazing.	Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery 1994) To Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)	The description and condition of the vegetation under application was determined from aerial imagery and a site inspection undertaken by the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2014). A site inspection undertaken by the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2014) identified that the area under application was dominated by Banksia sp.

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

(a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.

Comments

Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The clearing of 2.25 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 710 on Deposited Plan 230209, Monjingup is for the purpose of boom spray access and grazing.

A site inspection undertaken by the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2014) determined that the area under application was dominated by Banksia sp. The vegetation is considered to be in a degraded to good (Keighery 1994) condition. Evidence of grazing within the areas under application was observed (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation 2014).

Numerous priority flora species have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius). The closest being a Priority 3 flora species located approximately 2.1 kilometres north of the area under application. Priority 3 flora species are taxa that are known from collections from several localities not under imminent threat or from few, but widespread localities with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat much of it not under imminent threat.

A number of Priority 1 and Priority 2 flora species have also been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius). Suitable habitat for these species may be located within the areas under application. However, the areas under application have been impacted by grazing and therefore the clearing as proposed is not likely to contain or have a significant impact on the conservation status of these species.

Four fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius) being: Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*), Great Knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*) Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) and Recherche Cape Barren Goose (*Cereopsis novaehollandiae* subsp. *grisea*) (DEC 2007-). Suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo may be located within the areas under application, however the areas proposed to be cleared have been impacted by grazing and the removal of 2.25 hectares is not likely to have an impact on significant habitat for this species.

The vegetation under application is not likely impact upon rare or priority flora or significant habitat for fauna, therefore is not considered to comprise a high biological diversity.

Therefore the clearing as proposed is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation 2014
- DEC (2007-)
- Keighery (1994)
- Parks and Wildlife (2014)

GIS Database:
- SAC Bio Datasets - accessed August 2014

(b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
Four fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius) being: Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*), Great Knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*) Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) and Recherche Cape Barren Goose (*Cereopsis novaehollandiae* subsp. *grisea*) (DEC 2007-).

A site inspection undertaken by the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2014) determined that the area under application is dominated by *Banksia* sp.

Carnaby's cockatoo is listed as endangered under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Carnaby's cockatoo nest in large hollows of eucalyptus trees and forages on the seeds, nuts and flowers of a large variety of plants including Proteaceous species (*Banksia*, *Hakea*, *Grevillea*), as well as *Allocasuarina* and *Eucalyptus* species, *Corymbia calophylla* and a range of introduced species, especially seeds from cones of *Pinus* species (Shah, 2006).

Suitable foraging habitat for the Carnaby's cockatoo may be located within the areas under application. However, the area under application has been degraded through grazing and vegetation in better condition is located within the property, therefore no loss of significant habitat for this species is expected.

Given the above the clearing as proposed is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2014)
- DEC (2007-)
- Shah (2006)

GIS Database:
- SAC Bio Datasets - accessed August 2014

(c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
There are no rare flora species recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius).

Therefore, the clearing of 2.25 hectares of native vegetation is not likely to include or be necessary for the continued existence of rare flora.

The clearing as proposed is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS Database:
- SAC Bio Datasets - accessed August 2014

(d) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.

Comments **Proposal may be at variance to this Principle**

One threatened ecological community (TEC), Proteaceae Dominated Kwongan Shrubland, is known to occur within local area (10 kilometre radius) and is listed as endangered under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. This community is dominated by flowering shrub species from the Proteaceae family (e.g Banksias, Grevilleas and Hakeas) (Department of the Environment 2014). This TEC has a broad distribution throughout the south coast region with large areas located within conservation estate (Department of the Environment 2014).

The mapped Beard vegetation association within the areas under application may be representative of this TEC. The Department of the Environment (2014) has identified the areas under application as either 'indicative of the TEC's current distribution' or 'indicative of the TEC's mapped pre-European distribution'.

Given the above, this TEC may be present within the area under application. However given the broad distribution of this TEC and that the area under application has been impacted through grazing, the 2.25 hectares of native vegetation proposed to be cleared is not likely to be necessary for the maintenance of this TEC.

Therefore, the clearing as proposed may be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
- Department of the Environment (2014)

GIS Database:
- SAC Bio Datasets - accessed August 2014

(e) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The areas under application are located within the Esperance Plains Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion. This IBRA bioregion has approximately 52 per cent of its Pre European vegetation extent remaining (Government of Western Australia 2013).

The vegetation under application is mapped as Beard Vegetation Associations 7048 which has approximately 79 per cent of its Pre-European extent remaining within the Esperance Plains bioregion (Government of Western Australia 2013).

The National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation include a target that prevents the clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 per cent of that present pre-European settlement (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001).

Digital imagery indicates that the local area (10 kilometre radius) surrounding the areas under application retains approximately 30 per cent vegetation cover.

Given the vegetation representations outlined above the application area is not considered to be located in an area that has been extensively cleared.

Given the above, the clearing as proposed is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Lands	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in Parks and Wildlife Managed (%)
IBRA Bioregion* Esperance Plains	2,899,940	1,508,057	52	54
Shire* Shire of Esperance	4,459,670	3,211,034	72	30
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion* 7048	134,614	106,279	78	82

* Government of Western Australia (2013)

Methodology References:
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
- Government of Western Australia (2013)

GIS Databases:
- Local Government Authorities - Landgate
- Pre-European Vegetation

(f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
A wetland (depression) is located approximately 70 metres north of the area under application. An additional wetland is located approximately 620 metres west of the area under application.

Given the lake is located approximately 70 metres north of the application area and that a cleared area separates the wetland from the application area the vegetation proposed to be cleared is not likely to be considered to be growing in association with a watercourse or wetland.

Therefore the clearing as proposed is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
- Geomorphic wetlands, Wheatbelt
- Hydrography, linear

(g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
Soil type Xd1 has been mapped within the areas under application and is described as 'Gently undulating plain or plateau at low elevation with small granitic hills, some flats, seasonal swamps and talus; and some more strongly undulating land where dissection has begun: chief soils are sandy neutral yellow mottled soils containing variable amounts of ironstone gravel in the surface sand, with leached sands sometimes containing ironstone gravel and underlain by clay substrate at depths of 3-5 feet' (Northcote et al 1960 - 1968).

The Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2014) has advised that wind erosion is unlikely on the soil types present. The area under application is generally well drained and on a sand ridge away from the valley floor therefore the clearing as proposed is not likely to increase the risk of waterlogging (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation 2014).

The clearing as proposed is unlikely to cause water erosion given the lack of land slope and soils types present within the application area (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation 2014).

The Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2014) has advised that the application area is located in the lower slope position on the landscape. The landscape generally falls to the south however there is an absence of defined natural drainage lines in the vicinity of the application area and therefore the property is internally drained.

The Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2014) advised that the risk of appreciable land degradation occurring as a result of the proposed land clearing is low.

Given the above, the clearing as proposed is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2014)
- Northcote et al (1960 - 1968)

GIS Databases:
- Soils, statewide

(h) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

Numerous conservation areas have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius), the closest being a Parks and Wildlife Miscellaneous Reserve located 1.4 kilometres north of the area under application.

Given the distance to the closest conservation area the clearing as proposed is not likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any conservation areas.

Therefore the clearing as proposed is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
- Parks and Wildlife, Tenure.

(i) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

A wetland (depression) is located approximately 70 metres north of the area under application. An additional wetland is located approximately 620 metres west of the area under application. Given the lake is located approximately 70 metres north of the application area and that a cleared area separates the wetland from the application area the proposed clearing is not likely to impact upon surface water associated with this lake.

Groundwater Salinity is mapped between 3000 - 7000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids (TDS) which is considered to be moderately saline to saline. The local area (10 kilometre radius) retains approximately 30 per cent vegetation cover therefore the clearing of 2.25 hectares of native vegetation is not likely cause deterioration in the quality of ground water.

Given the above the clearing as proposed is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
- Geomorphic wetlands, Wheatbelt
- Groundwater salinity
- Hydrography, linear

(j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The area under application is generally well drained and on a sand ridge away from the valley floor therefore the clearing as proposed is not likely to increase the risk of waterlogging. The clearing as proposed is unlikely to significantly increase surface runoff (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation 2014).

Given the above the clearing as proposed is not likely to cause or exacerbate the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Therefore the clearing as proposed is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2014)

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

Comments

No Aboriginal Sites of Significance have been recorded within the application area.

Methodology The application area is zoned rural under the local town planning scheme.
References:
- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2014)

4. References

- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2014) Advice for Clearing Permit CPS 6188/1 - Lot 710 on Deposited Plan 230209. Western Australia. (DER Ref: A745843).
- 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 August 2014.
- Department of the Environment (2014) Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrubland: a nationally-protected ecological community. 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.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western 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.
- Parks and Wildlife (2014) Advice for Clearing Permit CPS 6188/1. Department of Parks and Wildlife. Western Australia. DER Ref: A811623.
- Shah, B. (2006) Conservation of Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo on the Swan Coastal Plain, Western Australia. December 2006. Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo Recovery Project. Birds Australia, Western Australia.
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