



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 6235/1
Permit Holder:	Ryan Pemberton Pty Ltd
Duration of Permit:	From 29 August 2015 to 29 August 2020

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 dam expansion.
- 2. Land on which clearing is to be done**
Lot 6 on Deposited Plan 40973, Quinninup
Lot 7 on Deposited Plan 40973, Quinninup
Lot 8 on Deposited Plan 40973, Quinninup
Lot 961 on Deposited Plan 44726, Quinninup
- 3. Area of Clearing**
The Permit Holder must not clear more than 2.1 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 6235/1.
- 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.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

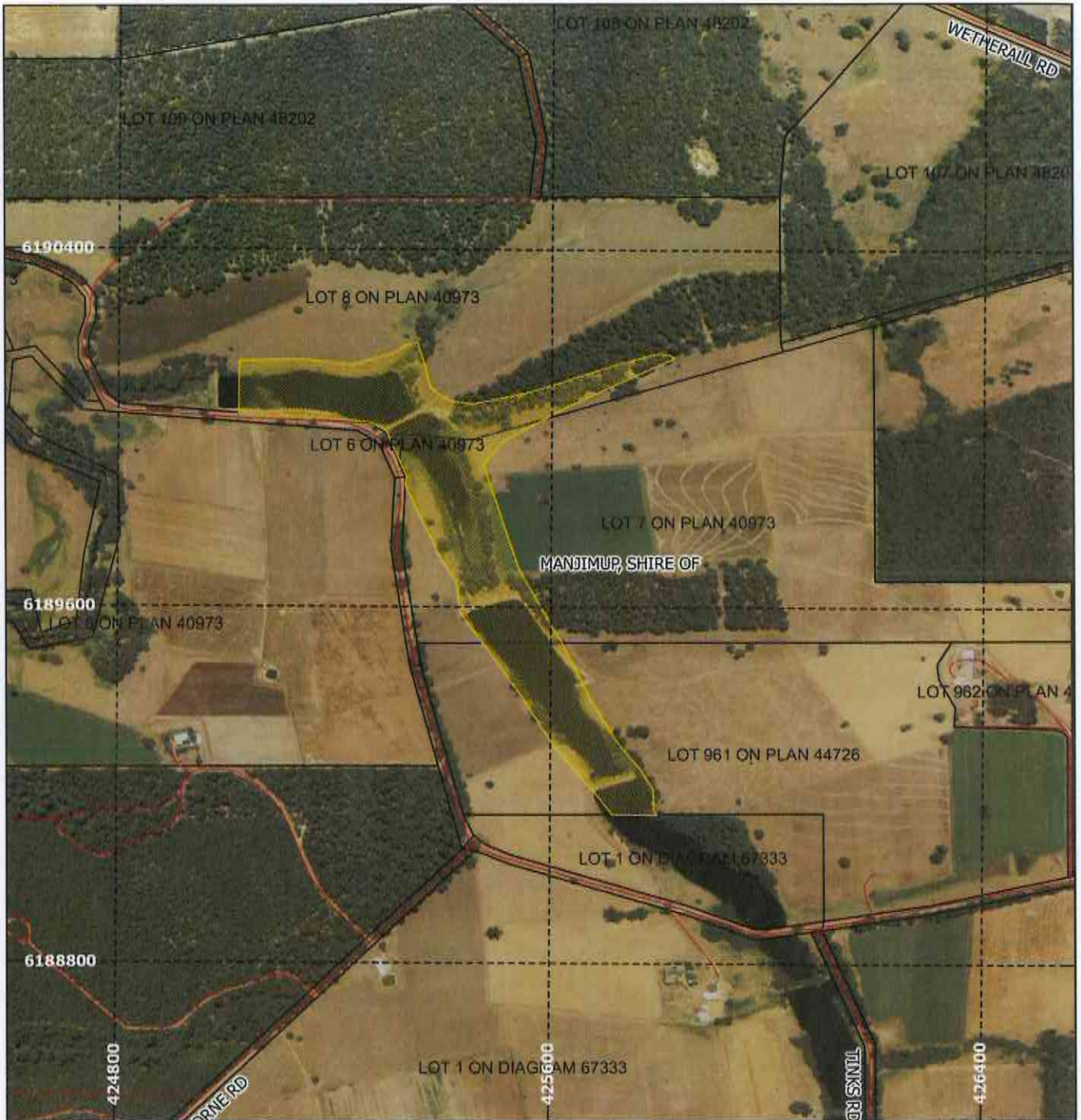
- 5. Avoid, minimise etc clearing**
In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in order of preference:
 - (a) avoid the clearing of native vegetation;
 - (b) minimise the amount of native vegetation to be cleared; and
 - (c) reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

M Warnock
SENIOR MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

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

30 July 2015

Plan 6235/1



Legend

-  Areas approved to clear
-  Roads
-  Cadastre
-  local_gov_authority
- Virtual Mosaic



1:8,000

MGA 94

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

M Warnock Date *30/7/15*
M Warnock

Officer with delegated authority under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1986





1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6235/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Ryan Pemberton Pty Ltd

1.3. Property details

Property: Lot 6 On Deposited Plan 40973, Quinninup
Lot 8 On Deposited Plan 40973, Quinninup
Lot 7 On Deposited Plan 40973, Quinninup
Lot 961 On Deposited Plan 44726, Quinninup
Shire of Manjimup

Local Government

Authority:
DER Region: Warren
DPaW District: Donnelly
LCDC: Manjimup
Localities: Quinninup

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
2.1		Mechanical Removal	Dam expansion

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit: Grant
Application:
Decision Date: 30 July 2015

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 3 is described as Medium forest; jarrah-marri (Shepherd et al., 2001).	Ryan Pemberton Pty Ltd proposes to clear 2.1 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 6, Lot 7 and Lot 8 on Deposited Plan 40973 and Lot 961 on Deposited Plan 44726, Quinninup, for the purpose of dam expansion.	Degraded; Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery, 1994).	Vegetation condition was determined via aerial imagery.
Mapped Beard vegetation association 1144 is described as Tall forest; karri & marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>) (Shepherd et al., 2001).			
Mattiske vegetation complex WH1 is described as Tall open forest of <i>Eucalyptus diversicolor-Corymbia calophylla</i> on slopes and tall open forest of <i>Eucalyptus patens</i> on valley floor in perhumid and humid zones (Mattiske and Havel, 1998).			
Mattiske vegetation complex LF is described as Tall open forest of <i>Eucalyptus diversicolor-Corymbia calophylla</i> on slopes and low woodland of <i>Agonis juniperina-Callistachys lanceolata</i> on lower slopes in hyperhumid and perhumid zones (Mattiske and Havel, 1998).			

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

Comments The clearing of 2.1 hectares of native vegetation within a larger footprint (19.5 hectares) is for the purpose of expanding a dam.

Six priority flora and two rare flora species have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius), the closest being a Priority 3 flora species located approximately five kilometres south of the area under application. An additional three Priority 3, one Priority 4 and one Priority 2 flora species have been identified within the local area (10 kilometre radius). Priority 3 taxa 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. Priority 4 flora species are taxa considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection but could be if present circumstances change. Therefore the clearing of 2.1 hectares of native vegetation within a larger footprint (19.5 hectares) is not likely to impact upon the conservation status of any Priority 3 or Priority 4 flora species. Suitable habitat for the Priority 2 flora species is not located within the area under application.

Two rare flora species have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius). The first species is found on winter wet flats in heath and tall scrub communities, often in jarrah/marri forest and sometimes under paperbarks (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). The second species inhabits shallow pockets of soil on granite outcrops in association with mosses and herbs (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). Suitable habitat for these species is not likely to be located within the area under application and therefore the proposed clearing is not likely to impact upon rare flora.

Eleven 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) (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-). Of these, the vegetation under application may provide suitable habitat for the forest red-tailed black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*), Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*), southern brush-tailed phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa* subsp. *tapoatafa*), bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*), western ringtail possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) and quokka (*Setonix brachyurus*). However, the vegetation under application is in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition and the local area retains approximately 80 per cent vegetation cover in better condition than the application area, which is likely to provide suitable habitat for the above fauna species. Therefore no loss of significant habitat for the above fauna species is likely to occur as a result of the proposed clearing.

A minor watercourse intersects the area under application, and the vegetation under application is therefore considered to be riparian in nature. The proposed clearing may increase sedimentation and runoff into this watercourse. Flooding will also occur on site given that the proposed clearing is for the purpose of expanding a dam. However, given the degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the vegetation under application and the presence of the existing dam, the clearing of 2.1 hectares of native vegetation within a larger footprint of 19.5 hectares is not likely to significantly impact upon the environmental values of this watercourse or significantly deteriorate surface water quality.

The local area retains approximately 80 per cent native vegetation and therefore is not considered to be an extensively cleared area.

There are no threatened ecological communities or conservation areas within the vicinity of the application area. The clearing of 2.1 hectares of native vegetation within a larger footprint (19.5 hectares) is not likely to cause or exacerbate land degradation, or impact upon groundwater quality.

The assessment of the proposed clearing identified that the clearing is at variance to principles (f) and (j), may be at variance to principle (i), is not at variance to principle (e) and is not likely to be at variance to any of the remaining clearing principles.

Methodology Keighery (1994)
Parks and Wildlife (2007)
Western Australian Herbarium (1998-)

GIS Databases:
- Parks and Wildlife, Tenure
- Hydrology, linear
- NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation
- Pre-European vegetation
- SAC Bio datasets (Accessed September 2014)

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

Comments The area under application lies within the 1 September 1978 *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* (CAWS Act) gazetted Warren River Water Reserve. The reserve is not currently located in a Public Drinking Water Source Area hence no priority source protection has been assigned or is proposed. The catchment has, however, been subject to CAWS Act native vegetation clearing controls since December 1978 to prevent salinisation of water resources.

The application area lies within Zone C, which represents an area with a moderate salinity risk. Department of Water (DoW) Policy and Guidelines for the 'granting of Licences to Clear Indigenous Vegetation' provide for the grant of a licence for essential property maintenance, if the vegetation has not been subject to compensation payment and at least the statutory 10 per cent native vegetation remains on the owner's holdings.

DoW records show that no CAWS Act compensation has been paid to retain native vegetation on Lot 6, 7, 8 or 961. Analysis of aerial imagery indicates that if a clearing permit was granted for 2.1 hectares, 14 per (70 hectares) of the 498.05 hectare holding would remain uncleared. Therefore DoW has no objection to the proposed clearing for the dam expansion (DoW, 2014).

The area under application is located within the Warren River and Tributaries Surface Water Area as proclaimed under the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*. Any interference of the watercourse requires a permit to interfere with the bed or banks from the Department of Water (DoW, 2014), and any taking or diversion of surface water in this proclaimed area can be subject to licensing. A permit to obstruct or interfere with bed or banks has been granted over Lot 8 on Deposited Plan 40973, and is valid between 4 February 2015 and 3 December 2017. This permit was amended by DoW on 30 July 2015 to include Lot 6 and Lot 7 on Deposited Plan 40973 and Lot 961 on Deposited Plan 44726. A licence to take water has been granted over Lot 6, Lot 7 and Lot 8 on Deposited Plan 40973 and Lot 961 on Deposited Plan 44726, and is valid between 4 February 2015 and 3 December 2024.

DoW (2014) has advised that the clearing proposed may increase erosion, sediment transport and turbidity within the watercourse intersecting the application area. Nutrient and pesticide input risks are associated with the proposed landuse. Therefore DoW (2014) have advised that where appropriate, best practice management should be applied including the use of fertilisers, pesticides and fertilisers in accordance with best practice methods, and revegetation using suitable native species within areas prone to erosion.

No submissions have been received in relation to this application.

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

Methodology DoW (2014)

GIS Databases:
- Aboriginal Sites of Significance

4. References

- DoW (2014) Advice for Clearing Permit 6235/1. The Department of Water. Western Australia. DER Ref: A815034
- 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.
- Parks and Wildlife (2007 -) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed September 2014.
- 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 Parks and Wildlife. <http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed September 2014.