

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 6269/1

File Number:

DER2013/001352-1

Duration of Permit: 29 November 2014 to 29 November 2016

PERMIT HOLDER

Shire of Augusta-Margaret River

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Carbunup Road reserve (PIN 11850428), Treeton

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 0.3 hectares of native vegetation within the area shaded yellow on attached Plan 6269/1.

CONDITIONS

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:
- 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. (c)

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
- (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

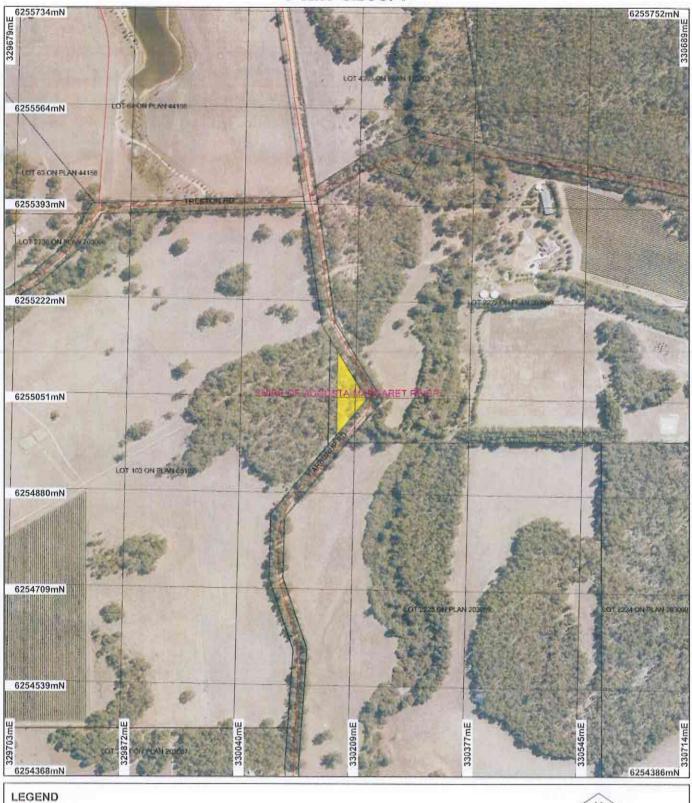
SENIOR MANAGER

CLEARING REGULATION

Officer delegated under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

30 October 2014

Plan 6269/1







Clearing Permit Decision Report

Government of Western Australia Department of Environment Regulation

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.:

6269/1

Permit type:

Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name:

Shire of Augusta-Margaret River

1.3. Property details

Property:

ROAD RESERVE (TREETON 6284)

Local Government Area:

Shire of Augusta-Margaret River

Colloquial name:

Carbunup Road

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)

No. Trees

Method of Clearing

For the purpose of:

0.3

Mechanical Removal

Road construction or maintenance

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application:

Decision Date:

30 October 2014

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description

Mapped Beard vegetation association 3 is described as: Medium forest; jarrahmarri (Shepherd et al, 2001). Clearing Description

The clearing of 0.3 hectares of native vegetation is for the purpose of road realignment.

Vegetation Condition

Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994) Comment

The vegetation was assessed through aerial imagery.

Mapped Mattiske Treeton (T) vegetation complex is described as: Woodland of Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata-Corymbia calophylla with some Allocasuarina fraseriana on mild slopes in the perhumid zone (Mattiske and Havel, 1998).

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

Comments

The application is for the proposed clearing of 0.3 hectares of native vegetation within Carbunup Road reserve, Treeton, for the purpose of road realignment. The vegetation is considered to be in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition.

There are numerous records of priority flora within the local area (10 kilometre radius), the closest being a priority three species located 1.5 kilometres south of the area under application. This species inhabits sandy or clayey soils in swampy areas, plains or slopes (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). Given the soil type identified in the application area consists of moderate amounts of laterite and lateritic gravel on undulating terrain of broad shallow valleys and low ridges, it is unlikely that this species occurs within the application area (Northcote et al., 1960-68).

A number of fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 have been recorded within a 10 kilometre radius including: Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus banksii subsp. naso), Baudin's Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus baudinii), Carnaby's Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris) and Southern Brush-tailed Phascogale (Phascogale tapoatafa subsp. tapoatafa). The area under application is mapped as Beard Vegetation Association 3 which is described as medium forest; jarrah-marri. This vegetation type could provide foraging and potentially roosting habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo, Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo and Southern Brush-tailed Phascogale. However, given the small size of the proposed clearing area (0.3 hectares) the degraded condition of the vegetation under application and the disturbance resulting from the adjoining road reserve, it is unlikely the area will contain significant foraging habitat for these species.

The closest record of declared rare flora is located 4.2 kilometres south east of the application area. This species inhabits shallow red clay-loam, grey sand, ironstone soils in gullies and edges of flats (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). It is unlikely that rare flora will be present within the application area given the different soil and vegetation type.

The closest threatened ecological community (TEC) is located 5.4 kilometres from the application area and is known as 'Shrublands on Southern Swan Coastal Plain Ironstones'. The vegetation type under application is not considered analogous to this community.

The Shire of Augusta-Margaret River retains approximately 62 per cent (Government of Western Australia 2013) of the original vegetation extent. Mapped Beard Vegetation Association 3 (Shepherd et al 2001) and Mattiske Vegetation Treeton (T) Complex (Mattiske and Havel, 1998) retain approximately 68 and 50 per cent (Government of Western Australia 2013) of their original vegetation extent, within the Jarrah Forest IBRA Bioregion respectively. The local area (10 kilometre radius) surrounding the area under application is highly cleared with approximately 25 per cent vegetation remaining. Given the small and degraded portion of vegetation under application, the vegetation proposed for clearing is not considered to be a significant remnant of native vegetation.

The application area is approximately 90 metres from the nearest mapped watercourse and therefore is not likely to contain riparian vegetation.

Given the small size of the application area, it is unlikely that the proposed clearing will cause or exacerbate land degradation or flooding, or impact upon water quality.

Given the distance to the nearest conservation reserve (2.6 kilometres), it is unlikely that proposed clearing will impact upon enironmental values of this reserve.

The disturbance caused by the proposed clearing will increase the risk of weeds and dieback being introduced into adjacent areas of remnant vegetation. Weed and dieback management practices will assist in mitigating this risk.

The assessment of the application identified that the clearing is not likely to be at variance to the clearing principles.

Methodology

References

- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-)
- Northcote et al (1960-68)
- Mattiske and Havel (1998)
- Government of Western Australia (2013)
- Keighery (1994)
- Shepherd et al (2001)

GIS Databases

- DPaW tenure
- Hydrography, linear DOW
- NWLRA, Extent of Native Vegetation
- Pre-European vegetation

- SAC Biodatasets - accessed October 2014

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

Comments The application is to clear 0.3 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of road realignment.

There are no Aboriginal Sites of Significance mapped within the application area.

No public submissions have been received.

Methodology

GIS Databases:

Aboriginal Sites of Significance
 Town Planning Scheme Zones

4. References

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.

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 Parks and Wildlife. http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/ (Accessed 23/10/2014).