



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 6347/1

File Number: DER2014/002690-1

Duration of Permit: From 21 February 2015 to 21 February 2017

PERMIT HOLDER

Diane Marie Fry

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 5179 on Deposited Plan 153923, Jardee

Lot 8076 on Deposited Plan 140062, Jardee

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 10 hectares of native vegetation within the areas cross hatched yellow on the attached Plan 6347/1.

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 clearing 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.

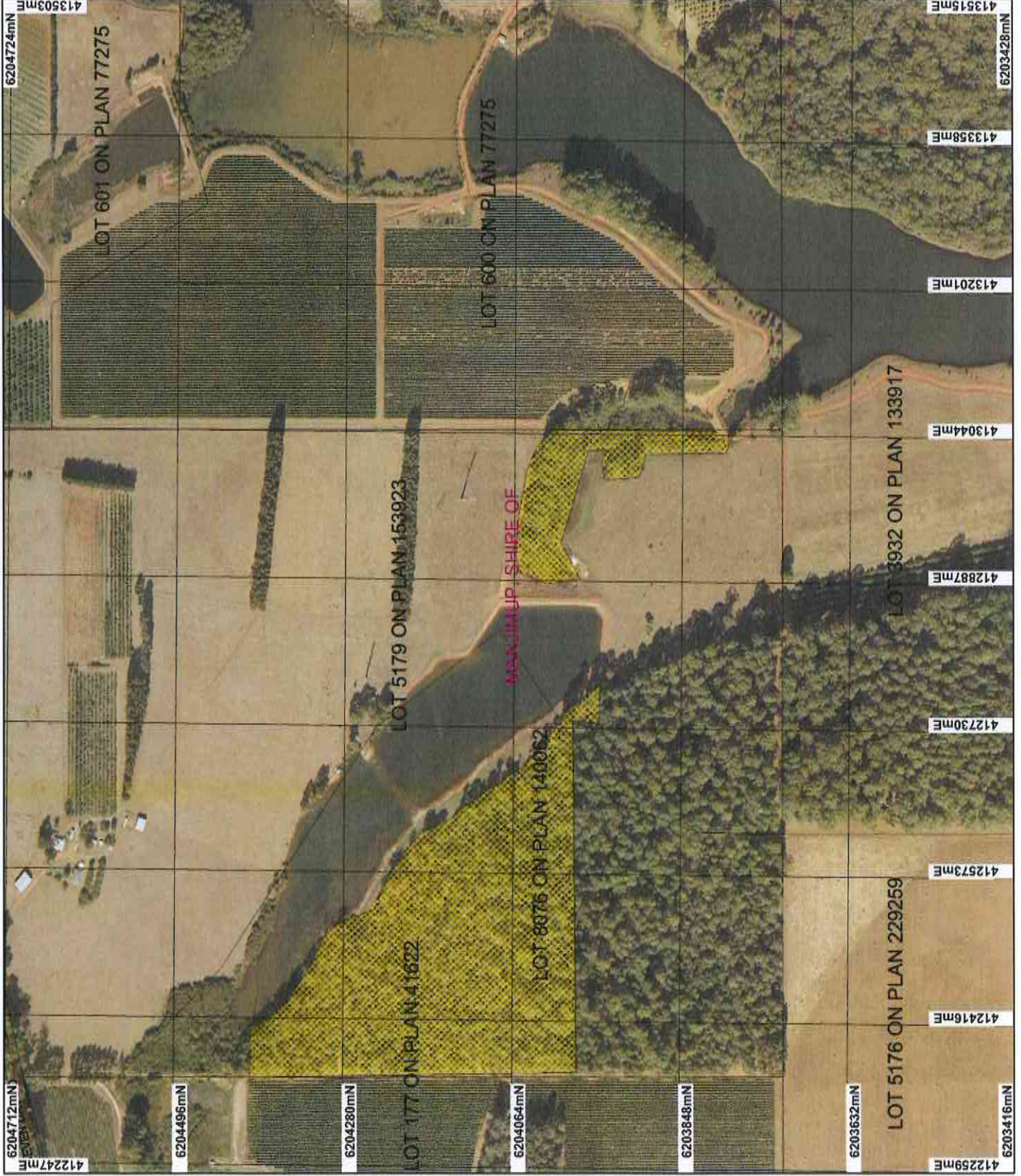
A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "M Warnock".

M Warnock
SENIOR MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

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

22 January 2015

Plan 6347/1



LEGEND

- Local Government Authorities
- Road Centrelines
- Cadastral
- Clearing Instruments
- Areas Approved to Clear
- Manjimup 50cm Orthomosaic - Landgate 2007

* Project Data is denoted by asterisk.
This data has not been quality assured.
Please contact map author for details.



Scale 1:6152
(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. Waincock Date 22/1/15

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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Clearing Permit Decision Report

Government of Western Australia
Department of Environment Regulation

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6347/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Ms Diane Marie Fry

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 8076 ON DEPOSITED PLAN 140062 (JARDEE 6258)
LOT 5179 ON DEPOSITED PLAN 153923 (House No. 891 SEVEN DAY JARDEE 6258)
Local Government Area: Shire of Manjimup

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 22 January 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 1144 is described as tall forest comprising karri & marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>) (Shepherd, et al 2001).	The clearing of 10 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 8076 on Deposited Plan 140062 and Lot 5179 on Deposited Plan 153923, Jardee, is for the purpose of horticulture and dam expansion.	Very Good: Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery 1994)	The condition of the vegetation was determined via a site inspection undertaken by Department of Environment Regulation (DER, 2014).
Mapped Mattiske Vegetation Yanmah (YN1) Complex comprises mixture of tall open forest of <i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i> and tall open forest of <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> - <i>Eucalyptus patens</i> - <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i> over <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> and <i>Agonis juniperina</i> on valleys in perhumid and humid zones (Mattiske and Havel, 1998).		To Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)	The vegetation under application primarily consists of tall forest of karri, jarrah and marri with bracken fern (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>) the most dominant understorey species (DER, 2014).

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 10 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 8076 on Deposited Plan 140062 and Lot 5179 on Deposited Plan 153923, Jardee, is for the purpose of horticulture and dam expansion. The vegetation under application ranges from degraded to very good (Keighery, 1994) condition, with the majority of the vegetation in a very good (Keighery, 1994) condition (DER, 2014). The areas in a degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition are located closest to the existing dam.

The vegetation under application primarily consists of tall forest of karri, jarrah and marri with bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*) the most dominant understorey species (DER, 2014). The area has been historically logged and there were minimal large old growth trees identified on site. There is a small area of riparian vegetation associated with a lower lying area adjacent to the existing dam to the north of the application area, which includes *Melaleuca* sp. and *Kunzea* sp. (DER, 2014).

There are three priority flora species recorded in the local area (10 kilometre radius). The closest of these is a priority 3 erect, slender shrub with a preference for loam and clay within floodplains and swampy areas (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). This species is mapped approximately 3.5 kilometres north-west of the application area.

Priority 3 species are known from several locations, and do not appear to be under imminent threat, therefore the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on the conservation status of this species, particularly given that the local area surrounding the application is extensively vegetated (80 per cent native vegetation remaining).

The two other priority species (priority 1) were recorded in 1988 and 1997 and mapped approximately 7.2 and 7.7 kilometres from the application area respectively, with both mapped occurrences are within State Forests (Donnelly and Big Brook). Donnelly State Forest occupies an area of approximately 32,000 hectares and Big Brook State Forest occupies an area of approximately 3,500 hectares. Given the extensive areas of suitable protected habitat for these species nearby, the proposed clearing of 10 hectares of native vegetation is not likely to impact on their conservation status.

There are no threatened or priority ecological communities mapped within the local area.

Several fauna species of conservation significance have been mapped within the local area, and based on the habitat on site, the application area provides suitable habitat for the water-rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster*), quokka (*Setonix brachyurus*), western brush wallaby (*Macropus irma*), Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) forest red-tailed black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*) and Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*). However, given the extent of native vegetation remaining within the local area (80 per cent), it is not likely that the 10 hectares under application constitutes significant habitat for fauna.

There were no trees on site identified as having hollows suitable to be utilised by black cockatoos for breeding (DER, 2014).

The proposed clearing will increase the risk of weeds and dieback spreading into the adjacent vegetated area south of the application area. Weed and dieback mitigation measures will assist in minimising this risk.

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

Methodology

References:

- DER (2014)
- Keighery (1994)
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-)

GIS Databases:

- SAC Bio Datasets (Accessed December 2014)
- NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation

(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

Several fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius) including the water-rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster*), quokka (*Setonix brachyurus*), western brush wallaby (*Macropus irma*), Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) forest red-tailed black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*), western ringtail possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) and southern brush-tailed phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa* subsp. *tapoatafa*) (DEC, 2007-).

The application area provides suitable habitat for the water-rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster*), quokka (*Setonix brachyurus*) and western brush wallaby (*Macropus irma*), and suitable foraging habitat for Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), forest red-tailed black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*) and Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*). The quokka and three species of black cockatoo are all classified as rare or likely to become extinct and declared to be in need of special protection under the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2014. The water-rat and western brush wallaby are classified as Priority 4 species by the Department of Parks and Wildlife.

Although the application area provides suitable habitat, it is not considered to be significant, particularly given the presence of extensive vegetation within nearby conservation areas surrounding the application area. The Shire of Manjimup retains approximately 84 per cent of its pre-European vegetation extent of which 94 per cent of this is within Parks and Wildlife estate (Government of Western Australia 2013), and the local area retains approximately 80 per cent native vegetation.

Several large trees were identified on site of which the majority were karri trees (DER, 2014). No hollows were identified in these trees and the application area is not likely to provide significant breeding habitat for the abovementioned black cockatoos or habitat for southern brush tail phascogale.

There were no peppermint trees identified on site, which are the preferred habitat for western ringtail possums, therefore the application area is not likely to provide significant habitat for this species.

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

Methodology References:
 -DEC (2007-)
 -DER (2014)
 -Government of Western Australia (2013)

GIS Databases:
 -NLWRA, Current Extent of Vegetation

(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 is no rare flora mapped within the local area of the application (10 kilometre radius), therefore the vegetation under application is not likely to include, or be necessary for the continued existence of rare flora.
 The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
 -SAC Bio Datasets (Accessed January 2015)

(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 is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
 There are no threatened ecological communities (TEC) mapped within the local area (10 kilometre radius), therefore the vegetation under application is not likely to comprise the whole or part of a TEC.
 The proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology GIS Databases:
 -SAC Bio Datasets (Accessed January 2015)

(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 at variance to this Principle**
 The local area surrounding the application (10 kilometre radius) is extensively vegetated with approximately 80 per cent native vegetation remaining.

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).

The Warren Bioregion, Shire of Manjimup, mapped Beard Vegetation Association (1144) and Matiske Vegetation Yanmah Complex retain approximately 79, 84, 80 and 82 per cent of their pre-European vegetation extent respectively (Government of Western Australia, 2013 and Matiske and Havel, 1998). These values are all considerably greater than the abovementioned 30 per cent threshold.

The application area contains vegetation in a very good (Keighery, 1994) condition (DER, 2014), however the area under application is not within an area that has been extensively cleared.

Given the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in DPaW Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Warren	833,985	663,202	79	84
Shire*				
Shire of Manjimup	697,368	589,905	84	94
Beard Vegetation Association*				
1144	159,668	128,224	80	92
Matiske Vegetation**				
Yanmah Complex	19,512	15,993	82	75

*Government of Western Australia (2013)

**Matiske and Havel (1998)

Methodology References:
-Government of Western Australia (2013)
-Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
-Matiske and Havel (1998)
-Keighery (1994)
-DER (2014)

GIS Databases:
-NLWRA, Current Extent of Native 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 at variance to this Principle**
A water supply reservoir associated with Lefroy Brook is adjacent to the eastern portion of the application area. The application area is adjacent to a dam, and the slightly lower lying northern portion is subject to minor water inundation. This area includes riparian vegetation in the form of Melaleuca species and Kunzea species (DER, 2014).

Given the above, the proposed clearing is growing in association with an environment associated with a wetland or watercourse (area of inundation associated with the dam), however the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact on the values of Lefroy Brook.

The proposed clearing is at variance to this Principle.

Methodology References:
-DER (2014)

GIS Databases:
-Hydrography, linear
-Hydrography, hierachy

(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**
The Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (DAFWA) advise that the application area is predominantly mapped as Yanmah Subsystem (Pimelia) Phase Map unit 254PvYN with a lesser area of Crowea (Pimelia) brown uplex phase Map unit 254PVCRb. These soils are mainly loamy gravels and sandy gravels (CSLC, 2014).

A Land Degradation Report identified that the risk of water erosion, eutrophication, waterlogging, flooding, wind erosion and salinity is low (CSLC, 2014).

The Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2014) advises that the area under application has moderate capability for the intended end land use and is not likely to cause appreciable land degradation, therefore the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology References:
-CSLC (2014)

(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**
The application area is surrounded by the Donnelly State Forest, which at its closest point occurs 300 metres south east of the application area. The Donnelly State Forest is extensive and occupies an area of approximately 32,000 hectares.

The application area is separated from the State Forest by existing cleared paddocks, and the proposed clearing of 10 hectares is unlikely to impact on the environmental values of this area, or any surrounding conservation areas.

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

Methodology GIS Databases:
-DPaW 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 water supply reservoir associated with Lefroy Brook is adjacent to the eastern portion of the application area. There may be a minor increase in sedimentation of the supply reservoir immediately post clearing, however given that the area adjacent to the reservoir is relatively small (1.6 hectares), these impacts are considered to be minimal.

Groundwater salinity mapped within the application area is between 500 and 1000 milligrams per litre (marginal). Given this low salinity level, it is considered that the proposed clearing will not lead to a perceptible rise in the watertable and thus an increase in groundwater salinity levels.

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

Methodology References:
-CSLC (2014)

GIS Databases:
-Groundwater Salinity, Statewide
-Hydrography, Hierachy

(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 proposed dam expansion will result in the flooding of some of the application area, however this will be maintained within the confines of the proposed enlarged dam, and will not encroach into surrounding areas of native vegetation south. The proposed clearing is not likely to cause or exacerbate flooding on site.

A Land Degradation Report identified that the proposed clearing is not likely to contribute to flooding (CSLC, 2014).

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

Methodology References:
-CSLC (2014)

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

Comments

The clearing of 10 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 8076 on Deposited Plan 140062 and Lot 5179 on Deposited Plan 153923, Jardee, is for the purpose of horticulture and dam expansion. The proponent has advised that the dam capacity is proposed to be increased by 400 megalitres and that horticulture in the form of apple trees, avocados and truffles will be planned in other portions of the application area.

The application area is zoned 'priority agriculture' under the town planning scheme.

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

There have been no submissions received from the general public in response to the proposed clearing.

The application area is within the Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947 (CAWS Act) gazetted Warren River Water Reserve. The catchment has been subject to CAWS Act native vegetation clearing controls since December 1978 to prevent salinization of water resources (DoW, 2014). The Department of Water has advised (DoW, 2014) that a CAWS Act Licence to Clear LBR825 was issued to the proponent in 1991 for the silvicultural thinning of 20 hectares of native vegetation within Lots 8076 and 5179. There is no compensation history on Lots 8076 or 5179.

It is advised that the proposed clearing is within Zone D of the catchment, which is a low salinity risk area where DoW policy provides for the grant of a license to clear subject to the statutory requirement that 10 per cent of the land in question remains uncleared (DoW, 2014). The DoW advises that 2007 aerial imagery indicates that 34.76 per cent of native vegetation remains on the property, and if the application area was cleared, 20.48 per cent native vegetation would remain. It is therefore advised that DoW has no objection to the proposed clearing (DoW, 2014).

Methodology References:
-DoW (2014)

GIS Databases:
-Aboriginal Sites of Significance
-Town Planning Scheme Zones

4. References

- CSLC (2014) Land Degradation Assessment Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 6347/1. Site inspection undertaken 10/12/2014. Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (DER Ref: A848305).
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra. DER (2014) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 6312/1. Site inspection undertaken 29/10/2014. Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia.
- DEC (2007 -) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed December 2014.
- DER (2014) Site Inspection Report for Clearing Permit Application CPS 6347/1, undertaken 10 November 2014. Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia.
- Department of Water (2014). Country Areas Water Supply Advice for CPS 6347/1. DEC Ref: A842748.
- 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.
- 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 December 2014).