



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 6377/1
File Number: DER2014/002936-1
Duration of Permit: From 7 March 2015 to 7 March 2017

PERMIT HOLDER

CSBP Limited

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 10 on Diagram 40330 (Bayswater 6053)

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 3.08 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 6377/1.

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.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "M Warnock", written over a horizontal line.

M Warnock
SENIOR MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

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

5 February 2015

Plan 6377/1



LEGEND

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

Scale 1:6228
(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 5/2/15

M Warnock
Officer with delegated authority under Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1988

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.: 6377/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: CSBP Limited

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 10 ON DIAGRAM 40330 (House No. 2 RAILWAY BAYSWATER 6053)
Local Government Area: City of Bayswater
Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
3.08		Mechanical Removal	Miscellaneous

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 5 February 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 1001 is described as Medium very sparse woodland; jarrah, with low woodland; banksia & casuarina (Shepherd et al 2001).	The proposed clearing of 3.08 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 10 on Diagram 40330, Bayswater, for the purpose of contaminated site remediation activities.	Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery 1994)	The vegetation condition and description has been determined via digital imagery and a vegetation survey undertaken by Biota Environmental Services (2014).
Hedde vegetation complex 'Bassendean Complex –Central and South': Vegetation ranges from woodland of Eucalyptus marginata (Jarrah) - Allocasuarina fraseriana (Sheoak) - Banksia species to low woodland of Melaleuca species, and sedgelands on the moister sites. This area includes the transition of Eucalyptus marginata (Jarrah) to Eucalyptus todtiana (Pricklybark) in the vicinity of Perth (Hedde 1980).		To Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)	Approximately one hectare of the vegetation under application is considered to be in a degraded (Keighery 1994) condition and is located within the northern portion of the area under application, this area consists of mature paperbarks (Melaleuca preissiana) and Flooded Gums (Eucalyptus rudis subsp. rudis) in the upper stratum and the native Bracken Fern (Pteridium esculentum subsp. esculentum) in the lower stratum. The remaining area proposed to be cleared has been previously cleared and contains some regrowth vegetation (Biota Environmental Services 2014).

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

Comments

The proposed clearing of 3.08 hectares of native vegetation within Lot 10 on Diagram 40330, Bayswater, is for the purpose of contaminated site remediation activities.

Approximately one hectare of the vegetation under application is considered to be in a degraded (Keighery 1994) condition and is located within the northern portion of the area under application. This area consists of mature paperbarks (Melaleuca preissiana) and flooded gums (Eucalyptus rudis subsp. rudis) in the upper stratum and the native bracken fern (Pteridium esculentum subsp. esculentum) in the lower stratum. The remaining area proposed to be cleared has been previously cleared and contains some regrowth vegetation (Biota Environmental Services 2014).

Numerous rare and priority flora species have been recorded within the local area (five kilometre radius). A field survey undertaken by Biota Environmental Services (2014) on 23 and 30 of October 2014 did not identify any rare or priority flora within the application area.

Numerous fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 (WC Act) have been recorded within the local area (five kilometre radius) of the area under application (DEC 2007-). Two conservation significant fauna were identified during a field survey undertaken within the application area, these being the forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*) and rainbow bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*). These species are listed as vulnerable and Migratory and Marine species respectively under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Biota Environmental Services 2014).

The forest red-tailed black cockatoo was identified using the mature avenue of trees on the eastern boundary and neighbouring property for foraging and roosting. Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) and Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*) are also known within the local area (five kilometre radius). No trees of a sufficient size or age were observed to support nesting hollows for these species, furthermore the three tuart trees present within the application area were intentionally planted and therefore are not considered to be native vegetation (Biota Environmental Services 2014). Given the area under application is in a degraded to completely degraded (Keighery 1994) condition the vegetation proposed to be cleared is not likely to contain significant habitat for these species.

Quenda are listed as Priority 5 under the WC Act and have a preference for wet or dry sclerophyll forest through to open woodland and scrubby vegetation on sandy soils. Dense undergrowth and low ground cover are particularly important in providing cover for quenda (DEC, 2010). Given the completely degraded to degraded (Keighery 1994) condition of the vegetation under application the clearing as proposed is not likely to contain significant habitat for this species.

The Rainbow Bee-eater was also identified flying over the area under application. This species occurs mainly in open forests and woodlands, shrublands, and in various cleared or semi-cleared habitats, including farmland and areas of human habitation. It usually occurs in open, cleared or lightly-timbered areas that are often, but not always, located in close proximity to permanent water (Department of the Environment 2015). Given the completely degraded to degraded (Keighery 1994) condition of the vegetation under application and that this species nests in the ground the area under application is not likely to contain significant habitat for this species.

The area under application is located within the Swan Coastal Plain Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion which retains approximately 39 per cent of its Pre European vegetation extent (Government of Western Australia 2013). The vegetation under application is mapped as Beard vegetation association 1001 and Heddl Vegetation Complex Bassendean Complex Central and South which have approximately 24 and 27 per cent of their Pre-European extent remaining respectively within the Swan Coastal Plain 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). However, the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) recognises the Perth Metropolitan Region as a constrained area, which provides for the reduction of vegetation complexes to a minimum of 10 per cent of the pre-European extent (EPA, 2006). Given the vegetation representations outlined above and that the vegetation under application is in a degraded to completely degraded (Keighery 1994) condition the clearing as proposed is not likely to be considered a significant remnant within an extensively cleared area.

A multiple use wetland is located within the northern portion of the application area (approximately 1.7 hectares of the footprint area). Multiple use wetlands are wetlands with few important ecological attributes and functions remaining (Water and River Commission 2001). A major drain is located adjacent to the southern boundary of the application area. Given the degraded to completely degraded (Keighery 1994) condition of the wetland located within the application area, the clearing as proposed is not likely to have a significant impact on the environmental values of a watercourse or wetland.

The clearing proposed may increase runoff and sedimentation into the mapped wetland and adjacent drains, however given the degraded to completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the vegetation under application, the impacts are likely to be short term and minimal.

The area under application is located adjacent to remnant native vegetation. The clearing proposed may indirectly impact this vegetation through the spread of weeds and dieback. Weed and dieback management practices will help mitigate this risk.

The clearing of 3.08 hectares of native vegetation in a completely degraded to degraded (Keighery 1994) condition is not likely to cause measurable deterioration in the quality of groundwater, cause appreciable land degradation or exacerbate flooding. No threatened ecological communities or conservation areas are located within the vicinity of the application area.

The assessment of the application identified that the clearing is at variance to clearing principle (f) and is not likely to be at variance to any of the remaining principles.

- Methodology** References:
- Biota Environmental Services (2014)
 - Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
 - DEC (2007-)
 - DEC (2010)
 - Department of the Environment (2015)
 - EPA (2006)
 - Government of Western Australia (2013)
 - Keighery (1994)
 - Water and Rivers Commission (2001)

GIS Databases:

- Parks and Wildlife Tenure
- Geomorphic wetlands, Swan Coastal Plain
- Groundwater salinity
- Hydrography, linear
- Soils, statewide
- SAC Bio datasets (Accessed December 2014)

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

Comments

The City of Bayswater (2015) has advised of its commitment to retaining and increasing tree stocks within the City due to the environmental and aesthetic benefits associated with urban trees. Accordingly the City will not support any works at the above location should the clearing operations involve the removal of any significant trees.

Two Aboriginal Sites of Significance have been recorded within the application area. The applicant will be notified of their obligations under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.

Methodology References:

- City of Bayswater (2015)

GIS Databases:

- Aboriginal Sites of Significance

4. References

- Biota Environmental Services (2014) CSBP Former Cresco Site Bayswater Native Vegetation Clearing Permit Report. Western Australia. DER Ref:A836545
- City of Bayswater (2015) Advice for Clearing Permit CPS 6377/1. Western Australia. DER Ref:A852650
- 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 December 2014
- DEC (2010) World Heritage Area Fact Sheet. Southern Brown Bandicoot. Department of Environment Conservation, Western Australia.
- Department of the Environment (2015). *Merops ornatus* in Species Profile and Threats Database, Department of the Environment, Canberra. Available from: <http://www.environment.gov.au/sprat>. Accessed January 2015.
- EPA (2006) Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental Factors - Level of Assessment for Proposals Affecting Natural Areas Within the System 6 Region and Swan Coastal Plain Portion of the System 1 Region. Guidance Statement No 10. Environmental Protection Authority, 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.
- 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.
- Water and Rivers Commission (1996) Policy and Guidelines: Granting of Licences to Clear Indigenous Vegetation in Catchments Subject to Clearing Control Legislation. Water and Rivers Commission, Western Australia.