



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number: CPS 6438/1
Permit Holder: Kenneth William Alan Wright
Duration of Permit: 6 June 2015 – 6 June 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 increasing agricultural efficiency.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 11493 on Deposited Plan 85379	Lot 7150 on Deposited Plan 126170
Lot 4340 on Deposited Plan 115107	Lot 11283 on Deposited Plan 85177
Lot 3482 on Deposited Plan 115106	Lot 12154 on Deposited Plan 145052
Lot 3484 on Deposited Plan 115098	Lot 5957 on Deposited Plan 119551
Lot 14989 on Deposited Plan 164096	Lot 9613 on Deposited Plan 83883
Lot 6548 on Deposited Plan 124283	Lot 12042 on Deposited Plan 145022
Lot 13561 on Deposited Plan 160014	Lot 5958 on Deposited Plan 119544
Lot 15185 on Deposited Plan 207558	Lot 14920 on Deposited Plan 162449
Lot 12943 on Deposited Plan 146789	Lot 6415 on Deposited Plan 122992
Lot 3624 on Deposited Plan 146789	Lot 12007 on Deposited Plan 145024
Lot 3625 on Deposited Plan 115096	Lot 10509 on Deposited Plan 83689
Lot 3622 on Deposited Plan 115108	Lot 7153 on Deposited Plan 126173
Lot 11045 on Deposited Plan 151643	Lot 7152 on Deposited Plan 126172
Lot 8305 on Deposited Plan 130869	Lot 12041 on Deposited Plan 145018
Lot 6713 on Deposited Plan 233489	Lot 11199 on Deposited Plan 84818
Lot 5679 on Deposited Plan 123829	Lot 2 on Deposited Plan 21813
Lot 7154 on Deposited Plan 126174	

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 2 hectares of native vegetation and 200 native trees within the combined areas hatched yellow on attached Plan 6438/1a, Plan 6438/1b and Plan 6438/1c.

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.

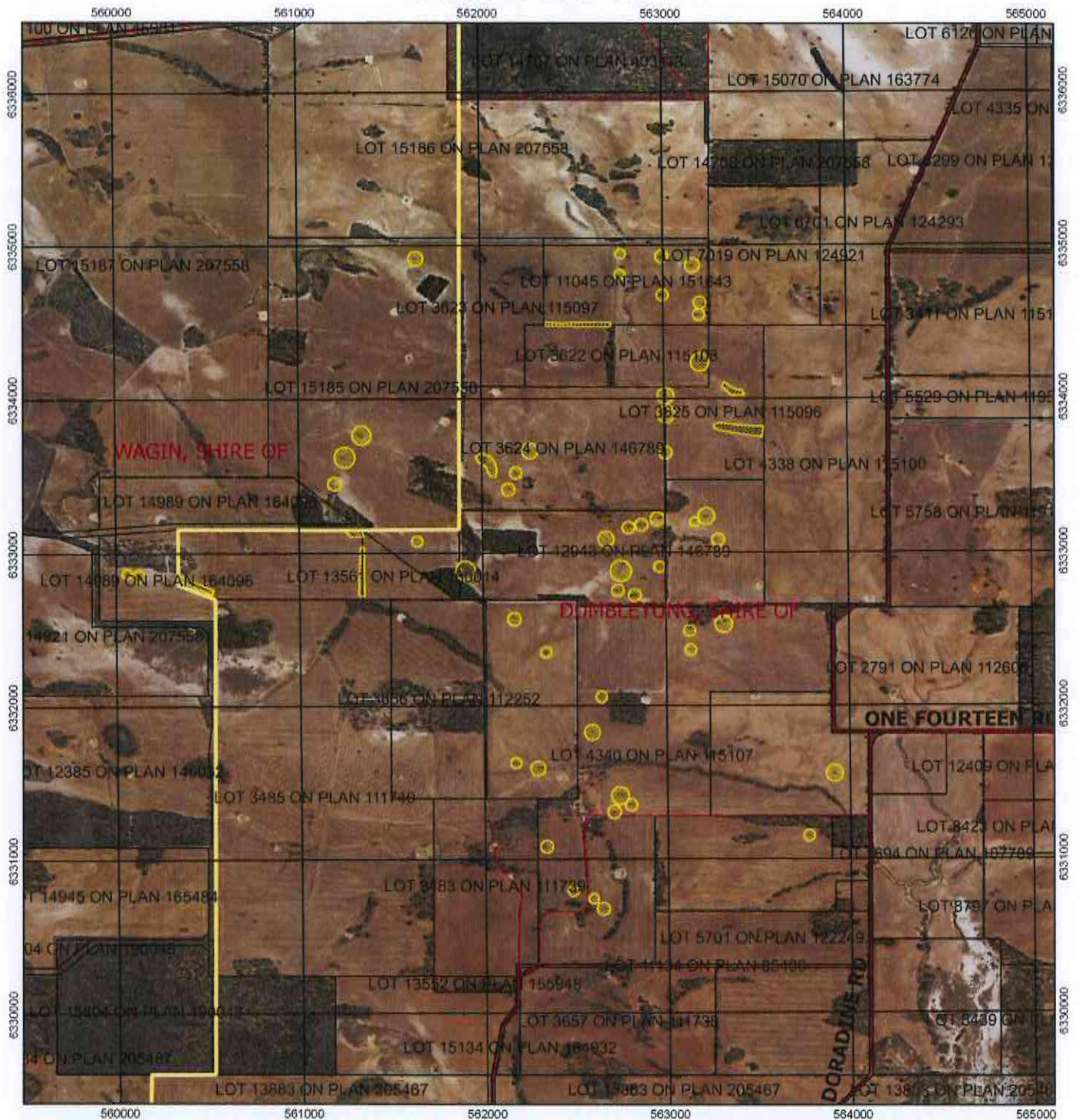
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M Warnock".

M Warnock
SENIOR MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

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

7 May 2015

Plan 6438/1a



Legend

-  Areas approved to clear
-  Roads
-  LGA
-  Cadastre
- Virtual Mosaic (LGATE-V001)



1:23,000

MGA 94
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

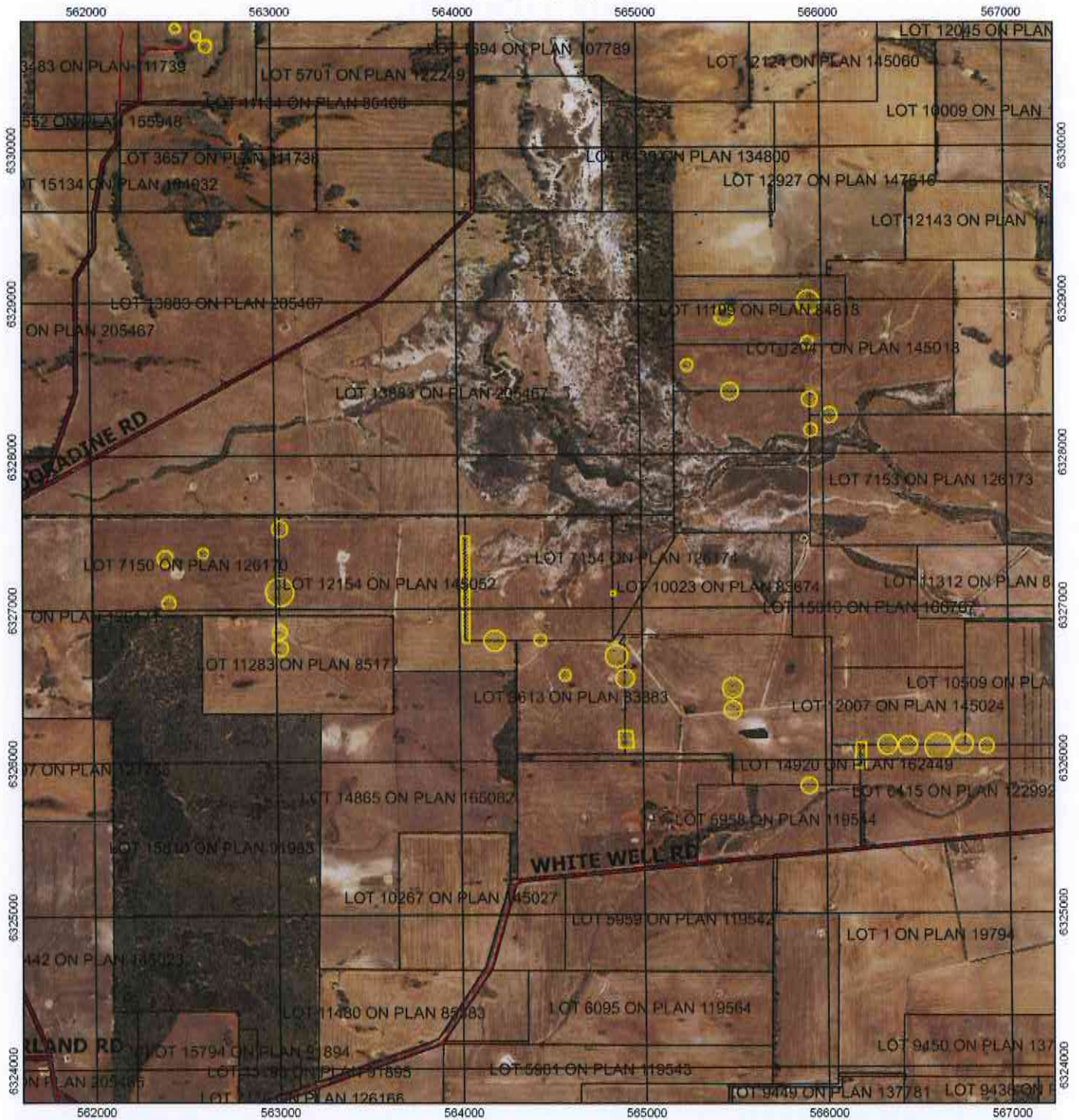
Matt Warnock Date 7/5/15
Matt Warnock

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



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Plan 6438/1b



Legend

-  Areas approved to clear
 -  Roads
 -  LGA
 -  Cadastre
- Virtual Mosaic (LGATE-V001)



1:23,000

MGA 94
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

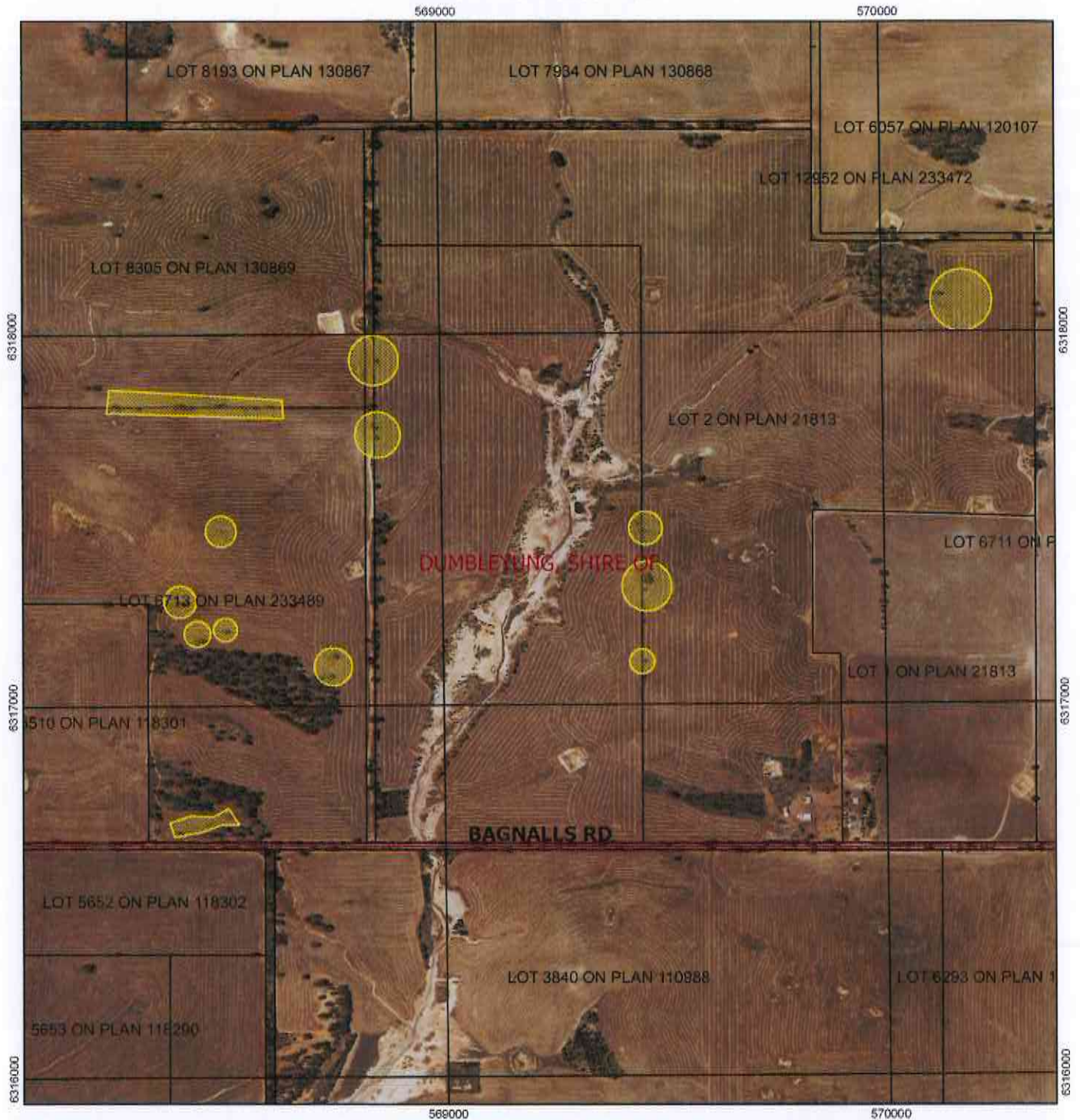
Matt Warnock Date 7/5/15
Matt Warnock

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






GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Plan 6438/1c



Legend

-  Areas approved to clear
 -  Roads
 -  LGA
 -  Cadastre
- Virtual Mosaic (LGATE-V001)



1:9,500

MGA 94
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

Matt Warnock Date *7/5/15*
Matt Warnock

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



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6438/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: K and H Wright

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 9613 ON PLAN 83883, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 8305 ON PLAN 130869, DUMBLEYUNG
LOT 7154 ON PLAN 126174, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 7153 ON PLAN 126173, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 7152 ON PLAN 126172, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 7150 ON PLAN 126170, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 6713 ON PLAN 233489, DUMBLEYUNG
LOT 6548 ON PLAN 124283, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 6415 ON PLAN 122992, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 5958 ON PLAN 119544, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 5957 ON PLAN 119551, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 5679 ON PLAN 123829, DUMBLEYUNG
LOT 4340 ON PLAN 115107, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 3625 ON PLAN 115096, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 3624 ON PLAN 146789, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 3622 ON PLAN 115108, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 3484 ON PLAN 115098, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 3482 ON PLAN 115106, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 2 ON PLAN 21813, DUMBLEYUNG
LOT 15185 ON PLAN 207558, CANCELLING
LOT 14989 ON PLAN 164096, CANCELLING
LOT 13561 ON PLAN 160014, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 12943 ON PLAN 146789, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 12154 ON PLAN 145052, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 12042 ON PLAN 145022, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 12041 ON PLAN 145018, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 12007 ON PLAN 145024, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 11493 ON PLAN 85379, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 11283 ON PLAN 85177, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 11199 ON PLAN 84818, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 11045 ON PLAN 151643, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 10509 ON PLAN 83689, DONGOLOCKING
LOT 14920 ON PLAN 162449, DONGOLOCKING

Local Government Area: Shire's of Wagin and Dumbleyung

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
2	200	Mechanical Removal	cropping and grazing

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
The vegetation under application is mapped as Beard vegetation association 1023 which is described as medium woodland; jarrah, marri and wandoo (Shepherd et al, 2001).	To clear two hectares of native vegetation and 200 native trees for the purpose of increasing agricultural efficiency.	Completely Degraded; No longer intact, completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994).	The condition of the vegetation under application was determined via a site inspection undertaken by the Department of Environment Regulation on 22 April 2015.

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 purpose of the application is to clear two hectares of native vegetation and 200 native trees for the purpose of increasing agricultural efficiency.

A site inspection of the application area found the vegetation to be predominantly scattered, isolated paddock trees with no understorey. No trees of an age and size capable of containing large hollows were recorded within the application area (DER, 2015). Given this, the application area is not likely to contain rare or priority flora, significant fauna habitat or a high level of biodiversity. As the vegetation under application does not contain an understorey it is not likely to be representative of a priority of threatened ecological community.

As the vegetation under application is thinly dispersed over an area of approximately 26 square kilometres, it is not likely to be significant in the movement of fauna or genetic material through the landscape.

Given the above, the application is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
DER (2015)

GIS Datasets:
- Sac Bio Datasets - accessed April 2015

(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**

Fifteen fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded within the local area (20 kilometre radius)(DPaW, 2007-).

A site inspection of the application area found the vegetation to be predominantly scattered, isolated paddock trees with no understorey. No trees of an age and size suitable to contain large hollows were recorded within the application area (DER, 2015).

Given the dispersed, isolated nature of the vegetation under application it is not likely to contain significant habitat for ground dwelling fauna. Given the lack of hollow bearing trees and isolated nature of the vegetation, the application is not likely to contain significant habitat for arboreal fauna.

The vegetation under application does not form part of an ecological linkage and given its isolated nature, is not significant in the movement of fauna across the landscape.

Given the above, the application is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
DER (2015)
DPaW (2007-)

(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**

A site inspection of the application area found the vegetation to be predominantly scattered, isolated paddock trees with no understorey (DER, 2015). As all rare flora recorded from the local area are found within the understorey, the application is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology Reference:
DER (2015)

GIS Databases:
- SAC Bio Datasets - accessed April 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 at variance to this Principle**

A site inspection of the application area found the vegetation to be predominantly scattered, isolated paddock trees with no understorey (DER, 2015). Given the completely degraded nature of the vegetation under application it is not representative of a threatened ecological community and is not at variance to this principle.

Methodology Reference:
DER (2015)

GIS Databases:
- SAC Biodatasets - accessed April 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 likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The area under application is located within the Avon Wheatbelt Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion. This IBRA bioregion has approximately 18 percent of its pre-European vegetation extent remaining (Government of Western Australia, 2013).

The vegetation under application is mapped as Beard vegetation association 1023 of which there is approximately 10 percent pre-European extent remaining within the Avon Wheatbelt bioregion (Government of Western Australia, 2013).

The area under application is located within the Shire's of Wagin and Dumbleyung, within which there is approximately 14 percent and 13 percent pre-European extent remaining (Government of Western Australia, 2013).

The local area (10 kilometre radius) retains approximately 10 percent native vegetation.

The national objectives and targets for biodiversity conservation in Australia have a target to prevent clearance of ecological communities with an extent below 30 percent of that present pre-1750, below which species loss appears to accelerate exponentially at an ecosystem level (Commonwealth of Australia, 2001).

A site inspection of the application area described the vegetation as scattered, isolated paddock trees with no native understorey. No trees of an age and size suitable to contain hollows were recorded within the application area (DER, 2015). Given this, the application area is not likely to contain significant biodiversity or fauna habitat.

Although the application falls within a highly cleared landscape it is not likely to be a significant remnant and therefore it is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in DPaW Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Avon Wheatbelt	9,517,109	1,778,407	18	10
Shire*				
Shire of Wagin	194,618	28,926	14	8
Shire of Dumbleyung	254,068	33,205	13	23
Beard Vegetation Association within Bioregion*				
1023	1,522,676	166,816	10	10

Methodology References:
Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
DER (2015)
*Government of Western Australia (2013)

(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**

Minor non-perennial watercourses are mapped crossing the application area. A site inspection of the application area recorded two small trees growing within a highly modified watercourse (DER, 2015). Given this the application area is at variance to this clearing Principle.

Given the highly modified land (pasture) surrounding the area, the minor nature of the watercourse and small size of the trees, impacts to the watercourses are likely to be minimal.

Methodology References:
DER (2015)

GIS Datasets:
- 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**
The Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia undertook a site inspection of the property on 22 April 2015 (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, 2015). The corresponding land degradation assessment report found that the risk of the proposed clearing causing land degradation is low, noting:

- Wind erosion is unlikely;
- Clearing the vegetation is unlikely to significantly increase surface water run-off;
- Given the soil type, the risk of eutrophication is low; and
- The removal of the native vegetation is not expected to alter the risk of waterlogging.

Given the above, the application is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015)

GIS Datasets:
- Hydrography linear
- Topographic contours

(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**
Two of the trees under application are mapped adjacent to Cronin Nature reserve. Being spread out over an area of 26 kilometres squared, vegetation under application also falls within two kilometres of a further five small unnamed reserves.

A site inspection of the application area described the vegetation as scattered, isolated paddock trees with no understorey. No trees of an age and size as to contain hollows were recorded within the application area (DER, 2015).

Despite the proximity to these nature reserves, given the dispersed, isolated nature of the vegetation under application it is not likely to contain significant habitat for ground dwelling fauna, is not likely to form part of an ecological linkage and is not significant in the movement of fauna across the landscape.

Given the above, the application is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
DER (2015)

GIS Datasets:
- Bush Forever
- 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**
The Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia undertook a site inspection of the property on 22 April 2015 (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, 2015). The corresponding land degradation assessment report found that the risk of the proposed clearing causing land degradation is low, noting:

- Wind erosion is unlikely;
- Clearing the vegetation is unlikely to significantly increase surface water run-off;
- Given the soil type, the risk of eutrophication is low; and
- The removal of the native vegetation is not expected to alter the risk of waterlogging.

Minor non-perennial watercourses are mapped crossing the application area. A site inspection of the application area recorded two small trees growing within a highly modified watercourse (DER, 2015). Given the highly modified land (pasture) surrounding the area, the minor nature of the watercourse and small size of the trees, clearing the vegetation under application is not likely to impact on the water quality of this watercourse.

Given the above, the application is not likely to impact on surface water or groundwater quality and is not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015)
DER (2015)

GIS Databases:
- Groundwater Salinity Statewide

(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 Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia undertook a site inspection of the property on 22 April 2015 (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, 2015). The corresponding land degradation assessment report found that the proposed clearing is unlikely to cause flooding.

Therefore, the application is not likely to be at variance to this clearing Principle.

Methodology References:
Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015)

Planning instrument, Native Title, RIWI Act Licence, EP Act Licence, Works Approval, Previous EPA decision or other matter.

Comments The purpose of the application is to clear two hectares of native vegetation and 200 native trees for the purpose of increasing agricultural efficiency.

An Aboriginal Site of Significance intersects the application area. The applicant is advised to contact the Department of Aboriginal Affairs regarding their obligations under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.

No public submissions have been received in relation to this application.

4. References

Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015) Land Degradation advice received in relation to clearing permit application CPS 6438/1. Received 6 May 2015 DER ref: A905700.
Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
DER (2015) Site Inspection Report for clearing permit application CPS 6438/1. Inspection undertaken 22 April 2015. DER ref: A904988.
DPaW (2007 -) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed December 2014.
Government of Western Australia (2013) 2013 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of June 2013. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, 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.
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.