



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 6453/1
Permit Holder:	David Slade and Lynette Gaye Slade
Duration of Permit:	23 May 2015 – 23 May 2020

The Permit Holder is authorised to clear native vegetation subject to the following conditions of this Permit.

1. Purpose for which clearing may be done

Clearing for the purpose of improving agricultural efficiency and hazard reduction.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 551 on Deposited Plan 227144, Kendenup
Lot 561 on Deposited Plan 227144, Kendenup
Lot 746 on Deposited Plan 227144, Kendenup
Lot 747 on Deposited Plan 227144, Kendenup
Lot 748 on Deposited Plan 227144, Kendenup
Lot 794 on Deposited Plan 227144, Kendenup
Lot 751 on Deposited Plan 227144, Kendenup

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than eight hectares of native vegetation within the area shaded yellow on attached Plan 6453/1.

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.

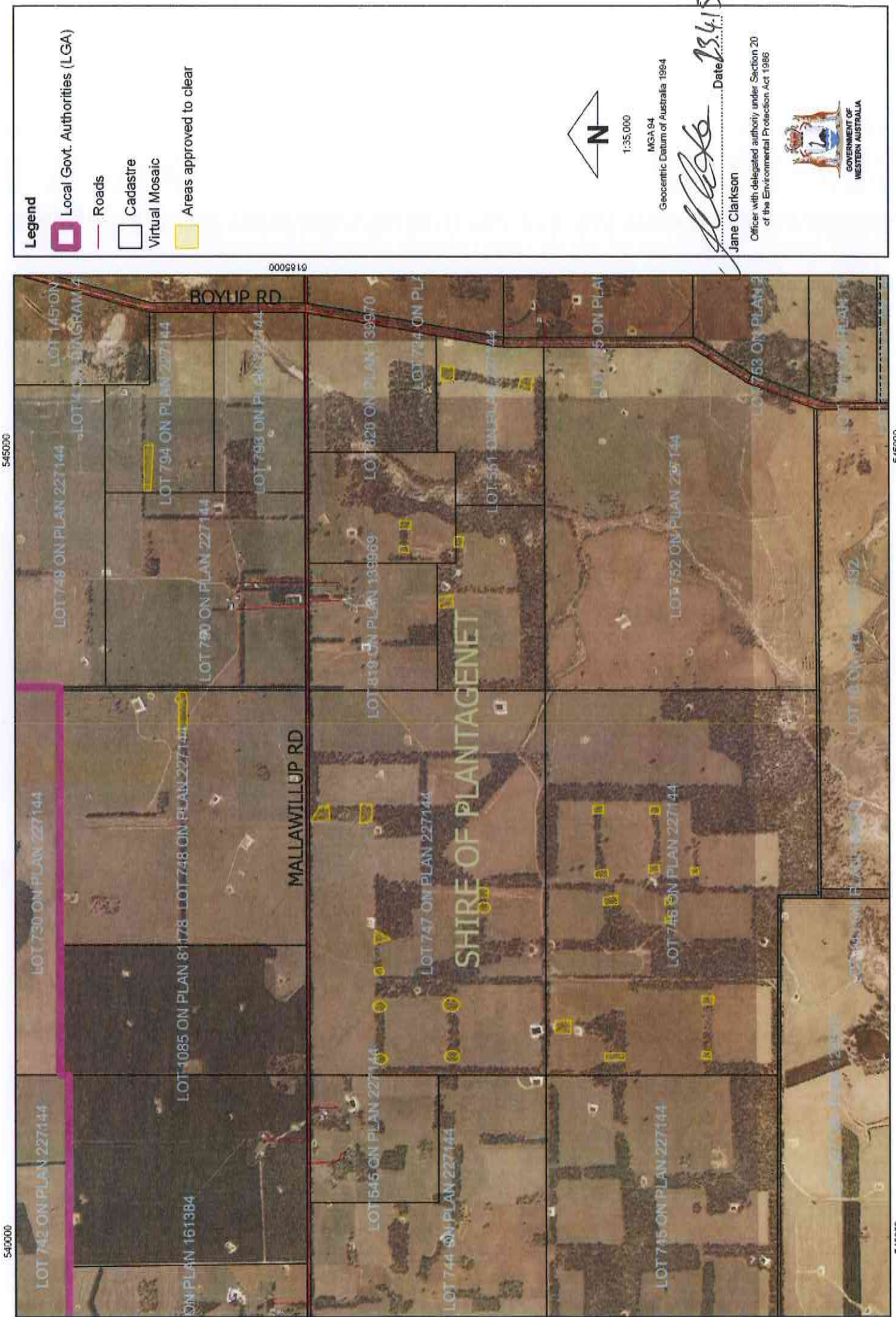
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jane Clarkson".

Jane Clarkson
ACTING SENIOR MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

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

23 April 2015

Plan 6453/1



Legend

- Local Govt. Authorities (LGA)
- Roads
- Cadastral Virtual Mosaic
- Areas approved to clear



1:35,000

MSA 94
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1984

Jane Clarkson
Date 13/4/15

Jane Clarkson
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.: 6453/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Mr David Slade
Mrs Lynette Gaye Slade

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 794 ON PLAN 227144, KENDENUP
LOT 751 ON PLAN 227144, KENDENUP
LOT 748 ON PLAN 227144, KENDENUP
LOT 747 ON PLAN 227144, KENDENUP
LOT 746 ON PLAN 227144, KENDENUP
LOT 561 ON PLAN 227144, KENDENUP
LOT 551 ON PLAN 227144, KENDENUP

Colloquial name:
Local Government Authority: PLANTAGENET, SHIRE OF
DER Region: South Coast
DPaW District: FRANKLAND
LCDC: KENT RIVER
Localities: KENDENUP

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit: Grant
Application:
Decision Date: 23 April 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
The vegetation under application is mapped as: Beard vegetation association 3: Medium forest; jarrah-marri (Shepherd et al. 2001). Mattiske vegetation complex BeY2 (Bevan 2): Open forest of Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata-Corymbia calophylla-Banksia grandis on undulating uplands in humid and subhumid zones (Mattiske and Havel 1998).	To clear eight hectares of native vegetation within Lots 551, 561, 746, 747, 748, 751 and 794 on Deposited Plan 227144, Kendenup, for the purposes of improving agricultural efficiency and hazard reduction.	Degraded; Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery, 1994).	The condition of the vegetation under application was based on a land degradation report (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation 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 application is to clear eight hectares of native vegetation within Lots 551, 561, 746, 747, 748, 751 and 794 on Deposited Plan 227144, Kendenup, for the purposes of improving agricultural efficiency and hazard reduction. The application area consists of 30 separate areas, ranging in size from approximately 0.25 to two hectares. These are scattered over approximately 2000 hectares. Most of these are situated at the ends of existing remnants that are serving as 'shelter belts', the primary purpose of their clearing being to widen the access for large farming machines. The areas have been accessible to livestock and have been grazed

consistently in the past (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation 2015). The vegetation is in a degraded (Keighery 1994) condition.

Several priority flora species are mapped within the local area (10 kilometre radius), two of which are mapped within the same vegetation association and soil type as the application area. Given the degraded (Keighery 1994) condition of the vegetation and the virtual absence of understorey, the application area is not likely to contain these species.

No priority ecological communities are mapped within the local area.

Given the condition of the vegetation and its highly fragmented nature, the application area is not likely to provide significant habitat for indigenous ground-dwelling or arboreal fauna. The proposed clearing area does, however, represent black cockatoo foraging habitat. The three species of black cockatoo (Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo, Baudin's cockatoo and Carnaby's cockatoo) are listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the state Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 and are also listed under the federal Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Although it is within a mapped Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) breeding area, the application area is not likely to contain trees large enough to contain suitable nesting sites for this species (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation 2015). Reserves within three kilometres from the application area are likely to provide over 550 hectares of habitat in much better condition than that contained within the application area. Given these factors, the application area is not considered to provide significant habitat for this species.

Given the above, the application area is not likely to comprise a high level of biological diversity therefore, the application is not likely to be at variance to this clearing principle.

Methodology References:
- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015)
- Keighery (1994)

GIS Datasets:
- Sac Bio datasets - 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**
Four fauna species listed as rare or likely to become extinct under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 have been recorded in the local area. These include *Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso* (Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo), *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo), *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* (Carnaby's cockatoo) and *Phascogale tapoatafa* subsp. *tapoatafa* (Southern Brush-tailed Phascogale, Wambenger) (DPaW 2007-).

The Southern Brush-tailed Phascogale inhabits dry sclerophyll forests and open woodlands that contain hollow bearing trees (DotE 1996).

Carnaby's cockatoo nests in large hollows of eucalyptus trees and forage on the seeds, nuts and flowers of a large variety of plants including *Eucalyptus* and *Banksia* species (Shah, 2006).

Photos provided by the Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015) do not indicate the likely presence of trees that are large enough to contain hollows suitable as nesting sites for the abovementioned species. The area may, however, contain foraging habitat with the presence of *Eucalyptus marginata* and *Corymbia calophylla*.

Wamallup Nature Reserve and an un-named nature reserve are situated approximately 1.3 kilometres south and 2.7 kilometres northeast, respectively, of the application area. Together, these comprise over 550 hectares. They are likely to provide much larger areas of suitable habitat in much better condition than that provided within the application area.

The application area consists of numerous, small and scattered parcels of vegetation. Given this, and the close proximity of nature reserves, the application is not likely to be at variance to this clearing principle.

Methodology References:
- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015)
- DotE (1996)
- DPaW (2007-)
- Shah (2006)

GIS Datasets:
- Carnaby Cockatoo breeding areas
- Carnaby Cockatoo feeding areas
- DPaW Tenure

(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

Two rare flora species are mapped within the local area (10 kilometre radius). The closest of these is approximately eight kilometres from the application area and neither of them are mapped within the same vegetation association and soil type as the application area.

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

Methodology GIS Database:
- 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 likely to be at variance to this Principle

No threatened ecological communities (TEC) have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius). The closest TEC falls approximately 20 kilometres north of the application area.

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

Methodology GIS Database:
- SAC Bio datasets - 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 Jarrah Forest Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion. This IBRA bioregion has approximately 54 per cent of its pre-European vegetation extent remaining (Government of Western Australia, 2013).

The vegetation under application is mapped as Beard vegetation association 3 of which there is approximately 68 per cent of its pre-European extent remaining within the Jarrah Forest bioregion (Government of Western Australia 2013). The vegetation is also mapped as Matiske vegetation complex Bevan 2 of which approximately 33 per cent of its pre-European extent remains (DPaW 2015).

The area under application is located within the Shire of Plantagenet, within which there is approximately 47 per cent pre-European extent remaining (Government of Western Australia 2013).

The local area (10 kilometre radius) retains approximately 15 per cent native vegetation.

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).

All mapped vegetation associations retain above 30 per cent pre-European vegetation. However, given the local area retains 15 per cent, the application area is considered to fall within a highly cleared landscape. The application area, however, is not considered to be a significant remnant as it does not comprise a high level of biological diversity, is not likely to impact on significant habitat for indigenous fauna and is not necessary for the maintenance of a TEC.

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

	Pre-European (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in DEC Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Jarrah Forest	4,506,660	2,457,731	54	68
Shire*				
Shire of Plantagenet	487,970	229,462	47	63
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*				
3	2,390,591	1,629,894	68	80
Matiske Vegetation Complex**				
BeY2	78,310	25,818	33	15

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

GIS Databases:
- Sac Bio datasets – accessed April 2015
- Pre-European Vegetation
- SW Forests Vegetation Complexes

(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 not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
No wetlands or watercourses are mapped within the application area. The closest is approximately 250 metres from any of the application areas.

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

Methodology GIS Dataset:
- 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**
No wetlands or watercourses are mapped within the application area.

The application area is gently undulating and chief soils are hard neutral yellow mottled soils containing ironstone gravels (Northcote et al. 1960 - 1968).

Groundwater salinity is mapped at 7000-14000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids.

The Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015) has advised that the risk of land degradation occurring as a result of the proposed clearing is low. This is attributed to the soil types present, the lack of slope and the size and scattering of the proposed clearing.

The application is therefore, not likely to be at variance to this principle.

Methodology References:
- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015)
- Northcote et al. (1960 - 1968).

GIS Datasets:
- Hydrography linear
- Soils of WA

(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**
Wamballup Nature Reserve and an un-named nature reserve are situated approximately 1.3 kilometres south and 2.7 kilometres northeast, respectively, of the application area.

Given these distances and the scattered nature of the application area, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this clearing principle.

Methodology GIS Dataset:
- 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**
No watercourses or wetlands are mapped within the application area. The closest is approximately 250 metres from any of the application areas. Therefore the proposed clearing is not likely to impact upon surface water quality.

Groundwater salinity is mapped at 7000-14000 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids. The Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015) has advised that no significant change to groundwater is expected due to

the size and scattered nature of the proposed clearing areas.

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

Methodology Reference:
- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015)

(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**
No watercourses or wetlands are mapped within the application area. The closest is approximately 250 metres from any of the small, scattered parcels of land proposed to be cleared.
Given this, the application is not likely to be at variance to this clearing principle.

Methodology
GIS Datasets:
- Hydrography linear

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

Comments The original application included two small parcels of vegetation, within Lots 748 and 749, that fell within the Country Area Water Supply Act 1947 (CAWS Act) gazetted Kent River Water Reserve and are therefore subject to CAWS Act clearing control legislation (DoW 2015). The proponent has since excluded these parcels of vegetation from the application, reducing the application size from 11 hectares to eight hectares.

Department of Water records show that four Licenses to Clear have previously been issued for the proponent's current and previous holdings. In addition, an application for a licence to clear was refused in October 1981 and compensation for injurious affection was subsequently paid in May 1983 to retain 127 hectares of native vegetation on part of the proponent's holdings that fell within the CAWS Act gazetted boundary. There is no proposed clearing within the compensated areas (DoW 2015).

The Shire of Plantagenet (2015) has no objection to the proposed clearing and the Kent River Land Conservation District Council (2015) supports the application.

No submissions have been received.

No aboriginal sites of significance have been mapped within the application area.

Methodology References:
- DoW (2015)
- Shire of Plantagenet (2015)
- Kent River Land Conservation District Council (2015)

GIS Dataset:
- Aboriginal sites of significance

4. References

- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2014) Advice received in relation to clearing permit application CPS 6453/1, received 27 March 2015. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia (DER Ref: A887848).
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- DotE (1996) Action Plan for Australian Marsupials and Monotremes – Recovery Outline – Brush-tailed Phascogale. <http://www.environment.gov.au/node/14789>. Accessed April 2015.
- DoW (2015) Advice received in relation to clearing permit application CPS 6453/1 received 27 March 2015. Department of Water (DER Ref: A887842).
- DPaW (2007 -) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dec.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed April 2015.
- DPaW (2015) 2015 South West Forest and Swan Coastal Plain Vegetation Complex Statistics: a report prepared for the Department of Environment Regulation. Current as of March 2015. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth, Western Australia.
- 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.
- Kent River Land Conservation District Council (2015) Advice received in relation to clearing permit application CPS 6453/1 received 23 March 2015 (DER Ref: A886218).
- 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.
- Shah, B. (2006) Conservation of Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo on the Swan Coastal Plain, Western Australia. December 2006. Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo Recovery Project. Birds Australia, Western Australia.
- Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R. and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001) Native Vegetation in Western Australia, Extent, Type and Status. Resource Management Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.
- Shire of Plantagenet (2015) Advice received in relation to clearing permit application CPS 6453/1 received 25 March 2015. Shire of Plantagenet (DER Ref: A887279).