



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number: CPS 6711/1

Permit Holder: Dean Rodney Ryan
Glen James Ryan

Duration of Permit: 10 January 2016 to 10 January 2021

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 horticulture and grazing.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Lot 1 on Diagram 67333, Quinninup
Lot 2 on Diagram 67333, Quinninup

3. Area of Clearing

The Permit Holder must not clear more than 13.32 hectares of native vegetation within the area hatched yellow on attached Plan 6711/1.

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.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

5. Avoid, minimise etc clearing

In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared for the purposes of horticulture and grazing, the Permit holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in order of preference:

- (a) avoid the clearing of native vegetation;
- (b) minimise the amount of native vegetation to be cleared; and
- (c) reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.

6. 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*;
- (b) published in a Department of Parks and Wildlife Regional Weed Rankings Summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.

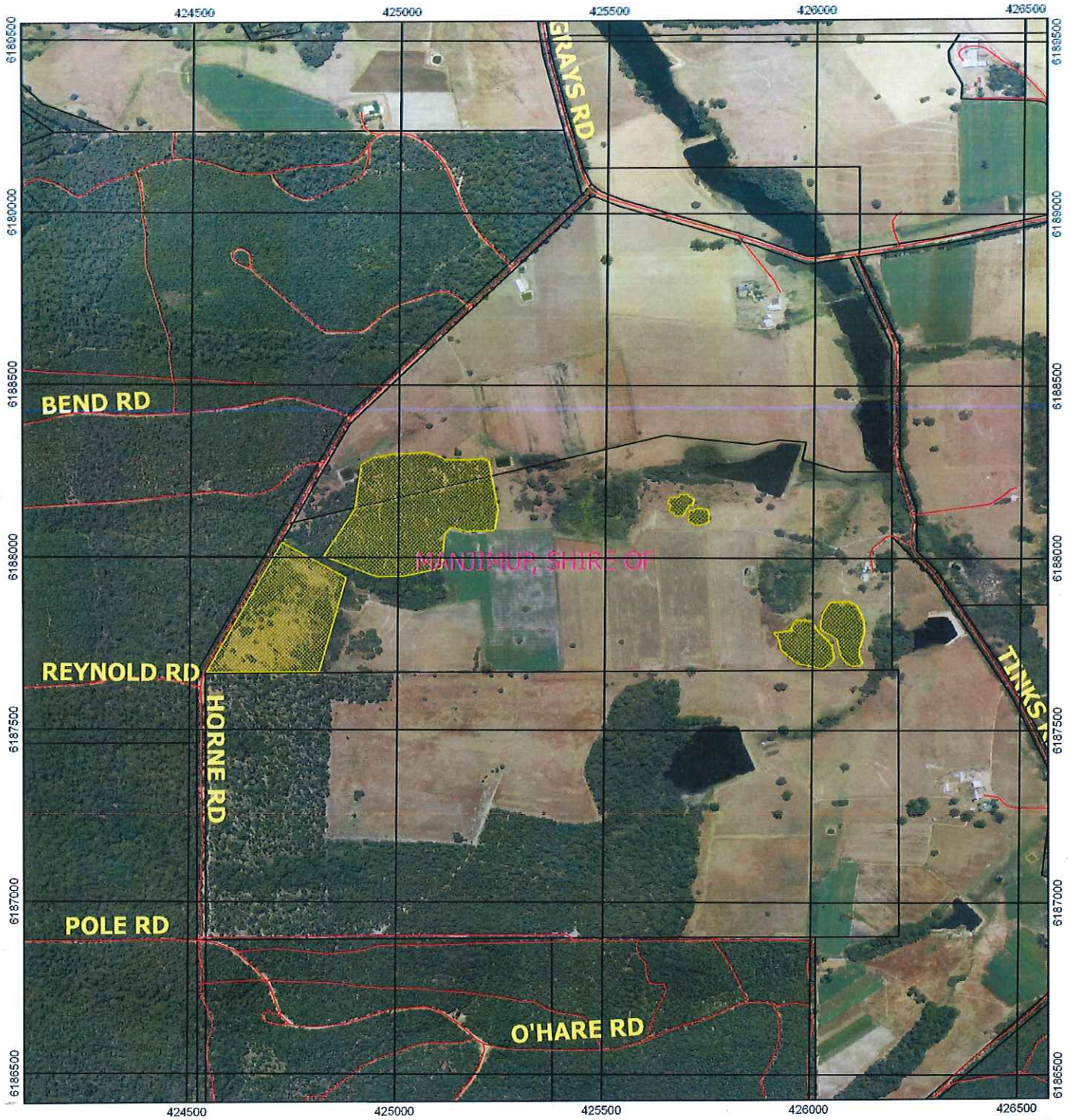


Jane Clarkson
A/SENIOR MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

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

10 December 2015

Plan 6711/1



Legend

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



1:10,000

MGA 94
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

 Date 10/12/15

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.: 6711/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Mr Dean Rodney Ryan

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 1 ON DIAGRAM 67333, QUINNINUP
LOT 2 ON DIAGRAM 67333, QUINNINUP
Local Government Authority: MANJIMUP, SHIRE OF
DER Region: South Coast
DPaW District: DONNELLY
LCDC: MANJIMUP
Localities: QUINNINUP

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit: Granted
Application:
Decision Date: 10 December 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 3 consists of medium forest; jarrah-marri.	The clearing of 13.32 hectares of native vegetation is for the purpose of horticulture and grazing.	Completely Degraded: No longer intact;	The condition of the vegetation under application was determined via a site inspection conducted by the Department of Environment Regulation (DER, 2015).
Mapped Beard Vegetation Association 1144 consists of Tall forest; karri and marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>) (Shepherd et al, 2001).		completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994)	
Mattiske Vegetation BE1 Complex consists of tall open forest of <i>Corymbia calophylla-Eucalyptus marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i> on uplands in perhumid and humid zones.		To	
Mattiske Vegetation PM1 Complex consists of tall open forest of <i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i> with mixtures of <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> on valley slopes and low forest of <i>Agonis juniperina-Banksia seminuda-Callistachys lanceolata</i> on valley floors in the perhumid zone.		Very Good; Vegetation structure altered; obvious signs of disturbance (Keighery, 1994).	
Mattiske Vegetation VCRb Complex consists of tall open forest of <i>Corymbia calophylla-Eucalyptus diversicolor</i> on upper slopes with <i>Allocasuarina decussata-Banksia grandis</i> on upper slopes in hyperhumid and perhumid zones.			

Mattiske Vegetation LF Complex consists of tall open forest of *Eucalyptus diversicolor*-*Corymbia calophylla* on slopes and low woodland of *Agonis juniperina*-*Callistachys lanceolata* on lower slopes in hyperhumid and perhumid zones (Mattiske and Havel, 1998).

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

(a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.

Comments Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The application is to clear up to 13.32 hectares of native vegetation within Lots 1 and 2 on Diagram 67333, Quininup, for the purpose of horticulture and grazing.

The application area consists of four portions of native vegetation proposed for clearing and ranges from a completely degraded to very good (Keighery, 1994) condition. The vegetation proposed for clearing within Lot 1, the south eastern portion within Lot 2, and the smaller portions located to the west of Lot 2, have been heavily impacted by grazing and contain almost no middle or understorey native species (DER, 2015). This is estimated to be approximately 7 hectares of the application area that is of a completely degraded to degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition. The vegetation within Lot 2 has been partly fenced off from livestock and therefore contains a denser understorey and is of a good to very good (Keighery, 1994) condition. This is estimated to be approximately 6.3 hectares of the application area.

Four priority flora species have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius), all of which are priority 3 conservation status. Priority 3 species are generally known from collections from several different localities not under imminent threat. Therefore, the clearing proposed is unlikely to have an impact on the conservation status of these species.

Two rare flora species have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius). It is unlikely these species would be present in the application area as the soil and vegetation types preferable to this species have not been recorded within the application area (DER, 2015).

The vegetation under application may provide suitable habitat for five fauna species of conservation significance within the local area (10 kilometre radius). However, given that vegetation of better quality exists within the extensive Warren National Park which surrounds the application area, the vegetation under application is unlikely to be classified as significant fauna habitat.

There are no priority or threatened ecological communities mapped within the local area (10 kilometre radius).

The local area surrounding the application area is extensively vegetated with approximately 75 per cent of its pre-European vegetation remaining.

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

Methodology

References:

- DER (2015)
- Keighery (1994)

GIS Databases:

- NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation
- SAC Bio Datasets (Accessed November 2015)
- Parks and Wildlife Tenure

(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 Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

Fifteen fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius). Of these, five threatened fauna species listed under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* (WC Act) may utilise the application area. These species are *Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso* (forest red-tailed black-cockatoo), *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* (Baudin's cockatoo), *Dasyurus geoffroi* (Chuditch), *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (western ringtail possum) and *Phascogale tapoatafa* subsp. *tapoatafa* (Southern Brush-tailed Phascogale) (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-).

Forest red-tailed black cockatoo and Baudin's cockatoo have a preference for foraging habitat that includes jarrah and marri woodlands and forest heathland and woodland dominated by proteaceous plant species such as banksia, hakea and grevillea (Commonwealth of Australia, 2012). The vegetation proposed for clearing within Lot 2 contains scattered Banksia species and other proteaceous species suitable for this species (DER, 2015). Although these provide suitable foraging habitat, and may occasionally be utilised by black cockatoos, they are unlikely to provide significant foraging habitat given that higher quality vegetation is located within the extensive Warren National Park (comprising approximately 3,131 hectares), which surrounds the application area.

Potential nesting trees for the three black cockatoo species have a diameter at average adult human chest height of greater than 50 centimetres. Suitable habitat trees generally contain dead limbs and broken crowns that are likely to contain hollows. A site inspection of the application area did not observe any hollows of a suitable size for black cockatoo breeding (DER, 2015).

The chuditch has a preference for jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) forests, woodlands, mallee shrublands and heaths. They require adequate den resources and large natural areas and home ranges that are not fragmented in order for survival (Parks and Wildlife, 2012a). The vegetation under application is not likely to be of an adequate size to support this species and is fragmented, therefore is not suitable habitat for the chuditch.

The western ringtail possum (WRP) is usually associated with stands of myrtaceous trees growing near swamps, water courses or floodplains (Parks and Wildlife, 2014). The vegetation proposed for clearing within Lot 2 contains *Agonis flexuosa* which is the preferred species for foraging and breeding habitat for WRP. However, a site inspection identified that the *Agonis flexuosa* under application do not form a connective canopy, nor are they of an adequate size to support breeding habitat for this species.

The Southern Brush-tailed Phascogale's preferred habitat is dry sclerophyll forests and open woodlands that contain hollow-bearing trees (Parks and Wildlife, 2012b). Given the vegetation under application is not consistent with this vegetation type, suitable habitat for this species is not likely to be present within the application area.

Given the extent of native vegetation within the local area (10 kilometre radius) with the majority of this vegetation located within State Forests, the vegetation under application is not likely to be significant in the movement of fauna through the landscape.

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

Methodology

References:

- Commonwealth of Australia (2012)
- DER (2015)
- Parks and Wildlife (2007-)
- Parks and Wildlife (2012a)
- Parks and Wildlife (2012b)
- Parks and Wildlife (2014)

GIS Databases:

- NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation
- SAC Bio Datasets (Accessed November 2015)

(c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.

Comments

Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

Two species of rare flora have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius). The closest rare flora species was recorded approximately three kilometres south west of the application area. This species inhabits shallow pockets of soil on granite outcrops, in association with mosses and herbs (Brown et al, 1998). It is unlikely that this species would occur within the area under application given the different soil and vegetation types present in the application area.

The second species of rare flora is recorded 9 kilometres west of the application area. This species prefers sandy, clayey loam, laterite soils in margins of winter-wet flats, swamps and freshwater lakes (Western Australian Herbarium, 1998-). Although a minor perennial watercourse runs in between the two western portions of the application area, a site inspection did not identify soils favourable to this species, therefore it is not likely that the application area includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of this species.

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

Methodology

References:

- Brown et al (1998)
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-)

GIS Databases:

- SAC Bio Datasets (Accessed November 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 **Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
 There are no Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) mapped within the local area (10 kilometre radius), therefore the proposed clearing is not likely to comprise the whole or part of, or be necessary for the maintenance of a TEC.

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

Methodology GIS Databases:
 -SAC Bio Datasets (Accessed November 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 **Proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle**
 The local area surrounding the application area (10 kilometre radius) is extensively vegetated with approximately 75 per cent native vegetation remaining, with the majority of this vegetation located within State forests.

The vegetation under application has been identified as Beard Vegetation Associations 1144 and 3 of which retain 80 and 78 per cent of their pre-European extent remaining within the Warren Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) Bioregion respectively (Government of Western Australia, 2014).

The application area is also mapped as Matiske Vegetation Complex's, Bevan 1 (BE1), Pemberton (PM1), Crowea (CRb) and Lefroy (LF) of which retain 82, 65, 86 and 82 of their pre-European extent are remaining respectively (Parks and Wildlife, 2015).

The area under application is located within the Shire of Manjimup, within which there is approximately 84 per cent pre-European extent remaining (Government of Western Australia, 2014).

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).

These figures are considerably greater than the above mentioned 30 per cent threshold, therefore the vegetation under application does not occur within an extensively cleared area.

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

	Pre-European Extent (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Remaining (%)	Extent in Parks and Wildlife Managed Lands (%)
IBRA Bioregion*				
Warren	833,986	660,315	79	85
Shire*				
Shire of Manjimup	697,368	586,852	84	94
Beard Vegetation Association in Bioregion*				
1144	159,668	128,191	80	92
3	250,263	195,369	78	87
Matiske Vegetation Complex **				
BE1 Bevan 1	76,782	63,015	82	77
PM1 Pemberton	25,801	16,731	65	58
CRb: Crowea	52,753	45,392	86	82
LF: Lefroy	20,126	16,429	82	73

Methodology References:
 - Commonwealth of Australia (2001)
 - *Government of Western Australia (2014)
 - **Parks and Wildlife (2015)

- GIS Databases:
- NLWRA, Current Extent of Native Vegetation
 - Pre-European 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 Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance this Principle

A minor perennial watercourse that is a tributary of the Warren River runs in between the two western portions of the application area and is approximately 9 metres from the proposed clearing at its closest point. Several other watercourses also occur within close proximity to the application area.

A site inspection undertaken by DER (2015) revealed that no vegetation growing in association with this watercourse is present in the application area.

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

Methodology References:

- DER (2015)

GIS Databases:

- Geomorphic Wetlands, (Mgt Categories), Swan Coastal Plain
- Hydrology, linear

(g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.

Comments Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The land proposed to be cleared is located in the mid and upper slope positions in the landscape and drains towards a northerly flowing creek that joins the Warren River. The soils within the application area comprise of a mixture of four soil landscape Map Units which include Bevan (Dwalganup) Map Unit 254DwCRb, Lefroy (Dwalganup) Map Unit 254DwLF, Pemberton (Dwalganup) Map Unit 254 DwPM and a minor area of Crowea (Dwalganup) brown duplex phase Map Unit 254DwCRb as mapped by the Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (DAFWA) (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, 2015).

The Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015) has advised that the risk of the proposed clearing causing land degradation in the form of water erosion, eutrophication, wind erosion, water logging or flooding is low.

Ground water salinity levels in the local area have been mapped at less than 500 milligrams per litre total dissolved solids. The Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015) has advised that the risk of salinity causing land degradation is low.

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

Methodology References:

- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015)

GIS Databases:

- Soils, statewide
- Groundwater Salinity
- Hydrology, linear

(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 Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The closest conservation area to the proposed clearing is the Warren State Forest (A class), which surrounds the application area. However, the proposed clearing is unlikely to impact upon the environmental values of this conservation area, given Horne Road reserve separates the application area to this reserve.

The application area forms part of an area of remnant vegetation that is of a good to very good (Keighery, 1994) condition. The proposed clearing may increase the risk of weeds and dieback spreading into adjacent remnant vegetation. Weed and dieback management measures will assist in mitigating this risk.

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

Methodology References:

- Keighery (1994)

GIS Databases:

- Parks and Wildlife, 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 Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The area under application falls within the Warren River and Tributaries Surface Water Area proclaimed under the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act (1914). In addition, this area is within a 'Priority not assigned' Public Drinking Water Source Area, whereby the protection of water quality against degradation is a priority (DoW, 2014a).

A minor perennial watercourse that is a tributary of the Warren River runs in between the two western portions of the application area and is approximately 20 metres from the proposed clearing. Several other watercourses also occur within close proximity to the application area.

Groundwater Salinity on site is mapped at 500 to 1000 milligrams per litre (marginal). Given this low salinity level, it is considered that the proposed clearing will not lead to primary or secondary salinity.

As the proposed clearing occurs 20 metres either side of the minor perennial watercourse and there is a vegetated buffer protecting this watercourse, it is not likely the proposed clearing will impact surface water or groundwater quality.

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

Methodology References:
- DoW (2014a)

GIS Databases:
-Hydrography, linear
-Hydrography, hierachy
-Geomorphic Wetlands, Augusta to Walpole
-Groundwater Salinity

(j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Comments Proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The removal of remnant vegetation is not expected to contribute to flooding and the risk of the proposed clearing causing flooding is low (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, 2015). Therefore, this proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

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

GIS Databases:
- Hydrography linear

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

Comments The proposed clearing lies within the Country Areas Water Supply (CAWS Act) gazetted Warren River Reserve. The property is located in Zone C a moderate salinity risk part of the Warren River Catchment, where Department of Water (DoW) Policy and Guidelines for the 'Granting of Licences to Clear Indigenous vegetation' provide for the grant of a licence for constructing a dam if the subject vegetation hasn't been subject to compensation and for broad acre clearing outside riparian areas and buffers cumulative to 50 hectares on the holding.

A CAWS Act Licence to Clear, Licence No. LMR1032, was issued to the applicant by the DoW on the 5 August 2015 (DoW, 2015). This CAWS Act Licence allows for the clearing of up to 17.73 hectares within three properties owned by the proponent, namely Lot 107 on Deposited Plan 48202 (5.6 hectares) and Lots 1 and 2 on Diagram 67333, Quinninup (12.13 hectares) (DoW, 2014b). The additional 1.19 hectares which totals the 13.32 hectares applied area was considered to be an area of regrowth vegetation that was not included in the DoW's assessment for the CAWS Act Licence to clear. The licence was granted subject to the condition that a planting offset of local native species of 4.8 hectares be undertaken within Lot 2 on Diagram 67333 (0.9 hectares), Lot 961 on Plan 44726 (2 hectares) and Lot 107 Deposited Plan 48202, Quinninup (1.9 hectares).

The Shire of Manjimup (2015) has advised that the land is zoned by Local Planning Scheme No.4 as 'Priority Agriculture' and planning approval is not required for clearing in this zone. The Shire of Manjimup (2015) has no objection to the proposed clearing.

No Aboriginal Sites of Significance have been mapped over the application area.

No submissions from the public have been received for the proposed clearing.

- Methodology References:
- DoW (2014b)
 - DoW (2015)
 - Shire of Manjimup (2015)

4. References

- Brown A., Thomson-Dans C. and Marchant N.(1998). Western Australia's Threatened Flora, Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2015); Land Degradation Advice and Assessment Report for clearing permit application CPS 6711/1 received 18 November 2015; Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (DER ref: A1007125).
- Commonwealth of Australia (2001) National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005, Canberra.
- Commonwealth of Australia (2012) EPBC Act referral guidelines for three threatened black cockatoo species, Canberra.
- DER (2015) Site Inspection Report for CPS 6711/1. Department of Environment Regulation. Western Australia. (A1004051).
- DoW (2014a) Advice for Clearing Permit CPS 6113/1. Department of Water. Western Australia. (DER Ref: A767059).
- DoW (2014b) CAWSA advice for Clearing Permit CPS 6711/1. Department of Water. Western Australia (DER Ref: A963013).
- DoW (2015) CAWS Act Licence to Clear for CPS 6711/1. Department of Water. Western Australia (DER Ref: A981452).
- Government of Western Australia (2014) 2014 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of June 2014. WA Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth.
- 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.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Parks and Wildlife (2007-) NatureMap: Mapping Western Australia's Biodiversity. Department of Parks and Wildlife. URL: <http://naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Accessed 10/12/2015
- Parks and Wildlife (2012a) Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*). Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth, Western Australia.
- Parks and Wildlife (2012b) Brush-tailed Phascogale *Phascogale tapoatafa* (Meyer, 1793). Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth, Western Australia.
- Parks and Wildlife (2014). Western Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) Recovery Plan. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth, Western Australia.
- Parks and Wildlife (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.
- 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 Manjimup (2015) Advice for Clearing Permit CPS 6711/1. Western Australia. (DER Ref: A984449).
- Western Australian Herbarium (1998-) FloraBase - The Western Australian Flora. Department of Parks and Wildlife. <http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/> (Accessed 13/11/2015).

