



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

PERMIT DETAILS

Area Permit Number: 6809/1
File Number: 2015/002414-1
Duration of Permit: 26 March 2016 to 26 March 2018

PERMIT HOLDER

Alida Parke

LAND ON WHICH CLEARING IS TO BE DONE

Lot 12264 on Deposited Plan 163953, Lake Muir.

AUTHORISED ACTIVITY

The Permit Holder shall not clear more than 10 hectares of native vegetation within the area cross hatched yellow on attached Plan 6809/1.

CONDITIONS

1. Fauna management

The Permit Holder shall not clear:

- (a) *black cockatoo habitat tree/s*; and
- (b) within 10 metres of *black cockatoo habitat tree/s*.

DEFINITIONS

The following meanings are given to terms used in this Permit:

black cockatoo habitat tree/s: means trees that have a diameter, measured at 1.5 metres from the base of the tree, of 50 centimetres or greater; and

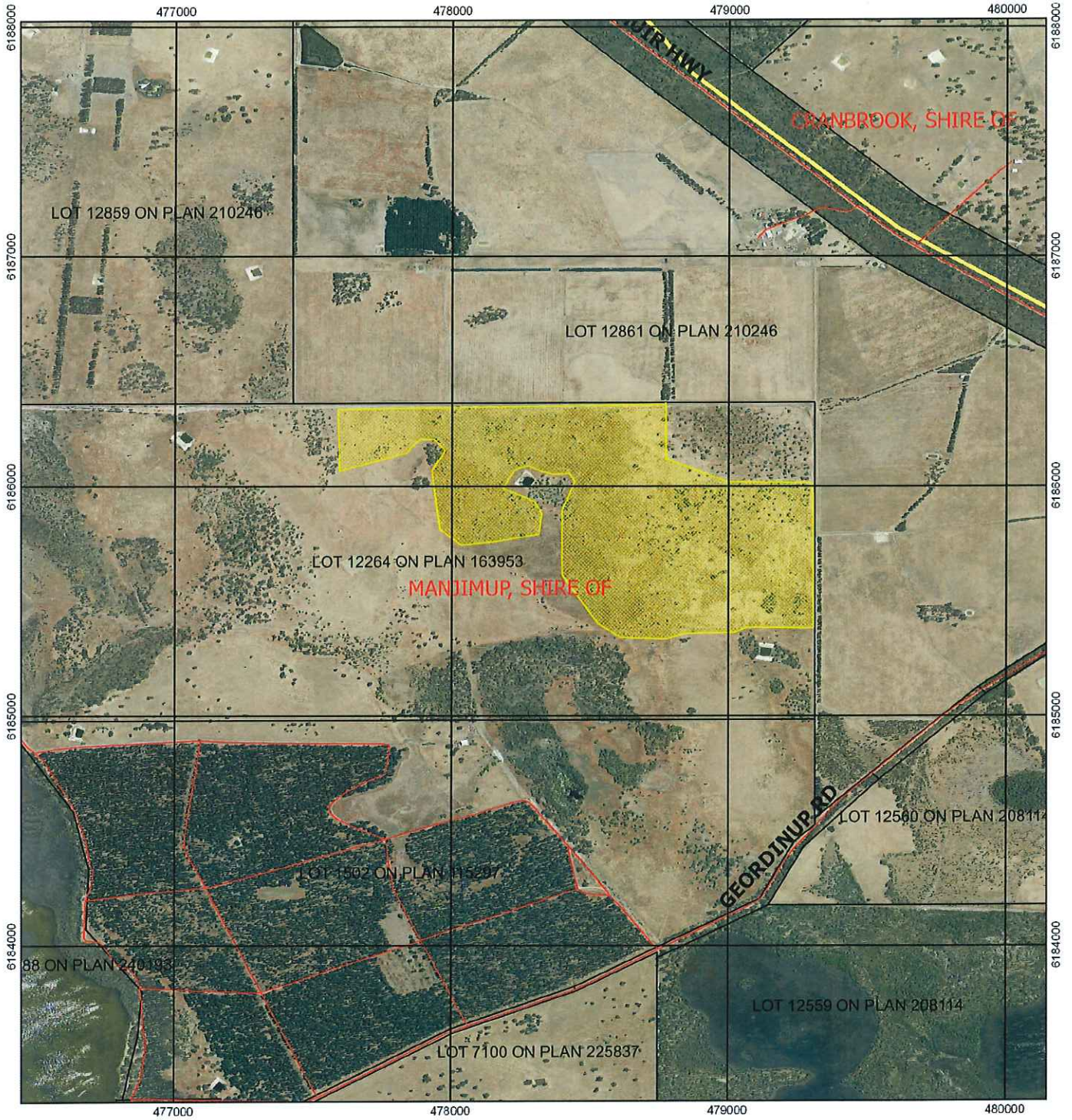
A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'J Widenbar', written over a horizontal line.

J Widenbar
A/SENIOR MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

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

25 February 2016

Plan 6809/1



Legend

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



1:15,000

MGA 94
Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994

J. Widenbar Date *25/2/2016*
J Widenbar

Officer with delegated authority under Section 20
of the Environmental Protection Act 1996





1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6809/1
Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Mrs Alida Parke

1.3. Property details

Property: LOT 12264 ON PLAN 163953, LAKE MUIR
Local Government Area: MANJIMUP, SHIRE OF

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
10	-	Mechanical Removal	Agriculture

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Granted

Decision Date: 25 February 2016

Reasons for Decision: The clearing application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with s51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, and has concluded that the proposed clearing may be at variance to principle (b) and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining clearing principles.

Through assessment it has been determined that the clearing may impact on threatened black cockatoo nesting habitat. Management measures requiring suitable black cockatoo habitat trees to be retained will limit the potential impact to these species. State policies and other relevant policies have been taken into consideration in the decision to grant a clearing permit.

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 has been mapped as Beard vegetation association's (Shepherd et al, 2001):	The clearing of 10 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of cropping.	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 in November 2015 (DER, 2015).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3, which is described as medium forest, Jarrah-Marri; • 27, which is described as low woodland, paperbark (<i>Melaleuca</i> sp.); and • 1134, which is described as medium woodland, Jarrah (south coast). 			

3. Assessment of application against Clearing Principles

Comments The application is to clear up to 10 hectares of native vegetation for the purpose of cropping. The area under application has historically been used for grazing and it is the intention of the applicant to convert the area for cropping.

A Department of Environment Regulation site inspection recorded the vegetation under application as scattered *Melaleuca* sp., immature *Eucalyptus marginata* and mature *Corymbia calophylla* in a completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition (DER, 2015). No watercourses or wetlands were observed within the application area (DER, 2015). The area under application contains no native understorey.

The local area surrounding the application area (10 kilometre radius) retains approximately 75 per cent native vegetation.

Given the completely degraded (Keighery, 1994) condition of the vegetation, lack of understorey species and extent of native vegetation in the local area (DER, 2015), the vegetation under application is not likely to impact on rare or priority flora, a priority or threatened ecological community, conservation reserves within the local area and is not considered to be a significant remnant within a highly cleared landscape.

A portion of the application area has been mapped within an area subject to inundation however; as no wetlands or watercourses were identified within the application area (DER, 2015), and given the historic use of the land, the proposed clearing is not likely to impact on riparian vegetation, contribute to or cause land degradation, deteriorate the quality of ground water or surface water or cause or exacerbate flooding (Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation, 2016).

Carnaby's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*), Baudin's cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*) and forest red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* subsp. *naso*) have been recorded within the local area (10 kilometre radius) (Parks and Wildlife, 2007-) and are listed as threatened under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*. Black cockatoos nest in large hollows of Eucalyptus/Corymbia trees and forage on the seeds, nuts and flowers of a large variety of plants including Proteaceous species (Banksia, Hakea, Grevillea), Eucalypts, Corymbia and a range of introduced species (Shah, 2006; Valentine and Stock, 2008).

A site inspection of the application area recorded Corymbia trees of an age and size considered suitable for black cockatoo nesting (as defined by the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* referral Guidelines). Given this, clearing the vegetation under application may have a significant impact on black cockatoo's if being used for nesting at the time of clearing.

Given the condition of the vegetation (DER, 2015) and extent of vegetation in the local area, the vegetation under application is not likely to contain significant foraging habitat for black cockatoos or be significant in the movement of fauna through the landscape.

Given the above, the application may be at variance to this Principle (b) and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining clearing Principles. Retaining habitat trees is likely to ensure that black cockatoos are not impacted by the proposed clearing.

Methodology References
Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2016)
DER (2015)
Keighery (1994)
Parks and Wildlife (2007-)
Shah (2006)
Valentine and Stock (2008)

GIS Datasets
Sac Bio Datasets - accessed December 2015

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

Comments One Aboriginal Site of Significance has been mapped within the application area. The applicant is advised to liaise with the Department of Aboriginal Affairs regarding their obligations under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*.

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

Methodology GIS Datasets
Aboriginal Sites of Significance
Town Planning Scheme Zone

4. References

- Commissioner of Soil and Land Conservation (2016) Advice received in relation to clearing permit application CPS 6809/1. Received 16/2/2016. DER ref: A1051306.
- DER (2015) Site inspection report for Clearing Permit application CPS 6809/1. Site inspection undertaken 17 November 2015. DER ref: A1017233.
- 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 December 2015
- 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. Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth.
- Valentine L. E. and Stock W. (2008) Food Resources of Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) in the Gnarangara Sustainability Strategy study area. Unpublished report to the Forests Products Commission. Available online: <http://ro.ecu.edu.au/ecuworks/6147>.