



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number: CPS 6888/1
Permit Holder: Philip Sammut
Duration of Permit: 9 April 2016 to 9 April 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 *apiary site* maintenance.

2. Land on which clearing is to be done

Apiary Site	DPaW District	Latitude	Longitude	Land Tenure
3087	South West	116.639567	-34.641296	Mt Frankland National Park
3211	South West	116.756708	-34.823067	Mt Frankland National Park
3239	South West	116.70425	-34.816	Mt Frankland National Park
6096	South West	116.66612	-34.8693	Mt Frankland National Park
3946	South West	116.706501	-34.828811	Mt Frankland National Park
5766	South West	116.684295	-34.822266	Mt Frankland National Park

3. Area of clearing

- The Permit Holder must not clear more than 0.3 hectares of native vegetation in total.
- The Permit Holder must not clear more than 0.05 hectares for each of the *apiary sites* described in condition 2 of this Permit.
- The clearing described in condition 3(a) of this Permit may only occur within a 500 metre radius of the coordinates of each *apiary site* described in condition 2 of this Permit, subject to the Permit Holder having the power to clear native vegetation for those activities under any written law.

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.

5. Type of clearing authorised

This Permit authorises the Permit Holder to clear native vegetation within *apiary sites* described in condition 2 and the type of clearing in condition 3 of this Permit to the extent of activities permitted under an authority granted to the Permit Holder under Part 8A of the *Conservation and Land Management Regulations 2002*.

6. Clearing not authorised

This Permit does not authorise the Permit Holder to clear trees that have a diameter, at average adult human chest height, of 10cm or greater.

7. Method of clearing

- (a) The Permit Holder must comply with the directions of the relevant District Apiary Officer of the Department of Parks and Wildlife prior to undertaking clearing within *apiary sites* described in condition 2 of this Permit.
- (b) The permit holder may only clear native vegetation using minimal impact methods, such as hand mowers or raking.

8. 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) shall only move soils in *dry conditions*;
- (c) ensure that no *dieback* or *weed*-affected soil, *mulch*, *fill* or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and
- (d) 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:

apiary site/s means the land specified in an apiary authority as the land to which an apiary licence granted under Part VIII Division 2 of the CALM Act, or an apiary permit granted under Part VIII Division 1 of the CALM Act;

CALM Act means the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984*;

dieback means the effect of *Phytophthora* species on native vegetation;

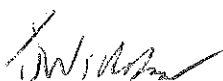
dry conditions means when soils (not dust) do not freely adhere to rubber tyres, tracks, vehicle chassis or wheel arches;

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; and

weed/s mean 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 Summary, regardless of ranking; or
- (c) not indigenous to the area concerned.



J Widenbar
MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

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

10 March 2016



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6888/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Mr Philip Sammut

1.3. Property details

Property: MT FRANKLAND NATIONAL PARK (CROWN RESERVE 40837, 47889, AND 47888)
Colloquial name:
Local Government Authority: MANJIMUP, SHIRE OF

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant
Decision Date: 10 March 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 it has been concluded that the proposed clearing may be at variance to principle (f) and (h) is not likely to be at variance to any of the remaining clearing principles.

Through assessment it has been determined that the proposed clearing may impact the environmental values of the Mt Frankland National Park through the direct clearing of native vegetation and possibly the introduction or spread of weed and dieback. Weed and dieback management measures will minimise impacts to the National Park. Given the relatively small area under application and that it is surrounded by an extensive area of remnant vegetation the clearing is unlikely to have any other significant environmental impacts.

Consideration was given to the applicant having Apiary Authority (Licence) approval for the area from the Department of Parks and Wildlife.

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
Beard vegetation association 1152 is described as Medium forest; jarrah & yellow tingle (Shepherd et al, 2001).	Clearing of 0.05 hectares over six apiary sites within Mt Frankland National Park, totalling 0.3 hectares.	Excellent: Vegetation structure intact; disturbance affecting individual species, weeds non-aggressive (Keighery 1994)	The vegetation condition was determined through aerial imagery.
Beard vegetation association 27 is described as Low woodland; paperbark (Melaleuca sp.) (Shepherd et al, 2001).		To	
Beard vegetation association 3 is described as Medium forest; jarrah-marri (Shepherd et al, 2001).		Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery 1994)	
Beard vegetation association 1144 is described as Tall forest;			

karri & marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) (Shepherd et al, 2001).

Beard vegetation association 1139 is described as Tall forest; karri & yellow tingle (*Eucalyptus guilfoyleii*) (Shepherd et al, 2001)

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

Comments The application is to clear of up to 0.3 hectares of native vegetation over six apiary sites within Mt Frankland National Park (Crown Reserve 40837, 47889, and 47888), North Walpole. The apiary sites are located within areas previously used for beekeeping and within areas permitted under the Conservation and Land Management Act 1984 (CALM Act).

Clearing may be in the form of either pruning, scrub rolling or slashing vegetation. Up to approximately 0.05 hectares may be necessary per site for access or placement of beehives. Clearing for a firebreak may also be required and has been factored into the 0.05 hectares.

No apiary sites occur within five kilometres to either rare or priority listed flora species. Considering this and given the minor maintenance and low impact nature of the proposed works (pruning), the application is unlikely to have any detrimental environmental impacts on rare or priority listed flora species. As the apiary sites have been previously cleared they are also unlikely to contain a high level of biodiversity.

Several of the application sites fall within 200 metres of watercourses or wetlands. The application therefore may involve clearing wetland dependent vegetation, however given the relatively small scale of the proposed works the impacts are likely to be minimal.

All of the apiary sites are located within Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) managed estate. Although the relatively small scale of the proposed works within each apiary site is not expected to have an impact on the biodiversity values of these conservation areas, accessing and working within the sites may increase the spread of weeds and dieback through these reserves. Hygiene management practises will limit this risk.

Given that the apiary sites are located within areas previously used for beekeeping and the relatively small scale of works within each apiary site, the proposed clearing is not expected to have a significant impact on fauna habitat, impact on any threatened ecological communities, is not likely to be considered a significant remnant within a highly cleared landscape, impact the incidence or intensity of flooding, cause degradation to surface or ground water or contribute to land degradation.

The application may be at variance to clearing principle (f) and (h) and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining clearing principles.

Methodology GIS Data Sets:
- Department of Parks and Wildlife Tenure
- Hydrography, linear (hierarchy)
- SAC biodatasets February 2016

Planning instruments and other relevant matters.

Comments Apiarists prefer, and attempts are made by them, to use existing cleared areas and tracks for access (such as firebreaks) and keep any maintenance to a minimum. However, in some areas sites may not have been visited for a number of years and clearing of regrowth may be required.

Apiary authorities are granted under the CALM Act 1984. As part of the process, authority to access lands is obtained from the relevant land managers. Therefore, from a clearing application perspective the apiary authority represents the necessary land access authority.

Parks and Wildlife's "General Conditions for using Apiary Authorities on Crown Land in Western Australia" (Parks and Wildlife, 2013) state, in part, the apiarist must liaise with the local Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) apiary officer to gain final approval prior to using / entering the nominated site. If the site is no longer suitable for bee hive use, the local Parks and Wildlife officer can request the apiarist to relocate.

Methodology References
- Parks and Wildlife (2013)

4. References

- 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 (2013) General Conditions for using Apiary Authorities on Crown Land in Western Australia. Department of Parks and Wildlife, 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.



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6888/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Mr Philip Sammut

Postal address: 5 George ST
WEST SWAN WA 6055
Contacts: Name: Mr Philip Sammut
Phone: 92746649
Fax:
Email: phil.sammut@bigpond.com

1.3. Property details

Property: MT FRANKLAND NATIONAL PARK (CROWN RESERVE 40837, 47889, AND 47888)
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1.4. Application

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1.5. Correspondence in QA

Date:
Description:

2. Background

2.1. History

Date	Comments
08 February 2016	Direct Interest email sent to Shire of Manjimup and letter sent to Walpole-Tingledale LCDC (DER REF: A1046821). Submissions required by 7 March 2016.
08 February 2016	Application Accepted (DER REF: A1046819). Advertised 21) day submission period, Monday 8 February 2016.
15 January 2016	Officer Derek Jenkins (DER) phoned Phil Sammut (Applicant) to discuss the application. Mr Sammut informed Officer Jenkins that there is only for apiary sites and would like to clear 1 hectare for each site. Officer Jenkins informed Mr Sammut that past apiary sites he has dealt with only allows for the clearing of 0.05 hectares for each site. Mr Sammut said that is fine, the one hectare amount was a result of the Parks and Wildlife regional apiary officer informing him that he could clear one hectare for each site.
15 January 2016	Officer Derek Jenkins (DER) phoned Ms Caroline Stonier (DPaW) to discuss the apiary application and the size of the clearing applicable for each apiary site. Ms Stonier is on leave and not back until the end of the month.

3. Contentions Issues / Notes to Decision Make

N/A

4. Applications in the local area

Below is a table of relevant applications from local area. Attached is a map depicting their location in relation to the application area.

CPS Number	Applicant	Distance	Decision	Conditions/comment
5970/1	Verboom	Within a kilometre of an Apiary site	Grant 7 hectares	Weed Control
2306/1	Dawson	Within a kilometre of an Apiary site	Grant 89 hectares	Weed and Dieback Control Wetland Buffer
5553/1	Tapley	Within a kilometre of an Apiary site	Grant 10 hectares	Weed Control

2896/1	Ernest George Nominees Pty Ltd	Within a kilometre of an Apiary site	Grant 58 hectares	Permit was for silviculture
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