



# Clearing Permit Decision Report

## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 6947/1  
Permit type: Purpose Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: AWE Perth Pty Ltd

### 1.3. Property details

Property: Production Licence L4

Local Government Area: Shire of Carnamah  
Colloquial name: Woodada Gas Field

### 1.4. Application

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

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant  
Decision Date: 14 April 2016

## 2. Site Information

### 2.1. Existing environment and information

#### 2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

**Vegetation Description** The clearing permit application area has been broadly mapped as the following Beard vegetation associations (GIS Database):

377: Mosaic: Shrublands; scrub-heath on limestone in the northern Swan Region/Sparse low woodland; illyarrie

378: Shrublands; scrub-heath with scattered Banksia spp, Eucalyptus todtiana & Xylomelum angustifolium on deep sandy flats in the Geraldton Sandplain region.

**Clearing Description** Woodada Gas Field.  
AWE Perth Pty Ltd proposes to clear up to 3 hectares of native vegetation within a total boundary of approximately 7.88 hectares, for the purpose of rehabilitation. The project is located approximately 13 kilometres north-east of Eneabba, in the Shire of Carnamah.

**Vegetation Condition** Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994).

**Comment** The application area is predominantly located on previously cleared land consisting of native vegetation regrowth.

The proposed clearing is for the purpose of harvesting vegetation and mulch, which will be used in future rehabilitation activities during 2016 and 2017 (AWE, 2016).

### 3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

**Comments** The application area occurs within the Lesueur Sandplains (GS3) subregion of the Geraldton Sandplain Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion (GIS Database). This sub-region is comprised of coastal Aeolian and limestones, Jurassic siltstones and sandstones of the central Perth Basin (CALM, 2002). There are extensive yellow sandplains in the south-eastern parts and shrub-heaths rich in endemics occur on a mosaic of lateritic mesas, sandplains, coastal sands and limestones (CALM, 2002).

The proposed clearing is for the purpose of harvesting vegetation and mulch, which will be used in future rehabilitation activities during 2016 and 2017 (AWE, 2016).

No Threatened or Priority flora have been identified within the application area. The majority of the application area consists of native vegetation regrowth as a result of previous vegetation clearing (AWE, 2016). No Threatened Ecological Communities or Priority Ecological Communities are known to occur within the application area (GIS Database) and none were recorded during the flora and vegetation survey (AWE, 2016).

The application area has been mapped as Beard vegetation associations 377 and 378, which retain approximately 99 and 64% of their pre-European vegetation extent at a state and bioregional level respectively (Government of Western Australia, 2014). Given the small scale of the proposed clearing and lack of Priority or Threatened species, it is unlikely the proposed clearing will have a significant impact on the biodiversity of the area.

The southern section of the application area lies 100 metres from Lake Logue Nature Reserve. The small scale of clearing (3 hectares) is unlikely to impact Lake Logue Nature Reserve. No water courses or wetlands have been mapped within the application area (GIS Database) and the small scale of clearing is unlikely to impact surface water or groundwater quality.

Several weed species have the potential to occur within the application area. The application area also occurs within a dieback (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) risk zone (AWE, 2016). Weed invasion and dieback infestation has the potential to alter the biodiversity of an area. Potential impacts to biodiversity as a result of the proposed clearing may be minimised by the implementation of a weed and dieback management condition.

Lake Logue is recognised as bird habitat (in particular for Carnaby's Black Cockatoo) as it provides breeding habitat when water is present (ARC Energy, 2006; AWE, 2009). A fauna management permit condition is recommended for the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo.

As the application area consists of previously cleared vegetation and the proposed clearing is relatively small scale (3 hectares), it is unlikely that the proposed clearing will have any impact on fauna or any significant fauna habitat.

The application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with s.51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, and the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance with Principles (a), (b), (c), (d), (f), (g), (h), (i) and (j) and is not at variance to Principle (e).

**Methodology** CALM (2002)  
ARC Energy (2006)  
AWE (2009)  
AWE (2016)  
Government of Western Australia

GIS Database:  
- DPaW Tenure  
- IBRA Australia  
- Imagery  
- Hydrography, linear  
- Pre – European Vegetation  
- Threatened and Priority Flora List  
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Boundaries  
- Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Buffers

## Planning instrument, Native Title, Previous EPA decision or other matter.

**Comments:** There is one native title claim (WC 2004/002) over the area under application (DAA, 2016). This claim has been registered with the Native Title Tribunal on behalf of the claimant group. However, the tenure has been granted in accordance with the future act regime of the *Native Title Act 1993* and the nature of the act (ie. the proposed clearing activity) has been provided for in that process, therefore the granting of a clearing permit is not a future act under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

There are no registered Sites of Aboriginal Significance located in the area applied to clear (DAA, 2016). It is the proponent's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Sites of Aboriginal Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

It is the proponent's responsibility to liaise with the Department of Environment Regulation, the Department of Parks and Wildlife and the Department of Water, to determine whether a Works Approval, Water Licence, Bed and Banks Permit, or any other licences or approvals are required for the proposed works.

The clearing permit application was advertised on 22 February 2016 by the Department of Mines and Petroleum inviting submissions from the public. No submissions were received.

**Methodology:** DAA (2016)

## References

- ARC Energy (2006) Woodada Gas Field Environmental Management Plan – Production Licence L4/L5. ARC Energy, Western Australia, May 2006.
- AWE (2009) Additional information received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 3318/1. AWE Energy Limited, Western Australia.
- AWE (2016) Additional information received in relation to Clearing Permit Application CPS 6947/1. AWE Perth Pty Ltd, Western Australia
- CALM (2002) A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographical Subregions. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia
- DAA (2016) Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System. Department of Aboriginal Affairs. <http://maps.dia.wa.gov.au/AHIS2/> (Accessed 1 March 2016)
- Government of Western Australia (2014) 2014 Statewide Vegetation Statistics incorporating the CAR Reserve Analysis (Full Report). Current as of June 2014. WA Department of Environment and Conservation, 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.

## 4. Glossary

### Acronyms:

<b>BoM</b>	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government
<b>DAA</b>	Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Western Australia
<b>DAFWA</b>	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia
<b>DEC</b>	Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia (now DPaW and DER)
<b>DER</b>	Department of Environment Regulation, Western Australia
<b>DMP</b>	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia
<b>DRF</b>	Declared Rare Flora
<b>DotE</b>	Department of the Environment, Australian Government
<b>DoW</b>	Department of Water, Western Australia
<b>DPaW</b>	Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
<b>DSEWPaC</b>	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (now DotE)
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Authority, Western Australia
<b>EP Act</b>	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> , Western Australia
<b>EPBC Act</b>	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Federal Act)
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System
<b>ha</b>	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
<b>IBRA</b>	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – commonly known as the World Conservation Union
<b>PEC</b>	Priority Ecological Community, Western Australia
<b>RIWI Act</b>	<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i> , Western Australia
<b>TEC</b>	Threatened Ecological Community

## **Definitions:**

{DPaW (2015) Conservation Codes for Western Australian Flora and Fauna. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia}:-

- T**                    **Threatened species:**  
Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, listed under Schedules 1 to 4 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora (which may also be referred to as Declared Rare Flora).  
**Threatened fauna** is that subset of 'Specially Protected Fauna' declared to be 'likely to become extinct' pursuant to section 14(4) of the Wildlife Conservation Act.  
**Threatened flora** is flora that has been declared to be 'likely to become extinct or is rare, or otherwise in need of special protection', pursuant to section 23F(2) of the Wildlife Conservation Act.  
The assessment of the conservation status of these species is based on their national extent and ranked according to their level of threat using IUCN Red List categories and criteria as detailed below.
- CR**                    **Critically endangered species**  
Threatened species considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 1 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora.
- EN**                    **Endangered species**  
Threatened species considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 2 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora.
- VU**                    **Vulnerable species**  
Threatened species considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 3 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Threatened Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Threatened Flora.
- EX**                    **Presumed extinct species**  
Species which have been adequately searched for and there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 4 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice for Presumed Extinct Fauna and Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice for Presumed Extinct Flora.
- IA**                    **Migratory birds protected under an international agreement**  
Birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) and The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and the Bonn Convention, relating to the protection of migratory birds. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice.
- CD**                    **Conservation dependent fauna**  
Fauna of special conservation need being species dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as threatened. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 6 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice.
- OS**                    **Other specially protected fauna**  
Fauna otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation. Published as Specially Protected under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, in Schedule 7 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice.
- P**                        **Priority species**  
Species which are poorly known; or  
Species that are adequately known, are rare but not threatened, and require regular monitoring. Assessment of Priority codes is based on the Western Australian distribution of the species, unless the distribution in WA is part of a contiguous population extending into adjacent States, as defined by the known spread of locations.

- P1 Priority One - Poorly-known species:**  
Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, road and rail reserves, gravel reserves and active mineral leases; or otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.
- P2 Priority Two - Poorly-known species:**  
Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other lands with secure tenure being managed for conservation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.
- P3 Priority Three - Poorly-known species:**  
Species that are known from several locations, and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat, or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from several locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them. Such species are in need of further survey.
- P4 Priority Four - Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring:**  
(a) Rare. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection, but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands.  
(b) Near Threatened. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that are close to qualifying for Vulnerable, but are not listed as Conservation Dependent.  
(c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.

**Principles for clearing native vegetation:**

- (a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.
- (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.
- (c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.
- (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.
- (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.
- (f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.
- (g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.
- (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.
- (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.
- (j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.