



CLEARING PERMIT

Granted under section 51E of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

Purpose Permit number:	CPS 7161/1
Permit Holder:	Mrs Diana Dowsett Mr Allan Dowsett
Duration of Permit:	01 October 2016 to 01 October 2021

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

PART I – CLEARING AUTHORISED

- Purpose for which clearing may be done**
Clearing for the purpose of *apiary site* maintenance.
- Land on which clearing is to be done**

Apiary Site Number	Longitude	Latitude	Department of Parks and Wildlife District	Land Tenure
99	115.8278	-30.3149	Moora	Watheroo National Park
100	115.7650	-30.3128	Moora	Watheroo National Park
251	115.3124	-30.1463	Moora	Unmanaged Crown Reserve 30038
252	115.4564	-30.5224	Moora	Badgingarra National Park
253	115.4933	-30.5591	Moora	Unmanaged Crown Reserve 27217
551	116.2851	-32.0332	Perth Hills	Helena National Park
1130	115.8624	-31.6562	Swan Coastal	Gnangara-Moore River State Forest 65
1885	116.6190	-32.2047	Perth Hills	Wandoo National Park R47883
2884	115.6784	-31.0597	Swan Coastal	Moore River National Park
3939	116.1931	-32.9196	Perth Hills	Lane Poole s5(1)(g) Reserve 39827
3940	116.1674	-32.9281	Perth Hills	Lane Poole s5(1)(g) Reserve 39827
3944	115.8829	-31.6341	Swan Coastal	Gnangara-Moore River State Forest 65
5271	115.7488	-31.5254	Swan Coastal	Gnangara-Moore River State Forest 65
5437	115.8033	-31.4743	Swan Coastal	Yeal Nature Reserve
5468	116.3439	-31.4883	Perth Hills	Julimar State Forest 61
5995	115.7937	-31.4838	Swan Coastal	Gnangara-Moore River State Forest 65
6116	116.3978	-32.1836	Perth Hills	Helena National Park
6150	116.0673	-32.0302	Perth Hills	Korung National Park

3. Area of clearing

- (a) The Permit Holder must not clear more than 0.9 hectares of native vegetation in total.
- (b) The Permit Holder must not clear more than 0.05 hectares for each of the *apiary sites* described in condition 2 of this Permit.
- (c) The clearing described in conditions 3(a) and 3(b) 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 10 centimetres or greater.

PART II – MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

1. Avoid, minimise etc clearing

In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared authorised under this Permit, 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.

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.

PART III – RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

9. Records must be kept

The Permit Holder must maintain the following records in relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit:

- (a) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings and/or decimal degrees;
- (b) the date that the area was cleared; and
- (c) the size of the area cleared (in hectares).

10. Reporting

- (a) The Permit Holder must provide to the CEO on or before 30 June of each year, a written report:
 - (i) of records required under condition 9 of this Permit; and
 - (ii) concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar year.
- (b) If no clearing authorised under this Permit was undertaken between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar year, a written report confirming that no clearing under this permit has been carried out, must be provided to the CEO on or before 30 June of each year.
- (c) Prior to 1 July 2021, the Permit Holder must provide to the CEO a written report of records required under condition 9 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 10(a) of this Permit.

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;

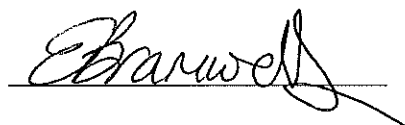
dry conditions means when soils (not dust) do not freely adhere to rubber tyres, tracks, vehicle chassis or wheel arches;

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.



Emma Bramwell
A/ MANAGER
CLEARING REGULATION

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

1 September 2016



Clearing Permit Decision Report

Government of Western Australia
Department of Environment Regulation

1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 7161/1
Permit type: Purpose Permit

1.2. Applicant details

Applicant's name: Mrs Diana Dowsett
Mr Allan Dowsett

1.3. Property details

Property: Various locations within the South West of Western Australia
Local Government Area: Various

1.4. Application

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

1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Granted
Decision Date: 1 September 2016
Reasons for Decision: The clearing permit application has been assessed against the clearing principles, planning instruments and other matters in accordance with section 51O of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

The Delegated Officer determined that the proposed clearing may be at variance to clearing principles (f) and (h) and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining clearing principles.

Implementing hygiene management practices will limit the risk of weeds and dieback spreading within conservation estate.

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 proposed clearing falls within various vegetation associations between Geraldton and Esperance.	Clearing of 0.05 hectares of regrowth within 18 apiary sites, totalling 0.9 hectares.	Degraded: Structure severely disturbed; regeneration to good condition requires intensive management (Keighery, 1994)	The vegetation condition was ascertained through aerial imagery.

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

Comments The application is to clear up to 0.9 hectares of native vegetation across 18 apiary sites within various properties, State Forests, Timber Reserves, Crown Leases, Crown Reserves and unallocated Crown land parcels across the South West of Western Australia. The apiary sites are located within areas permitted under the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (CALM Act).

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

Several of the apiary sites occur within close proximity to records of rare and priority flora, however as the apiary sites have been approved for use by the Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) and have previously been cleared, it is considered that the apiary sites are unlikely to comprise a high level of biodiversity and that the proposed clearing is unlikely to have a detrimental impact on rare or priority flora.

Several of the apiary sites occur within 200 metres of watercourses or wetlands. The application therefore may involve clearing wetland dependent vegetation. Noting the relatively small scale of the proposed clearing, it is considered that impacts to riparian vegetation and water quality are unlikely to be significant.

Several of the apiary sites are located within Parks and Wildlife managed estate. Noting the relatively small scale of the proposed clearing, it is considered that the proposed clearing is unlikely to significantly impact on the environmental values of these conservation areas. However it is considered that accessing and working within the apiary sites will increase the risk of introduction and spread of weeds and dieback within these conservation areas. Hygiene management practices will minimise this risk.

Noting the relatively small scale of the proposed clearing, and that the apiary sites have been approved for use by Parks and Wildlife and have previously been cleared, it is considered that the proposed clearing is unlikely to have a significant impact on fauna habitat, threatened or priority ecological communities, the incidence or intensity of flooding, the quality of surface or ground water or land degradation. It is also considered that the apiary sites are unlikely to be significant as remnants of native vegetation within a highly cleared landscape.

Given the above, the proposed clearing may be at variance to clearing principles (f) and (h) and is not likely to be at variance to the remaining clearing principles.

Methodology GIS Datasets:
Parks and Wildlife Tenure
Hydrography, linear (hierarchy)
SAC Biodatasets

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

Comments Apiarists generally have a preference to use existing cleared areas for apiary site locations and existing tracks/firebreaks for access them, to keep maintenance to a minimum. However, in some cases apiary sites may not have been used for a number of years and clearing of regrowth may be required.

Approvals to establish apiary sites are managed under the CALM Act. As part of this process, authority to access lands is obtained from the relevant land managers.

Parks and Wildlife's 'General Conditions for using Apiary Authorities on Crown Land in Western Australia' state that an apiarist must liaise with the local Parks and Wildlife apiary officer to gain final approval prior to using or entering a nominated apiary site, and that if an apiary site is no longer suitable for use the local Parks and Wildlife officer can request the apiarist to relocate (Parks and Wildlife, 2013).

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.